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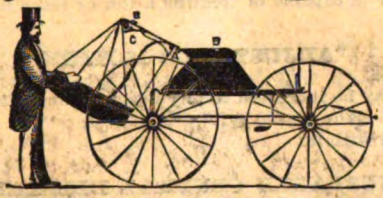
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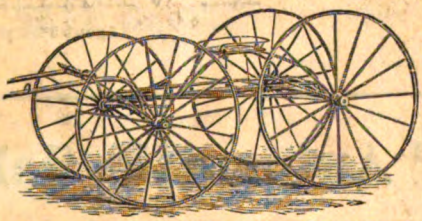


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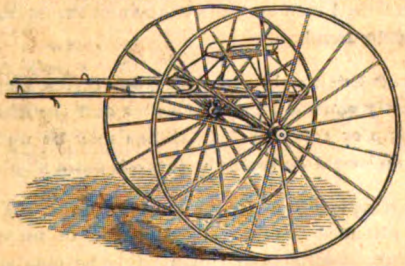
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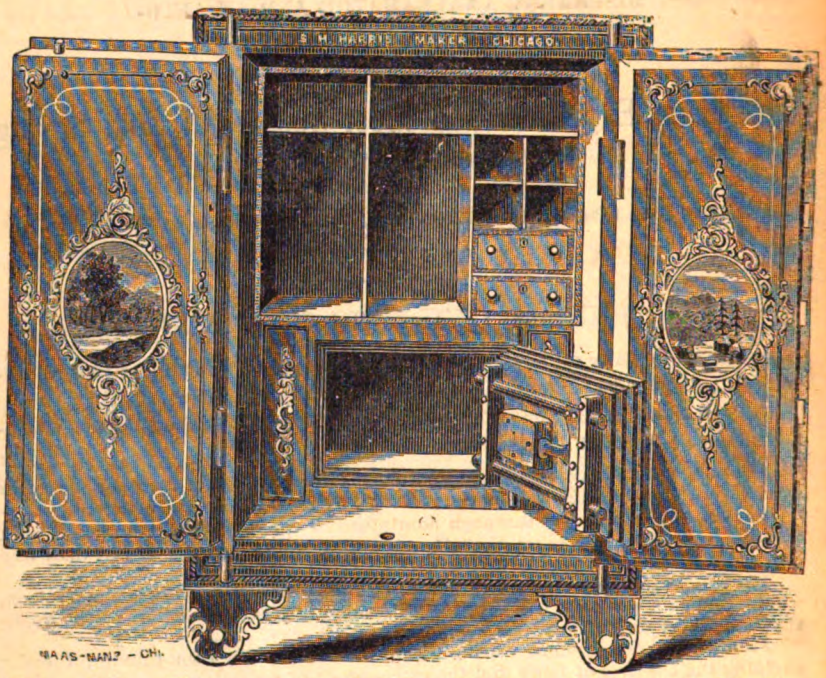
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TO OUR PATRONS.

The unlooked-for delay in the publication of this work, as well as some material changes in its contents from what was originally designed, require brief explanation. Our best apology for the delay is the size, superior of typographical execution, style of binding and finish, and the extra value the contents of the GAZETTEER. However, the time necessarily consumed in collecting the amount we present of historical, statistical and directory matter must be considerable, and no publishing house, however extensive and complete, can do hurriedly this style of printing, electrotyping and binding. Besides, a large amount of the proof of copy had to be sent to the senior editor, at Denver, for correction, which of course caused much waste of time, which has been farther increased by the serious illness of the junior editor, who superintended the publication of the work in Chicago. We trust these brief explanations, in connection with the superiority of our work, will be considered suitable excuse for apparent delay.

About the changes in character of contents, we have been compelled to omit all biographical matter and many personal sketches concerning the earlier settlers of the country, for lack of space. The historical, geographical, geological and directory matter, together with a description of mines and mining, have taken up so much space that none remains for less important though perhaps more interesting subjects. In our next issue we will make ample provisions for what we are compelled to omit in this. For your great liberality in aiding in our arduous enterprise, which we trust will largely benefit our favored country, you have our hearty and sincere thanks.

S. S. WALLIHAN,
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INTRODUCTORY.

COLORADO is just now attracting a more general and earnest attention than any other section of the new West.

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Poets, artists and tourists grow enthusiastic over the magnificence of her natural scenery.

While these facts are daily becoming more widely appreciated, no satisfactory and sufficiently practical Guide Book, or Gazetteer, giving detailed and reliable information concerning the resources and advantages of this interesting and rapidly developing region, has yet been published.

We have no other apology to offer for the appearance of this book.

While no pains have been spared to make the work complete and accurate, some mistakes will inevitably occur in the first, which will be corrected in future issues.

The Directory portion is as complete as it is possible to make such a work in a country so sparsely inhabited. Doubtless, some names will have been omitted; others will be incorrect in orthography, on account of the impossibility of making a second canvass to correct the unavoidable errors of the first.

Those who have so generously aided us, during the progress of the work, will be ever gratefully remembered. The few who have opposed and hindered our enterprise, are already forgotton by

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Wallihan S. S., Agent Northwestern Life Insurance and Publisher ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIRECTORY.
Walker Wm. S., Wholesale Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Wanless George F., Insurance Agent.
Washington House.
Whitsitt R. E. Real Estate Agent.
Witter Hiram, Real Estate Dealer.
Witter Daniel, Attorney at Law.
Wœber A. & Co., Carriage Manufactory.
Woolworth, Moffatt & Clarke, Wholesale and Retail Stationery
Zell's Encyclopedia, L. E. Brooks, Agent.

CENTRAL.

Barclay & Co., Contractors and Builders.
Burlingame E. E., Assayer.
Burrell James, Notary Public.
Butler Hugh, Attorney at Law.
Central *Register*, Collier & Hall, Proprietors.
Chaffee Jerome B. & Co., Bankers.
Charpiot J., French Restaurant.
Colorado *Herald*, Thos. J. Campbell, Proprietor.
Connor House, C. Wentworth, Proprietor.
Cremer N., Billiard Hall.
Day John, Gunsmith.
Dupont Powder Co., Foster Nichols, Agent.
Fink John P. & Co., Boots and Shoes.
Freas L. M., Groceries and Provisions.
Giddings E. J., Insurance Agent.
Hazard Powder Co., J. O. Raynolds, Agent.
Jones William, Proprietor Billiard Hall and Saloon.
Kennedy W. R., attorney at Law.
National Hotel, R. B. Smock, Proprietor.
Pitts J. W. Brewer.
Post C. C., Attorney at Law.
Rocky Mountain National Bank.
Sessler & Seaur, Wholesale Grocers.
Shultz A. Von, Assayer.
Smith J. Alden, Assayer.
Thatcher, Standley & Co., Bankers.
The "Pharmacy," John Best, Proprietor.

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GEORGETOWN.

Barton House, Wm. Barton, Proprietor.
Bailey & Nott, Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.
Burdsal C. W., General Merchants, Lower Georgetown.
Chaffee Jerome B. & Co., Bankers.
Colorado Miner, A. W. Barnard, Proprietor.
Curtis A. F., Hardware, Tinware and Stationery.
Doyle House, Dan. Doyle, Proprietor.
Fish C. R., Notary Public and Druggist.
Fillius Brothers, Groceries, Provisions, etc.
Freas L. M., Groceries, Provisions, etc.
Guard Brothers, Butchers.
Harrington H. G., Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Heywood & Co., Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, etc.
Johnson Albert, Civil and Mining Engineer.
Marshall E. G., Cigars and Tobacco.
McCoy House, J. McCoy, Proprietor.
Mills J. K., Groceries and Provisions.
Moor Chas. H., Analytical Chemist.
Pollard Chas. W., Hardware, Groceries and Provisions.
Smith James & Bro., Boots, Shoes and Hosiery.
Spruance & Love, General Merchants.
Townsend C. O., Barber and Hair Dresser.
Wood & Cree, Cigars, Tobacco and Stationery.

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Black Hawk Billiard Hall and Saloon, Charles Stienle, Proprietor.
Boston Cracker Factory and Bakery, A. G. Rhoades, Proprietor.
Hughes Ed. E., Meat Market.
Kelly Thomas, Groceries and Provisions.
McLaughlin William, Harness and Saddles.
Mountain House, P. B. Wright, Proprietor.
Orahood & Nesmith, Druggists.
Rudolph C. G., Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
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St. Charles Hotel, James H. Sutherland, Proprietor.
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Star Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, F. R. Walden, Proprietor.
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Warner & Scobey, Wines and Liquors.

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Barndollar Ferd. & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, etc.
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Cooper Brothers, Hardware.
Hyde & Kretschmer, Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.
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Cowell & Patten, General Merchants.
Fall River House, Austin & Easley, Proprietors, Spanish Bar.
Faivre Dennis, General Merchants.
Mammoth Bath House, J. H. Phillips, Proprietor.
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Springs' House, John N. Harden, Proprietor.
Theobold Peter, General Merchant.
Warner J. H., Proprietor Billiard Hall.

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Boulder House, G. C. Squires, Proprietor.
Colorado House, E. Pound, Proprietor.
Mackey A. J., Broker.
Red Rock Mills, S. Douty, Proprietor.
Sommers Wilhelm, Meat and Vegetables.
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Haswell W. H., Drugs and Medicines.
Keystone Meat Market, J. W. Grow, Proprietor.
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Shanstrom J. A. & P. G., Butchers, etc.
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Carter T. J. & Co., Bankers.
Colorado Transcript, Geo. West, Editor and Proprietor.
Chicago Hall, Wines and Liquors, C. H. Judkins, Proprietor.
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Davis & Sherman, Groceries, etc.
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United States Hotel, W. G. Rifenburg, Proprietor.

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Beckwith & Co., Produce, etc.
Burlington House, J. M. Smith, Proprietor.
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VALMONT.

Peters A. W., Physician and Surgeon.

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Brunswick E., Billiard Tables, etc.
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Chicago Iron Works, Letz & Co.
Crane Bros., Foundry and Iron Works.
Eaton Collins, agt. Ames' Steam Engine.
Eagle Works Manufacturing Co.
Ely Edward, Draper and Tailor. Gents' Furnishing Goods.
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Furst & Bradley, Mnfrs. of Plows, etc.
Forsman J. A., Mill Furnishing.
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Garden City Mnfg. and Supply Co.
Government Goods' Depot.
Goss & Phillips' Mnfg. Co., Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc.
Harris S. H., Safes.
Hatch, Holbrook & Co., Hardwood Lumber, etc.
Heeney & Campbell, Lumber, Doors, etc.
Hearson & Payn, Hand Rails, Stairs, etc.
Hubbard G. & Co., Ship Chandlers, etc.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Kane Geo. B. & Co., Printing Inks.
Mariner G. A., Assayer.
Meyer C. J. L., Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc.
Nevada House.
Noye Wm. F., Mill Furnisher.
Novelty Carriage Works, T. H. Brown.
Palmer, Fuller & Co., Doors, Sash, etc.
Phelps, Veale & Co., Miners' Tools.
Porter H. B., Annunciators, etc.
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad.
Republic Life Insurance Co.
Rounds & Kane, Book and Job Printers.
Savage & Bro., Engine Builders, etc.
Schell H. A., Paper Boxes.
Schultz Henry, Paper Boxes.
Tansill R. W., Cigars.
Thomas G. G., Ivory Goods.
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.
Western Star Metal Co., Brass Foundry.
Williams Charles R., Gen. Agt. Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer.

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GENERAL HISTORY.

DISCOVERY AND EARLIEST SETTLEMENT.

The first explorers of that portion of the North American continent now embraced within the boundaries of Colorado Territory, were undoubtedly Spaniards and Mexicans—adventurers from New Spain. The first well authenticated account of the discovery of the mountain ranges, plateaus, streams, valleys and plains that form the diversified physical features of this vast Territory, is the record of Vasques Coranada, a Spanish military captain. The expedition which he commanded was fitted out at the capital of Sinaloa, a province of New Spain, by order of Viceroy Mendoca, the representative of the Spanish crown in New Spain, now Mexico, and was composed of over 300 Spaniards and 800 Indians. They were well armed and equipped, and commenced their explorations early in the year 1540.

From Sinaloa, this expedition proceeded northward to the base of the mountains—through cañons to the source of the Gila—crossing mountains to the Rio del Norte, and up this stream to San Luis valley. From thence, they made their way over the Sangre de Cristo pass, to the great plains, in what is now Southern Colorado, and thence northward along the base of the mountains, and often far up their deep cañons, until a point about the 40th north parallel of latitude was reached. These adventurers had to contend with all the usual difficulties that surround such enterprises in a wild country, traversed by innumerable streams and towering mountain ranges, and in many places infested with hostile savages. After months of fatiguing marches, attended with unusual danger and hardships, they were compelled to return to New Spain without accomplishing the object of their exploration—the discovery of gold. They had, however, passed over some of the richest deposits of gold in the known world, and explored a region unsurpassed in fertility of soil, and beauty and grandeur of scenery—all of which is now within the boundaries of Colorado.

The report of Coranada was published, and is now filed away in the archives of Old Spain, and perhaps has a place in some American libraries, but we have not been able to procure a copy, and give this sketch from a verbal statement given us by a pioneer of the Territory. Traditions of this expedition are related by many of the old settlers of New Mexico and Colorado, who also talk of the exploration of Mexican padres, who proceeded as far northward as the Missouri river, which they described as a dead, sluggish river, with muddy waters, not fordable. Tradition further asserts that

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these Mexicans were more successful than Coranada, and actually discovered gold in considerable quantities; formed settlements, and built towns; but were eventually unable to withstand the continued assaults of hostile Indians, and abandoned the country. There is some show of truth in these legends, as there is unquestionable evidence, in the southern portion of the Territory especially, of the existence, at no very remote period, of inhabitants more learned in the arts of civilization, than aboriginal races. There is also evidence that placer diggings had been carried on in the Territory long before the discovery of gold in 1858. This may, however, have been the work of Indians, though it is the belief of the earlier settlers that the Mexicans or Spanish took out gold from Spanish Bar, on Clear creek, long before the arrival of Jackson and his party in 1859.

The failure of the Coranada expedition seems to have discouraged the Spanish government, and we have no further accounts of authorized explorations from New Spain proceeding any further north than the Rio del Norte. This Territory was, at that time, supposed by the Spanish crown to be a portion of its North American possessions, but no boundaries were established, or any rightful claim maintained. The first record we have of this vast region being embraced in any particular province, is the claim established by the French colony of Louisiana, early in 1600. The vast region, which formerly comprised this dependency of France, was bounded on the north and east by the British North American possessions and Atlantic ocean, and on the south and west by the Gulf of Mexico, New Spain and California. Actually, the first discovery of this region was made by the Spanish, in its extreme western portion, as Coranada's expedition preceeded Ferdinand De Soto's, but usually the discovery of Louisiana is attributed to De Soto, who traversed a portion of the valley of the Mississippi in 1541. These vast and fertile regions were more fully explored by Col. Wood in 1654, and visited by Capt. Bolt in 1670, and M. de-la-Salle in 1682. The first settlers were French colonists, who located upon the banks of the lower Mississippi and Red rivers, and on the Gulf of Mexico. In November, 1762, France ceded to Spain, then in her zenith of wealth, power and prosperity, this extensive province. The measure was strongly opposed by the French colonists, and Spain did not obtain full possession until the 17th of August, 1769. The French population of Louisiana galled under the yoke of Spanish authority, and never rested until they regained their allegiance to the French, which was effected October 1, 1800. But Louisiana did not long remain a French province. By treaty and purchase, during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, the 3d day of April, 1803, the United States became the rightful possessor of this rich and almost unbounded colony, and soon took measures to develop its unrivalled resources, and establish authority and government in due form over a vast extent of country, heretofore controlled, in the main, by savage Indian tribes. During the years which passed while France and Spain possessed Louisiana, but little was known of the middle and western part of the province, and the vast plains had not been crossed by any white adventurer who has left any record of his discoveries. As soon as United States authority was fully established, attention was directed to the vast extent of country between the Mississippi and Red rivers, and the discovery of the source of these rivers, and the Missouri and Arkansas, in the great mountains west of the plains, was determined upon by the authorities at Washington.

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The first expedition equipped by the War Department, under orders from Gen. James Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the army, for the purpose of exploring the comparatively unknown regions beyond the great plains, and the sources of the Arkansas and Red rivers, was commanded by Zebulon M. Pike, then a lieutenant in the United States army, but who, after his return from this expedition, was promoted to the rank of Major, as a reward for the skillful and daring manner in which his explorations were conducted. Major Pike was assisted by Lieut. James B. Wilkinson and Dr. J. Robinson. His party, composed of twenty-three men and officers, left Bellefontaine, July 15, 1806; and after many adventures, reached the Arkansas at a point near the mouth of the Pawnee Fork, on the 27th day of October, 1806. From this place, he detached from his small command, Lieut. Wilkinson and five men, to make a reconnoisance to the mouth of the Arkansas, which was accomplished successfully. With the remainder of his command, Maj. Pike continued his journey in search of the source of the Arkansas and the great mountains that form the western boundary of the plains.

The first view of the mountains was obtained on the 15th of November, 1806. We quote from Maj. Pike's diary, of that date: "At two o'clock in the afternoon, I thought I could distinguish a mountain to our right, which appeared like a small blue cloud. Viewed it with the spy-glass, and was still more confirmed in my conjecture, yet only communicated it to Dr. Robinson, who was in front with me; but in half an hour, they appeared in full view before us. When our small party arrived on the hill, they with one accord gave three cheers for the *Mexican mountain.*"

Near the point from which the mountains were first discovered on the Greenhorn river, a tributary of the Arkansas, (at that time named St. Charles by Maj. Pike), a small fort was constructed, and a portion of the party left for its defense. With the remainder, Maj. Pike proceeded in a northwesterly direction toward the Grand Peak, now named Pike's Peak, in honor of its first American discoverer. From the same diary, November 17, 1806, we make the following extract, which will be readily understood by all Colorado tourists: "Marched at our usual hour, pushed with an idea of arriving at the mountains; but found at night no visible difference in their appearance from what we did yesterday."

From the same, November 25, we quote: "Marched early, with expectation of ascending the mountain, but was only able to camp at its base, after passing over many small hills, covered with cedars and pitch pines." Maj. Pike writes, on the 27th of November: "Arose hungry and dry, and extremely sore, from the inequality of the rocks on which we had lain all night, but were amply compensated for the toil by the sublimity of the prospect below. The unbounded prairie was overhung with clouds, which appeared like the ocean in a storm—wave piled on wave, and foaming, while the sky was perfectly clear where we were. Commenced our march up the mountain, and in about one hour arrived at the summit of this chain. Here we found snow middle deep; no sign of beast or birds inhabiting the region. The thermometer, which stood at nine degrees above zero at the foot of the mountains, here fell to four below. The summit of the Grand Peak, which was entirely bare of vegetation, and covered with snow, now appeared at the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles from us, and as high again as what we had ascended, and would have taken a whole day's march to arrive at its base, where, I believe, no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."

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On the 3d of December, Maj. Pike continues: "Dr. Robinson and myself went out and took the altitude of the north mountain, (now Pike's Peak,) on the base of a mile. The perpendicular height of the mountain, from the level of the prairie, was 10,581 feet, and admitting the prairie was 8,000 feet from the level of the sea, it would make the elevation of this peak 18,581 feet." He adds, "This mountain was so remarkable as to be known to all the savage nations for hundreds of miles around, and to be spoken of with admiration by the Spaniards of New Mexico, and was the bounds of their travels northwest."

Maj. Pike's measurement of the altitude of the peak has since been proven incorrect, being too high by over 3,000 feet, but no overestimate can be made of the importance of his discovery, which first attracted attention to these remarkable regions, now known to be extremely rich in mineral deposits and agricultural resources, and already the home of over 60,000 prosperous people. The first name very appropriately given to this country, after the discovery of gold, was the "Pike's Peak gold regions." To this bold explorer, Maj. Zebulon Pike, whom no dangers or hardships could deter from the rigid discharge of duty, or vigorous prosecution of his explorations, the citizens of Colorado are indebted for the discovery of their rich and beautiful Territory, and should award all honor.

After failing in his attempts to ascend the Grand Peak, Maj. Pike and his party returned to the plains, and continued their explorations in a northwesterly direction, along the base of the mountains. The ascent of one of northwestern tributaries of the Arkansas to its source, brought the party to the "Divide," which was crossed, when a stream, forty yards in width, flowing northeast, was discovered, (December 13). This was, without doubt, the south fork of the Platte. After fording this stream, the journey northwestward was continued over plains, across mountains, and through deep cañons, until the 18th of December, when another river was discovered, twenty-five yards in width, which "ran with great rapidity, and was filled with rocks." This, Maj. Pike first supposed to be the Red river, the source of which was the object of their continued search—but afterward acknowledged his mistake, and pronunced and mapped it the Pierre Jaunor, the Yellow Stone of to-day, a branch of the Missouri.

This river has since been considered by Col. Fremont and others, not the Yellow Stone, but the Grand river (near its source), a tributary of the Great Colorado, which empties its vast accumulation of waters into the Gulf of California. According to this theory, Maj. Pike has the honor of being the first American explorer who discovered the head waters of this famous river, and the second that crossed the main range that crowns the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the continent.

Being now fully convinced that the object so diligently sought for, the source of the Red River of Louisiana, must be further south, their course was shaped accordingly. The suffering of the party at this time was extreme. They were in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, in mid-winter, without warm clothing or blankets—the latter had been cut up to make stockings to protect their feet as much as possible. Still the search was continued southward until the Rio del Norte was reached, and Maj. Pike found himself and party Spanish prisoners.

This brief account of the portion of these explorations which refer to parts of the country traveled over, that are now within the boundaries of

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Colorado, shows that nearly its entire extent, north and south, was traveled, without meeting any evidence of the existence of regular settlements of civilized beings. No hunters or trappers—these pioneers of all wild countries—were met within the limits of the country which now embraces our Territory, and probably nothing human, except the wild Indian, existed in all these regions, now populous and prosperous.

The next expedition, sent west of the plains by the United States government, was fitted out under orders from John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, and started from Pittsburgh, Pa., in April, 1819. This was commanded by Col. S. H. Long, assisted by Maj. Biddle, Lieut. J. D. Graham, Cadet W. H. Swift, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Thomas Say, and others. This expedition traveled westward as far as the Blue river, a tributary of the Kansas, where their horses were stolen by the Pawnees, and they were compelled to go into winter quarters. During the winter, Col. Long returned to Washington and completed arrangements for the further equipment of his party, and on the 6th of June, 1820, again set out for the Rocky Mountains. They first struck the Platte about forty miles south from where Fort Kearney is now located, and followed its south fork to where it escapes from the Rocky Mountains.

Col. Long's first view of the mountains was from near St. Vrain's fort, and the peak which he first witnessed, towering above the clouds, was named Long's Peak, by which it is still known. The party did not ascend the peak, but from estimated measurement, pronounced it higher than Pike's Peak, which has not been established by correct survey. By this expedition, a careful examination was made of the mountains, and the portions of the plains that lie along their base from the South Platte to the Arkansas, all of which is now within the limits of Colorado. Dr. James, of this party, and two men, made the ascent of the Grand Peak, described by Pike, and were, without doubt, the first Americans, if not the first human beings, who ever stood upon the summit of this famous mountain. This party named the peak James' Peak, in honor of Dr. James, and Col. Long describes it under this name in his published narrative of the expedition; but when Col. Fremont visited the country in 1842, he found that the white settlers had called it Pike's Peak, and so styles it in his very interesting account of explorations on the plains, in the Rocky Mountains, and on the western slopes of the continent and California. Dr. James' ambition to have a mountain peak named after him, has been gratified, however, and a very respectable peak, in Boulder county, now bears his name. Col. Long and his party have furnished names for three mountain peaks, Long's, Graham's, and James', and for one mineral spring, Bell's Springs, near the Arkansas, in southern Colorado.

Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, of the United States army, in 1832, commanded an expedition fitted out by the American Fur Company, which made very thorough explorations in the Rocky Mountains, but mostly in portions of these either north or south of Colorado. The incidents of these explorations form the subject of a most interesting work, written by Washington Irving, and published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadephia, in 1837, under the title of "The Rocky Mountains; or, scenes, incidents and adventures in the far West; digested from a journal by Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, and illustrated from various other sources."

Capt. Bonneville claims to have been the first man who proved that the

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head waters of the great rivers, that flow east and west from the Rocky Mountains, had their origin very nearly together in the Sierra Madres, which has not been disputed.

To Col. Fremont was entrusted the command of the next important expedition organized by the United States authorities for explorations across the vast plains, and over the Rocky Mountains to the the Pacific coast, by a route which lay through the territory now within the limits of Colorado. This expedition, by far the most complete and effective ever organized up to that date by the United States for these purposes, commenced explorations in 1842, which were completed in 1844. Col. Fremont's party, in 1842, was composed of about twenty-three men, well armed, and provided with all necessary equipments. Chas. Pruess was assistant-topographical engineer, and the celebrated scout, Kit Carson, guide. They left Chouteau's landing, on the Missouri river, (near the mouth of the Kansas), on the 10th day of June, and after many adventures, which are most graphically described by Col. Fremont in his interesting narrative of the expedition, arrived on the south fork of the Platte, at a point about forty miles from Fort Kearney, early in July. From here, Col. Fremont dispatched the larger portion of his party to Fort Laramie, and with the balance proceeded up the South Platte. Their first view of Long's Peak was obtained on the 8th of July, when they were about sixty miles from the base of the mountain. The party continued their journey up the valley of the Platte as far as St. Vrain's Fort, a trading post and stronghold occupied by St. Vrain and his company, seventeen miles east from Long's Peak, and about 100 miles north from Pike's Peak, on the right bank of the river. According to Col. Fremont's calculations, the longitude of this post is 105° 12′ 12″ west, and its latitude 40° 22′ 30″ north; its altitude 5,400 feet above sea level. St. Vrain and his company were engaged in trapping and Indian trading exclusively. Besides this company, Col. Fremont met near this place a party of independent trappers, mostly New Englanders; Chabonard, a Frenchman, in the employ of Bent and St. Vrain, and his followers, and one Spaniard, which were all the white inhabitants of the region. The Spaniard was the first of that nation met west of the Missouri. As Col. Fremont was anxious to push his explorations further north in the Rocky Mountains, and to join his party at Fort Laramie, he traveled no further southward at this time, but left St. Vrain's on the 12th of July. Journeying north, he crossed the *Big Thompson, Cache-a-la-Poudre, and Crow creeks, and passed along the base of the Black Hills to Fort Laramie, a post of the American Fur Company. From this point, Col. Fremont's explorations were continued in a direction which led him far north of the limits of our Territory, and we will not follow him. At this time the Indian tribes on the plains were very hostile and troublesome, even to a party of troops numbering forty persons, well armed and equipped, and often caused delay to the largest parties of emigrants on their way to California.

Col. Fremont's next expedition, which traversed a much larger portion of our Territory, was fitted out at Kansas, Mo., (now Kansas City), and numbered thirty-nine persons. Mr. Charles Pruess, the topographical engineer of the first expedition, was still one of the party, and its appointments

*The names of these branches of the Platte were given to them by the officers of the American Fur Company, and trappers, and have since been adopted by the United States authorities.

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were in every way complete. Early in July, 1843, this party reached St. Vrain's fort. From thence they proceeded southward to the "Divide," an elevation of the plains, which separates the waters of the Platte and Arkansas; across this to the Arkansas, and arrived at the celebrated Soda Springs, near the base of Pike's Peak, on the 17th of July. After carefully examining these springs, and exploring the surrounding mountains and valleys, they returned to St. Vrain's fort, and journeyed from thence up the Cache-a-la-Poudre, to the base of Long's Peak, and across the main range of the Rocky Mountains, to the head waters of the Colorado. After further explorations, westward and southward, they recrossed the main range, near the base of Mount Lincoln, and made their way through South Park to the Arkansas, and from thence eastward to the States. Space forbids our publishing any of the details of these most important explorations, which were conducted with consummate skill and untiring energy. Col. Fremont's most interesting narrative, and accompanying maps, have attracted much attention to this remarkable region, and contain excellent and accurate descriptions of the country traveled over. They should be read by every person interested in Colorado. A *résumé* of our brief sketch of the discovery and earliest settlement of the Territory, will show that there were no white settlers in the country in 1843, except a few independent trappers, traders and adventurers, and the employés of the American Fur Company; and that besides these, the only inhabitants were a small number of Pueblos, or civilized Indians and Mexicans, in the southern portion, and bands of savages, who roamed the plains. These latter were mostly Pawnees, Cheyenes, Arapahoes and Utes. It will be seen, also, that none of these discoverers, explorers or settlers, who were in the country at this time, had any knowledge of the existence of precious metals beneath the soil or rocks they traveled over. Colorado did not commence to make history until the discovery of gold.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT PREVIOUS TO TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

If there were inhabitants in the territory, now embraced by the boundaries of Colorado previous to the organization of the province of Louisiana, they were, undoubtedly, governed by the authorities of New Spain. After the boundaries of Louisiana were defined, they would, of course, become citizens of that extensive province, and be, first, subject to French authority, then Spanish, again French, and finally, United States. When Louisiana was divided into States and Territories, this portion became a part of the Territory, and afterward State, of Kansas. Before the United States became possessors of the country, we have no records of any settlements or inhabitants except in the southern portion, where a few Pueblos, Mexicans and Spaniards had possession; but they considered themselves, and really were, Mexican subjects, and were governed accordingly. After the United States obtained possession, and, previous to the discovery of gold in 1858, the only

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American settlers were Indian traders, hunters and trappers, mostly under control of the American Fur Company, and, of course, acknowledging the authority of the United States government, but having no representation in any State or Territorial legislature, nor did they care for any. Their numbers were inconsiderable, and but little is known of them in any way. The Fur Company enforced their regulations inside of their posts and forts by semi-military authority, and, outside of these, every man was his own lawmaker, and enforced his enactments with the rifle or revolver. These pioneers were bold, adventurous men, wedded to the dangers and excitements of border life (as well as to Indian wives), and, as civilization *intrudes*, they move southward and westward, to regions yet but little known. In brief, the only recognized authorities in what is now Colorado, after its possession by the United States, previous to the discovery of gold, were the American Fur Company, and United States military, and these controlled only within the limits of forts, posts, or camps. After the discovery of gold, in 1858, and the great influx of inhabitants that immediately followed this important event, the necessity of proper representation in halls of legislation, and the enactment of local laws, were apparent. The first movement toward accomplishing these worthy objects, was effected by defining the boundaries of a county named Arapahoe, with Auraria as its county seat; the next measure, the election of a representative to the Kansas legislature and a delegate to Congress. This election was held in Auraria, on the 6th day of November, 1858, and resulted in the choice of A. J. Smith as representative and H. J. Graham as delegate. The delegate proceeded to Washington at once, with instructions to do all in his power to prevail upon Congress to separate the Pike's Peak gold regions from the State of Kansas, and form thereof a new Territory. Mr. Graham was not successful in his mission; but, no doubt, his efforts did a good part toward paving the way to its accomplishment in 1861. During the winter of 1858, the citizens of Auraria, St. Charles, and such other settlements as were then on the plains near them, governed themselves by local laws enacted by the "people" of each settlement. The execution of these laws was entrusted to a probate judge, and other officials, who nominally represented the authority of the State of Kansas, but, really, that of the "people's courts," which have, since that time, occasionally been compelled to exercise authority when other recognized powers have been unable to guard the public peace and safety. When this court dictates, in Colorado, every body and every thing obeys. In the spring of 1859, the discovery of gold in the mountains attracted immense emigration, and miners thronged the mountain slopes, gulches and valleys along Clear creek. For the government of this population, congregated in these wilds from all portions of the world, rigid laws were required; and, though the authority of the State of Kansas was represented here, also, by officials elected by the citizens and commissioned by the State, this was found inadequate to enforce laws and secure public safety. Stronger power than that emanating from a distant State capital was required; and this was found in miners' courts, and that superior court, a miners' meeting.

The miners' courts were organized at a general meeting of the inhabitants of a district, who enacted a code of laws, criminal and civil; defined the boundaries of the district; prescribed the duties of officers, and elected these officers for the following year. The laws differed in some minor points in

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each district, but were all nearly alike, as they were based upon similar enactments in California and Nevada, and framed by miners from these older mining countries. The officers of the court were: A president, judge, sheriff or constable, and a collector, surveyor and recorder, who was, *ex-officio*, secretary and treasurer of the district. Each had his special duties defined, and all were amenable to the miners' meetings, which were the superior courts of the districts. These laws presented many extremely primitive features, and were entirely free from the technicalities that retard the wheels of justice in ordinary courts of law. No "circumlocution office" delays followed the decisions of the miners' courts, and but little legal lore was required in those who argued points of law before the august judge of a mining district. The following extracts from the laws of the miners' court of Spanish Bar district, in 1860, will illustrate these conclusions. From the Criminal Code, section first, we quote: "Any person guilty of willful murder, upon conviction thereof, shall be hung by the neck until he is dead." Section second: "Any person guilty of manslaughter, or homicide, shall be punished as a jury of twelve men may direct." Section third: "Any person shooting or threatening to shoot another, using or threatening to use any deadly weapons, except in self-defence, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and receive, in addition, as many stripes, on his bare back, as a jury of six men may direct, and be banished from the district." Section fourth: "Any person found guilty of petit larceny shall be fined in a sum double the amount stolen, and such other punishment as a jury of six men may direct." Section fifth: "Any person found guilty of grand larceny shall be fined in a sum double the amount stolen, and receive not less than fifty nor more than three hundred lashes, on his bare back, and be banished from the district, and such other punishment as a jury of six men may direct."

Not much chance for legal quibbling or evasion is apparent in these concise rules of action. One prominent feature, plain to every one who reads these laws, and perfectly well understood in the mining districts, is the provision which enacts measures certain to rid the community of the offender, at once and permanently. In the first two sections, the manner by which the violator of the law is gotten out of the district, is quite clearly defined—he left for "that country from whose bourne," etc., rather suddenly, from the end of a rope with a noose affixed. A rigid enforcement of the third section, which always followed, sent him away with a lacerated back and slim purse, and such other doses of Colorado justice as the ingenuity of miners might suggest—in all, quite sufficient to last a life-time, without repetition. One wise provision of these laws, which always legalized hanging, if deemed necessary, was that "such other punishment" clause, that usually had a coil of rope in connection with its enforcement.

Many of the sections of the civil code were equally as pointed and concise. For instance, section twenty-three defines what constitutes citizenship, in the following unmistakable language: "Any person owning a claim, or working or living in this district, shall be entitled to a vote and all the rights of citizenship." No distinction of sex or color in these Colorado laws, which were in force years before the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Sturdy miners were the pioneers in the great progressive movement which has resulted in giving equal rights to all men, and ahead of all the world in the reform so much desired by the Cady Stantons and Anthonys of to-day—female suffrage. The sorosis societies and clubs of

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New York, New England, and elsewhere, should adopt resolutions of grateful acknowledgment to the pioneer miners of Colorado for the prompt manner in which they admitted women to all the rights of citizenship.

Their preëmption and other laws, which defined what constituted a lode discovery and regulated the extent of each claim on the lode, and explained what formed regular ownership or legal title to the same; which also defined the extent and legal boundaries of mill sites, and water-powers, and gulch and placer claims, and regulated sales and transfers of property of all kinds, were primitive, and, perhaps, imperfect in regard to legal forms and technicalities, but were executed promptly—and all proceedings under these have been already approved by enactments of Territoral legislatures and United States Congress.

Besides exercising the authorities of criminal, district, and probate courts, the officers of the miners' courts were, *ex-officio*, county, village, and city officials, and discharged all duties usually entrusted to these. Records of preëmptions, mining claims, and transfers of property, were duly filed at the recorder's office, in books open for the inspection of all; the recorder, beside keeping these records, acting as surveyor for the district, secretary of miners' meetings, and treasurer of the district. The president presided at miners' meetings and at courts, when the judge was in any way interested in the case at issue. He also signed all orders on the treasury, and appointed officers of the district to fill vacancies. The judge presided at the courts, and performed the duties of the president in his absence. The duties of the sheriff were similar to those performed by the same official in regularly organized counties, such as the execution of all criminal penalties, service of official papers, attachment of property on execution, sales of such, and the due regulation of all courts. The collector performed the usual duties assigned to such officials; and all gave bonds for the faithful discharge of their respective duties. The laws were administered with promptness and fairness as a rule, by the officers of these courts, and their enactments have since been legalized by the General Government. Much litigation may result from the imperfect manner in which mining claims were defined in those early days; but, as yet, the old landmarks are respected, and old titles, however imperfectly made out, are considered good and sufficient guarantee of ownership.

The first miners' court in the Territory was organized in the mountains in Gregory district (now in Gilpin county), which was the first mining district organized after the discovery of a gold lode by Gregory, in honor of whom it was named.

About this time (early in 1859) the discovery of many rich lodes and gulch claims, and the remarkable increase of the mining population, necessitated the organization of other districts, which followed rapidly. The boundaries of these were established at a general meeting of the miners of the districts, convened in Central City, Gilpin county, in Feburary, 1860, the same as they exist to-day.

The failure of the delegate to Congress to effect any Territorial form of government, the remoteness of the capital of Kansas, and the entire absence of United States officers of any kind, in the Pike's Peak gold region, which had already a population of over 20,000, made it apparent to all that some prompt measures should be taken by which a regular form of government should be established. Political matters were freely discussed by all classes, and the citizens of Arapahoe county, then the only county

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organized in the region, convened at a general mass meeting in Denver, in April, 1859, to take measures to effect the desired object. After much discussion, this meeting adjourned until the first day of August, 1859, after having decided that the adjourned meeting should be composed of delegates elected by the people.

These were duly elected, and at the time specified, 128 met at Denver. There were two prominent parties in the convention; one favoring a Territorial form of government; the other, that the Pike's Peak gold region be admitted at once as a State, under similar enactments to those that admitted California. The former were in the majority, and decided to memorialize Congress for a Territorial form of government, and submit their proceedings to the people for confirmation. In accordance with this, an election was held on the 4th of September, 1859, at which the proceedings of the convention were ratified, and a delegate elected to visit Washington, and effect, if possible, the desired organization, in accordance with resolution adopted by the convention of August 1. Beverdy D. Williams was chosen for this important mission, and succeeded in so representing matters to Congress, that a Territorial organization was authorized by act of Congress; approved February 26, 1861.

During the pending of these measures, the minority of the August convention, and many other citizens, decided upon a provisional government, and placed their proposition before the people. Pursuant to this measure, representatives were elected from all parts of the country, and a session of legislature was held in Denver during the months of November and December, 1859, and January, 1860. The following were the officers of this legislative body of questionable legality: James A. Gray, speaker of the house; Eli Carter, president of the council, *pro tem.*, and L. W. Bliss, acting governor. They enacted laws, and passed special acts, which were duly promulgated, and remained in force until the Territorial government was inaugurated. Many of these have been confirmed by the regular law-making authorities that followed in due course, and still make up a portion of the general laws and special enactments of Colorado. The name for the country, adopted by the provisional government, was Jefferson Territory, and its boundaries embraced a much smaller section than that now within the limits of Colorado Territory. While these parties were agitating secession from the State of Kansas, and the formation of a State or Territorial form of government, there was yet a third party, a hopeless sort of minority, who still claimed allegiance to Kansas, and elected representatives to the legislative body of that State. Nothing was effected by these officials, and the control of Kansas over the Pike's Peak gold regions was never duly acknowledged, especially in the mountain mining regions. Among the special acts of the Jeffersonian legislature, we find the following:

An act to charter and consolidate Denver, Auraria and Highland, under the style and name of Denver. Approved December 3, 1859.

An act to incorporate the Denver Mutual Insurance Company, with the following corporators: R. B. Bradford, D. P. Wallingford, Amos Steck, E. W. Cobb, William Davidson, Jones & Cartright, Hart & Clark, M. D. Hickman, and H. H. McAfee. Approved December 7, 1859.

To corporate the Golden Gate Town Company, with the following members: J. L. Rodgers, Charles Fletcher, T. L. Golden, H. S. Hawley, and W. G. Preston. Approved December 7, 1859.

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To incorporate a wagon road from Auraria and Denver cities to South Park, with Samuel Brown, J. H. Cochran and Joseph Brown, as corporators. Approved December 7, 1859.

To incorporate the Cibola Hydraulic Company, with the following members: J. W. McIntyre, D. C. Vance, A. McPhaeder, D. McClery, and F. B. Chase. This authorized the company to build a dam across Clear creek, four miles above Golden City, and dig ditches through which water from the creek could be brought to Golden City and surrounding country. Approved December 7, 1859.

An act to incorporate the Boulder City, Gold Hill, and Left Hand Creek wagon road; granted to T. J. Graham, E. D. Steele, and William Pelltheir. Approved December 7, 1859.

The Consolidated Ditch Company, which is now well known in Gilpin county, and supplies water to the extensive mining districts about Nevada and Central, and the beautiful artificial lake near the latter city, was chartered by an act approved December 2, 1859, with the following as charter members: W. G. Russell, B. F. Chase, J. M. Wood, C. R. Roberts, —— Dufrbes, A. H. Owens, Henry Allen, W. M. Slaughter, and G. W. Cleveland. These names are still as well known in Colorado as is their important enterprise, and belong to men who have all been prominent actors in events which have since become a part of the history of the country. This canal conveys a portion of the waters of Fall river, from a point about twelve miles from Central City, northwest to the lake above mentioned, and to all of the mills and mines on both sides of Russell gulch; along the slopes of Quartz hill, and surrounding gulches and mountains. Its waters have washed from the sands of these districts millions of dollars of shining gold, and supplied stamp mills, which have crushed hundreds of thousands of tons of quartz, yielding fabulous amounts of precious metals.

By these extracts from the special acts of the provisional government, it will be seen that the earlier citizens of Colorado took prompt measures to develop, in due form, their remarkably rich Territory, the results of which are excellent wagon roads, connecting all important points, and traversing the entire extent of every inhabited section; substantial bridges, spanning the principal streams; irrigating canals, supplying water to millions of acres of fertile soil, and to innumerable mines, mills and reduction works; and well built towns and cities, with public buildings, store-rooms and private residences, not surpassed in architectural beauty or capacity by those of older eastern cities.

A brief *résumé* of this sketch of forms of government previous to Territorial organization, shows that but little attention was paid to legislative matters previous to the discovery of gold, and that the vast extent of country, now embraced within our limits, was controlled either by military officers of the Spanish, French or United States governments, or those of the American Fur Company. The people had no representation in any legislative body, and were not much troubled with office seekers, caucuses or primary meetings. Civil-service reform, retrenchment, or free trade measures were not discussed by these hunters, traders and trappers, and but little interest taken in the appointment of internal revenue officers. Tax collectors, and even postmasters, were unknown. After the discovery of gold, and the great emigration that followed, political matters were freely discussed, delegates elected to Congress, and measures inaugurated for the

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establishment of a Territorial form of government, which was secured in 1861. In the meantime, the emigrants governed themselves by the people's and miners' courts, and a provisional government. During this unsettled condition of governmental affairs, in a country remote from civilization, with a population composed of adventurers from all countries, of course more or less lawlessness existed, and acts of violence and bloodshed were not uncommon; but the perpetrators of these crimes were soon dealt summarily with by the law-abiding citizens, and early in 1860, after a few judicious hangings, whippings and banishments had taken place, the population was as orderly, and life and property as secure as in the old States.

GEOGRAPHY.

Colorado embraces, within her limits, the most elevated region in North America. The ascent to the summit of Mount Lincoln commences at the Atlantic ocean, on the east; the Pacific ocean, on the west; the Gulf of Mexico and Isthmus of Darien, on the south; and the unexplored regions of the north pole, on the north. From these remote points, the ascent, though often interrupted, is gradual. The elevation reached falls short of that of the highest peaks of the Andes, in South America, and the towering summits of the Himalayas, in Asia, but exceeds that of any of the mountain ranges of Europe.

The portion of the Rocky Mountains known as the Sierra Madres, of which Mount Lincoln is the lookout tower, forms the most remarkable feature of the Territory, and of the northern portion of the continent. Other interesting outlines are the plains—the broad threshold to these vast mountain amphitheatres; the foot-hills, which form the topmost step of the stairway, thousands of miles in length, that leads to their grand corridors; the parks, which are monster arenas within their walls; and the great rivers, that form their system of sewerage.

The location of the Territory is in the western central division of North America and of the United States; between the thirty-seventh and forty-first parallels of north latitude, and 102d and 109th meridians of west longitude. It is bounded, on the north, by Wyoming and Nebraska; on the east, by Nebraska and Kansas; on the south, by New Mexico; and on the west, by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, its greatest length, east and west, containing about 106,475 square miles, or 67,420,000 acres—a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two included, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure. The plains extend over one-third of this vast region; the balance is covered by mountain chains, their valleys, and the great system of parks. About one-third of this vast area is good agricultural lands, with soil of unusual strength and fertility; the larger portion of the balance, which occupies a location below "timber line," is covered with dense forest, suitable for lumber or fuel, and traversed by innumerable

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mountain ranges, many of these rent by deep fissure veins, bearing all kinds of valuable minerals and the precious metals. The principal rivers that drain the middle and western portion of North America, arise within the limits of this Territory.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Cordillera de la Sierra Madres of the Spaniards are the principal mountain ranges of Colorado Territory and North America. The portion of these which traverse the Territory, extend from Fisher's Peak, at the southern boundary, to the Black Hills, at the northern. From Fisher's Peak, which attains an elevation of 7,169 feet, the course of the main range is nearly due north to Pike's Peak; it then curves south, and west, and again north, around South Park to Mount Lincoln; then east, along the northern boundary of Park county to its centre; then turning to the north, and keeping that course to the centre of the western limits of Clear Creek county. From this point, it makes a sharp turn to the west, around the head waters of Clear creek; then curves north, and again east, along the northern boundary of Clear Creek county, to its central point; and then away northward, to the limits of the Territory and the Black Hills. Following the convolutions of the main range, the distance from Fisher's Peak to the northern boundary of Colorado is over 500 miles; whereas, a direct line connecting these points is not quite 300 miles in length. The average breadth of the range, at its base, is about twenty miles. Its summit is broken and serrated: hence the name, Sierra. The highest elevation attained is the summit of Mount Lincoln, which, according to the estimate by Prof. Dubois, the metallurgist of the Stevens Mining Company, is 17,300 feet above sea level. Other principal peaks attaining great elevations are: Long's Peak, arising from the northern division of the range, 14,056 feet; Gray's Peak, south of this, 14,251 feet; Parry's Peak, near this, 13,133 feet; and Pike's Peak, in the southern division, 14,216 feet. The average elevation of the base of the range is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, and that of its summit, between 11,000 and 12,000 feet. The lowest points in the range—passes through which the wagon roads and trails have been constructed—are from 11,200 to 11,487 feet; the former, Ute's Pass, and the latter, Georgia Pass, from South to Middle Park. The elevations at which timber ceases to grow—"timber line"—are irregular, being greater on the eastern than on western slopes, and greater on the peaks than on the main body of the range. The highest point at which timber grows, on the eastern slope, is over 11,800 feet; on the western, 11,300 feet; on the peaks, over 12,000 feet. The region of eternal snows is not continuous in the Rocky Mountains. In the warm summer months, the snow melts entirely from all parts of the range, except where great masses have lodged in deep ravines, near the summit. During the winter months, snows fall to great depths, and whiten the bald brows of these mountain giants, which, when illumined by the bright rays of the sun, shine with startling brilliancy, and present features of wondrous beauty. The melting of these snows forms great rivers, which do their part toward supplying the greater oceans with unfathomed waters.

Branching from the main range are innumerable spurs, presenting similar features to those of the body of the range, and often reaching equal elevations. These form the dividing ridge between the water courses which

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flow from the slopes of the main mountains, and nearly inclose numerous beautiful valleys and parks. Where these terminate, on the east, the foot-hills begin. Until timber line is reached, forests, composed of different varieties of pines, cover the declivities of these mountains, and spread out over their valleys. Vegetation, including a great variety of grasses peculiarly nutritious, and many specimens of flowering plants unusually fragrant and beautiful, is abundant in the valleys and on the range, even far above timber, skirting the everlasting snows. The frosts of winter do not kill these grasses; they never decay, but become cured during the winter months, and are equally as nutritious, and afford equally as good pasture at all seasons. This is characteristic of all the grasses of Colorado—a feature that makes the Territory the best grazing region in the world.

The main range and its spurs are the principal homes of the silver lodes, and have, locked in their granite vaults, untold mineral wealth. These vaults open only to well-directed labor and enterprise, but reward these with treasures of great richness. The extent of the belt of silver mines is unknown, as new explorations always result in new discoveries; but at present the only well developed mines are in Boulder, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Park, and Summit counties, although many lodes that promise immense yields have been discovered in Lake county, and other locations along the southern division of the mountain range.

FOOT-HILLS.

Running parallel with the main range, from the Black Hills, on the north, to the Wet Mountains, on the south, are the foot-hills—a chain of mountains, serrated, like the principal range, and broken through, at many points, by the numerous tributaries of the Platte and Arkansas rivers. In forcing their way through these monster hills, the streams excavate immense ravines, or gorges, called cañons, which present the appearance of huge fissures in the rocky formation of the mountains, extending from their summit to their base, and are often thousands of feet in depth. Through these the waters rush with great violence, often carrying before them large boulders, that become round by attrition with the bed-rocks of the streams. These are frequently found, along the course of the tributaries of the Platte, considerable distance from the base of the mountains. The foot-hills reach an elevation of over 10,000 feet, and are from ten to twenty-five miles in width. Their greatest width is attained in Clear Creek county, and their least, near the base of Pike's Peak. Like the mountains, they inclose innumerable valleys, and small parks, covered with forest trees—the different varieties of pine, larch, and aspen—and other species of vegetation.

The soil of these valleys is of unusual strength and fertility, and produces the hardier cereals, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and other vegetables, abundantly, besides being the best hay-growing ground in the world.

Along the base of these hills, coal mines of vast extent have already been developed, and iron and copper ores exist in considerable quantities. Traversing their slopes and summits, are the most extensive belts of gold mines ever discovered. These bear immense quantities of ores, of unusual richness, which have already yielded large sums of gold, and are now supplying wealth to thousands of industrious miners. The belt of developed mines lies chiefly in Boulder, Gilpin, and the eastern portion of Clear Creek counties, a full description of which appears in the appropriate chapter.

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OTHER RANGES.

South of the foot-hills, and east of the main range, are the Wet mountains, which branch out from the range, south of Pike's Peak, and run in a southeasterly direction, to the Huerfano river. These form the northern and eastern walls of Huerfano park.

South of the Wet mountains, and east of the range, between the Huerfano and Purgatory rivers, forming the divide between these tributaries of the Arkansas, are the Spanish peaks, an independent series of mountain cones, drained by the tributaries of the Arkansas, north, east, and south, and those of the Rio del Norte on the west.

South of the Purgatory and north of the Cimarron river (a tributary of the Arkansas river), and forming the water-shed between these rivers, are the Ratoon mountains, which run nearly east and west, and form the southern base of Colorado. West of the main range, in the southern portion of the Territory, are, first, the Sierra San Juan, which form the western wall of San Luis park. These run nearly north and south; their northern and eastern limits, the Rio Grande del Norte; and their western, the Sierra la Platta, which also lie south of the Rio Grande del Norte, and extend westward, from the San Juan range to the southwestern boundary of the Territory. West of the main range, and north of the above series of mountain chains, are the Sawatch mountains, which run nearly parallel with the Sierra Madre, broken by many tributaries of the Gunnison (the principal southern branch of the Colorado), and often arising to elevations of 11,000 feet above sea level. West of these are the Uncompahgre mountains, which form the divide between the principal southern branches of the Colorado and the Rio del Norte, and traverse the southwestern portion of the Territory, from the Sawatch range, westerly, to the Sierra San Miguel, which lie between the Gunnison and the Rio del Norte, and extend westward to the western boundary of the Territory. They form the extreme southwestern chain of the series of ranges that extend from the main range, westward, in the southern division of Colorado, to Utah. Northward of these mountains, and westward from the main range, in the central portion of the western division of the Territory, are the Elk Head ranges, which take a westerly direction from the range, until they join the Roan, or Book mountains, near the western limits of the Territory, between the waters of the White and Grand rivers. North of the latter chain, in the northwestern corner of Summit county, are the Sierras Escalante, the last of the sierras in Western Colorado.

The vast region in the Territory, west of the Rocky Mountains, embracing an area of over 50,000 square miles (or over 32,000,000 acres), is traversed in every direction by these mountain chains and their numerous spurs. Their melted snows supply water to the tributaries of the great Colorado of the West and the Rio Grande del Norte—two of the greatest rivers on the American continent. Except the parks and valleys, but little of this vast extent of country is suitable for agricultural purposes; but fine forests, affording excellent fuel and timber, abound everywhere, except high up on the mountain summits; and luxurious grasses, and other species of vegetation, are plentiful, making the greater portion of these millions of acres excellent pasture lands.

Without doubt, innumerable belts of mines, bearing all kinds of minerals, traverse the entire extent of these mountain ranges; but, as yet, no explora-

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tions have been made, except in the southeastern corner of Summit county, on the head waters of the Snake and Blue, in a strip of Lake county, along its eastern boundary, near the base of the main range, and in the mountains around San Luis park.

The lodes already developed, are rich both in gold and silver, and yield largely. The gulch claims are amongst the richest in the Territory, and seem unlimited in extent.

PARKS.

The most remarkable feature of this or any other country, is the park system of Colorado. The "parks" constitute immense irregular basins; shut in on all sides by lofty mountain ranges, and were, at some earlier period of the geological history of the world, bottoms of great inland oceans. The surface of these mountain-locked plateaus is diversified by innumerable streams from the melted snows of the surrounding mountains, and by the lesser spurs or foot-hills of the ranges. The level or valley portion of the parks is clothed with luxuriant grasses and flowering plants of different species, and is extremely fertile. The beds of the streams furnish every variety of mineral and fossil, in remarkable quantities, and afford a field for geological explorations, unrivalled in the new or old world. The streams, which are the head waters of all the great rivers that arise in Colorado, abound in fish, especially excellent trout.

The hills or ridges which separate these water-courses, are covered with dense forests of pine, in which game, such as bear, elk, and deer, are abundant. Mineral springs, whose waters possess rare curative properties, bubble at the foot of almost every mountain, and salt and coal beds of great extent seem to underlie the entire surface. Besides these, gold gulch diggings, which yield good pay, are abundant.

From the summit of Mt. Lincoln, or Gray's Peak, the observer looks down into these basins, as he would into the parks of a large city, from a lofty tower. The surrounding mountains are blocks of buildings; their peaks the steeples and towers of grand old cathedrals, and their valleys the streets and avenues. These have other features that resemble those of the pleasure grounds of great cities. Groves of beautiful forest trees, which shelter rare animals; pools of clear water, alive with uncommon specimens of the finny tribe, and bearing on their surface swimming birds of unusual beauty of plumage; and crystal streams, whose margins are bordered by soft, grassy banks, and quaint grottoes, adorned with mineral crystalizations of unusual brilliancy.

The pleasure houses which adorn these parks are different, however, from those in cities. Instead of fanciful structures, adorned with ornate architectural designs, these have the lodges of Indian tribes, and cabins of prospecters and hunters.

The four principal plateaus, which form this great system of parks, are located in the central portion of the Territory, and occupy the largest part of a belt running from the northern to its southern limits, between the longitudinal limits 105° 50′ on the east, and 106° 30′ on the west. Commencing north, the first is the North, the second the Middle, the third South, and the fourth San Luis park.

The North park is bounded, on the northeast and south, by the main range and its spurs, and, on the west, by the Rabbit Ears mountains and the

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spurs of the Elk Head range. It embraces an area of about 25,000 square miles, and is traversed by tributaries of the North Fork of the Platte, which unite, near its northern limits, and flow northward beyond the northern border of the Territory. Its elevation is between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above sea level.

Immediately south of this, and separated from it by spurs of the range, is Middle park, one of the largest of these elevated plateaus This is walled in by spurs of the main range, and the range itself, on the northeast and south, and on the west by the Elk Head mountains. The streams flowing through this, mostly in a southwesterly direction, are all tributaries of the Grand—the main northern branch of the Colorado. Including the slopes of the ranges that surround it, and their spurs (which often extend far into the body of the plateau and form divides between its streams), the area embraced is about sixty-five miles north and south, and forty-five miles east and west; in all, about 1,900,000 acres. A considerable portion of this will produce the hardier cereals and vegetables. This park is connected with the plains by a good wagon road, through Berthoud pass, in the main range, which is 11,349 feet above the sea.

One of the notable features of Middle park is the hot sulphur springs, on a tributary of the Grand, about twelve miles from the southern boundary. The waters of these springs possess valuable medicinal properties, and will, eventually, attract the attention of invalids and tourists. These, with the beautiful surrounding scenery, abundance of large and small game in the forests, and speckled trout in the streams in the vicinity, will, eventually, make this locality a delightful and much-frequented summer resort. The altitude of this park is about 9,000 feet.

Again southward, but on the eastern side of the main range, is South park, surrounded, on its northern, western, and southern boundaries, by the range, and closed in, on the east, by the foot-hills. Embraced within these rocky barriers is about 1,400,000 square acres, the greater portion of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, and nearly all excellent pasture lands. The lofty mountain towers which overlook this vast plateau are, Mount Lincoln on the northwest, and Pike's Peak on the southeast. The streams, which are supplied by melting snows from the surrounding mountains, and flow eastward, through the park, to the plains, and onward to the great oceans, are tributaries of the South Platte. Valuable salt springs have been discovered, and their waters condensed into excellent salt by suitable and extensive works, near the head of the park; and evidences of immense coal beds present themselves at different parts. The highest elevation reached, within the limits, of this plateau, is 10,000 feet; its average elevation, less than 9,000 feet above tide-water.

The largest of this system of parks, embracing an area quite as extensive as that comprised within the limits of all the above named, is San Luis park, which lies south of South park, from which it is separated by the main range. This forms its northern and eastern boundary. Its west limits are defined by the Sierra San Juan.

The millions of acres inclosed by these mountains are nearly all extremely fertile. The altitude of this park, never exceeding 7,000 feet, in connection with its southern location, insures it a mild climate, and makes it peculiarly suitable for agricultural industries. Already a population of many thousands, mostly Mexicans, inhabit this delightful region. These are engaged in agri-

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cultural pursuits and stock raising, and have already developed the country considerably; still San Luis valley has room for, and offers superior inducements to any reasonable number of emigrants who wish to engage in agricultural pursuits. The Hon. William Gilpin, one of the pioneers of this region—a most enthusiastic admirer and staunch friend of Colorado—owns 1,000,000 of acres in this valley, which he obtained, by purchase, from parties holding Spanish grants; all of which he knows, from actual observation, to be excellent farming and grazing lands. Gold and silver lodes have also been discovered in the surrounding mountains, and gulch diggings in the valley. The Rio Grande del Norte, and its numerous tributaries, flow through this park in a southerly direction, and afford innumerable water-powers, and other facilities for vast manufacturing enterprises.

There are scattered through the mountains, west of the range, many smaller parks, which complete this remarkable system; these present similar features to those already described.

THE PLAINS.

The geographical division of Colorado, east of the mountains, is called "the plains." This important division embraces over one-third of the entire Territory—an area of over 27,000,000 acres—of which, at least, one-fifth is suitable for agricultural purposes, with the aid of irrigation, and nearly the entire extent good grazing lands. These plains were formerly considered desert wastes, covered with arid sands, barren and desolate, and suitable only for the hunting grounds of savage hordes; but agriculturists, who followed in the wake of the gold hunters, have already proven, by actual results, that the supposed arid sands are surface deposits—washings from the great mountains—carrying soil of unusual fertility and strength, requiring moisture only to make it exceedingly productive. Irrigating canals already supply the required moisture to millions of acres, and, literally, "the desert blooms as a rose."

The surface of these plains is not one continuous level, but a series of valleys, separated by ridges, and traversed by innumerable water-courses—actually constituting a system of valleys not unlike the park system of the mountains, flattened out and spread over a greater extent of territory. They are the last of the elevated plateaus, that commence with the delta lands of Louisiana, and terminate at the base of the Sierra Madres, included in which are the prairies of the Southern and Western States.

The soil of the bottom lands, which border the water courses, is peculiarly productive, without artificial supplies of moisture, and in its primitive state supports dense vegetation, including a great variety of nutritious grasses, flowering plants, shrubberies, and cotton-wood forests. The uplands and ridges between the water-courses, in their natural state, are covered with a short, crisp drab-colored grass, apparently devoid of all nutritious qualities, but really affording excellent pasturage, upon which stock fatten readily. This grass has furnished immense herds of buffalo and elk with abundance of excellent food for thousands of years, and will eventually supply the same to countless numbers of horses and cattle. Where herds of buffalo can find abundant pasture, an equal number of domestic cattle will fatten. This fact establishes the future success of Colorado as a stock-raising country. The formation of the surface of the plains facilitates irrigation, wherever this is required. From the Sierra Madres to the Missouri river, the whole

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face of the country has an eastward trend. This, in Colorado, is varied as follows: From the "Divide," south to the Arkansas, the dip is southeast. From the same, north to the main branch of the South Platte, it is north and east. From the northern limits of the Territory, to the South Platte, it is again south and east; and from the Raton mountains, in the south, to the Arkansas, the trend is northeast. The streams follow these dips, and as their sources are in elevated regions, and their currents swift, artificial obstructions turn their waters through suitable channels, to all parts of the surrounding country, without difficulty; and, already, many millions of acres are well watered in this manner, which are cultivated and yielding abundantly. In the eastern-central portion of the plains, in Colorado, there is a considerable extent of territory that cannot be reached by irrigating canals, without large expenditure, on account of the remoteness of streams. This difficulty will be overcome, however, by a series of artesian wells, which are already being sunk by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on their lands, along their line of railroad through this district.

The most prominent feature in the profile of the plains is the "Divide," a main ridge, approached by a series of lesser ridges, which rises to an elevation of 7,500 feet. This separates the waters of the South Platte and Arkansas, and supplies many of their smaller tributaries. The "Divide" branches out from the foot-hills, north of Pike's Peak, and gradually slopes northward, southward, and eastward, until it is lost in the plains. Pine forests, exceedingly valuable for lumber purposes, cover this elevation, which is also clothed with the grass and other vegetations peculiar to the region.

At Julesburg, in the northeast corner of the Territory, the elevation of the plains above tide-water is 3,703 feet; at Denver, 5,317 feet; along the base of the foot-hills, from 6,000 to 7,000 feet; and, at the summit of the divide, 7,500 feet—making the average elevation of this vast plateau, within the limits of Colorado, nearly 6,000 feet.

The mineral and agricultural resources, improvements, cities, towns, geology, climatology, and inhabitants of this region, are fully described elsewhere.

Previous to the construction of railways the passage of these plains was attended with much difficulty and danger, from the entire absence of water for considerable distances, and the attacks of hostile Indians. But all these are now overcome by the completion of the Union, Denver, and Kansas Pacific railways, which places the vast resources and advantages of Colorado within the reach of all mankind.

RIVERS.

The principal tributaries of the Rio Colorado, Rio Grande del Norte, Arkansas, Platte, and Smoky Hill and Republican Forks of the Kansas, make up the river system of Colorado. The principal river that flows eastward from the Sierra Madres, is the Arkansas, which arises at the base of Mount Lincoln, on the western slope of the main range. From thence, its waters flow in a southeasterly direction, along the base of the range, west and south of South park, until they break through the range at Cañon City. The river debouches from its mountain confines through a deep cañon, which gives the name to the above city. From this point it continues its southeasterly course, across the plains, to the eastern boundary of the Territory, onward to the Mississippi. In its various windings through Colorado this

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river traverses a distance of over 500 miles, and, after its exit from the mountains, is skirted this entire distance by bottom lands, unusually fertile. No part of this river, in Colorado, is navigable for boats of any size suitable for transporting passengers or freights. Its chief southern tributaries, which join it after it leaves the mountains, are, first, the Greenhorn, which rises in the Wet mountains, and flows easterly until it joins the main river, a few miles east of Pueblo, and about fifty miles from the base of the mountains; next, the Huerfano, which receives its water from the western slope of the Wet mountains and the Huerfano park, and runs, first south, then east, and, finally, northeast, to the Arkansas. The principal branch of the Huerfano is the Cochara, which flows from the Spanish peaks, nearly due north, until it joins the main river about eighteen miles from its confluence with the Arkansas. The next southern tributary is the Apishpa, taking its waters from the Spanish peaks, and emptying them into the main river about midway between Fort Lyon and Pueblo. East and south of the Apishpa is the Purgatory river, the largest southern tributary of the Arkansas. This rises from the southern and western declivities of the Spanish peaks and the northern slopes of the Raton mountains, and flows easterly and northeasterly, until it joins the Arkansas near Fort Lyon. The principal rivers that empty into the Arkansas from the north are, first, the Fontain qui Bouli, which has its source at the northern base of Pike's Peak, near the foot of South park, from whence it flows, nearly due south, to its confluence with the main river at Pueblo; east of this, Squirrel creek and the Little Sandy and Big Sandy—all flowing southeastward, from the "Divide" to the Arkansas—the two latter making their junction near Fort Lyon.

The eastern slopes of the mountains north of the "Divide" are drained by the South Platte and its numerous tributaries. This river rises at the southwestern base of the main range, at the foot of Mount Lincoln, in the upper or northwestern corner of South park. While flowing through the park in a southeasterly direction, it receives numerous smaller streams from the surrounding ranges and spurs, and where it debouches from the park about seventy miles north of the base of Pike's Peak, it is already a considerable stream of sparkling water. After breaking through the foothills, it changes its course nearly north, and maintains it over 100 miles, until it receives the waters of the Cache-a-la-Poudre. From this point the Platte flows in an easterly and northeasterly direction, until it leaves the Territory at its northeastern corner, near Julesburg.

The principal tributaries which the South Platte receives from the mountains, all flow eastward, and join this river before its confluence with the Cache-a-la-Poudre, which also has its source in the mountains north of Long's Peak. There are, commencing south, the North Fork of the South Platte, Clear creek—which rises near the base of Gray's Peak, and flows through the rich mining districts of Clear Creek and Gilpin counties—St. Vrain and Big Thompson. The streams that flow into the South Platte from the "Divide" are Plum, Cherry, Terrapin, Kiowa, Bijou and Beaver creeks. Those from the northern limits of the Territory are the Crow, Pawnee, and Horse Tail creeks, which all flow in a southerly direction. The Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas arise in the eastern central portion of the plains, from the eastern terminus of the "Divide," and flow east to the limits of the Territory. The entire extent of country

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in Colorado, west of the main range, and north of the Uncompahgre mountains, is drained by the Rio Colorado and the south branch of the North Fork of the Platte. The latter stream rises in North park and surrounding mountains, and flows northward to the northern limits of the Territory. The principal northern branches of the Rio Colorado are the Bear, White and Grand rivers. The Bear, with its numerous tributaries, rises in Elk Head, Rabbit Ears, and Escalantes mountains, and flows westward to the main river. White river flows from the Elk Head and Rabbit Ears mountains, west of North and Middle parks, to its confluence with the main range, near the western central boundary of Colorado. The Grand river, the principal tributary of the Rio Colorado, really the Colorado itself, rises from the northwestern slopes of the Sierra Madres, at the base of Mount Lincoln. It also receives numerous tributaries from Middle park, and surrounding mountains, and flows westward to its confluence with the Gunnison, the principal southern branch, near the western central limits of the Territory. The course of this river is exceeding tortuous. It winds round the bases of innumerable mountain ranges, and breaks through rocky barriers of immense height, excavating a series of cañons of unknown depth and extent. The Gunnison has its source in the Sawatch and Uncompahgre mountains, and flows northwest to its confluence with the Grand. This river has numerous branches, and its entire course lies through a continued series of mountain chasms. South of this, in western Colorado, are the Rio San Miguel and Rio Dolores, arising in the Sierra San Miguel and Sierra LaPlata, and flowing north and west to the main river. South of the Uncompahgre mountains, and Sierra San Miguel; east of Sierra LaPlata, and north and east of the Sierra San Juan, are the head waters of the Rio Grande del Norte, which flows eastward till it reaches San Luis park, and then south to the southern limits of the Territory. East of this, arising from the southern slopes of Raton mountain, is the head waters of the Cimaron river, which flows east to the southeastern corner of the Territory.

This system of water-courses, thus briefly described, presents many remarkable features, peculiar to the rivers of Colorado only. It will be seen that, from the central division of the main range, near the base of the highest peak of the range, arise three, among the greatest, rivers of the Territory and of North America, the Rio Colorado, the Arkansas, and the Platte. From this, the most elevated point in the continent, the water naturally flows in every direction, and reaches the great oceans though channels proportionate in magnitude to the unrivalled grandeur of the surroundings at their source. On the plains, many of the smaller tributaries of the Arkansas and Platte are, at different points, entirely absorbed by the sands in their beds during the greater portion of the season, and instead of being rivers of water, are really rivers of quicksands, beneath which the streams still continue their course, and still supply moisture to the bottom lands along their borders, and water to the inhabitants, who obtain it by digging to a trifling depth.

The lakes of Colorado are unimportant, and are noted only for the beauty and sublimity of their surroundings, and receive mention in the chapter on scenery. The elevation of Colorado prevents the accumulation of any great body of tranquil waters within her boundaries. The only reservoirs suitable for the waters, that result from the melting of the snows of the Mother of

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Mountains, are the great oceans; and to these they make their way, through channels of vast magnitude and importance.

The political divisions of Colorado will receive separate and appropriate notice, in the following chapter.

COUNTIES.

ARAPAHOE.

The first political division of that portion of the State of Kansas—now in Colorado—which embraced the Pike's Peak gold region, was organized by the emigrants in and about Auraria, in the fall of 1858, and included all the region inhabited or explored at that time. Auraria was its principal town and county seat, and was the arena in which the political gladiators of those early days displayed their great prowess and endurance. The area then embraced by Arapahoe was much larger than that defined by the present boundaries, which were established by Government surveys, completed in 1861. These include a strip about 175 miles in length, east and west, and thirty miles in width, north and south; commencing at the eastern boundaries of Jefferson and Boulder counties, and extending to the Kansas line, east; and at the northern boundary of Douglas county, and extending to the southern limits of Weld county, north and south. This belt lies entirely in the plains, or valley division of Colorado, and presents all the features peculiar to this district. It is watered by the Platte and many of its branches—principal among them, the Clear, Cherry, Kiowa, Bijou and Beaver creeks—also, by the Republican Fork of the Kansas.

Although gold was first discovered, in paying quantities, within the present limits of Arapahoe county, the amount was trifling, and mining has never been a leading industry. No mineral deposits of commercial value, except coal measures, have been discovered; and these have not been sufficiently developed to establish their value or importance, though, no doubt, extensive lignite beds underlie the whole extent of the county. Fossils and minerals, interesting to the student of geology, exist, however, in considerable quantities along the beds of water-courses and on the ridges, which receive notice in the appropriate chapter.

With the exception of scattering cotton-wood forests, along the Platte and its tributaries, there is no timber in the county; but the usual vegetation of the plains is abundant everywhere, and the soil is very fertile and productive. This makes agriculture the leading industry of Arapahoe, outside of her principal cities, and has already grown to be of vast importance, and is attracting the attention of emigrants from all countries. Although the great portion of the soil of Arapahoe county, as well as that of other parts of the plains, requires irrigation, means of affording this are ample, and many thousands of acres of wheat, corn, and vegetables are already cultivated, annually, yielding large and profitable returns. Statistics illustrating this will appear in the chapter on agriculture, and should be carefully examined by those seeking profitable agricultural investments.

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Denver, the principal city and capital of Colorado—the Queen City of the Plains—is the county seat of Arapahoe county, and is located on the Platte river and Cherry creek, at their confluence, in the western central portion of the county. This is the mercantile and manufacturing centre of Colorado, as well as the most important city west of the Missouri river and east of the mountains, and has already a population of over 8,000 inhabitants, noted for their prosperity, thrift, and enterprise. They have already projected manufacturing enterprises which will, eventually, contribute largely to the general wealth of the country, and established commercial relations with the larger cities, east and west, of unusual importance, considering the age and location of the city. These, with all the resources, advantages, public buildings, institutions of learning, religion, etc., will receive full and detailed descriptions in our history of Denver, in which will also appear all statistical matter and gazetteer information concerning Arapahoe county. The history of Arapahoe county and of Denver are so intimately connected, we give them in detail in the same chapter.

There are no towns or cities of any importance in Arapahoe, besides Denver; but comfortable farm houses are abundant throughout the cultivated regions, and good wagon roads traverse every section. Besides these, the iron tracks of the Denver and Kansas Pacific railways traverse a considerable portion of the county, and pass through thousands of acres of excellent farm lands, still awaiting the plow of the agriculturist, and ready to yield abundant wealth to all who may take advantage of their unusual fertility. Arapahoe county wants, and offers peculiar advantages to, industrious farmers, and can safely insure such comfort and competency.

BOULDER COUNTY

Embraces an area of 900 square miles, in one of the most delightful and salubrious sections of the Territory, and is possessed of more than ordinary attractions as a location for rapid development of material wealth to those taking advantage of its mineral and agricultural resources.

It embraces that portion of the great mineral belt which approaches nearest, and is most accessible to the plains, and adjoins Gilpin and Jefferson counties on the south. Long's Peak forms its northwestern corner-stone; its northern limit, Larimer county; Summit county its western boundary, and Arapahoe and Weld counties bound it on the east.

With its immense and valuable deposits of coal, gold, silver and iron ores, and the extensive tracts of fertile land, only awaiting irrigation and cultivation to become productive of gigantic crops and incalculable profit, this portion of territory stands pre-eminent as an avenue to unbounded prosperity.

The streams that rise in or near the range, and traverse this county to the eastward, are the St. Vrain, Boulder, Little Thompson, and Coal creek, tributaries of the Platte river. These are skirted in the mountains by beautiful valleys, which occasionally widen out to fine parks, clothed with luxuriant grass and dense pine forests. The soil of the valleys, and a large portion of the plains in the limits of Boulder county, is exceedingly fertile, and the hardier cereals, potatoes, and other vegetables, and hay, are produced abundantly. The plains, aided by irrigation, produce, besides these, wheat, oats, barley, and corn, with that large average yield peculiar to Colorado.

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The cereal products of the cultivated acres furnish four good flouring mills with a constant supply, besides large shipments of grain to markets beyond the limits of the county.

To furnish timber for building purposes, and other improvements, thirteen saw-mills are kept in active operation. Among the number, the Walling steam mill, at Caribou City, Grand Island district, employs thirty men constantly; and the Tucker mill, located at Keysport, is also actively engaged.

Besides agricultural and manufacturing interests, which are important, Boulder possesses remarkable mineral wealth, regarded as unsurpassed by any other county of Colorado. Her belt of gold mines—among the very earliest discoveries in the Territory—traverse the entire extent of the county along the chain of mountains east of the main range. Her silver mines—of recent discovery—extend along the main range and spurs for many miles, in a northerly direction, from the southern boundary, to a point approaching Long's Peak.

The principal mining districts are Sugar Loaf, Gold Hill, Central, Ward, Phœnix, and Grand Island, the latter the home of the celebrated Caribou lode, a full description of which appears in another chapter.

Early in 1858, the first gold discovery in Colorado was made within the limits of Boulder county, on the St. Vrain. This occurrence brought in the vicinity scores of prospecters, who zealously labored to discover hidden riches; and ere long, (1859), gold was discovered in the mountains of the adjoining county, (Gilpin), and was followed by similar discoveries in this county. Among the most important lodes, first discovered, were the Horse Fall, Williams, Hope, Gold Hill, Wisconsin, Sucker, and Syracuse; and later, the Columbia, Horseshoe, Galena, and many others. The more recent discovery of silver mines in the Grand Island district—of which a full mention is made elsewhere—has given a sudden impetus to business, and imparted a healthful vigor to the material interests of the county and the Territory, and promises to add largely to the wealth of the entire nation.

Another important feature of Boulder county is her immense and inexhaustible beds of coal, referred to in the commencement of this chapter, and more fully described elsewhere. These are located near the foot-hills, and have already been sufficiently developed to establish their real value and importance. Cheap and good fuel furthers the interest of all manufacturing enterprises, and encourages emigration in any country possessing this great desideratum; and, in this respect, Boulder county is peculiarly favored. Prominent among the coal mines, already extensively worked, is the Marshall mine, which receives due attention in an appropriate chapter. Still, too much cannot be written concerning this coal measure, capable of supplying a populous community and vast manufacturing enterprises, with abundance of excellent fuel at moderate expense. Other coal beds, also duly noticed elsewhere, are being actively developed, and their value fully established. Fire and potter's clay, of superior quality, also exist in large quantities, and altogether, the resources of Boulder county are unsurpassed, perhaps, by any other district in the Territory.

If superior agricultural advantages, great mineral deposits, including gold, silver, iron, lead and copper ores, and superior lignite, abundance of excellent building material, superior water powers, healthy climate, and glorious scenery will make a country prosperous, and a people happy, surely the prospects of Boulder county are unusually brilliant, and the inhabitants

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amongst the most favored of mortals. That which is most needed to insure entire success to the mining interest of Boulder county, as well as to those of all similar districts in Colorado, is reduction works, capable of treating, successfully and economically, the sulphuret ores of the mineral belts. Such works, sufficiently capacious, and liberally managed, would give a fresh impetus to mining enterprises, and not only enhance the value and insure the working of mines already discovered, but stimulate prospecting, and augment the importance of the mining industries generally. And no portion of Colorado affords more facilities or better inducements for the construction of such works than that part of Boulder county which lies along the base of the foot-hills. Everything requisite, except capital and skillful labor, is on the spot; fire-clay, building material, abundance of coal, and besides all these, easy access to the mining regions above.

The principal towns of Boulder county are Boulder City (the county seat), Burlington and Valmont, which are fully described elsewhere.

CLEAR CREEK

Is the principal silver-producing county of Colorado, and second to none in important and successful mining enterprises. A portion of the northern, the entire western, and about one-half of the southern boundary of this county is defined by three curves of the main range that indent the southeastern boundary of Summit county. The balance of its northern, its eastern, and the other half of its southern boundaries lie along spurs of the main range on the north, and along the foot-hills east and south. The political boundaries of Clear Creek are Summit and Gilpin counties on the north; Gilpin and Jefferson counties on the east; Park and Summit on the south, and Summit on the west. The area thus defined is pear-shaped; the stem of the pear formed by the extreme western point of the county, surrounded almost completely by the main range; the body, by that portion inclosed by spurs of the range, the foot-hills, and the range itself. The greatest length of the county, east and west, is about thirty-five miles; its greatest breadth, north and south, about fifteen miles. The area, thus embraced, incloses South Clear creek and its tributaries entirely, except the point at which the creek breaks through the foot-hills and join its northern fork, which drains the gold regions of Gilpin county. The valley of this beautiful stream, which gives its name to the county, is one of its most important physical features. It extends from the junction of two of its principal tributaries at Georgetown, to the cañon near the boundary of Jefferson county, a distance of over twenty miles. Its width varies from a few hundred feet to over one-half mile. Its surface is quite level, except its eastward trend, and is clothed with luxuriant grass and other species of mountain-valley vegetation.

The soil is excellent, and produces the hardier cereals and vegetables abundantly. Besides these advantages, gold has been found in paying quantities in the sands of the valley; and gulch and placer diggings have been actively worked, at different points, along its eastern third, since 1859. The first settlers of the county were prospecters in search of precious nuggets, which were first found by Americans—George Jackson and party—in the spring of 1859, on Chicago Bar, now within the limits of Idaho Springs. That gold was taken out previous to this, by Spanish or Mexican explorers, from Spanish Bar, near the mouth of Fall river, is probable, but not well

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authenticated. However, the value of the placer and gulch diggings of South Clear creek have long since been fully established.

Another important, and perhaps the most valuable feature of Clear creek and its beautiful valley, is the excellent water-power and mill-sites that are continuous from its source to its mouth. The stream affords ample supply of water at all seasons, and the valley peculiar facilities for the construction of mill buildings and manufactories. The fall of the waters are sufficient, in every 500 or 600 feet of the valley, to insure ample power to drive massive machinery, and the existence of a smooth bed rock at no great depth, at all points, makes the construction of dams, and the foundations of manufactories, comparatively easy. The declivities of the ranges and mountains which border this valley, and arise above it to elevations of from 1,000 to 4,000 feet, are covered with dense forests of mountain pine, suitable for all lumber and fuel purposes, and are traversed their entire extent by lodes bearing the precious metals, and copper, lead and iron, in great abundance. The slopes of these mountains, besides furnishing abundance of pine lumber, afford good pasturage, as they are covered, nearly to their summits, with the mountain grasses peculiar to the region. Altogether, the advantages and resources of Clear Creek county are unsurpassed for mining, milling, manufacturing and grazing purposes, and these have been improved already by many thousands of industrious and enterprising citizens.

The first settlers of the county were gulch miners, who worked in the valley along Clear creek only, but these were soon followed by prospecters in the mountains, who made numerous lode discoveries. These were first worked for gold only, with but little success, except in and about Empire, in Upper Union district, where gold lodes of great value are still successfully operated. At this time, the existence of silver in the ores of Colorado had not been defined; but after this important fact was established in 1864, the great value of the mining districts of Clear Creek county was fully confirmed, and from that fortunate event dates the present prosperity and importance of the county. Idaho Springs was the first town surveyed in the county. This very soon became the most populous portion of the county, and the county seat and archives and offices were located here until 1867, when they were removed to the more populous town of Georgetown, near the head waters of Clear creek. This town was first settled in 1860, by the Griffith family, but did not commence a healthy and rapid growth until the discovery of silver in the extensive belt of lodes that traverse the surrounding mountains. This event secured the future prosperity of Georgetown, and it has already taken a place in the front rank of mining towns in Colorado, and may, ere long, rival that great centre of the mining industries of the Territory, Central City, of Gilpin county.

The town next in importance to those above named is Empire, in Upper Union district. This beautiful mining camp is most pleasantly located, on the North Fork of Clear creek, in a beautiful valley at the base of Silver mountain. It was first settled, in 1860, by gold miners, who had made important discoveries of gold lodes in the adjacent mountain. The first house was built by D. J. Ball and D. C. Daily, who are still residents of the town, and among the prominent citizens of the county. The former (D. J. Ball) is agent of the Star Gold Mining Company, and notary public for the district. He is completely identified with the mining interests of the county, thoroughly well-informed in all mining matters, and a most

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reliable person from whom to gain information concerning these industries. His cabinet of minerals, metals, and fossils, is among the most carefully selected, extensive, and best arranged in the Territory, and should be examined by all visitors to Empire. Mr. D. C. Daily is also largely interested in mining enterprises, and thoroughly competent to give reliable and valuable information concerning the interests of the district. To Mr. August Guibor and his son—gentlemen also thoroughly conversant with mining matters, and largely interested in those here and in Summit county—we are under especial obligations for valuable statistical information and urbane courtesies. Will they please accept our grateful acknowledgments?

The present population of Empire is comparatively small, on account of the suspension of work in nearly all the mines in the vicinity, from causes which receive due notice in our chapter on mines; but, in the earlier and more prosperous days of the district, the town had over 1,000 inhabitants, and numerous stores, hotels, etc.

A pleasant feature of this town, besides its beautiful location and surroundings, is the apparent attention paid by its citizens to religious and educational privileges. This is exemplified by a beautiful little church (Episcopalian), built under the direction of Bishop Randall, of Denver; a Methodist church organization, and a good school—all of which receive liberal support.

Other towns, exclusively mining camps, now almost deserted, but formerly populous, located in the valley of Clear creek, are: Mills' City and Downieville, between Idaho Springs and Georgetown; Silver Plume (a new town), Brownville, and Bakerville, above Georgetown, on the middle tributary of Clear creek; and East Argentine, on the south branch of the creek, also above Georgetown, on the main range. Besides these, there is a beautiful little embryo city, nestled in the valley of Fall river, about five miles from its mouth, at Spanish Bar, which is named in honor of J. Mahaney, Esq., of Georgetown, and has peculiar facilities and advantages, both in regard to location and wealth of the surrounding mines, that will, eventually, insure it growth and population. Mahaneyville may, at some future day, be the centre of vast mining enterprises, and count its population by tens of thousands. At present, however, it is only the abiding place of a few miners.

A full description of the mines and mills of Clear Creek county, histories of Georgetown and Idaho Springs, and complete statistical information concerning the resources of the county, appear in their appropriate chapters.

The altitude of the valley of Clear creek, at Idaho Springs, is 7,800 feet above sea level; at mouth of Fall river, 7,930 feet; and at Georgetown, 8,452 feet. The highest points on surrounding mountains average from 9,000 to nearly 15,000 feet—the latter the summit of Gray's Peak. Notwithstanding these great elevations, the climate is unusually mild, and great falls of snow seldom occur.

The principal branches of Clear creek are its North, Middle and South branches, Fall river, and Chicago and Soda creeks. These are all skirted by pleasant valleys, covered with grasses which afford excellent pasturage, and flow through ranges of mountains traversed by belts of silver and gold lodes, and covered with pine forests.

The valley is reached by excellent wagon roads from Denver and Central City, and will, no doubt, soon be linked to the rest of the world by a continuation of the Colorado Central railway, which already reaches the base

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of the mountains, at Golden City. The practicability of this railway connection has been fully defined by recent surveys, and its completion is only a matter of time. With railway communication with the plains, this county will possess unrivalled attractions for capitalists seeking profitable mining investments, and miners seeking paying returns for their labor.

GILPIN,

The smallest, but most important, of the political divisions of Colorado, lies chiefly in the foot-hills, and embraces, within its limited borders, the richest gold mining region in the world. Its entire surface is broken by mountain ranges and their intervening gulches and chasms, and presents the serrated profile peculiar to all the mountain districts of the Territory; but it is rich in gold—pure, glittering, precious gold; and, to the gold-hunter, jagged mountain steeps, inclosing the precious metal, are gently-sloping declivities; and deep chasms, whose sands are glittering, are pleasant dells, beautiful and enchanting; and all the surroundings of the coveted treasure, rose-hued and delightful. And, even to the ordinary observer, Gilpin county presents unusual beauties of scenery. The mountains are robbed of their naked horrors by a garb of fine forests of pines, luxuriant grass, and flowering vegetation; and the ravines of their terrors, by rippling water-falls and grass-clothed bottoms. The bottoms occasionally widen to valleys of considerable extent, which are unusually fertile and productive; and, under the careful culture of ranch-men, yield abundantly. They are peculiarly adapted to the culture of hay and vegetables, and have already made the agricultural interest of Gilpin of considerable importance.

The northern limit of the county is Boulder county; its eastern, Jefferson county; its southern, Clear Creek county; and its western, Summit county. Its principal city and county seat is Central City, located in the central portion of the county, on Gregory gulch, which is the water-course of one of the branches of North Clear creek. This is the second city, in population, in the Territory, and the great centre of the mining enterprises of Colorado. It is surrounded and traversed by the richest belt of gold mines in the world, and is in the immediate neighborhood of gulch and placer diggings that have yielded millions of dollars worth of the precious metal.

Nearly east of Central, on Clear creek, is the city of Black Hawk, also surrounded and traversed by belts of rich gold lodes, paved with placer and gulch diggings, and resonant with the clang of machinery and the thud of the ponderous ore stamp.

West of Central, and also joining it, on a tributary of North Clear creek, is Nevada, also belted and crowned and paved with gold mines and placer diggings, and noisy with the unwieldy music of steam-engines and the "fall" of the ore-crushing stamp.

The first discovery of gold in the mountains occurred in Gilpin county; and some strange fate guided the first explorers of the region to the richest deposits ever discovered by mortal man. The assertion that the gold mines of Gilpin county are not equalled, in richness or extent, by those of any other district in the world, of equal proportions, is a sweeping announcement; nevertheless, one that can be, and has been, fully confirmed by reliable statistics. It cannot be averred, however, that this paramount advantage has

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secured large wealth or unusual prosperity to the inhabitants. The history of mining enterprises in Gilpin county, as well as in all other parts of the Territory, is not the description of a series of successful operations, yielding immense profits; but, in too many cases, the story of gigantic failures and proportionate losses. That gold should exist extensively, and in paying quantities, in a district, and not be a source of large wealth to the inhabitants thereof, seems impossible, but has been proven a fact, by actual results, in Gilpin county. The various causes that bring this about receive due condemnation elsewhere, and are, mainly, incompetent mining captains and mill-men, swindling mining operators, buncombe companies with penniless directors and senseless agents; charlatan metallurgical professors, with their worthless processes; and not either the quality or quantity of the ores, or the unusual actual expense of mining or reducing these. The wrecks, left by the storms of failure and disaster that have swept over the country, are painfully apparent everywhere. Crumbling walls and tottering chimneys of played-out reduction works; ponderous machinery, rusted and broken; and curious furnaces, whose fires have been extinguished years ago, mar the fair face of this golden county, and chill the hearts of capitalists anxious to invest in her rich mines. These accumulations of unsightly *débris* should be removed at once and forever. They do a vast amount of injury to the mining interest of Colorado, and benefit nobody. The charlatans and humbugs, who have induced honest capitalists to invest money in their useless processes, are disappearing rapidly from the country; and these monuments of their follies and failures should not be permitted to outlive their projectors. The lessons they inculcate have been already thoroughly learned by the practical miners of the country, who are gradually becoming excellent and experienced mining captains and competent mill-men, and can get along very fairly, without the aid of imported German-Freiburg brains, or "Toothorn" professors.

The cry of "refractory ores" has been raised against the gold-bearing sulphurets of Colorado, and has been reiterated by every charlatan ore-reducer, who has failed, in the country, and harped upon by every discontent and swindling operator, who has cursed it with his presence. This howl, however, is being borne away on the pure mountain winds of the region, and entirely suppressed by the rush of flames in Prof. Hill's reducing furnaces, which are daily melting precious gold, from over twenty-five tons of these same refractory ores, in such quantities, and at such trifling expense, that his company can declare dividends on capital stock of more than 100 per cent., annually.

To fully establish the mining interests of Gilpin county, upon a permanent, paying basis, and secure a complete development of the great mineral wealth of the mines, other reduction works, of greater capacity, are required, immediately. The attention of capitalists is already directed to this important matter, and, without doubt, the much needed works will soon be constructed. Probably the most suitable location for these is at the base of the mountains, near some of the extensive coal beds in Boulder or Jefferson county, on account of the abundance of fuel; but works can be constructed in Gilpin county, where forests still supply great quantities of cheap fuel, and be carried on with large profit to their owners, as is proven by the works referred to above. To make such works valuable to the whole county, and the means of fully developing her resources, they should be conducted by

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capitalists, who would be satisfied with a reasonable per centage on the money invested, and be sufficiently public spirited and honest to insure fair and liberal management of the enterprise.

Many years of expensive experiment have proven that stamp mills are only adapted to the treatment of surface auriferous quartz. They fail to save even fifty per cent. of the gold in the mineral ores, and, consequently, cannot be used for the treatment of such without incurring large and shameful loss. While the stamps are, and will always continue to be, a cheap and appropriate method of reducing surface quartz and low grades of ores carrying a large amount of gangue, they can never be available for the treatment of the deeper and more valuable ores. In view of this, and the absence of large reduction works (except. Prof. Hill's, which can be supplied by any one of the large mines of the county, if fully worked), it is not strange that the mining industries of the county should be cramped and impeded.

As the successful treatment of sulphureted gold-bearing ores is no longer doubtful, and the fact of their existence, in numerous true fissure veins, fully established, all that is now required to fully develop the mining interest of the county, and insure large wealth to its inhabitants, are extensive reduction works, skillfully and economically conducted, and liberally managed. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, mining is not at a stand-still in the county, as will be fully understood by a perusal of our chapter on mines and mills. The ore taken out, annually, yields a large amount of bullion, and enables the mine owners to pay liberal wages—$3.50 per day—to common miners, and realize handsome profits besides, in spite of the large loss of gold by the stamp mill process, and the comparatively trifling price paid for smelting ores by Prof. Hill.

The mercantile and commercial interests of the county are important, and are skillfully managed by a class of merchants and business men, possessing unusual enterprise and ability. Educational and religious institutions and privileges are liberally sustained, and carefully fostered; the professions represented by gentlemen of learning and character, and the "Press" conducted with unusual enterprise and ability. A detailed description of all these appear in appropriate chapters.

The altitude of Central is 8,300 feet above sea level, and the average altitude of the whole county nearly 9,000 feet. The climate is mild, and, like that of all the foot-hill regions, unusually healthy. Altogether, Gilpin county offers great inducements to capitalists for safe, paying investments; to laborers, the assurance of good wages and prompt payment, and to all classes of emigrants, a most desirable abiding place.

Superior wagon roads traverse the county in all directions, and furnish ample facilities for communication between all parts of the mining districts, and the towns and cities of this and surrounding mountain counties, and the plains beyond; and soon the iron track of the Colorado Central railway will connect this land of gold with all sections east and west.

PARK COUNTY

Lies chiefly in a semicircular basin; its southern, western and northern rims form a curve in the main Rocky Mountain range, from a point near Pike's Peak, on the southeast, to Mt. Lincoln on the northeast; its eastern boundary

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a series of mountain spurs broken by the tributaries of the Platte, which connect Pike's Peak and Mt. Lincoln by a nearly direct line, about 100 miles in length, running northeast and southwest. This county is the central division of Colorado, and is bounded on the south by Fremont county; on the east, by El Paso, a corner of Douglas, and Jefferson; on the north, by Clear Creek and Summit; and on the west, by Lake. An elevated plateau, over 10,000 feet above sea-level, the South park, covers the larger portion of this area, locked in by mountain chains, and is the principal feature of the county. The park embraces almost 3,000 square miles, nearly level, except where traversed by numerous spurs of the mountains that form its boundaries; is well watered with tributaries of the South Platte, and covered with luxuriant grasses and pine forests. One hot and several warm mineral springs, and extensive salt springs, have been discovered in the park —the latter about twenty miles from its northern border. In 1866, large salt works were erected at these, by Messrs. Rollins, Hall and Lane, at considerable expense, which were worked for several years with profitable results, supplying the greater portion of the Territory; but at present, from causes unknown to us, are idle. The springs, two in number, furnish large quantities of brine of fair strength. The valley in which they are located is covered with an efflorescense of alkali, and there is every evidence of extensive salt beds. About eight miles from the northern limit, lignite, suitable for ordinary fuel purposes, has been discovered in considerable quantities, and evidences of good coal beds present themselves at different parts. The soil of the park is exceedingly fertile, and, notwithstanding its great elevation, the hardier cereals, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, mature and yield largely; and no better grass or hay-growing country can be found anywhere. The numerous streams which traverse the surface of the park, and break through its eastern boundaries to the great plains and the greater ocean beyond, are filled with brook trout of the finest species; and game, such as ducks, geese, deer, elk and mountain sheep, is abundant everywhere. At the head of the park that giant among the mountain-monarchs of this region, Mt. Lincoln, rears its snow-crowned summit far above timber line, to an elevation of over 17,000 feet (Prof. Dubois' estimate). The melted snows from its eastern declivities supply the principal tributaries of the South Platte with clear, sparkling, eternal waters; and those from its western slopes reach the Pacific ocean through the Blue, Grande and Colorado. The scenic view from Mt. Lincoln is unsurpassed in beauty and sublimity.

The principal town and county seat of Park county is Fair Play, located at the head of the park on a tributary of the Platte, at the base of the foothills, ninety-five miles from Denver, by the Buckskin Joe, or Fair Play wagon road, seventy-five miles from Cañon City, seventy miles from Colorado City, forty miles from Granite, in Lake, and thirty-five miles from California gulch. This town is on the direct or mountain route, from Denver to Santa Fe, by way of San Luis park, and is reached from Denver, by a daily line of first-class coaches, owned by the Colorado Stage Company; from San Luis park and Lake county, by a semi-weekly line, owned by Frank Logan; from Cañon City, by a weekly line, the property of W. H. Berry, of Fair Play; and from Montgomery and other mining towns above, a weekly line. Montezuma, Breckinridge, and the mining districts of Summit, are reached by a good road, through one of the lowest passes of the main range. Fair Play has

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a good church (Methodist Episcopal); school, with forty-five scholars; two hotels—the South Park House, Hugh Murdoch, proprietor, and Clinton House, David Miller, proprietor; two stores—general merchandise and miners' supplies, A. M. Janes; drug store, L. H. Valiton. The post-office, express office and land agency are at Janes' store. Livery stable, McLaughlin & Hall, proprietors. The county officers are: S. A. Safford, county clerk and recorder; Thomas Hubbard, probate judge; A. Hall, sheriff; treasurer and collector, W. H. Berry; assessor, R. Ware; school superintendent, J. Marshall Paul, attorney at law; commissioners, Charles W. Lowe, James Moynahan, S. S. Slater; justice of peace, Thomas Willey. There is a United States land office at Fair Play, with James Castello, receiver, and N. H. Owings, register. Six townships around this town have been surveyed and are in the market for sale, and four more have been surveyed and are open for preemption. They are all in or near the park, well watered, well timbered with spruce and pine, and a large portion of them good agricultural lands. The present population is about 400, within the limits of the town, and 600 in the surrounding mining districts, with this as a base of supplies. From the valley or gulch in which Fair Play is located, over $250,000 in gold was taken out in 1859, and all the placer diggings in the vicinity are rich and have produced largely—among them, "Beaver Creek gulch," where Messrs. Pease and Freeman have recently put in a bed rock flume, and have good prospects; and "Four Mile gulch," where Charles W. Lowe was actively and profitably engaged last summer. The entire range of mountains in the vicinity is traversed by a rich belt of lodes, carrying minerals of all kinds Those of the greatest value and best developed are the "Orphan Boy," Mosquito district, from which a large amount has been taken (the ores in this lode are sulphurets of iron, copper, lead and zinc, bearing gold and silver); the "War Eagle" and "Hattie Jane," also Mosquito district; the "Parsonage" and "Herrington," Montgomery district; the "Priest lode," Beaver Creek district; and "Ten-forty," "Excelsior," "Sub-let," "Union Four," and celebrated "Phillips" (from which more than a quarter of a million dollars was taken in a short time), all in Buckskin district.

The other towns in the county worthy of note are Montgomery, at the base of Mt. Lincoln, twelve miles from Fair Play (an important mining camp as early as 1860), surrounded by a belt of lodes of unusual richness, many of which have been extensively worked, and over a third of a million dollars taken out since 1859; several quartz mills. Buckskin, on Buckskin creek, about nine miles north of Fair Play, surrounded by rich gulches and mines; a prospect of active operations here next summer. Mosquito, on Mosquito creek, also in the midst of a good mining district, considerably developed; with two stamp mills and several arrastras constantly employed; and prospects of reduction works, for silver ores, next summer. Several gulch claims between Montgomery and Fair Play were worked, during the past year, with fair results, and over $100,000 in gold produced, being the principal yield of the county, owing to the existence of causes adverse to active mining operations; principal among these, the lack of proper works for reducing ores, and insufficient capital for mining purposes. The principal companies owning mining and milling property in these districts are the Stephens Company, Philadelphia capitalists; South Park Exploring and Mining Company, who own the "Orphan Boy;" and the Pioneer Mining Company, who own lodes and stamp mill and arrastras in Montgomery district.

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Stock-raising is fast becoming an important feature in the industries of Park county, for which its superior pasture-lands afford unusual advantages. There are already over 6,000 head of cattle and 700 head of horses owned by parties near Fair Play, and these herds will be increased rapidly.

The vast mineral and agricultural resources, superior water powers, coal beds, mineral springs and salt beds, unrivalled scenery and healthful climate, will eventually secure large wealth and population to this county. Its principal town is already a good business point, and, from its beautiful and healthful surroundings, should be a fashionable resort for summer tourists.

SUMMIT.

Summit is the extreme northwestern of the counties of Colorado, and embraces all that portion of the territory lying to the west of the summit of the main range, and north of the parallel 39° 30′ of north latitude. To the south of it lies the great counties of Lake and Park, to the west the Territory of Utah, to the north Wyoming, and to the east the counties of Larimer, Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek and a part of Park. The length of Summit county, on an east and west line, is about 145 miles, and north and south about 115 miles. Very nearly all of this large area (over 16,000 square miles) is uninhabited, save by wandering Indians; and it is only in the extreme southeastern corner of the county, on the head waters of the Blue, Snake and Swan rivers, that the adventurous and hardy miner has gained a foothold. The county is entered by several passes; the most traveled, and, indeed, the only road into it, being by way of Denver and the South park, and thence over the Tarryall pass. This road is a good one, and could be readily traveled all winter, were there vehicles enough passing over it to break a road through the first heavy snow.

The Grand and its tributaries are the principal rivers of this county; and it is in the southeast part of Summit that the head waters of the great Colorado river have their origin—as it is from the melting snows of Summit county are fed the streams that make their exit into the ocean, through the great cañon of the Colorado river and Gulf of California. The county is densely timbered and possesses immense beds of valuable coal. The principal metals and minerals found in the county are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and zinc, and the various combinations of these metals with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, etc. The rock of the county is mainly primitive, granite and gneiss; and it is not until some distance from the range is obtained, is there met the younger formations. The sole business of the inhabitants of Summit county is mining, and mainly in the placer deposits of gold, of which the county possesses an immense area.

Commencing on the head waters of the Blue river, and thence north and east as far as the Swan river, the gulches coming down from the range are auriferous. It was in 1859 that gold was first discovered in the gravel deposits of Summit county; and Gold Run, Galena, American, Georgia, Humbug, French, Gibson, Corkscrew, Negro, Illinois and Hoosier gulches, and Stilson's and Delaware flats suddenly became endowed with reputation and a hardy, energetic population of miners. The first extensive ditch, six miles in length, was built in 1860, and the second, nine miles long, in 1862. The production of gold in Summit county, from the time of its first discovery to the present date, has been very large; but owing to the absence of mints, etc., in

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the early days of the county, no accurate return can be made. Its present production is about $500,000 per annum. Owing to the extent of placer ground in the county, and to the gradual adoption of river mining, and also to the gradual decrease in the price of labor, provisions, etc., the "gold crop" of Summit county will gradually increase and probably soon reach $1,000,000 per year, which rate of production the county can sustain for an indefinite length of time. No gold lodes are being worked in the county, although such lodes undoubtedly exist. Gulch miners, as a class, are opposed to lode mining; and while the placers of Summit county continue to yield as they now do, there is but little lode mining to be done, except in the silver mining districts of Peru and Montezuma. Such of the lodes as have been discovered and opened in the county are mainly those containing ores of silver; this is the case even in the immediate vicinity to the best paying gulches in the county. There is no doubt, however, but that the deposits of valuable ores of both silver and gold, in Summit county, are quite as extensive and quite as valuable as those of any of the mining counties in the Territory. The lodes of the county are characterized by great width and heavy deposits of ore.

Of the fitness of the lands of Summit county for agriculture, but little can be said. No attempt has been made to raise any crops in the county, except a few feeble attempts at patches of potatoes and turnips, yet there is no doubt but that wheat and other small grains, as well as turnips, potatoes and other vegetables can be raised in the county. Summit is, however, admirably fitted for grazing stock. The grasses are those indigenous to the country—red top, wild timothy, wild flax, wild oats, bunch grass, etc.; and they grow with a wild luxuriance, surprising to those familiar only with the plains grasses. The valley of the Blue river and its tributaries, and of the Grand river and its tributaries, are as fine grazing grounds as any in Colorado; and when an outlet is provided to the north and west, to the Union Pacific railroad, or when a narrow gauge railway is built to connect with some of the roads east of the range, there is no doubt but that stock growing will be one of the permanent industries of the county. The extent and size of the timber, mainly pine and spruce, that grows within the limits of Summit county, gives promise of a grand field for future population and wealth. There is no doubt but that Summit county is as well, if not better timbered than any other county in the Territory. The manufacturing of lumber is, however, in a great measure, dependent on railroad communication to carry the product to a market. The water-power of the county is large, and will be sufficient to run any number of mills, and gives, when its resources are fully developed, promise that the manufacturing industries of Summit county are to be of great value to her and to the whole Territory.

The principal town, and county seat of Summit, is Breckinridge, which, as early as 1860, was quite a populous mining camp. It is located in a valley, on one of the tributaries of Blue, near the latter river, in the southeast corner of the county. W. P. Pollock, county clerk and recorder, resides here. Montezuma, a mining camp on a branch of the Snake, at the base of Glazier mountain, has a population of over 200 in summer. The reduction works of the Sukie & St. Lawrence Mining Co. are located here, also a steam sawmill, the property of F. E. & W. W. Webster. These towns are reached from Georgetown by a wagon road across the main range, near Gray's peak; from Fair Play, Park county, by a road across the range *via* a low pass at

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Hall's gulch, on one of the numerous tributaries of the Platte; from Denver, by way of South park and Tarryall pass, by a good wagon road, the best means of reaching these and the mining districts of the county. About half a mile from Montezuma, on a small tributary of the Snake, are the reduction works, saw-mill and other buildings of the Boston Mining Association, the proprietors of the Comstock lode. This little village is named St. John's, and the greater portion of its inhabitants are employés of the Boston association.

JEFFERSON.

The western half of this county lies in the foot-hills, and the eastern half on the plains. It is bounded on the north by Boulder and Weld counties; on the east by Arapahoe and Douglas counties; on the south by Douglas, and on the west by Clear Creek and Gilpin counties.

Its western limits do not extend far enough up the foot-hills to reach the belt of gold lodes that traverse these mountains, but include a series of copper and iron veins, which contain ores of these metals in great quantities. Along the base of the foot-hills, in the upturned tertiary strata, nearly the entire length of the county, coal measures of great extent have already been discovered and extensively worked; and fire-clay, gypsum and potter's clay also abound in unlimited quantities.

The agricultural advantages of this county are unsurpassed by any other in Colorado. In the mountain portion, the valleys of streams (tributaries of the Platte) widen out as they approach the plains, and form quite extensive ranches, or farms, which are actively cultivated, with large and profitable returns. These yield oats, hay and vegetables, and when the plains are reached, besides these, wheat, corn, and barley, with great profusion.

On the "plains" portion of the county, agriculture is aided by irrigation, and ample facilities for this are in the reach of all, as canals traverse the entire county, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of water at all seasons. Jefferson county has but little waste land. The soil, not only of the plains and valleys, but of the mountain slopes, is unusually productive, and the climate favorable, even at the greatest elevations in the mountains. With these advantages, the agricultural resources of the county are important, and will afford the means of support, and the opportunities for the accumulation of wealth, to a large population; but from the greater facilities afforded for manufacturing enterprises, these will, without doubt, eventually form the principal feature of the county's industries. The principal inducements for the investment of capital in manufactories are the abundance of cheap fuel, supplied by the immense coal deposits; the inexhaustable supplies of excellent building material; the existence of superior water-powers and mill-sites, and the proximity of large deposits of minerals, including copper and iron in the county, and gold and silver in the adjoining counties of Boulder and Gilpin. These advantages have already been improved to a considerable extent, and the manufacturing enterprises of the county have assumed proportions that place Jefferson county ahead of all other counties of Colorado in such industries These embrace the manufacture of fire-brick, for furnaces; ordinary brick, for building purposes; coarse earthen or pottery ware, and paper. Besides the factories engaged in the manufacture of these indispensable articles, there are breweries, a distillery, planing mills, saw-mills,

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a mill for grinding gypsum, and several extensive flouring mills. The fuel, water-power, crude material, and material for the construction of factories, used in all these, except that for paper, are among the products and resources of the county, and exist in unlimited supplies. Coal for fuel, superior in quality, and at cheap rates; fire, potter's, and ordinary clay, and gypsum at the base of the foot-hills; lumber in the pine forest on the mountains; cereals on the plains and valleys, and water-power from Clear creek and its tributaries, which traverse the entire county from east to west. That these superior advantages will induce the further investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises is unquestionable; and no doubt, in addition to present industries, there will soon be constructed extensive reduction works, for the treatment of the ores of the gold and silver belts of adjacent counties. The facilities afforded for such works are unsurpassed, and should be taken advantage of at once. Besides the superior wagon roads, peculiar to every district of Colorado already inhabited, Jefferson is traversed by a railway, the Colorado Central, which affords the medium of cheap and ample transportation for her products to all markets, and places her in direct communication with all commercial centres.

The principal city, and county seat of Jefferson, is Golden City, located in the valley of Clear creek, near the base of the foot-hills, in the northern central portion of the county, about fifteen miles from Denver. This was first settled early in 1859, by gulch miners, and soon became prosperous and populous, and has remained so. It is not only the chief city of the county, but the home of her principal manufacturing, mining, and mercantile enterprises, and educational and religious institutions. It is surrounded, traversed and mined by coal measures, beds of fire and potter's clay, and ledges of gypsum, and watered by Clear creek, which affords numerous superior water-powers and mill privileges, and is in the immediate vicinity of pine forests and cultivated lands. A detailed history of Golden and her advantages appears in an appropriate chapter.

The only other town of importance in Jefferson county is Mount Vernon, a beautiful little village, nestled among the foot-hills, about eighteen miles from Denver, on the main wagon road from that city to Idaho Springs. It is surrounded by quarries of limestone, which makes excellent building material, and pine forests, affording good lumber in unlimited quantities. The principal streams of Jefferson county are Clear creek and its tributaries, and branches of the Platte—Deer, Turkey, Bear and Coal creeks, also the North Fork of the South Platte, which flows through the southern division of the county. They all have an easterly direction, and flow from the foot-hills, across the county, to its eastern limits, and are skirted by bottom lands, eminently fertile and actively cultivated.

The altitude of the county varies from 4,800 to 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and the climate is that peculiar to the region—healthy, invigorating, and free from all kinds of malarious or pulmonic diseases. Extremes in temperature are unknown, and great falls of snow never take place. Stock fatten at all seasons, without shelter, and without food save the grasses, which are abundant and possess all the nutritious and perennial qualities peculiar to those of Colorado.

Jefferson has already a population which numbers among the thousands; but still has ample room, and offers superior inducements to tens of thousands of industrious miners, mechanics and ranch-men.

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DOUGLAS.

This county lies exclusively in the "plains" division of the Territory. Its southwestern limits take in a portion of the "Divide," which part is well timbered with pine; the balance is entirely valley lands, and well adapted to stock-raising (as the grasses are abundant) and agriculture, with the aid of irrigation. The county is bounded, north, by Arapahoe county; east, by the State of Kansas; south, by Greenwood county; and west, by Jefferson county.

Nearly the entire county, from its southeastern border to its northwestern limits, is traversed by the Kansas Pacific railway. The lands along this road are, at present, but partially improved, and, in fact, this is true of the entire county; and its whole population is trifling, in proportion to its extent and resources. But the completion of this line of railway (during the summer of 1870) has attracted attention to the county, and afforded facilities for its complete development; and soon emigrants, from the less favored farming districts, east, will find comfortable homes in this portion of the "great desert," and make themselves wealthy and the county populous.

Coal beds and iron ore have also been discovered in Douglas county—the iron ore very superior in quality and in considerable quantities; but, at present, mining enterprises form no part of the industries of the county. In a country where gold and silver are abundant, but little attention is attracted to the baser metals, especially when that country, like Colorado, is remote from commercial and manufacturing centres, and not densely populated. Hence, the copper, iron and lead of the Territory have, as yet, received but little notice; but the completion of two lines of railway, and the consequent influx of all classes of citizens, will very soon effect a change in the condition of things, and measures will be inaugurated by which our vast wealth of copper, iron and lead will be made available, and contribute their part to the general wealth of the Territory. Until this desired object is effected, the iron ore of Douglas county will not be disturbed, and mining enterprises will form no part of her industries. In the meantime, her present agricultural and stock-raising advantages will be her only source of wealth and population, and these are sufficiently important to make her populous and prosperous.

In the western portion of the county, and on the "Divide," rains fall more frequently than in other locations, and crops can be raised without irrigation; but the greater portion of the county, like the balance of the plains, will not produce without artificial moisture. This can be supplied, readily, at comparatively small expense, as the county is traversed by streams which flow from the "Divide," northward, to the Platte river, of which they are tributaries. Principal among these are Plum, Cherry, Terrapin, Kiowa, Bijou and Beaver creeks. The bottom lands along these are, like those of all Colorado streams, exceedingly fertile and productive. It is along these streams that the greater portion of the population exists, and Douglas has no towns or cities of any importance, although her population is considerable.

In addition to the Kansas Pacific railway, the county has the usual good wagon roads peculiar to Colorado; and these, combined, afford every facility for reaching all parts of the county and adjoining sections, and ample means for the transportation of her products to eastern and western markets.

The altitude of the county is between 3,500 and 8,000 feet above sea-level, and the climate, like that of all the plains region, exceedingly healthful.

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This undeveloped county offers unusual inducements to colonists who wish to engage in farming or stock raising, and should be carefully examined by such, before making final choice of location.

LAKE.

This is one of the mining divisions, and one of the largest counties in Colorado. It lies west of the Rocky Mountains, and has Summit county on the north, Park and Fremont on the east, Fremont, Saguache and Conejos counties on the south, and Utah on the west. This vast area, over 16,000 square miles, is walled in on the west and south by the Sierra Madres and Uncompahgre mountains, and its surface broken by a continuous series of spurs and ranges, extending from the Rocky Mountains to its western and northern boundaries. The main southern branch of the Rio Colorado—the Gunnison river and its tributaries—traverse the county from its eastern and southern limits to its northwestern corner, and the head waters of the Arkansas flow along its eastern limits, from the base of Mt. Lincoln, its northeast look-out tower, about 100 miles, to the cañon of that river, near the foot of South park. It is along this river, and on the head waters of the Gunnison, that the principal settlements, mining camps and mining districts are located.

Lake has no continuous extent of level lands, but embraces a series of valleys and small parks, which contain millions of acres, well adapted to agricultural industries, and the greater portion of its entire area is suitable for stock raising, from its mild climate, abundance of water and superior grasses. Although farming and stock raising have not yet been engaged in to any extent in Lake county, these will be among its important resources when it is fully developed and densely populated. This county, with its millions of acres of valuable timber, agricultural and grazing lands, numerous water-powers, extensive belts of gold lodes, and vast areas of gulch and placer diggings, has but few inhabitants, and is but partially explored. The only settlements or improvements of any importance have been created by gulch mining, mostly along the head waters of the Arkansas, near its source, and are included in a belt along the eastern limits of the county, commencing at the base of Mt. Lincoln, and extending south and east along the Arkansas, to the cañon of that river.

The settlement of this region dates back to 1859, and the inhabitants were more numerous in 1860, 1861, and 1862 than they have been at any other period in the history of the country. The first settlers were gulch miners and prospecters, and their operations were conducted mostly in the following locations, in and about which are all the towns and mining camps worthy of note in the county. Commencing with the most important gulch mining district—California gulch—which has been extensively worked, with large yields of the precious metal, we will enumerate a few of the most important: Colorado gulch, Iowa gulch, Cache Creek diggings, Georgia bar, Kelley's bar, Bortchey's gulch, Gold Run gulch, Gibson's gulch, Oregon gulch, Lake Creek gulch, Lost Cañon gulch, and Sacramento flats. There are many other gulch and placer diggings besides the above named, all on the tributaries of the Arkansas and head waters of the Gunnison, and quite a number of lode discoveries, but we have no data concerning them. They are nearly all included in the following mining districts, some of which were

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organized as early as 1859: Lake Falls, Westphalian, Independence, California, Sacramento and Adams. As mining enterprises in these districts are now almost at a stand still, a detailed history of them would not be interesting to the general reader. Their story is about the same as that of every similar division in Colorado. First, wonderful discoveries of unheard of treasures; great rush of miners, with great expectations, followed by disappointment and failure—not in finding the precious metal in actual paying quantities, but in not finding it in anticipated quantities; bad management and fraudulent speculations, and then almost abandonment—not because gold did not exist abundantly, but because it took patient and skillful labor to obtain it. The principal settlements and towns are all in these mining districts, and though now almost depopulated, formerly numbered their inhabitants by thousands, which they will do again when proper measures are taken to develop the actual resources of the county.

The only towns worthy of note are Granite, Dayton and Oro City. Dayton is most beautifully located at the head of Twin Lakes, near the main range. These lakes are the largest bodies of tranquil water in Colorado, and remarkable for the rare beauty and sublimity of their surrounding scenery, even in the "Switzerland of America." They are, together, about two miles in width, and five miles in length, separated by a strip of forest land, about one-fourth mile in breadth. They give the name to the county, and tourists, who have visited them, acknowledge all attempts at description of their wonderful beauty, and the grandeur of the surroundings, as futile. All lovers of the rare or beautiful in nature, who visit Colorado, should not fail to witness the Twin Lakes.

This portion of the county is reached by good wagon roads from Fair Play and other points in Park county, and by trails from Summit. The roads reaching Lake county from Park county, all pass through South park The one from Fair Play to Dayton crosses the Montgomery spur of the range north of Buffalo peaks, and winds along a tributary of the Platte, and makes the passage of the mountain at a low point; and on the western slope follows a tributary of the Arkansas. This route is available at all seasons, and with further improvements in the present road, would admit of the passage of heavily laden wagons, without difficulty. The best route, however, is that *via* Cañon City and the Colorado salt works, across the range south of Buffalo peaks, where the elevation of the pass is not more than 600 feet above South park. The passage of the range, at either of these points, presents no barrier to railroad communication, and when Lake county's resources are taken advantage of fully, the iron track will connect her with the plains; and, without doubt, that time is not remote.

The lode mines of Lake present similar features to those of the western slopes of the range, and no doubt equal, and perhaps surpass them in richness and extent; but, as before stated, they have not yet been operated to any extent. It is impossible, from entire absence of data, to give any approximate estimate of the amount of gold taken from the placer and gulch diggings of Lake county, but it has been considerable, and still her gulches and placers have only received partial development, and but little is known of their great extent and value. Altogether, this vast area of all sorts of mineral, grazing and farming, and timber lands, belongs mostly to future explorers and settlers, and will hereafter afford the historian ample material for statistics and observations. At present we can only record the

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great natural advantages of the county, and dwell upon her wonderful system of rivers, mountains and valleys, and the endless variety of geological formations, strata and fossils, which present themselves everywhere.

FREMONT COUNTY

Lies immediately west of Pueblo county, the Arkansas river passing directly through it. It contains some beautiful and fertile valleys, but is chiefly broken and mountainous in its outline. It contains a population of about 1,200. The now somewhat famous Wet Mountain valley, of German Colony fame, lies partly in this county. Not so well adapted for agricultural purposes or for grazing as many other less broken counties, yet the valleys are very fertile, well watered, and the whole county is well supplied with a very superior quality of bituminous coal—probably the only true coal in the Territory—as shown in our chapter on Geology. Petroleum oil has also been discovered in large quantities. Gypsum, marble and alum are among its mineral productions. Cañon City is the chief town and county seat, and contains a rapidly increasing population of about 800. It is named from the cañon of the Arkansas, which has here cut its way through the rocky barriers, and passes out to the plain through a deep cañon, nearly eight miles in length.

"Like a steed, in frantic fit,
That flings the froth from curb and bit,
The river chafes its waves to spray
O'er every rock that bars its way,
Till foam globes on its eddies ride
Thick as the schemes of human pride."

The United States penitentiary for Colorado is located here.

HUERFANO

This county lies immediately south of Pueblo county, having Bent county on the east, Las Animas on the south, and Fremont on the west. It is named from the Huerfano river, which passes through it, and which, with its tributaries, the Cucharas and Apache, forms a stretch of sixty miles of exceedingly fertile valley land. It has a population of over 2,500, about one-half Americans and the other half Mexicans, or of Spanish-Mexican descent.

Stock raising is the principal interest in this county, its grazing capacities being almost unlimited. Cattle and sheep are raised by thousands every year, and the business is highly remunerative. Agriculture is by no means neglected, the numerous valleys being adapted to the production of the various cereals in the greatest perfection. Corn, in particular, grows with great luxuriance in Huerfano, and thousands of bushels are produced annually, with very little outlay of husbandry. In the mountainous portion of the county, the precious metals exist, but not in such quantities as to make mining more profitable than agriculture, and they are accordingly neglected.

COSTILLA.

This county is located chiefly in the beautiful San Luis park, and on the east side of the Rio Grande del Norte river. The population consists chiefly of Mexicans, or Spanish-Mexicans, who do not speak English. The settlements are scattered along the Costilla, Culebra, Ute, Trinchera, and Sangre de Cristo creeks, and the principal industry is stock raising. Sheep, horses,

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goats, cattle and asses are reared extensively. The people are, for the most part, Catholics, and every little town has its church, located on the principal *plaza*. The houses are usually built of *adobe*, or sun-dried brick, and not more than one story high.

The population is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000, although the recent census returns less than 2,000. Fort Garland is in this county, and is a prominent frontier post of the government. The principal town and county seat is Costilla, situated on the Rio Costilla, a tributary of the Rio Grande. It claims a population of 1,000. San Luis is a thriving town of 700 inhabitants, and was formerly the county seat. It is on the Culebra river.

CONEJOS.

This county, lying west of the Rio Grande river, contains a population of over 2,500, chiefly Mexicans and half-breeds. Owing to its somewhat isolated position, the resources of this county are comparatively little known. It contains a large area of well watered and arable land, but the class of inhabitants settled within its borders are not particularly noted for enterprise or thrift; hence very little has ever been accomplished in the way of development. The inhabitants live in *adobe* houses, grouped here and there into little *plazas*, or villages, for purposes of protection from hostile bands of Indians, as well as for social reasons.

Wheat is the principal crop raised, and wool-growing the chief industry. In the mountain portions of the county the precious metals exist in greater or less quantities, but mining is not engaged in to any extent. Gypsum is found in abundance in various places in the county, and the native inhabitants use this substance largely in whitewashing their *adobe* buildings.

Guadalupe is the county seat, and principal town. It is located on the Conejos river, about twenty miles above its junction with the Rio Grande. The other villages, or *plazas*, are San Margarita, Rinsones, San Jose, San Raphael, San Antonio, Pinos, Conejos, Guadaloupita, Tirvietta, and Hilaris.

Conejos is one of the largest counties in Colorado, containing over 11,000 square miles of territory, enough to make several States as large as Rhode Island; but it is very much broken by mountains, and much of it yet unexplored. It occupies the southwestern corner of the Territory, its western half being included in the Consolidated Reservation of the Ute Indians, and therefore forbidden ground to all white men. The time is not far distant when this interesting region, with its beautiful climate and rich grazing lands, will attract more attention than it has yet done.

SAGUACHE.

Saguache county is bounded north by Lake; east by Fremont and Huerfano; south by Conejos, and west by Lake. It occupies the northern extremity of the beautiful San Luis park, which, now that a portion of it has been sold to Europeans by ex-Governor Gilpin for $2,500,000, bids fair to come into much more general notice. As yet, it is the most sparsely settled county in the Territory. It is a fertile and finely watered region, and offers inducements to stock raisers and farmers, elsewhere unequalled. Its valleys are great natural meadows, covered with the richest vegetation, and its table lands afford the finest natural pasture lands in the world. The mountain scenery, hemming it in on three sides, is grand in the extreme.

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Near the centre of the county is the Saguache lake, from which it is named, and which is certainly a most remarkable sheet of water. Its waters ebb and flow with the regularity of the tides, and yet it is a comparatively small body of water, measuring but twenty-four miles in length, and not more than ten in width at the widest part. When at low ebb it is scarcely more than an ordinary swamp; while at full tide it has considerable depth. Some observers have attempted to show a similarity between its waters and those of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, and there is a crazy theory afloat that there is a subterranean communication between the two!

The population of Saguache, chiefly adventurous Americans, with their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, numbers between 300 and 400. A few are engaged in cultivating vegetables and the cereals, and find ready market for their produce in the mining settlements along the upper Arkansas, etc. It is a beautiful county, and cannot fail to be densely populated at no distant day.

BENT COUNTY

Lies on both sides of the Arkansas, extending from Pueblo on the west, to the Kansas state line on the east, and from Greenwood on the north, to Las Animas on the south. It is a large county, but sparsely settled, and containing but one or two posts of any importance. It is named after Col. Bent, whose "Old Fort" is still a landmark in this region, and for an account of whose trapping and exploring expeditions, see chapter on Early History.

Las Animas City, opposite Fort Lyon, and near the mouth of the Las Animas or Purgatoire river, is the principal town, and bids fair to become a point of some commercial importance. Boggsville is the county seat of Bent, but is a place of, as yet, but little importance. Except along the immediate valley of the Arkansas, the lands of this county are only adapted for grazing purposes, there being no facilities for irrigation. The population of this county is about 600 or 700.

GREENWOOD.

This county stretches from El Paso on the west, to the Kansas line on the east, and lies between Douglas on the north, and Bent on the south. The Kansas Pacific railway passes through it from east to west. Its surface is similar to that of the northern portion of Bent. It is, in fact, situated in the heart of the "Plains." It has no genuine running streams; abounds in buffalo grass and cactus, and possesses little interest, as yet, to the agriculturist. In time irrigation, by means of artesian wells, may demonstrate that its soil is little inferior to that of more favored sections. For the present, there are plenty of more desirable lands to be had for the asking.

Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific railway, is the county seat, and with the exception of one or two small stations, the only town in the county. The population of Greenwood is not far from 600.

PUEBLO.

This valley county lies on each side of the Arkansas river, and is bounded, north, by El Paso; east, by Bent and a corner of Greenwood; south, by Huerfano; and west, by Fremont. It is one of the finest agricultural counties in Colorado—containing over 1,200 square miles of exceedingly fertile land, and including, within its borders, several of the richest

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valleys yet brought under the hand of the husbandman, west of the Mississippi. The numerous tributaries of the Arkansas—principal of which are the Fontaine qui Bouille, St. Charles, Chico and Greenhorn—cut up this county into a series of valleys, with intervening mesa or table-lands, most of which can be easily irrigated. These undulated uplands form excellent natural pastures, all the year round, for stock, while the valleys are readily cultivated, and yield immense crops of vegetables and grain. Eastern and Northern travelers here first meet with those large ranches, so common further south, on which native Mexicans are employed to perform all the the labor. Some of these farms contain several thousand acres, and, in several instances, fifteen hundred acres are in cultivation on a single ranch. The Mexican laborers occupy these lands as tenants, and, in case of the larger farms, are so numerous as to constitute, each, a hamlet of several hundred souls.

The county contains a population of over three thousand, and is rapidly increasing. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief pursuits, and both yield large returns to the industrious husbandman. Stock raising has recently been attracting more attention than farming, and may now be fairly stated as the leading pursuit of this county. The vast mesas lying between the streams furnish pasturage for more cattle and sheep than it will be possible to produce for many years to come.

There are two military posts in Pueblo county—Fort Reynolds, at the junction of the Huerfano and Arkansas, and Fort Lyon, near the mouth of the Purgatoire or Las Animas.

Water-power abounds along the various streams, and will, some day, form an important element in the industries of the Arkansas valley.

The chief town of any importance in the county is Pueblo, which is the county seat, and is beautifully situated on the Arkansas, just above the mouth of the Fontaine qui Bouille. Pueblo has long been known as a distributing centre for the Mexican trade, and a rendezvous for the various stage lines traversing Southern Colorado. It is a thriving town of nearly 1,000 inhabitants, and, next to Denver, is growing more rapidly than any other town in the Territory. Already it possesses good schools, several fine churches, and numerous elegant private residences. The *Colorado Chieftain*, a weekly newspaper, is published here, and merits the praise of having made itself decidedly the best local paper in Colorado.

The following exhibit is an approximate statement of the business of Pueblo for 1870:

Value of merchandise sold	$500,000
Bushels of grain sold	260,000
Sacks of flour sold	13,000
Feet of lumber sold	1,500,000
Value of goods manufactured—tinware, harness and saddlery, boots and shoes, furniture, and agricultural implements	$70,000
Number of pounds of freight received	2,200,000
Amount paid for freight	$92,000
Cash receipts of hotels	55,000
Cash receipts of stage, offices for passenger and express fare	50,000

When this county shall possess an outlet by rail—which it will shortly have, either by direct connection with the Kansas Pacific at Bent's Fort or Kit Carson, or by means of the Denver and Santa Fe line, which is now

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being graded and is expected to reach Colorado City during the coming season—its trade and prosperity will increase a hundred fold.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

Lies along the southern boundary of Colorado, and takes its name from the principal stream running through it—the Las Animas, or Purgatoire (sometimes vulgarized into "Picketwire").

The Las Animas ("The Spirits") valley forms one of the most magnificent tracts of farming land in Colorado, while the mesas or table-lands, outlying, furnish unequaled grazing grounds for thousands of cattle and sheep. Its population cannot fall short of 5,000, the official canvass in June, 1870, registering 4,276 names in the county.

Trinidad is the county seat and principal town. It is situated on the Las Animas, but a few miles north of the territorial line, and is the centre of a large trade from New Mexico and the celebrated Moreno mines. The place contains a population of nearly 1,200, largely composed of people of Spanish and Mexican descent.

EL PASO.

This county lies immediately south of Douglas, below the great "Divide." It has Greenwood on the east, Pueblo on the south, and Park county on the west of it. Pike's peak is located in this county; also, the celebrated soda springs, first described by Fremont in his account of explorations in 1843–4, and the equally famous "Garden of the Gods." The country, as a whole, is beautifully diversified with mountain, plain and valley. The dashing Fontaine qui Bouille leaves the mountains at the base of Pike's peak, and runs southward through the whole breadth of the county. Its valley is very fertile, and has been somewhat thickly settled along its whole extent.

The county contains nearly 1,500 people, chiefly engaged in farming and stock raising.

In the northern portion of the county lies the beautiful valley of Monument creek, named from the natural curiosities of rock scattered along its banks.

Colorado City is the county seat, and only town of importance in the county.

The following concerning Southern Colorado, contributed by that famous "prospector," Dick Irwin, will be found quite interesting:

"The southwestern portion of Colorado furnishes the theme of many a camp-fire story. 'Twas here that Bill Williams was killed, in 1850, by the Utes, near the dead camp of Fremont's expedition of 1849. General Kit Carson made himself famous by exploits in this region, and died, a few years ago, at Fort Garland. Ruins of Aztec towns are found in many places. Tradition says the civilized Indians abandoned their cities, rushed to the rescue, over 200 years ago, when Cortez beseiged Mexico, and Montezuma called to his assistance the worshipers of the sun; and the faithful went to fight for their God. Some of those ancient buildings, situated on the high mesa of the Colorado of the West, contain as many as 300 small rooms, and are yet in an excellent state of preservation. Most of these are built of cedar, well fitted

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and plastered, but some are made of stone, and many have cellars. The Pagosa hot springs, on the San Juan, are a remarkable natural curiosity, and the waters are said to possess wonderful medicinal properties. Hot springs are found in other localities. This section of Colorado has been the 'stamping ground' of many an old trapper and explorer, and quite a number of them lie yet where they died, unburied. Camp-fire tales, that warm ambition or freeze the blood with terror—tales founded on fact, with Kit Carson, the Bents, St. Vrain, Bill Williams, Col. Pfieffer, the Autobeas, Roubideaux, and other old mountaineers, as central figures; or Indian and Mexican atrocities, the Ute and Navajo wars, the Taos massacre, and the fiendish Espinosas—all have additional interest when told near the scene of their enactment. Most of the heroic band of old mountaineers have passed away. Many of them, after carrying life recklessly through the troubles incident to a change of government and continual war with 'our red brethren,' settled down to civilized life, ranching, and Mexican wives. None of them ever went back to the States. Col. St. Vrain lives in Taos. Tom Tobin (or Autobeas) has a ranch on the Trenchera, near Fort Garland; his brother Charley lives on the Huerfano, and both are extensively engaged in stock raising. 'Old Col. Pfieffer' (not yet quite forty-five) wanders, almost alone, among the scenes of his warfare and the graves of his comrades. He was a careless boy, fresh from the military institute in Stockholm, Sweden, when he first came to the far west, in 1847. He was always noted for his cool daring, and soon was distinguished as a good Indian fighter. He took an active part in the long series of wars with the Comanches, Apaches, Utes and Navajos, that have kept back progress in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and are not quite over yet. He was lieutenant-colonel under General Kit Carson, during the Navajo campaigns of 1863–4–5–6, when 11,000 of those 'lords of New Mexico,' who called the Mexicans their herders, were compelled to surrender to a small force, mostly volunteers, and were removed from the San Juan country to the Basque Redondo Military Reservation. Many wild stories are told of his exploits. On one occasion, in Santa Fe, he wrapped a 'serape' around his head, and went into a store that was on fire, and brought out two kegs of powder that were charred and blazing. At another time, with a knife in his right hand, he killed a grizzly bear that was chewing up his left arm. He fought a duel, once, with two Capote Indians. The weapons were camp-knives. He killed them both, though badly used up himself. When the Apaches killed his wife and children, at the Ojo del Muerte (Spring of the Dead), in 1863, he was shot through both legs. In fact, there is hardly room for a fresh cut or bullet hole on his body; and still he lives, but lives unhappy. Since his family were killed his only pleasure has been revenge. It was a bad day for the Apaches when they killed old Pfieffer's family. He made several trips, alone, into their country, staying, sometimes for months, and always seemed pleased, for a few days, on his return. If there was no party going his way, in a few weeks he was off again, with his horse and trusty rifle. He was always accompanied by about half a dozen wolves, in the Apache country. 'They like me,' he said, once, 'because they're fond of dead Indian, and I feed them well.' Col. Pfieffer, when not out in the mountains, makes his home at Fort Garland and Conejos. He, too, will soon be gone."

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LARIMER.

This county has Wyoming Territory on the north, Weld county on the east, Weld and Boulder counties on the south, and Summit county on the west. The western portion of Larimer is extremely mountainous, and embraces the eastern declivities and numerous spurs of the main range, from Long's peak north to the northern boundary of the Territory, and also the foot-hills. These latter are broken through at many points by mountain torrents, where deep cañons are formed, which add much to the ruggedness and inaccessibility of this portion of Colorado. In this mountainous portion excellent pine timber is abundant, and available streams for water-powers are plentiful. Among these is the Cache-a-la-Poudre, a considerable and remarkably beautiful branch of the south Platte river.

The eastern part of the county presents the undulating surface peculiar to that portion of the plains which lies along the foot-hills, and is exceedingly well adapted to agricultural pursuits.

As yet mineral deposits of no great value have been discovered in Larimer, although the mountains in this region may be traversed with fissure veins and mineral belts that may enrich future prospectors and miners.

Laporte, a beautiful village on the Cache-a-la-Poudre, in the eastern central portion of the county, is the principal town. The unusual beauty of the scenery surrounding this town, and the healthfulness of the location, make it a very pleasant place of summer resort for tourists. The manufacture of lumber from the pine forests, and farming, are the principal industries of Larimer county.

WELD.

This county lies entirely in the plains division and forms the north-eastern corner of Colorado. It has Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, Nebraska on the east, Arapahoe county on the south, and Boulder and Larimer counties on the west. Although exclusively on the plains, the surface of Weld county is beautifully diversified with valleys and ridges, and the greater portion covered with grasses and other vegetation. But few forest trees are to be found; but extensive coal beds exist. These supply ample fuel for all domestic and manufacturing purposes, and when fully developed will become a source of wealth to the county. Iron ores abound in the western portion, but, from the absence of smelting works, are valueless at present. The leading interests of Weld, however, will always be agriçulture. So much has been said in this work concerning the richness of the soil of the valley lands of Colorado, that we need only state here that the Platte river and many of its tributaries traverse the county; this establishes the fact that farming and stock raising will always be paying industries in this division of the Territory. Already many thousands of acres of excellent lands are under cultivation, which produce largely; and vast herds of fat cattle graze upon the succulent grasses in the valleys and upon the ridges.

One of the largest settlements in this county is the Union Colony at Greeley, which receives appropriate notice elsewhere.

Although Weld is one of the best watered of the plains counties, still irrigation is necessary everywhere, and facilities for this abundant, except in

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the southeastern portion of the county, which presents but few inducements to agriculturists. This arid portion of the county is like the balance of the plains, covered with nutritious grasses, but the absence of moisture makes it almost uninhabitable.

The entire county, from north to south, is traversed by the Denver Pacific railway. Along the lines of this road are the best agricultural lands and the largest towns in the county—Greeley and Evans being the principal.

The following official statement does not represent fairly the number of inhabitants or total property valuation of Colorado, as there has been an unprecedented increase of population by immigration during the last portion of the past year and the first of the present, and proportionate increase of taxable property; and all this since the compilation of this table. Another matter to be considered is mining property—except a certain class of improvements, buildings, etc.,—is not subject to taxation.

NAME.	COUNTY SEAT.	Population.	Acres in Cultivation.	Total Property Valuation.
Arapahoe	Denver	6,829	65,988	$4,731,830 00
Bent	Boggsville	592	320	351,248 50
Boulder	Boulder City	1,939	50,878	1,121,972 00
Clear Creek	Idaho	1,596	1,549	1,100,112 25
Conejos	Guadalupe	2,479	No return	205,702 60
Costilla	Costilla	1,779	3,727	118,062 00
Douglas	Frankstown	1,388	37,484	574,397 00
El Paso	Colorado City	987	66,619	524,965 34
Fremont	Cañon City	1,064	12,915	375,950 00
Gilpin	Central City	5,493	9,597	2,737,431 00
Greenwood	Kit Carson	510	No return	446,924 00
Huerfano	Badito	2,250	17,400	324,932 00
Jefferson	Golden City	2,390	102,392	1,034,738 50
Lake	Dayton	522	8,142	172,917 00
Larimer	Laporte	838	18,119	332,510 00
Las Animas	Trinidad	4,276	18,502	457,932 00
Park	Fair Play	447	1,125	175,559 00
Pueblo	Pueblo	2,265	19,689	857,811 00
Saguache	Saguache	304	1,260	129,653 00
Summit	Breckinridge	258	No return	123,926 31
Weld		1,636	53,133	854,881 00
Total		39,842	478,239	16,752,954 50

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GEOLOGY.

The province of geology is to investigate the formations of the globe, and the various revolutions which have changed its surface; to define the causes, and determine the conditions under which metals, minerals, rocks, fossils and soils are developed and discovered; to classify the phenomena of creation, and define periods, and describe landmarks in, and boundaries to, the terrestial works of creative nature; to show how the Infinite has gradually clustered on the surface of this sphere, and stored within its deep, rocky recesses, all that is essential to the development and sustenance of the higher order of animal life, and enacted laws and prescribed rules by which that superior intelligence—reason—can make these conducive to the well-being and happiness of man.

The geologist measures time by the same meter with which infinity is scanned. He reads on the surface of rocks, fossils and minerals the histories of myriads of years, and records these intelligibly. He forges keys to unlock the vaults in which are stored the richest treasures of the universe, and furnishes duplicates to every intelligent being. He dives beneath the waters of oceans, and explores the deepest caverns of earth in search of germs of scientific truth, which, under his skillful touch, expand to beautiful flowers and rich fruits of useful knowledge; and nowhere can he find a riper field for explorations than in this Territory. The beds of rivers and smaller streams, the plains, valleys, parks, and cañons, the "Divide," the foot-hills, and mountain ranges, furnish specimens of nearly every known variety of rock, strata, mineral and fossil, from those of the azoic period to the present era.

The scope of this work, however, will only admit of a brief compilation from a recent survey, that of Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States geologist, made in the summer and fall of 1869, and extracts from an able chapter on the "Geology and Geological History of Colorado," prepared by Prof. Wm. Denton, of Boston, and published in O. J. Hollister's comprehensive work on the mines of Colorado. The following extracts are from Prof. Hayden's preliminary field report, as his full report of his important survey is not yet before the public; also, from Prof. Persifor Frazer's report of his examination of the mines and minerals of the mining districts of Colorado, made under direction of Prof. Hayden, and published with his preliminary report. For convenience, we will divide the Territory into three grand divisions. The first—the plains to the base of the foot-hills. Second—the foot-hills and the main range, and its spurs. Third—the mountains, valleys and parks west of the range. In the first division will be included the "Divide," between the waters of the Platte and Arkansas. In the second, South park, which is east of the main range.

From Prof. Hayden's report we make the following extracts, which define the formations which present themselves in the northern portion of the first division. The first extracts are made from a portion of his journal which describes the geological features of the country between Cheyenne and Laporte, on the Cache-a-la-Poudre, a distance of about forty miles:

"The distance from Cheyenne to Laporte, on the Cache-a-la-Poudre, is forty miles. The tertiary pudding-stone beds extend along the immediate flanks of the mountains for twenty-five miles, but disappear from the plains within ten or fifteen miles of Laporte.

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"I have estimated their entire thickness here at from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. The high hills, near the station, are capped with coarse sandstone, with horizontal strata, and are 800 feet above the bed of the creek that flows near their base. From beneath these recent beds arise the more somber-hued beds of the lignite tertiary. We have then broad grassy plains, dotted here and there with buttes, like truncated cones, and long narrow belts of table-lands, with perfectly plain surfaces to the eye from a distance. Why these more modern tertiary beds are so persistent along the immediate sides of the mountains, but have been entirely swept away ten miles to the eastward, I cannot tell. This narrow belt, about ten or fifteen miles wide, extending up to the granite rocks, and for the most part concealing all the intermediate rocks, forms a sort of bench, with a gently ascending grade for the Union Pacific railroad."

We omit Prof. Hayden's description of the coal beds that lie about twenty miles south of Cheyenne, but quote fully from the matter which follows, so as to give the reader a correct understanding of the geological features of this region.

"Near Park station, about twelve miles north of Cache-a-la-Poudre, the upheaved ridges begin to spread out, revealing very clearly, to the scrutiny of the geologist, all the sedimentary rocks, to the tertiary, inclusive. Commencing in the plains, about ten miles east of the margin of the mountains, we find a series of gently inclined tertiary sandstones, dipping from 5° to 10°. Then come the complete series of cretaceous strata in their order, inclining from 20° to 35°. Underneath the ridge, capped with the sandstone No. 1, is a thin belt of ashen-gray marls and arenaceous marls, with one or two layers, two to four feet thick, of hard blue limestone, which I regard as of jurassic age. These pass down into light reddish, loose arenaceous sediments. Further toward the mountains come one to three ridges of brick-red sandstone, and loose, red sandy layers, sometimes variegated. Close to the margin of the mountains, sometimes forming the inside ridge, is a bed of whitish limestone, underlaid by dull purplish sandstone and pudding-stones, which are probably of carboniferous age. These beds dip at various angles, from 30° to 60°, and, as far I can determine, conform generally to the inclination of the metamorphic rocks which compose the mountain nucleus.

"The opening in the foot-hills of the mountains, through which Box Elder creek flows, exhibits the red beds and jurassic in full development. The whitish-gray sandstones, which lie between the red beds and the well-marked cretaceous strata, contribute much toward giving sharpness of outline to the hills, and the broken masses of rock from this bed are scattered over their sides.

"The valley of the Box Elder is very beautiful, and, like the valleys of most of the little streams here, makes its way through the ridges and flanks of the mountains, nearly at right angles to the trend of the strata.

"All these ridges, or 'hog-backs,' as they are called by the settlers of the country, vary much in the angle of dip. It not unfrequently occurs that the outer and more recent ridges incline at a very high angle, or stand nearly vertical; and there are many examples where they have been tipped several degrees past verticality; while the inner sandstone ridges, lying almost against the metamorphic rocks, incline at a small angle, or are nearly horizontal; and again this may be reversed. These mountain valleys are

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not only beautiful, but they are covered with excellent grass, making the finest pasture grounds for stock in the world. The animals are so sheltered, by the lofty rock-walls on each side, that they remain all winter in good condition, without any further provision for them.

"The Box Elder separates into two branches in the foot-hills, and between the forks there is a large circular cone, with nearly horizontal strata of the red beds. A section, ascending, would be as follows:

"1. Brick-red sandstone, with irregular laminæ, and all the usual signs of currents or shallow water. Some of the layers are more loosely laminated than others, thus causing projecting portions—300 to 400 feet.

"2. The red sandstone passes up into a yellow or reddish-yellow sandstone, massive—60 feet.

"3. Passing up into a bed of grayish-yellow rather massive sandstone—50 feet.

"4. Ashen-brown nodular or indurated clay, with deep, dull purple bands; with some layers of brown and yellow fine-grained sandstone, undoubtedly the usual jurassic beds, with all the lithological characters, as seen near Lake Como, on the Union Pacific railroad—150 to 200 feet.

"Near the base of these beds are thin layers of a fine-grained grayish calcareous sandstone, with a species of *Ostrea* and fragments of *Pentacrinus asteriscus*. Scattered through this bed are layers or nodules of impure limestone.

"5. Above this marly clay there is at least 200 feet of sandstone and laminated arenaceous material, varying in color from a dirty brown to grayish-white, with layers of fine grayish-white sandstone.

"We have, also, in this vicinity, an illustration of the difference of inclination in the same series of upheaved ridges. In the plains, some of the lower lignite tertiary beds and cretaceous No. 5 stand nearly vertical, or 85° east. No. 4 fills the intervening valley with its dark shale, and the next ridge west—cretaceous No. 3—inclines 36°. Then come the jurassic beds, capped with the sandstones of No. 1, inclining 8°. Then comes a series of red beds, dipping 1° to 3°. The inner ridge, or "hog-back," is the largest of all—150 to 200 feet high—is partly covered on the east, or sloping side, with the loose red sand of the triassic; and on the west, or abrupt side, is revealed a considerable thickness of limestone, which I suppose to be of carboniferous age. This ridge is remarkably furrowed on the eastern slope by streams, but is too high up on the mountain side to be divided, by the currents, into the peculiar conical fragments, as the lower ridges are. And hence it presents an almost unbroken flank for miles. There is no better exhibition of the sedimentary rocks, with all their peculiar characteristics and irregularities, than from the head of Box Elder creek to Cache-a-la-Poudre, where the belt of upheaved sedimentary rocks varies from five to fifteen miles in width.

"Inside of the sedimentary ridges are the metamorphic rocks, mostly red feldspathic granites, disintegrating readily, and easily detected by the eye, at a distance, by their style of weathering. Still further westward are the lofty snow-capped ranges, whose eternal snows form the sources of the permanent streams of the country.

"It seems clear to me that the more recent sedimentary formations, up to the lignite tertiary, inclusive, once extended over the whole country. Perhaps no finer locality exists in the West for the careful study of the

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different sedimentary formations, and their relations to the metamorphic rocks, than along the overland stage road from Laramie to Denver.

"Before reaching Laporte, the road passes, for twenty miles or more, through ridge after ridge, remarkably well exposed. After emerging from the mountains eastward, it runs south for four or five miles along the cretaceous beds, with their upturned edges on the east side, and the jurassic and triassic (?) on the west, forming a slope much like the roof of a house. The valley between the two ridges, through which the road runs, is a beautiful one.

"South of Big Thompson creek, the belt of upheaved ridges, or unchanged rocks, becomes quite narrow, and continues so to Denver, and even beyond.

"The cretaceous rocks in this region, though plain to one who has carefully studied them on the Upper Missouri, are not separated into well-marked divisions. If they had first been studied along the foot of the mountains, only from Cheyenne southward, it is very doubtful whether the five distinct groups of strata would have been made out. The three divisions, upper, middle, and lower cretaceous, are more natural south of the North Platte, inasmuch as Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 pass into each other by imperceptible gradations. Though very few organic remains are observed in them, yet I have never found the slightest difficulty in detecting the different divisions, at a glance, by their lithological characters; but I find it quite impossible to draw any line of separation that will be permanent. Quite marked changes occur in the sediments of these divisions in different parts of the West; but, by following them continuously in every direction, from their typical appearance on the Upper Missouri, the changes are so gradual that I have never lost sight of them for a mile, unless concealed by more recent deposits.

"As I have before stated, I regard the group of sandstones, which are always found between well-defined cretaceous No. 2 and the jurassic beds, as No. 1, or transition. No. 2 is certainly well shown, with many of its features, but is a black shale, often arenaceous, containing many layers of sandstone, with some concretions; but so gradually passing up into No. 3, that it is quite impossible to separate the two. Only in thin portions of either Nos. 2 or 3 do we find any resemblance to the same groups as shown on the Upper Missouri. No. 3 is a thinly-laminated yellow chalky shale, with some layers of gray, rather chalky limestone, always containing an abundance of *Inoceramus*, doubtless *I. problematicus*, and *Ostrea congesta*. Remains of fishes are almost always found in the dark shales of No. 2. The black shales of No. 4 are quite conspicuous and well marked, and have been quite thoroughly prospected for coal, but to no purpose. These black shales pass gradually up into yellow rusty arenaceous clays, which characterize No. 5; and No. 5 passes up into the lignite tertiary beds, where they can be seen in contact, without any well-defined line of separation, that I could ever discover. But few species of fossils are found in Nos. 4 and 5 in their southern extension, but *Baculites ovatus* and several species of *Inoceramus Ammonites*, etc., are common. Another feature is well marked here, and that is, there are no beds that indicate long periods of quiet deposition of the sediments. Nearly all the sediments indicate either comparatively shallow water or currents more or less rapid.

"Sometimes a single ridge will include all the beds of one formation, or even those of two or three. I have often seen the sandstones of No. 1, the

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jurassic, and a portion of the triassic included in one ridge and the adjoining valley. Again, a single formation will be split up into two or more ridges.

"On the Cache-a-la-Poudre, about a mile above Laporte, on the south side of the river, the sandstones of No. 1 are separated into four successive ridges, inclining, respectively, 18°, 21°, 35° and 46° about southeast. Much of this sandstone is a fine-grained grayish-white and rusty yellow color, sometimes concretionary, or like indurated mud. Here all the divisions of the cretaceous extend eastward in low ridges, until they die out in the plains, or are concealed by the overlying tertiary. Along the Cache-a-la-Poudre and its branches is a series of terraces, which are quite uniform.

"This valley is one of the most fertile in Colorado. The present year there has been so much rain that irrigation has been unnecessary. The bottom lands are about two miles wide, and thickly settled from mouth to source. The grass is unusually fine this year, everywhere.

"In company with Dr. Smith, of Laporte, I visited the supposed gold and copper mines at or near the sources of the Cache-a-la-Poudre river. This stream makes its way through what might be called a monoclinal rift, or between two ridges, whether of changed or unchanged rocks, which incline in the same direction. We ascend to the axis of the main Rocky Mountain range by a series of step-like ridges, each one inclining in the same general direction at some angle, with their counterparts on the opposite side of the main axis. Speaking of these ridges, locally, I have called them in this report monoclinal, from the fact that, as a rule, their counterparts, although they have once existed on the west side of the range, are in most cases swept away. We passed up a beautiful valley, with the red beds on our left and a few remnants of the red beds and metamorphic rocks on our right, for about fifteen miles. We then came to the red feldspathic granites, in which the mineral lodes are located. We first examined a local vein of black rock, in which hornblende predominates. It contains some mica and iron, so that it might be called a local outcrop of black hornblende syenite. Masses of it have a rusty look, from the decomposition of the iron in the rock, and sometimes it is covered with an incrustation of common salt or potash. Iron, in some form, is one of the prominent constituents of all the rocks of this region, changed or unchanged. So far as I could determine, the inclination of the metamorphic rocks is in the same direction as the sedimentary. I have assumed the position that all the rocks of the West are, or were, stratified, and that, where no line of stratification can be seen, as in some of the massive granites, they have been obliterated by heat during their metamorphism. Therefore, all the metamorphic rocks, whether stratified or massive, that form the nucleus of the Rocky Mountains, must have some angle of dip equal with the sedimentary rocks. In many cases I have to be guided by the intercalated beds of mica or talcose slates. I am of the opinion that there are anticlinals and synclinals among the metamorphic rocks of this region, and that the mountain valleys are thus formed, for the most part.

"We examined a number of lodes, which were moderately rich in copper. All the lodes have a trend about northeast and southwest, and are two to four feet wide, with well-defined walls. Much of the gangue rock is spongy, like slag, owing to the decomposition of iron pyrites; and there are large masses of the casts of cubes, evidently cubes of iron pyrites. Our examinations were not very thorough, but I was not very favorably impressed with the

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district as a rich mineral region. Some of the copper mines, at some future day, may yield a fair return; but it will be many years before the country will be built up by its mineral wealth.

"Our route to-day was along the flanks of the mountains, from Cache-a-la-Poudre to Big Thompson creek. Lying over the red beds, and appearing to form a dividing line between the red beds and the ashen-gray marly clays above, is a well defined bed of bluish semi-crystalline limestone, two to four feet thick, somewhat cherty, though susceptible of a high polish, too brittle and liable to fracture in any direction to be valuable for ornamental purposes—probably useful for lime only. I regard this as of jurassic age, although I was unable to find in it any well-marked organic remains. The same bed occurs in the Laramie plains, where it contains many fragments of crinoidal stems, which Professor Agassiz referred to the well known jurassic genus *Apiocrinites*.

"On the summit of the first main 'hog-back' is a bed of massive sandstone, immense blocks of which have fallen down on the inner side of the ridge, adding much to the wildness, as well as ruggedness, of the scenery. These rocks are made up almost entirely of an aggregation of small water-worn pebbles. The layers of deposition are very irregular, inclining at various angles. This irregularity in the laminæ is a marked feature of this sandstone. It forms a portion of the group which I have called transition, or No. 1. They are certainly beds of passage from well-marked cretaceous to the jurassic, and the lower portion being, almost invariably, a pudding-stone, they may well mark the boundary between the two great periods. In many places along our route this group forms lofty perpendicular escarpments, varying from thirty to sixty feet in height, indicating a considerable thickness of the massive sandstone. For fifteen miles we can pass along behind this 'hog-back' ridge parallel with the mountains, through a most beautiful valley with fine grass, and over an excellent natural road. On our left are the upturned edges of a ridge capped with No. 1, passing down into the limestone and ashen marly clays of the jurassic, with a few feet of the red sandstone at the base, while the valley, which may be 300 to 500 yards wide, is composed of the worn edges of the loose red beds of the triassic, and on our right are the variegated sands and sandstones of the formation.

"South of Cache-a-la-Poudre there seems to be but two principal ridges between the transition group No. 1 and the metamorphic rocks; although at times each one of these ridges will split up into a number of subordinate ridges, which soon merge into the main ridge again. In most cases the inner ridge includes all the red beds proper, and there is a well-defined valley between it and the metamorphic rocks, but sometimes the sedimentary beds flank the immediate sides of the metamorphic ridge. Through these ridges are openings, made by the little streams which issue from the mountain's side. Sometimes these openings are cut deep through to the water-level, and, at other times, for only a few feet from the summit. Sometimes there is a stream of water flowing through them, but most of them are dry during the summer. These notches in the ridges occur every few hundred yards, all along the foot of the mountains.

"The cretaceous and tertiary beds generally form several low ridges, which are not conspicuous. The principal ridge outside, next to the plains, is composed of the limestones of No. 3, which is smoothly rounded and covered with fragments or chips of limestone. Between this and the next

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ridge west there is a beautiful concave valley about one-fourth of a mile wide. The line between the upper part and the foot of the ridge proper is most perfectly marked out by the grass. The east slope of this ridge is like the roof of a house, so steep that but little soil can attach to it, and, in consequence of this, it can sustain only thin grass and stinted shrubs. These ridges are sharp or rounded, depending upon the character of the rocks of which they are composed. Cretaceous formation, No. 3, yields so readily to atmospheric agencies, that the ridges composed of it are usually low and rounded and paved with chipped fragments of the shell limestone. The harder sandstones give a sharpness of outline to the ridges, which has earned for them the appellation of 'hog-backs' by the inhabitants of the country. In No. 3 I found *Ostrea congesta* very abundant, and a species of *Inoceramus* identical with the one occurring in the limestone at South Boulder, and the same as the one figured by Hall in Fremont's Report, Plate IV, Fig. 2, and compared with *Inoceramus involutus* (Sowerby), page 310. The lower part of No. 3, containing the *Inoceramus*, is a gray marly limestone, which passes up into a yellow chalky shale, which weathers into a rusty yellow marl that gives wonderful fertility to the soil, while the dark shales of Nos. 2 and 4, as well as the rusty arenaceous clays of No. 5, are distinctly revealed at different localities. The light-colored chalky limestones of No. 3 are more conspicuous, at all times, along the foot-hills of the mountains, even to New Mexico, than any other portion of the cretaceous group.

"The valley of Thompson creek is very fertile, varying from half a mile to a mile in width, is filled up with settlers, and most of the land is under a high state of cultivation. The creek itself is one of the pure, swift-flowing mountain streams, which have their source in the very divide or summit of the water-shed, and are rendered permanent by the melting of the snows. All these mountain streams would furnish abundant water-power, most of them having a fall of thirty feet to the mile.

"There seems to be a decided improvement in the soil as we go southward. The geological formations are the same, but the climate is more favorable.

"On a terrace on the north side of Big Thompson creek there is a bed of recent conglomerate, quite perfect, and belonging to the modern drift period. It is very coarse, and the worn boulders are held together by sesquioxide of iron. I note it here as an example of very recent conglomerate. There is much fine sand, and the rounded stones are exactly like those which pave the bottoms of streams. The thickness of this boulder deposit is considerable, and it seems to underlie the whole valley portion of the country.

"The cretaceous beds of No. 3 pass down into a yellowish sandstone, which forms a low ridge on the north side of Big Thompson creek. Two or three low ridges of cretaceous appear east of this point, but die out in the prairie. This ridge inclines 15°, then comes a valley about one-fourth of a mile wide, and a second ridge of rusty reddish fine-grained sandstone, evidently No. 1, or the transition group. This ridge inclines 25°. Underlying the sandstone, which forms a large part of this ridge, we find the ashen-gray marly and arenaceous clays of the jurassic, including some thin beds of sandstone and one layer of limestone four to six feet thick, which has been much used for lime among the farmers. These beds pass down, without any perceptible break, into the light brick-red sandstones which form the

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next two ridges westward. These beds have a dip of 30°. About the middle of the red beds there is a layer of impure limestone standing nearly vertical 65°, two to four feet thick, which has also been used somewhat for lime. The next ridge west has a rather thick bed—ten to fifteen feet—of very rough impure limestone, looking somewhat like very hard calcareous tufa. The intermediate beds are loose brick-red sands.

"There is here a somewhat singular dynamic feature—a local anticlinal. One of the ridges flexes around from an east dip to a west dip, from the fact that one of the eastern ranges of mountains runs out in the prairie near this point, forming at the south end originally a sort of semi-quaquaversal, the erosive action having worn away the central portions. This forms a short anticlinal of about a mile in length. On the east side of the anticlinal valley the principal ridges are shown, including nearly all the red beds; and on the west side, only the upper portions of the red sandstones with the jurassic beds and the transition sandstones. The latter rocks form the nearly vertical wall in which is located a somewhat noted aperture, called the 'Bear's Church.' In the west part of this anticlinal, within twenty feet of the brick-red sandstones, is a blue, brittle limestone layer about six feet thick, inclining 78°. This west portion of the anticlinal might be described across the upturned edges thus, commencing at the bottom:

"1. Rather light brick-red sandstones in three layers—estimated 200 feet.

"2. The red bed passes up into a massive reddish-gray, rather fine sandstone—20 feet.

"3. Then comes a thin layer of fine bluish-brown sandstone—2 feet; then the bluish limestone—4 feet.

"4. Then about twenty-five feet of ashen clay, with six to ten feet of blue cherty limestone, with some partings of clay.

"5. About 200 feet of variegated clay.

"6. A bed of quite pure limestone, blue, semi-crystalline—four to eight feet. The grass prevents definite measurements, and all the beds vary in thickness in different places, as well as in dip, which is from 60° to 80°.

"7. This intermediate space is covered over with a loose drab-yellow sand, doubtless derived from the erosion of the edges of the beds beneath, which are supposed to be jurassic. There is one bed of limestone about two feet thick, similar to that before described. All these limestones appear to contain obscure fragments of organic remains.

"8. A nearly vertical wall of sandstone; dip 60° to 65°. This bed is formed of massive layers, in all, 150 feet thick or more, and is composed largely of an aggregate of small water-worn pebbles of all kinds. Most of the pebbles are of metamorphic origin, but some of them appear to have been derived from unchanged rocks. There are also layers of fine-grained sandstone. The prevailing color is a rusty yellow and light gray. Most of the sandstones in this country are of a rusty yellow color; No. 1, cretaceous.

"9. A broad space, 300 to 400 feet, grassed over. The slope is complete, but it is undoubtedly made up of the sands and sandstones at the base of the cretaceous group.

"10. A fine sandstone passing up into a close, compact flinty rock. This is a low ridge, appearing only now and then above the grassy surface. The slope then continues down to the stream which flows through the synclinal valley, about a mile wide, and then we come to the grassy slope on the

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mountain side, inclining east again. A little below this point, the creek cuts through the sandstone and black clays of No. 2, conforming perfectly to the wall of sandstone No. 1.

"Between Big and Little Thompson creeks, the ridges are very numerous and bold, and it would seem as if the massive, fine-grained sandstones predominated, for they cap all the ridges, and the broken masses, often of large size, are scattered in great profusion everywhere. In one valley the abrupt side, which was composed of red sandstone, presented an unusually massive front, and in many places are weathered into the grotesque forms so well shown southwest of Denver.

"Near the head of Little Thompson the ridges are admirably well shown. Two beds of sandstone, belonging to the lower cretaceous group, seem to have broken off in the process of elevation, and so tipped over that the upper edges are past verticality. The upper cretaceous beds really form but one principal ridge, although made up of three or four subordinate ones. The sediments of these beds are so soft and yielding that they have been easily worn down smoothly or rounded off and grassed over for the most part. But by looking across it, it is not difficult to detect the black shales of No. 4, the yellow laminated chalky marl of No. 3 passing into the alternate layers of light-gray limestone and black plastic clays of No. 2. As the little streams cut through these ridges at right angles, they reveal not only the different beds, but also the dip very distinctly.

"The Little Thompson begins to show evidences of enormous drift agencies in the thick deposit of gravel, the high table-lands on each side of the creek, with here and there a butte with the top planed off, and over the surface is strewn a vast quantity of loose material, which has been washed down from the mountains. Each one of the little streams has worn its way through the ridges of upheaval, usually making enormous gorges, but sometimes producing wide open valleys. The valley of St. Vrain creek is one of these valleys of erosion, with broad table-lands or terraces on each side, leaving the "Divide" in the form of a continuous smooth bench, extending far down into the prairie, giving to the surface of the country a beautiful and almost artificial appearance.

"The banks of the St. Vrain seem to be composed of an upper covering of yellow marl, which soon passes down into gravel. The soil appears to derive its fertility from the eroded calcareous sediments of No. 3, but it rests upon a great thickness of a recent conglomerate, cemented, in part, at least, with oxide of iron. The greatest width of this valley is over ten miles, gradually sloping down to the bed of the creek from the north. The abrupt side is on the south, where a bank, fifty feet high, is cut by the channel of the stream. This bank increases in height toward the mountains, but becomes lower further down the stream, eastward. Above this bank, southward, is a broad level plain about two miles in width, and then a gentle rise leads to another broad table plain which forms a bench or divide.

"On the north side of St. Vrain creek, near the foot of the mountains, there is a long ridge of rather rusty yellow and gray sandstone, with a trend about north 5° east, or nearly north and south. There are also two other ridges, with a dip varying between 45° and 55° east. The first ridge is about 100 feet across the upturned edges, and there is then westward a grassy interval of 300 feet, and then another ridge of about the same thickness, the harder layers projecting above the grassy plain from two to thirty

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feet. It presents the appearance, in the distance, of a high, rugged, irregular wall, or broken-down fortification, and is about three-fourths of a mile in length. These are the lower sandstones of the lignite tertiary projecting above the grassy plain.

"Near the foot-hills of the mountains, about four miles south of St. Vrain creek, are some high cretaceous benches, extending down from the base of the mountains. They usually do not extend more than one or two miles in length before they break off, sometimes abruptly and sometimes gradually. Not unfrequently a sort of truncated, cone-shaped butte is cut off from the end of some of the benches. On the summit is a considerable thickness of a recent conglomerate, which has been cemented so as to form a tolerably firm rock. In this drift some fragments of the red sandstone are found, but the rocks are mostly granitic. Sometimes there is a valley scooped out between these benches and the foot of the mountains; and again, they ascend gently up to the base and lap on to the flanks. Sometimes, in the interval between these benches, there is a low intermediate level or terrace, about fifty feet above the valley. The higher benches are about 300 feet above the bottom. It is to this peculiar configuration of the surface, into bench and terrace, that the wonderful beauty of this region is due. In the distance, southward, can be seen a continuation of the ridges of tertiary sandstone, as they project above the surface far in the plains, five to eight miles from the base of the mountains. There are some of these sandstone ridges from 100 to 300 yards apart; the intervals level and completely grassed over, so that the laminated clays or coal beds are entirely concealed from view. These ridges continue to appear above the surface, now and then, nearly to Denver. Where they pass across the valleys of streams, or even dry branches, openings are made of greater or less depth and width, which give the irregular outlines to the sandstone ridges.

"Between St. Vrain creek and Left-hand creek there is a broad plateau, about ten miles wide, which is as level to the eye as a table top. It is covered over with partially worn boulders. Near the base of the foot-hills, behind this plateau, there is a most beautiful valley scooped out, about two miles wide, which must have been the result of erosion in past times, for there is very little water in it at present.

"Further southward, those long narrow benches extend down into the prairie from the foot-hills. As we come from the north to the south side of the plateau, we can look across the valley of Left-hand creek to near Boulder valley, at least ten miles, dotted over with farm-houses, fenced fields, and irrigating ditches, upon one of the most pleasant views in the agricultural districts of Colorado. These plateaus and benches are underlaid by cretaceous clays, only here and there passing up into the yellow sandstones of No. 5, with *Inoceramus* and *Baculites*. The plateau on the north side of Left-hand creek comes to the stream very abruptly, and seems to have presented a side front to the later forces which transported the boulder drift from the mountains, the sides being covered thickly with worn rocks of all sizes. This district is very aptly called Boulder county; but the culmination of this boulder drift is to be seen in the valley of Boulder creek.

"From Left-hand creek to Golden City the flanks of the mountains seem to be formed of the transition sandstones, or cretaceous No. 1, with all the older sedimentary rocks lying against the metamorphic rocks in such a way as to render them very obscure and the scenery quite remarkable.

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"Indeed, south of St. Vrain creek the change in the appearance of the belt, formed of the ridges, or 'hog-backs,' is very marked.

"Since leaving St. Vrain creek the tertiary beds, containing the coal, have been approaching nearer the mountains. North of this point the belt of cretaceous rocks has been quite wide, varying from two to five miles, but in the valley of the Boulder the belt becomes quite narrow and forms a part of the foot-hills themselves, while Nos. 4 and 5 are entirely concealed from view.

"In the Boulder valley the tertiary coal beds are enormously developed. The Belmont or Marshall's coal and iron mines, on South Boulder creek, are the most valuable and interesting, and reveal the largest development of the tertiary coal-bearing strata west of the Mississippi.

"In the autumn of 1867 I had an opportunity of examining these mines, under the intelligent guidance of J. M. Marshall, Esq., one of the owners of this tract of land, and I wrote out the results of my examinations at that time in an article in Silliman's *Journal*, March, 1868. In July, 1869, I made a second examination of this locality under the same auspices. The following vertical section of the beds was taken, which does not differ materially from the one hitherto published:

"48. Drab clay with iron ore along the top of the ridge.
"47. Sandstone.
"46. Drab clay and iron ore.
"45. Coal, (No. 11,) no development.
"44. Drab clay.
"43. Sandstone, 15 to 20 feet.
"42. Drab clay and iron ore.
"41. Coal, (No. 10,) no development.
"40. Yellowish drab clay, 4 feet.
"39. Sandstone, 20 feet.
"38. Drab clay full of the finest quality of iron ore, 15 feet.
"37. Thin layer of sandstone.
"36. Coal, (No. 9,) nearly vertical, where it has been worked, 12 feet.
"35. Arenaceous clay, 2 feet.
"34. Drab clay, 3 feet.
"33. Sandstone, 5 feet; then a heavy seam of iron ore; then 3 feet of drab clay; then 5 feet sandstone.
"32. Coal, (No. 8,) 4 feet.
"31. Drab clay.
"30. Sandstone, 25 to 40 feet.
"29. Drab clay, 6 feet.
"28. Coal, (No. 7,) 6 feet.
"27. Drab clay, 5 feet.

"26. } Dip, 37°. { Sandstone, with a seam of clay, 12 to 18 inches, intercalated, 25 feet.
"25. } { Drab clay, 4 feet.
"24. } { Coal, (No. 6,) in two seams, 4½ feet.
"23. } { Drab clay, 3 to 4 feet.

"22. Yellowish, fine-grained sandstone in thin loose layers, with plants, 5 to 10 feet.

"21. } Dip, 8°. { Drab clay, excellent iron ore. }
"20. } { Coal, (No. 5,) 7 feet. } 15 feet.
"19. } { Drab clay. }

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"18. Sandstone, dip, 11°. This sandstone has a reddish tinge, and is less massive than 14.

"17. Drab clay.
"16. Coal, (No. 4.) } 20 feet, obscure.
"15. Drab clay.
"14. Sandstone, massive, 60 feet.
"13. Drab clay.
"12. Sandstone.
"11. Drab clay.
"10. Coal, (No. 3.)
" 9. Drab clay.
" 8. Sandstone, 25 feet.
" 7. Drab clay.
" 6. Coal, (No. 2,) 8 feet.
" 5. Drab clay.
" 4. Sandstone, about 25 feet.
" 3. Drab, fire clay, 4 feet.
" 2. Coal, (No. 1,) 11 to 14 feet.
" 1. Sandstone.

"In bed No. 23 there are three layers of sandstone, which contain a great variety of impressions of leaves. Below coal bed, No. 6, there is a bed of drab clay, seven feet thick, with a coal seam at the outcrop, three feet thick; but the coal appears to give out or pass into clay as the bank is entered, so that there are ten feet of clay above coal bed, No. 6.

"Much of the iron ore is full of impressions of leaves in fragments, stems, grass, etc. The ore is mostly concretionary, but sometimes it is so continuous as to give the idea of a permanent bed. There are several varieties of the ore, of greater or less purity. Above coal bed (5) there is a seam of iron, with oyster shells, apparently *Ostrea subtrigonalis*, or the same species found so abundantly near Brown and O'Bryan's coal mine, about twenty miles southeast of Cheyenne. Nearly a dozen openings have been made here for the coal.

"A beautiful valley has been scooped out by the South Boulder, leaving a bench covered with *débris* between the two Boulder creeks. Before reaching these huge sandstone walls, we pass over a portion of the cretaceous, and a great thickness of the red beds, inclining at a high angle.

"Immediately south of the South Boulder creek there is a high bench that extends up close to the base of the mountains, and is covered with drift and boulders, three miles in width, entirely concealing all the unchanged rocks. But in the valley of Coal creek seven beds of coal are revealed by the scooping out of this valley. These beds all incline at a high angle, about 45°, and are not easily worked. The sandstones project up above the loose material like irregular walls, and the creek itself forms a narrow passage or gorge through one of these ridges.

"Between the sandstones, and apparently with very little clay either above or below, is one bed of coal four to six feet thick, which was wrought for a time, and then abandoned.

"The next finest exhibition of coal in Colorado, to Marshall's mine, is that of the Murphy mine, on Ralston creek, five miles north of Golden City. The coal bed is nearly vertical in position, and varies in thickness from fourteen to eighteen feet, averaging sixteen feet from side to side. There are

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nine feet of remarkably good fire-clay on each side of the coal, and above and below, or on the west and east sides, are the usual beds of sandstone. This mine is very near the foot of the mountains, and the belt of sedimentary rocks, which are all nearly vertical, is very narrow here—not more than half a mile in width—and are mostly concealed by *débris*.

"Mr. Murphy thinks that there are eleven beds of coal within the distance of one-fourth of a mile, all nearly or quite vertical in position, of which the one opened is probably the oldest. The mine is opened on the north side of the creek, and may doubtless be followed above water-line several miles to the northward, toward Coal creek.

"On the south side of Ralston creek the same bed has been opened, and the indications are that it may be followed the same way southward, toward Golden City. The entire surface is so covered with superficial deposits, and grassed over, that it is impossible to work out these beds in detail, and the artificial excavations afford us the most reliable knowledge. A hundred yards or more west of the coal bed there is a high ridge running parallel with the mountain range, capped with lower cretaceous sandstones, No. 1.

"This ridge extends southward, with some interruptions, beyond Golden City.

"At Golden City the upheaved sedimentary rocks are so swept away that the metamorphic foot-hills are plainly visible. No rocks older than the red beds or trias are exposed, and these somewhat obscurely. The red and gray sandstones lie close on the sides of the metamorphic rocks, inclining 30° and 54°. In the trias there is a bed of silica, or an aggregation of very fine grains of quartz, which has attracted some attention, and close to it a layer of bastard limestone or calcareous sandstone. All the beds dip at a high angle and lie side by side, so that one can walk across the upturned edges of them all, from the metamorphic to the summit of the tertiary. Outside of the cretaceous beds there is a small valley of erosion, and then come the tertiary beds. The strike of the coal strata is very nearly north and south, and, so far as I could ascertain, the sequence of the beds, from within, outward, is as follows:

"1st. Rusty, yellow, soft sandstone. 2d. A bed of fire-clay. 3d. Coal about eight feet thick. 4th Fire-clay. 5th. Rusty, yellow sandstone.

"The clay underneath the coal appears to be ten or fifteen feet thick, with one or two unimportant seams of coal. These beds have been so elevated that the upper edges have passed verticality 5° to 10°. The clay is much used for fire-brick and potters' ware. In the bed of sandstone, above the coal, we found several impressions of leaves of deciduous trees, among them a *Platanus*, probably *P. haydeni*. From these we pass across the edges of a series of beds of sandstone, with intervening strata of iron ore. The thickness of all the tertiary beds here must be 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Near the outside is a bed of pudding-stone, and outside or above this, the bed of potters' clay, which supplies the pottery at Golden City. About midway, in this series of beds, an entrance has been made, exposing a second bed of coal. The surface is so grassed over that it is quite impossible to make out the full series of beds clearly, but the softer strata are well shown by the depressions between the beds of sandstones.

"The north mesa is two and one-half miles long and about one mile wide. The south one is four miles long and about a mile wide. This one has an irregular surface and gradually slopes down eastward until it becomes a low

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ridge of tertiary sandstones and clays. The wall of basalt that surrounds the top is nearly perpendicular most of the way round, from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet in height. The lower portion of the basaltic bed, on the north side of the south mesa, is very vesicular, full of rounded porous masses somewhat like slag, and rests upon the slightly irregular surface of a bed of fine fire-clay, which contains traces of vegetable remains. Below the fire-clay are alternate beds of sandstone and arenaceous clay, inclining slightly east, and evidently protected from erosion by the hard cap of basalt. These beds are plainly tertiary lignite, and must be 600 to 800 feet thick. The lowest bed of vesicular basalt is evidently more recent than the columnar bed above.

"Green Mountain is a lofty, grass-covered hill, and is entirely composed of the coal strata, while to the west of it is a nearly vertical ridge of sandstone. Just inside of this ridge, or beneath it, is a coal bed which has been opened by Mr. John A. Roe. The entrance to this mine is the finest I have seen in Colorado, and is 170 feet in length, through 144 feet of sandstone, with a slope of 45°. The sides and roof of the entrance are not protected. The bed of coal is nearly vertical in position at this point, though at some places, where it is not wrought, it inclines east 70°. There are three seams of coal, four feet each in thickness, with three and one-half feet of clay intervening. Below the coal there is a bed of clay five feet thick, and, above, three and one-half feet arenaceous clay. The coal is close, compact, and makes an excellent fuel; and Mr. Roe, who is an old Pennsylvania miner, considers it better than the bituminous coals for all domestic purposes, but, for generating steam and smelting ores, he regards it as inferior. The ash is white, resembling pine-wood ashes, and the quantity is small. The coal at Murphy's, on Ralston creek and Golden City, leaves a red ash. There are no cinders, and, in burning, it gives a bright, clear flame; and, although it burns iron, it does not give sufficient heat to weld it. I believe this to be a continuation, southward, of the Golden City bed. It is also the lowest of the coal strata in this region; for, in the valley immediately west, and on the sides of the ridge can be seen the dark clays of the cretaceous beds. This ridge is very high at this place, and is composed of the sandstones of No. 1, and a portion of the red beds or triassic (?). Still further west are two or three rather low ridges of yellowish-gray and red sandstones, which cover the gneissoid rocks of the foot-hills of the mountains. By far the largest ridge here is the one containing the sandstones of No. 1, but it soon splits up into smaller ridges in its southern extension.

"About twelve miles southwest of Denver, between Turkey and Bear creeks, are some remarkable soda lakes, which are of unusual interest. They are the property of Dr. Burdsall, of Denver, in whose company I made as careful an examination of them as my time would permit. There are four of these little lakes, and all are located on middle cretaceous rocks. The principal one lies just east of a low rounded ridge of cretaceous shale, No. 3, and is surrounded, on the other sides, by low ridges of superficial sand and gravel. A little west of this cretaceous ridge there is a lake, a fourth of a mile in length, but, on account of the springs flowing into it from the sloping sides of the sandstone ridge, No. 1, the water is not strong. The black shales of No. 2, cretaceous, underlie this lake. The soil, for twenty feet in depth, is fully impregnated with the soda; and, on the surface of one of the lakes, is a crust which looks like dirty ice. A shallow ditch, which

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Dr. Burdsall has made out into the lake a few feet, has a deposit of sulphate of soda at the bottom, in a partially crystalline state, one and a half inches thick Three and a half barrels of the water make one barrel of the sulphate of soda, and three pounds of the soil, well leached, makes one pound of the salts. The salt, by analysis, contains sixty-three per cent. of the soda, and the water about thirty-three per cent. It contains carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, sulphide of calcium, and a trace of magnesia. It would seem that these deposits of soda must, at no distant period, play an important part in the industrial operations of Colorado. These soda salts can be manufactured into bicarbonate of soda; can be used in refining gold and silver; also, for the manufacture of glass, with silicic acid. There is an unlimited amount of soda at this locality, and it can be procured at a mere nominal cost.

"Within a few yards of these lakes, and located in the black, shaly clays of cretaceous formation No. 2, are considerable quantities of brown iron ore of superior quality—as good as the best observed in the boulder coal strata. It occurs in the form of cretations, and occupies a very limited area.

"The city of Denver is located on the tertiary rocks which contain the coal beds of the west, about ten to fifteen miles from the base of the mountains. The surface is so thickly covered with superficial drift deposits that the basis rocks are seldom seen; but we have every reason to suppose that the same beds of coal, that are exposed by the uplifting of the formations along the immediate flanks of the mountains, extend eastward into the plains, and, of course, underlie, at certain depths, the city of Denver.

"As we pass southward, up the valley of the South Platte, we find the tertiary sandstones exposed occasionally in the banks of the river; and near the cañon a seam of coal has been opened and worked to some extent. The tertiary beds extend quite close up to the foot-hills of the mountains, leaving a comparatively narrow space for the exhibition of the older, unchanged rocks. Still, we may walk across the upturned edges of them all and study them with care.

"The valley of the South Platte presents a fine display of the terraces; and the drift, filled with water-worn rocks, is very thick. The sandstones of the tertiary formation are also plainly seen, appearing to be nearly horizontal, although not more than ten miles, in a straight line, from the metamorphic rocks. The whole prairie country has been so planed off that it is finely and gently rolling, and the drainage is excellent. The streams which flow from the sides of the mountains are fed by perpetual springs, and are, consequently, persistent and uniform in their amount of water, affording the best water-power in the country.

"From the soda lakes to the great 'Divide' the cretaceous and tertiary beds, outside of the No. 1 sandstone ridge, are smoothed down and grassed over so that they are not conspicuous, though there are exposures enough to guide the geologist. They are so concealed by superficial gravel and sand that they present no good sections, either to show the strata or dip. This regularity of the surface renders the Platte valley, as well as those of its branches, remarkably fine for farming and grazing, and vast herds of cattle already cover the grassy hills and plains. The terraces and benches, which extend down from the foot of the mountains, are well shown.

"Along the Platte river, near the cañon, a coal bed was opened at one time, but now it is covered with loose material which has fallen from above,

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so that it is entirely concealed. The strata here are nearly vertical There are two beds of coal, in all about five feet thick, separated by about two feet of clay. The coal is not very good, and has not been used for three years. It is probably the same bed seen at Golden City, thinning out southward

"Along the Platte, and Plum creek, the streams cut heavy beds of boulder gravel and fine sand, and it is under this deposit the coal is found. The valleys of the South Platte and its branches, between Denver and the mountains, are exceedingly fertile and productive, and, at this time, they are covered with splendid crops. Nearly or quite all of the available bottom lands are already taken up by actual settlers, and are under cultivation. The present season has been unusually favorable for farming throughout the West.

"The plain country south of Denver comes close up to the foot of the mountains, so that the belt of upheaved sedimentary rocks grows narrower and narrower, until, a few miles south of the Platte cañon, they cease entirely for a time. The ridges are very high, ranging from 400 to 600 feet above the bed of the Platte. To the southward can be seen, rising like a range of mountains, the high 'Divide' between the waters of the South Platte and Arkansas rivers, covered quite thickly with pines.

"The first main ridge contains a few layers of No. 2; alternations of clay and sand passing down into the sandstones of No. 1. This ridge is quite massive, and inclines 43°. In the channel of the South Platte the distance from the outside of the ridge containing the sandstones of No. 1 to the metamorphic rocks is not more than half a mile. From this point to the 'Divide' the ridges are split up and much crowded. The reddish and variegated sands are worn, by atmospheric agencies, into the most wonderful and unique forms, equal to the 'Garden of the Gods,' only on a much smaller scale. Here, also, the red and variegated sandstones jut up against the metamorphic rocks as if the continuity was unbroken. Indeed, the apparent conformity is complete.

"The hills of the first range, composed of metamorphic rocks, are curiously rounded and grassed over, and are made up of a reddish, decomposing granite. But, as we ascend, these peaks or rounded cones become sharper, the sides more rugged, and the rocks more compact.

"As we go southward the indications of beds of jurassic age become more and more feeble. Under the massive sandstones of No. 1 are a series of yellow and white sands and sandstones passing down into brick-red sands. Among this series of variegated beds are two thin beds of limestone. One of these is a very white rock, and on its weathered surface are small masses of chert, which appear to have the structure of corals. This bed is six or eight feet thick. Separated by eight or ten feet of sandstones is another layer of bluish limestone, which is much used for lime. I have never been able to detect any well-defined organic remains in these beds; but I believe a portion of them, between the lower cretaceous No. 1 and the true red beds, are of jurassic age; and it is even possible that a portion of the red beds are of that epoch.

"From the point where the Union Pacific railroad crosses the Laramie mountains to Colorado City, I have been unable to find any well-marked carboniferous or silurian rocks. The red sandstones, which I have been accustomed to regard as triassic, jut up against the metamorphic rocks, or are the only exposures that meet the eye of the geologist. I do not believe

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that the carboniferous beds are altogether absent, for limestones of considerable thickness, and containing characteristic fossils, occur at Granite cañon, on the Pacific railroad, high up on the margins of the mountains; and also at Colorado City, about 200 miles to the south. In this long interval, I have been unable to discover any well-defined carboniferous or silurian rocks, yet I am inclined to think that the carboniferous beds, at least, exist underneath all the other sedimentary rocks, but are not exposed by the upheaval.

"About five miles south of the Platte cañon, the upheaved ridges come close up to the mountains, and are not worn away, but form the northern side of the 'Divide,' so that the entire series of unchanged rocks, known in this region, are exposed in regular continuity. A little further south, we come to a series of variegated beds of sands and arenaceous clays, nearly horizontal, resting on the upturned edges of the older rocks. These beds form the northern edge of an extensive tertiary basin of comparatively modern date, either late miocene or pliocene age. From the point of their first appearance, about five miles south of the South Platte cañon to a point about five miles north of Colorado City, these beds jut up against the foot-hills of the mountains, inclining at a small angle, never more than five to eight degrees, and entirely concealing all the older sedimentary rocks. The upheaved ridge entirely disappears. Far off to the eastward stretches this high tertiary divide, giving rise to a large number of streams, as Cherry creek, Running Water, Kiowa, Bijou, and other creeks. Through this basin also flows Monument creek, which has become so celebrated for its unique scenery. The beds of this formation are of various colors—reddish, yellow, and white—and of various degrees of texture, from coarse pudding-stones to very fine-grained sands or sandstones. There is very little lime in the entire series of bed. There is much ferruginous matter in all the beds, to some of which it gives a rusty brown color. The valley of Plum creek is scooped out of this basin. The high ridge to the eastward is capped with coarse sandstones and pudding-stones. Along the immediate sides of the mountains the rocks are mostly coarse pudding-stones, the water-worn pebbles varying in size from a grain of quartz to a mass several inches in diameter. But as we recede from the mountains, eastward, the sediments become finer and finer, until the coarse pudding-stones disappear. I am of the opinion that the materials composing the beds of this group have been derived from the mountain ranges and vicinity. In their general appearance the rocks of this group resemble the prevailing rocks which cover the country from Fort Bridger to Weber cañon, and also a series of sands and sandstones along the Gallisteo creek below Santa Fe, which I shall call the Gallisteo sand group. To this group of modern tertiary deposits, I have given the provisional name of the Monument Creek group, and they occupy a space of about forty miles in width from east to west, and fifty miles in length, north and south.

"Continuing our course southward, we find some curious mesas in the valley of West Plum creek. We ascended one lofty butte, with a flat table summit, situated west of the Plum Creek road. The top of this butte is about 1,000 feet above the road, and is capped with a rather close-grained, cream-colored rock, which looks quite porphyritic, fifty to one hundred feet thick, and plainly of igneous origin. Its fractures into slabs, which have a clinking sound. The beds below are quite variegated, of almost every color

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and texture, mostly fine sand, brick red, deep yellow, rusty red, white ash colored, dull black, etc. The rusty iron layers sometimes form a sort of limonite, but are composed largely of an aggregate of water-worn pebbles, cemented with the silicate of iron. There are also thick beds of quartzose sandstone, or an aggregate of crystals of quartz and feldspar, so compact as to look like a coarse granite. These large masses afford good illustrations of the process of weathering by exfoliation.

"The evidence is clear, in a number of localities, that at a late period in geological history there were dikes or protusions of igneous material, which flowed over these Monument Creek sandstones in broad sheets or beds; and these broad, table-top buttes and mesas are the evidences that they are now left after erosion.

"This modern tertiary basin is very interesting, as the introduction of a new feature in the geology of this region. The appearance of the country also undergoes a decided improvement. The great 'Divide' is covered rather thickly with pine timber. It is full of excellent springs and fertile valleys, which give origin to numerous streams. The grass is excellent and abundant, even upon the summits of the table-lands. For a distance of ten miles about the sources of Plum creek, the red beds or triassic jut square against the sides of the metamorphic foot-hills of the mountains. The projecting summits of the upturned ridges gradually fade out in importance. They have also lost their usual regularity, and are split up into an indefinite number of fragments of ridges, varying in dip from 10° to 45°. Near the water-divide these ridges gradually close up again toward the foot of the mountains, and are entirely concealed by the sands and arenaceous clays of the Monument Creek group.

"In the valley of West Plum creek and its branches, as they emerge from the mountains, we have a fine exposure of the sedimentary beds. The coarse, yellowish-gray sandstones and pudding-stones of the Monument Creek group incline slightly, perhaps 3° to 5°. Then come the sandstones of the lignite teatiary, inclining 25°. Then west of West Plum creek are some ridges of cretaceous rocks. The first ridge is made up of a rather impure limestone, filled with well-defined species of *Inoceramus* and other shells, of No. 3, or middle cretaceous. The next ridge west is composed of No. 1, and the intermediate valley is underlaid with the shales of No. 2. Among the brick-red ridges is one low ridge, composed almost entirely of gypsum —an unusual development of this material—to the thickness of thirty or forty feet.

"There is an extensive series of low ridges of red and gray sandstones extending up the base of the mountains.

"The high portion of country, which is plainly visible from Denver when loooking southward, and from the Arkansas river looking northward, would seem to have been protected from erosion by causes which I cannot yet well explain. The water divide is the long bench which extends down from the very base of the mountains eastward, and forms the line of separation between the sources of the streams which flow southward into the Arkansas on the one side, and into the South Platte on the other. This water-divide is well worthy of especial notice, inasmuch as it is composed of the Monument Creek formation, and juts up against the almost vertical metamorphic rocks, retaining its nearly horizontal position, and perfectly concealing all the older rocks for at least five miles north of the line of separation.

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"The valleys of Plum creek and its branches are quite wide, and are scooped out of the modern deposits so as to form most beautiful and fertile lands, while on each side a bench extends down from the mountains like a lawn. The series of older rocks are exposed by the stripping off of the newer tertiaries in the valley of Plum creek. The bench on the north side conceals them, for the most part, close up to the foot of the mountains, while on the south side they are entirely concealed, until they reappear near Colorado City.

"The 'Divide' forms a high ridge, with a mesa-like top, stretching far eastward beyond the horizon, covered with pines. On each side the beds of whitish-yellow and reddish sandstones appear like fortifications, holding a nearly horizontal position. Near the foot-hills there is a narrow valley, perhaps one-fourth of a mile wide, and lying against the side of the mountains, are remnants left after the erosion. I at first mistook them for the red triassic beds, but on a close examination I found them to be a coarse aggregate of feldspar and quartz, colored extensively with iron. There are inclosed in the rock various water-worn pebbles of all sizes and textures. This rock decomposes readily, especially by the process of exfoliation. The whole rock is so massive and compact that it might easily be mistaken for a metamorphic sandstone.

"Just south of the first branch of Monument creek there is a fine exhibition of the erosion of the sandstones. At one locality they lie snug up against gneissoid rocks, showing the discordant relations perfectly. These illustrations seem to show plainly that the sediments of this recent tertiary deposit have all been derived from the disintegration or erosion of the metamorphic rocks, and perhaps the older sedimentary beds in the immediate vicinity.

"In a beautiful little basin near Monument creek, which leads to the creek, is a lone pillar or column of sandstone, three-cornered, with the strata perfectly horizontal, about thirty feet high. The sands composing this are coarse, and of a yellowish or whitish color. It has been, for a long time, a favorite object for the photographer.

"At one point on Monument creek the red granites, high up on the mountain side, show the perpendicular lines of cleavage in a marked manner. Some of the openings are several feet wide. The strike of these lines of cleavage is about southwest and northeast.

"For a considerable distance, some ten or fifteen miles, along the immediate base of the mountains, on the west side of Monument creek, the long, smooth, grassy benches slope down toward the creek, sliced, as it were, or cut by the numerous little branches. These lawn-like slopes or benches vary in height. Sometimes, on the side of a little branch, where the valley is deep, there is an intermediate terrace or step to the higher ridge.

"All these valleys seem to be occupied by farmers and stock-raisers. Almost every available spot is taken up by actual settlers."

In the preceding copious extracts, from Prof. Hayden's journal, we have endeavored to select matter which would be of interest to the general reader, as well as to the scientific student; also, material which would show the existence of coal beds and minerals having commercial value. While we are aware we have omitted much valuable and interesting information, we believe we have given sufficient data to prove, beyond doubt, the existence of coal measures, carrying veins of unusual thickness and extent, capable of

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yielding vast quantities of excellent fuel at small expense. The extracts will also give a comprehensive exhibit of the physical features of this region of valley, plain and ridge, and define the prominent geological characteristics of that portion of the Territory which lies along the base of the mountains and extends across the adjoining prairies. In selecting data to define the features of the second division we have made of the Territory —the foot hills, the main range and its spurs, and South park—we will use, almost exclusively, material pertaining to the mineral belts. In describing these, the general characteristics of the region will be fairly explained. We quote from Prof. Hayden:

"The gold and silver lodes of this Territory, so far as they are observed, are entirely composed of the gneissic and granite rocks, possibly rocks of the age of the Laurentian series, of Canada. At any rate, all the gold-bearing rocks about Central City are most distinctly gneissic, while those containing silver, at Georgetown, are both gneissic and granitic. The mountains in which the Baker, Brown, Coin, Terrible, and some other rich lodes are located, is composed mostly of gneissic and reddish feldspathic granite, while the Leavenworth and McClellan mountains, equally rich in silver, are composed of banded gneiss, with the lines of bedding or stratification very distinct.

"There is an important question that suggests itself to one attempting to study the mines of Colorado, and that is, the cause of the wonderful parallelism of the lodes, the greater portion of them taking one general direction or strike, northeast and southwest. We must at once regard the cause as deep-seated and general; for we find that most of the veins or lodes are true fissures, and do not diminish in richness as they are sunk deeper into the earth. All these lodes have more or less clearly defined walls, and some of them are quite remarkable for their smoothness and regularity. We assume the position that the filling up of all these lodes or veins with mineral matter was an event subsequent to any change that may have occurred in the country rock. Now, if we look carefully at all the azoic rocks in this region, we shall find, more or less distinctly defined, depending upon the structure of the rock itself, two planes of cleavage, one of them with a strike northeast and southwest, and the other southeast and northwest. Beside these two sets of cleavage planes, there are, in most cases, distinct lines of bedding. The question arises, what relation do these veins hold to these lines of cleavage? Is it not possible that they occupy these cleavage openings as lines of greatest weakness?

"I have taken the direction of these two sets of cleavage planes many times, with a compass, over a large area; and very seldom do they diverge, to any great extent, from these two directions, northeast and southwest or southeast and northwest. In some instances the northwest and southeast plane would flex around so as to strike north and south, and the other one so as to trend east and west; but this is quite seldom, and never occurs unless there has been some marked disturbance of the rocks. There are, however, a few lodes which are called 'east and west lodes,' and some, 'north and south.' A few have a strike northwest and southeast, but are generally very narrow, and break off from the northeast and southwest lodes, are very rich for a time and then 'pinch' out. It would seem, therefore, quite possible that the northeast and southwest veins took the lines of cleavage in that direction as lines of greatest weakness, and that the northwest and south-

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east lines cross the other set, and that a portion of the mineral material might accumulate in that cleavage fissure. I merely throw out this as a hint, at this time, which I wish to follow out in my future studies. I am inclined to believe that the problem of the history of the Rocky Mountain ranges is closely connected with these two great sets of cleavage lines. As I have before stated, my own observations point to the conclusion that the general strike of the metamorphic ranges of mountains is northwest and southeast, and that the eruptive trend northeast and southwest. The dikes, that sometimes extend long distances across the plains, in all cases trend northeast and southwest, or occasionally east and west. The purely eruptive ranges of the northern portion of the San Luis valley seem to be composed of a series of minor ranges '*en échelon*,' with a trend northeast and southwest. But as soon as this range joins on to a range with a metamorphic or granitic nucleus, the trend changes around to northwest and southeast. Many of the ranges have a nucleus of metamorphic rocks, though the central and highest portions may be composed of eruptive peaks and ridges. In this case the igneous material is thrust up in lines of the same direction as the trend. It becomes, therefore, evident that all the operations of the eruptive forces were an event subsequent to the elevation of the metamorphic nucleus. This is shown in hundreds of instances in Southern Colorado and New Mexico, where the eruptive material is oftentimes forced out over the metamorphic rocks, concealing them, over large areas.

"All over the mining districts are well marked anticlinal, synclinal, and what I have called monoclinal valleys. Nearly all the little streams flow, a portion or all their way, through these monoclinal valleys or rifts. In most cases the streams pass along these rifts, from source to mouth, but occasionally burst through the upheaved ridges at right angles, and resuming its course again in some monoclinal opening. There are a few instances of these streams flowing along anticlinal valleys, and, by any one, these remarks will be at once understood by studying the myriad little branches of Clear creek or South Platte, which flow, for long distances, through the mining districts.

"In these valleys are oftentimes accumulated immense deposits of modern drift. Sometimes there are proofs that these valleys have been gorged for a time, and a bed of very coarse gravel and boulders will accumulate, hundreds of feet in thickness. Near Georgetown there is a fine example of this modern drift action.

"It would seem that the valley of that branch of Clear creek, in which the Brown and Terrible silver lodes are located, was gorged, at one time, perhaps, with masses of ice, and the fine sand and coarse materials accumulated against the gorge, and, at a subsequent period, the creek wore a new channel through this material. The upper side of this drift deposit is fine sand, but the materials grow coarser as we descend, until, at the lower side, there are immense irregular or partially worn masses of granite. On the sides of the valley the rocks are often much smoothed and grooved, as if by floating masses of ice. We assume the position, of which there is most ample evidence all over the Rocky Mountain region, that, at a comparatively modern geological period, the temperature was very much lower than at present, admitting of the accumulation of vast bodies of ice on the summits of the mountains. The valley of the South Platte, as that stream flows through the range east of the South park, show, not only these accumula-

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tions of very coarse boulder drift, but, when this drift is stripped off, the underlying rocks are found smoothed, and, in some instances, scratched, as if by floating icebergs.

"In regard to the character of the gold and silver mines of Colorado, much information of practical value has been secured; but my limited time will not permit me to present it in detail in this preliminary report. It will be more fully elaborated during the coming winter. I would simply remark that my observations indicate to me that the silver mines of Georgetown are very rich, and practically inexhaustible, and that, under the present system of working them, they are becoming, daily, more and more important. The amount of labor that is continually expended in opening mines and driving tunnels is immense, and their future importance, as a source of wealth to the country, greatly increased. The same remarks will apply to the gold mines of Gilpin county. There are some remarkably rich lodes, which have yielded the enterprising miners untold wealth, and some that will continue to do so. In the majority of cases, where proper management and economy have been employed, the mines have been a great source of profit to the miner. It is not necessary to enter into the causes of the wonderful failures and swindling operations which have brought Colorado into such disrepute in the past. It is sufficient for me to state my belief that the mining districts of Colorado will yet be regarded as among the richest the world has ever known."

In referring to Berthoud's pass through the main range, from the head waters of Clear creek to the Middle park, Prof. Hayden writes:

"The range of mountains in which the pass is located is composed of gneissic rocks—as are all the ranges in the mining districts. The ascent was very steep on the south side, up to the region of perpetual snow; but the descent on the north side is quite gradual.

"Great quantities of loose materials, from the basis rocks, are scattered thickly over the summits, of every variety of the metamorphic class. Most of the peaks are well rounded, and covered with soil and vegetation. Grass and flowers grow far up above the limits of arborescent vegetation. As we ascend, the pines, spruces, and cedars dwindle down in size until they become recumbent and trail on the ground. Some of the highest peaks are very sharp and covered with loose rocks, as if only the usual atmospheric influences had ever affected them. Their sides are often massive escarpments of rocks, down which an infinite quantity of fragments have fallen, making a vast amount of *débris* at the base. Of course their rocky sides are entirely free from vegetation, and the oxide of iron gives them a rusty reddish appearance. One mountain at the head of Clear creek is called Red mountain, from the fact that the rocks have a bright red color in the distance. The evidences of the outpouring of igneous rocks in this mountain are very marked; indeed, it may be called an eruptive range.

"From the summit of Berthoud's pass, at a height of 11,816 feet, we can look northward along the line of the main range, which gradually flexes around to the northwest, while the little streams seem to flow through the rifts. The general appearance of the western slope of this great range would indicate that it is a huge anticlinal, composed of a series of ranges on each side of a common axis, and then smaller ranges ascend, like steps, to the central axis. The western side of this ridge slopes gently, while the eastern side projects over abruptly. This main range also forms a narrow

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dividing line, or 'water-divide,' between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. I stood where the waters of each side were only a few feet apart, and felt a real joy in passing down the western slope of the mountain by the side of a pure crystal stream, whose waters were hastening on to the great Pacific.

"All down the western slope is a great thickness of superficial material, loose sand, decomposing feldspar, with partially worn rocks of all sizes. This is due, quite evidently, to local influences, ice and water wearing down the sides of the mountains and depositing the material adhering to the masses of ice along the slopes.

"The springs of water are very numerous, and the water seems to collect in the thick grass and moss-covered earth, forming large bogs. It is also interesting to watch the growth of a stream from its source, receiving in its way the waters of myriads of springs, until it becomes a river too formidable to ford easily. This little stream, which rises in the pass, we followed to the park, where it is fifty yards wide, and contains an abundance of fine trout."

Concerning the mountains that surround the South park on the north and northwest, and east, we make the following extract from Prof. Hayden's report:

"But one of the most conspicuous formations, and greatest in extent and importance, is the boulder drift. This seems to be mostly confined to the northern and northwestern portions of the park, where the principal placer diggings occur. In the valley of the South Platte, especially near Fair Play, there is a prodigious exhibition of the boulder formation. The rocks are well rounded by attrition, and apparently have been swept down from the mountains. Wherever the drift occurs there are long table-lands or terraces, especially in the vicinity of the little streams, and they seem to be planed down with such wonderful smoothness that it must have been done by the combined action of water and ice.

"Along the west and north sides of the park are a large number of lofty eruptive peaks, which seem to me old volcanic cones. One of the peaks, in the range west of Fair Play, seems to have a crater-like summit, the rim broken down on the east side. All around the inside of the remainder of the rim, the layers of basalt appear like strata, inclining from the opening in every direction, as if the melted material had been poured out and had flowed over the sides in regular strata. There are also tremendous furrows down the sides of others. In the mountains north of the park are huge depressions in these volcanic ranges, the sides of which are quite red, as if they had been in active operation at a comparatively modern period. I am, therefore, inclined to believe that the magnificent range of mountains on the west side of the Arkansas river, extending far northward, is one series of old volcanic cones. As we leave the plains and ascend the mountains at the northeast side of the park, we pass immediately from the older tertiary beds, covered thickly with drift, to the metamorphic rocks, mingled with outbursts of eruptive rock. Toward the summit, there was a great series of gneissic beds, of all varieties and textures. All these mountains east of the park have a gneissic and granitic nucleus. As we descend the valley of a small branch of the North Fork of the South Platte from the Kenosha House, we pass down a monoclinal rift. On the west side is the slope, covered with a thick growth of pine and spruce, while on the left side are the projecting edges of the massive red feldspathic granites, with two sets of cleavage

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lines; the vertical with a strike northeast and southwest, and the other inclining at an angle of 30°; the strike, southeast and northwest; while the bedding inclines with the hills. The bedding is so regular and massive that it looks like massive sandstone stratification. The Platte, with all its little branches, flows through these rifts or intervals between the ridges; one side of the stream, a plain gradual slope; the other, extremely abrupt, with the rugged ends of the gneissic or granitic rocks projecting out in a most remarkable manner. After passing along massive granite walls about five miles, we go through four or five miles of singularly banded gneiss, and then massive granite again, of every degree of texture, from a fine, close feldspathic rock, with no mica, to a coarse aggregate of quartz and feldspar and fine particles of mica. One of the interesting features of these mountains is the fact that all the little streams find their way through these monoclinal valleys. We see also the main axis of the range, composed of massive granite, with a distinct bedding, which is sometimes inclined, and sometimes horizontal, with the banded gneiss inclining from each side. It seems quite clear that each one of these great ranges of mountains is a grand anticlinal, with a massive granite axis, with the gneissic granites inclining from each side in the form of ridges, among which the various streams find their way. The trend of these ranges is in the most cases northwest and southeast, or nearly so. Some of the gneissic rocks in the Platte valley look like laminated sandstone, with a regular dip 18° to 30°. The tops of the highest ranges are, in some cases, covered very thickly with loose fragments of rocks.

"Passing down from the junction to Denver, we have some of the finest examples of jointage structure in the gneissic rocks that I have ever seen; there are two lines of fracture—one with a direction northeast and southwest, the other northwest and southeast, with the lines of bedding—making a fine study for the geologist. Some of the beds are thus broken into nearly square blocks, and others in diamond-shaped masses.

"On reaching the base of the mountains, the usual ridges of sedimentary rocks are passed over—red beds, jurassic, cretaceous, and tertiary. The tertiary beds commence within a mile of the foot of the mountains, soon becoming horizontal in their position, and before reaching Denver, they are scarcely seen on account of the superficial deposit of drift and alluvial which covers them."

Of the South park and its geological features, Prof. Hayden says:

"The South park is completely surrounded with gigantic ranges of mountains, and inside of them the sedimentary rocks, when exposed, seem to dip toward the centre of the park. Indeed, I should regard the South park as one immense quaquaversal.

"Around the salt works is a group of laminated sandstones, mostly brown and gray, overlaid by a great thickness of light gray gypsiferous marl with a bed of crystallized gypsum four feet thick. The valley in which the salt springs are located is covered with an efflorescence of what is usually called, in this country, 'alkali.' On the east side of the creek, which runs past the salt works, is a high isolated basaltic butte. About a fourth of a mile east there is a hill composed of the gypsiferous marls, on the surface of which are numerous deposits of calcareous tufa, as if a number of springs had issued from it in former times.

"These salt works are quite extensive and costly. The springs are two in number, but the brine is not abundant or strong. Salt has been manu-

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factured here in considerable quantities, and a large portion of Colorado has been supplied with it. These springs are very interesting, in a geological point of view, though their origin is somewhat obscure to me, yet I believe they belong to the triassic or saliferous sandstones.

"About four miles north of the salt works is a high ridge, inclining northwest twenty degrees, composed of a series of variegated sandstones and shales 300 to 400 feet thick. These are, without doubt, the group which I have usually called triassic, or red beds. Still further north we find them inclining southeast, with several thin beds of blue, very hard, cherty limestone, which is characteristic of the red beds. Near Fair Play the brick-red beds are well shown. It seems, therefore, certain that the principal sedimentary rocks which are found in the South park are triassic.

"About ten miles south of Fair Play several thin beds of blue, close, brittle limestone appear, intercalated among the red sandstones, dipping a little east of south, forming a sort of synclinal; that is, the dip is nearly opposite that of the beds near the salt works. These limestones, with the red sandstones, may possibly be of permian age. No fossils could be detected in them. The sandstone is, in some cases, micaceous, or composed of mica and small crystals of quartz; in others, a fine aggregate of worn pebbles, a sort of fine pudding-stone. These variegated or red beds continue close up to the eruptive ranges for five miles. North and west from Fair Play we come to a high ridge of sandstone with a reddish tinge and slightly calcareous, the dip being north of east, or nearly east, and the ridge forming a marked line running nearly north or south, through the middle of the park, from the mountains nearly to the salt works. Just east of this ridge is another ridge of quartzose sandstone or cretaceous. Then comes a very large thickness of the laminated cretaceous clays, covering the country for about fifteen miles. Near McLaughlin's, twelve miles northeast of Fair Play, the lignite tertiary sandstones and clays overlie the cretaceous and jut up against the mountain side. About a mile north of the ranch Mr. McLaughlin has opened a coal mine. He sunk a shaft eighteen or twenty feet through a bed six to ten feet of very impure coal; some portions of it can be used for fuel. The dip of the coal bed is forty-five degrees northeast from the base of the mountains, which are not more than a quarter of a mile distant. Mr. McLaughlin informed me that he had found 'oak leaves' in the shale above the coal. These beds occupy the entire north end of the park, and no older rocks are seen between them and the eruptive foot-hills of the mountains. It seems, therefore, that the source of the elevating forces that upheaved these sedimentary formations was in the range of mountains that form the western rim of the park, and, so far as I could ascertain, there are no true ridges of upheaval on the eastern side. Exposures of eruptive rocks are seen everywhere all over the park.

"There are several localities where these rocks are thrust up through the cretaceous and tertiary beds, and in the middle and southern portions of the park are quite lofty isolated buttes and mountains of eruptive rocks."

Concerning the mountains south of the park, and the passage through these by way of Trout Creek pass, we extract the following, from the same report:

"As we ascend Trout Creek pass, we find granites of all textures, from very fine compact feldspathic to a coarse aggregate of crystals. There are also many intrusions of trap. All the rocks seem to weather in the same

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way, by exfoliation, as if it were the desire of nature to round off all sharp points or corners. I think it may be said that Trout Creek valley is a true anticlinal.

"Sometime before reaching the top of the pass, we find on the sides of the valley low foot-hills of carboniferous limestone, remnants of a once continuous bed. As we emerge into a little park, just before reaching South park, we pass through a sort of cañon, with walls of carboniferous limestone on each side, inclining northeast at an angle of eighteen to twenty degrees. This limestone rests directly upon the massive granite, and the bedding of the granite inclines in the same direction and at the same angle. The limestones are from 300 to 400 feet in thickness. There is one bed, about thirty feet thick, of rusty quartzose sandstone about the middle of the limestone. The lower beds are very hard, bluish, and cherty; but the upper ones are yellow, purer, and contain imperfect fragments of fossils.

"There are here also several examples of the outbursts of basalt, assuming very marked castellated forms.

"As we pass into this small park, which is about five or six miles long and two wide, we have, on the north side of the road, a bed of very thinly laminated black shale, passing up into a great thickness of laminated sandstones, all inclining northeast fifteen degrees, and on the summits of the mountains, 400 to 600 feet directly above, are beds of limestone and quartzite inclining in the same direction. The black shales have been prospected for coal. Toward the upper end of this little park is a series of beds, some of them with a reddish tinge, composed of alternate thin beds of shale, sandstone, pudding-stone, and arenaceous limestones, which belong underneath the black shales before mentioned.

"It seems to me that these beds are jurassic, or much newer than the carboniferous, but, in the upheaval, have fallen down below the carboniferous limestones, which have been lifted far up in the ridge beyond. As we ascend the ridge which forms the southwestern rim of the South park, we meet with what appears to be the same black shales and sandstones on the summit, which we saw some hundreds of feet lower, in the small park."

The following extract will sufficiently describe that portion of the second division south of South park:

"The Rio Grande del Norte river rises in the park of the Animas, flows east about 150 miles to the San Luis valley, then bends abruptly south through the middle of the San Luis valley. The northern portion of the valley is called the San Louis park proper. This northern portion, above the bow of the Rio Grande, is about sixty miles in length, and has an average width of fifteen to twenty miles. About the centre of this park is a singular depression, about ten miles wide and thirty miles long; it looks like one vast thicket of 'grease wood,' *Sarcobatus vermicularis*, and other chenopiaceous shrubs. Into it flow some twelve or fifteen good sized streams, and yet there is no known outlet, neither is there any large body of water visible. It seems to be one vast swamp or bog, with a few small lakes, one of which is said to be three miles in length. Although entirely disconnected from any other water system, the little streams are full of trout.

"On the south side of the Sierra Blanca the foot-hills are composed of the light-colored marls, and on the west side of the mountain, and near Mosca pass, are the sand hills, which are composed of the loose materials of this formation.

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"Here also is another conspicuous remnant of it left after erosion. On the west side, just below Sawatch creek, and in the Rincon, are some rather high hills of this marl at the base of the mountains. The materials thrown out of the excavations of prairie dogs show that the valley is entirely underlaid with it. I am convinced, therefore, that this fresh-water deposit occupied the whole of this valley from Poncho pass to the mouth of Gallisteo creek, and how much further southward I cannot tell; but there is evidence that it extends, either continuously or with interruptions, through New Mexico, and even further.

"From Fort Garland to the Poncho pass no sedimentary rocks of older date than the marls are seen along the margins of the mountains on either side until we reach Kerber's ranch, about ten miles below the summit of the pass. On the west side of the valley, on the foot-hills, is a large thickness of carboniferous limestones, lifted high on the summits, and dipping east at an angle of fifty degrees. This limestone continues only a few miles, and is another of the remnants that are left of the sedimentary rocks among the mountains.

"Commencing at Fort Garland, the range of mountains that wall in the San Luis park on the east side is grand in its proportions. From the Sierra Blanca nearly to the Poncho pass it appears to be purely eruptive, and to be composed of a series of ranges or axes trending nearly northeast and southwest. At the northern end the eruptive portion ceases, and the lower metamorphic mountains flex around so as to trend northwest and southeast. On the west side, the mountains are far less lofty, but they seem to form a nucleus of metamorphic rocks, with a vast number of dikes, from which the basalt has poured over nearly the entire region. All the foot-hills south of the Sawatch are composed of eruptive rocks, but north of that point the gneissic rocks are seen. This range of mountains seems to be made up of a number of smaller ranges, with a general trend northwest and southeast. It would seem that where a range of mountains is purely eruptive, the minor ranges trend northeast and southwest, but that where there is a metamorphic nucleus the eruptive materials follow the strike of the minor ranges.

"At the summit of the pass the hills are grass-covered and the road excellent, but the nucleus of the mountains on the east side is metamorphic, with dikes of eruptive rocks everywhere. The little stream, the valley of which we descend, flows through a monoclinal rift or interval between the ridges of metamorphic rocks.

"About two miles from the summit this little branch is joined by the main fork, and the whole continues to flow through a monoclinal valley until it empties into the South Arkansas. The main Poncho creek rises in one of the loftiest peaks in Colorado. This peak has a large depression on the east side, which may once have formed a portion of the crater. At the junction of the forks commences one of the most remarkable examples, of what appear to be igneous rocks, I have ever seen in the West. On the east side of the creek we have the steep slopes, and on the west the projecting edges. We have here 800 to 1,000 feet of eruptive rocks with a sombre hue, but with a stratification as perfect as in any sedimentary rocks. It is composed of layers never over one to four inches in thickness, inclining south of west forty-five degrees. Some of the layers would make good flagging stones.

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"A little further down we come to the gneissic rocks, inclining northwest fifty to sixty degrees. Some of the black-banded gneiss has zigzag seams of feldspar and quartz running through them.

"About three miles before reaching the Arkansas there is a curious junction of the massive red feldspathic granites, inclining northeast seventy degrees, with the dark-banded gneiss, inclining northwest twenty-five degrees. At the point of synclinal junction all is confusion; the two kinds of rocks are crushed together, and yet there is no break in the mountain. As we emerge from the pass to the South Arkansas we have the finest exhibition of banded gneiss I have seen in the West. The rocks are of various colors—red, yellow, white, and black—and the layers are quite thin, and their appearance is very picturesque. The general course of the Poncho creek, from its source in the snow peak to the Arkansas, is north.

"The gneiss is very varied in its texture; some of it contains garnets; some of it is very close feldspathic, micaceous, or whitish quartzose.

"On the east side of Poncho creek, about 150 feet above the Arkansas, on the side of the mountain, is a hot spring surrounded with a large tufaceous deposit. There is also, near the foot of the pass, on the side of the mountain, an extensive deposit of the yellowish marl, filled with water-worn boulders.

"Between the South and North Arkansas there are some remarkable terraces or benches, extending the whole breadth of the valley, from mountain to mountain. On the north side of the South Arkansas are three terraces, beside the rounded hills near the base of the mountains, which rise in succession like steps.

"The high eruptive range which seems to cross the South Arkansas, and to pass up along the west side of the North Arkansas, appears to be composed of a series of enormous dikes, in a chain, merging into each other, and having a strike about northeast and southwest. The general trend of the aggregate is about north and south.

"On the west side of the Arkansas valley the recent tertiary beds run up to and overlap the margins of the mountains. They are composed mostly of fine sands, arenaceous clays, and pudding-stones, cream-colored arenaceous clays and rusty yellow marls, fine sand predominating. These beds weather into peculiar architectural forms, somewhat like the 'Bad Lands' of Dakota Indeed, they are very nearly the same as the Santa Fe marls, and were, doubtless, cotemporaneous, and dip at the same angle, three to five degrees, a little west of north. The tops of the hills have all been planed down, as if smoothed with a roller. I have called this group the Arkansas marls. They occupy the entire valley of the Arkansas. This valley is about forty miles in length, and, on an average, about five to ten miles in width. It might properly be called a park, for it is completely surrounded by mountains. On the west side is one of the grandest ranges of eruptive mountains on the continent. On the east side is also a lofty range with a metamorphic nucleus, but intersected everywhere with basaltic dikes. The first and lowest range runs parallel with it, and is sometimes cut through by it. It seems to be composed of massive feldspathic granite of igneous origin.

"Near the mill, on a little branch just below the mouth of Trout creek, there is a high rounded peak, with a crater-formed depression at the summit, which is grassed over, while all around the rim there is a fringe of pines. I am inclined to think it is an old volcano.

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"At the point where Chalk creek emerges from the eruptive range the sides of the cañon present a singular white chalky appearance. This seems to be due to the decomposition of the eruptive rocks, which appear to be true dolerite.

"The drift evidences in this valley are very conspicuous. All along the Arkansas, and in the valleys of the little branches, are very thick beds of water-worn boulders of all sizes. The last of the eroding forces seems to have come from the range of mountains on the west side.

"The granite on the east side of the river possesses, in a wonderful degree, the tendency to disintegrate by exfoliation. There is a kind of bedding which breaks the exfoliation or confines it. In these massive granites there are two sorts of cleavage besides the lines of bedding; one of these is usually vertical, and has a strike northeast and southwest, and the other southeast and northwest, inclining twenty to forty degrees.

"On the summit of the mountains is a series of beds, one above the other, of what appears to be basalt, and these beds, with the granites beneath them, incline each way from Trout Creek valley northeast and southwest, forming what appears to be an anticlinal."

The scientific world is every season interesting itself more and more in the study of the Colorado system of parks, and of the stupendous and, as yet, scarcely explored volcanic structures beyond the snowy sierra. These form the prominent features in our third division of Colorado. *Active* volcanoes are, for the most part, on the edges of continents, near the ocean borders, and in the islands of the sea, while those which have been long extinct, and whose seething funnels of eruption were long since closed, are met with in great numbers in the more central regions of continents.

Of the extinct variety there are very many examples in western Colorado, some of which are of immense size. The lava rocks are not usually metalliferous, although they abound in mineral glass (obsidan). They have passed through a complete process of liquefaction and distillation, and are consequently brittle, porous, friable, and readily break down into fine powder, and eventually go to form a very fertile soil. In some instances the liquid ebullition has overflowed from fissures hundreds of miles in length. Vast areas have been submerged, so that they now resemble lakes of black solidified sea water. *Pedrigal* is the technical name applied to this formation, while the rocks are termed *malpais*. This formation is found continuously over a considerable portion of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. It lies west of the main range or snowy sierra, and is parallel with its crest.

The Rio del Norte, from its source in the snowy San Juan mountains, 400 miles, to Albuquerque, uninterruptedly cleaves a pedrigal of wonderful dimensions. Green river penetrates, longitudinally, the same pedrigal, prolonged to the northward. Its eastern shore is washed by the Great Salt Lake. It stretches away to Snake river, whose chasm, for more than 300 miles, cleaves a naked plain of lava, which, in places, expands to a width of 100 miles.

This is, therefore, the site of what was once the most stupenduous volcanic region of which the world has any record, but where the fires of nature have ceased to belch their wrath!

The direction of the mountains, and the drainage, is from north to south. The waters sweep away to the Pacific, through the Great Colorado of the

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West; to the Atlantic, through the Platte, the Arkansas, and the Rio del Norte. The average width of this longitudinal trough is about 400 miles; the Rocky cordillera form its continuous eastern wall; the Sierras, Wasatch and Sierra Mimbres form its western wall.

To give a more detailed description of the remarkable formations that characterize this division of the Territory we again quote from Prof. Hayden's journal. Referring to the Middle park, he writes:

"About ten miles above the hot springs Grand river flows through an enormous gorge, cut through a high ridge of basalt, which seems to be an intrusive bed, for above and below the sedimentary rocks are well shown, but partially changed. Underneath are the cretaceous shales of Nos. 4 and 5, and above are the lignite tertiary beds. These beds all dip west 23°.

"These eruptive rocks are very rough, as if they had been poured out without much pressure. Much of it is a very coarse conglomerate, the inclosed masses appearing to be the same kind as the paste; that is, originally, of igneous origin. Some of the inclosed rocks are very compact, close, and all were more or less worn before being inclosed. This rock is a true dolorite. I did not see any inclosed masses that I could call unchanged. This basalt extends a great distance, continuing a nearly uniform thickness, and inclining in the same direction with the cretaceous beds below and the tertiary beds above.

"On both sides of Grand river, but especially on the east and northeast sides, extending up nearly to the foot of Long's Peak, are quite large exposures of the recent tertiary beds. They are nearly horizontal, and have much the appearance, in color, of the Fort Bridger beds, of which Church buttes is an example. These beds are composed, for the most part, of fine sand and marl, but there are a few small rounded boulders scattered through it. Below the gorge, on the north side of Grand river, these outflows of basalt have formed some well-defined mesas; at least three beds ascending, like steps from the river. Below the gorge the river flows through what seems to be a rift of basalt, that is, on the north side. The basalt lies in horizontal beds, but on the south side is the sloping side of a basaltic ridge. The dip is nearly northwest, though the trend of this basaltic ridge is by no means regular. One portion of it has a strike northwest and southeast, and another north and south. The tertiary rocks reach a great thickness, and are elevated high up on the top of the basaltic ridge, 800 to 1,000 feet above the river. They are mostly formed of fine sandstone and pudding-stone. These fine sandstones contain some well-marked impressions of deciduous leaves, among which are good specimens of *Platanus haydeni*. On the north side of Grand river, in some localities, the tertiary beds are elevated so high, on many of the eruptive mountains, that they are covered with perpetual snow. These eruptive beds are certainly among the most remarkable examples of the overflow of igneous matter that I have ever seen in the West.

"At one locality I saw a remarkable intrusive layer between the red or variegated beds, which are supposed to be triassic and the jurassic. It is a very compact, heavy syenite, and forms a ridge of upheaval, and dips in the same direction and at the same angle with the unchanged beds above and below.

"About four miles below the first basaltic cañon on Grand river, apparently, the same ridge comes close to the river again. On the north side there is a high basaltic uplift, which shows well-marked lines of stratification,

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as if the melted material had been poured out in thin regular sheets or layers. The dip is about north. In many places the entire mass is made up of a coarse conglomerate, and has the peculiar steel color which seems to characterize modern eruptive rocks. The dip of this basaltic ridge, at this point, is 36°. On the opposite side of the river there is an isolated portion cut off from the main ridge, with a dip about south or southeast 24°.

"Continuing our way west, down Grand river, we pass over a series of upturned ridges of sedimentary rocks, inclining in the same direction with the basaltic ridge, trending parallel with it, composed of cretaceous and older tertiary beds. Looking eastward from the Grand cañon, below the hot springs, this remarkable basaltic ridge seems to form a semicircle, with a general dip about north

"Immediately below the hot springs the Grand cañon commences, and the river cuts its way through an upheaved ridge of massive feldspathic granite for three miles, between walls from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The south side is somewhat sloping, and covered thickly with pines, while the north side is extremely rugged, the immense projecting masses of granite forbidding any vegetation to gain a foothold. It would seem that the river had worn its way through a sort of rift in the granite, but at the upper end it has cut through the uplifted sedimentary ridges nearly at right angles. In some places the north side is gashed out in a wonderfully picturesque manner, so that isolated columns and peaks are left standing, while all the intermediate portions have been worn away. This granite ridge will average, perhaps, five miles in width, and extends an unknown distance across the park northeast and southwest, and it is from the southeast side that the ridges of upheaval above described incline.

"The granite ridge seems to form a sort of abrupt anticlinal. On the southeast side the rocks are all bare or covered with a superficial deposit of recent tertiary marls. None of the older unchanged rocks are seen on this side, but the modern sands and sandstones are exposed in a horizontal position in the channel of the river.

"The hot springs are located on the right bank of Grand river, at the juncture of the sedimentary rocks with the granites. Just east of the springs is a high hill, Mt. Bross, 1,000 to 1,200 hundred feet above Grand river, which seems to be composed mostly of the older tertiary strata, alternate yellow and gray sandstones, and laminated arenaceous shaly clays. The whole is so grassed over that it is difficult to take a section. The beds incline east of north at a small angle. I regard the beds as of the age of the coal formations of the West, older tertiary. I found excellent impressions of deciduous leaves, among which are those of the genus *Magnolia*. Just opposite the springs the left bank of the river shows a perfect section of all the layers from the cretaceous to the jurassic. The bank is not more than ten feet thick above the water, and yet it shows that the river itself rolls over the upturned edges of all these beds.

"The section, in descending order, is as follows:

"1. Tertiary strata, forming the greater part of the hill known as Mount Bross.

"2. Gray laminated sandstones, passing down into arenaceous clays with *Baculites ovatus*, etc.

"3. Black clays of No. 4. These are of great thickness and every variety of texture. As shown in a cut bank of the river, it is a yellow arenaceous

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clay with layers of sandstone, in which the impressions of deciduous leaves were observed. These layers project up a distance, along the bank, of seventy paces.

"4. Dark plastic clay with cone in cone, seams of impure clay, iron ore. Then comes an interval in which no layers could be seen, sufficient to include No. 3—250 paces.

"5. Dark, steel-black laminated slate, with numerous fish scales; dip, twenty-seven degrees. This slate passes down into alternate layers of rusty sandstone and shaly clay.

"In the upper bed of sandstone and shaly clay are obscure vegetable impressions, leaves, stems, nuts, etc., evidently deciduous. In the upper bed of sandstones are two or three thin seams of carbonaceous shale, and the intervening layers of sandstone are almost made up of bits of vegetable matter. Toward the lower it becomes a hard mud rock, passing down into rusty, yellow sandstone with all sorts of mud markings. Then comes a bed of bluish plastic clay with sulphur and oxide of iron; dip, thirty-three degrees. Then rusty, fine-grained gray sandstone, passing down into a very close massive pudding-stone, composed of very smooth nicely-rounded pebbles, surrounded with silica. This stone would be most excellent for building material, and is susceptible of a very fine polish. A fracture passes directly through the pebbles, the paste being harder, if anything, than the inclosed pebbles; dip, thirty-one degrees. This is a very thick bed, and is a portion of No. 1, cretaceous, or a sort of transition bed between the cretaceous and the jurassic.

"The red and variegated beds lie fairly upon the gneissic granites, and although they are shown very obscurely here, yet I think they must exist, inasmuch as they are so well revealed not more than fifteen miles east of this point, so that I have no doubt they are lost beneath the mass of superincumbent material. I think the light-colored clays, lying underneath the bed of chalky clay, are jurassic. There is a bed of fine gritty clay underneath the pudding-stone, which would make excellent hones.

"In the intercalated sandstones above the pudding-stones are plants just like those observed in No. 1 at Sioux City, on the Missouri river, and the composition of the strata is the same; there is a *Salix*, a coniferous plant, the cones of a pine, etc.

"I have given this detailed description of the cretaceous rocks to show the exceeding variableness of their texture, and also to call the attention of scientific men, who may hereafter visit this interesting locality, which will soon become celebrated, to a section of the rock through which the waters of the spring must pass in reaching the surface. Now, in whatever rocks these springs may originate, the water must pass a long distance through the almost vertical strata of the cretaceous period, in the sediments of which are found, in other localities, nearly all, and perhaps all, the mineral constituents found in these springs. The deposits around these springs are very extensive. No analysis has yet been made, but large masses of gypsum and native sulphur can be taken out, at any time, from the sides of the large basin-like depression into which the water flows. They are properly 'Hot Sulphur Springs,' varying in temperature from eighty to one hundred and twelve degrees.

"About fifteen miles west of the springs is the valley of the Troublesome creek, a small branch of the Grand river, flowing from the basaltic mountains on the northern side of the park.

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"I visited the region under the guidance of Mr. Sumner, an old resident of the park. The surface of the country, along our road, was strewn with eruptive rocks. We saw several localities where the basaltic rocks protruded, and one place in Corral creek, about eight miles west of Grand river, where the little stream has cut a deep channel through the red granites. The older tertiary beds appear from time to time.

"Troublesome cañon, at the head of the creek bearing this name, is entirely basaltic, and the rugged walls, not only of the main stream, but also of the little branches, form a most picturesque view.

"Below the cañon the valley of Troublesome creek, and also that of Grand river near the junction, is occupied by belts of modern tertiary sands and marls, like those observed at the entrance of the park by Berthoud's pass. Where the little stream cuts the terraces, horizontal strata of whitish and flesh-colored sands and marls are exposed. I looked in vain for fossils, and found only specimens of silicified wood. There are cold sulphur springs in this valley. All through the park the benches or terraces are conspicuous in the vicinity of streams, as at the base of mountain ranges. In the park through which Frazer's creek flows these benches or terraces are most beautifully carved out from the modern marls.

"I regret that my visit to the Middle park was so short that I could not explore the entire area with care, for few districts in the West can afford more material of geological interest, and an entire season could be spent studying its geology and geography with great profit.

"The agricultural resources of the Middle park are, as yet, unknown. No attempt has been made to cultivate any portion of it. Grass and grazing are excellent, and the soil good, and, if the climate will permit, all kinds of garden vegetables could be raised in abundance, and some varieties of the cereals. Timber is abundant, both for lumber and fuel.

"In summing up the geology of the Middle park, we find that all the sedimentary rocks known in this country are found there. I did not see any beds that I could define as carboniferous; but the triassic, jurassic, cretaceous, and tertiary are well developed. I have no doubt as to the existence of true carboniferous limestones in the Middle park.

"The tertiary deposits of this region may be divided into two groups, viz., the lignite or older tertiary, and the modern pliocene marls and sands which seem common to the parks and mountain valleys. The former conform perfectly to the older beds, while the latter seldom incline more than three to five degrees, and do not conform to the older rocks. The marl group is undoubtedly contemporaneous with the Arkansas and Santa Fe marls.

"The geological structure of the Middle park is more varied, complicated, and instructive than that of any other of the parks."

From Prof. Denton's article on the "Geology and Geological History of Colorado," published in O. J. Hollister's valuable work on the "Mines of Colorado," we quote the following concerning the fossil insects discovered in the Territory:

"Specimens of fossil insects from No. 3 (Petroleum shales, varying from a cream color to black) were submitted to Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History, who has made fossil insects a special study. The following is his description of them:

"'This is the fifth discovery of fossil insects in this country, if some tracks and an apparent larva in the triassic rocks of the Connecticut valley

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be correctly referred to insects; but it is the first time that they have been found in the tertiary beds of America. These were obtained by Prof. Denton on a trip of exploration west of the Rocky Mountain range, not far from the junction of White and Green rivers in Colorado.

"'The specimens were brought from two localities, called, by Prof. Denton, Fossil cañon and Chagrin valley, lying about sixty miles apart. The rocks in both cases are the same; above are the beds of brown sandstone, passing occasionally into conglomerate, and thin beds of bluish and cream-colored shale alternating with the sandstones, all dipping to the west at an angle of about 20°. These contain fossil wood of deciduous trees, fragments of large bones, most of which are solid, and turtles, some of which are two feet in length, and perfect. Prof. Denton considers this sandstone as probably of miocene age. Beneath these rocks are beds of petroleum shale, a thousand feet in thickness, varying in color from a light cream to inky blackness; these shales are filled with innumerable leaves of deciduous trees, and throughout their extent the remains of insects abound. The specimens brought home are about fifty in number, many of the little slabs containing several different species of insects upon them. The number of species amounts to about fifty also, although a number of specimens are so fragmentary or imperfectly preserved as to be difficult and often impossible of identification.

"'The most abundant forms are Diptera, and they comprise indeed two-thirds of the whole number, either in the larval or perfect state; the others are mostly very minute Coleoptera, and besides these are several Homoptera, an ant belonging to the genus Myrmica, a night-flying moth, and a larva apparently allied to the slug-caterpillars or Limacodes.

"'The perfect insects among the Diptera are mostly small species of Mycetophilidæ, a family whose larvæ live mostly in fungoid vegetation, and Tipulidæ, whose larvæ generally live in stagnant water; there are, besides, some forms not yet determined, of which some are apparently Muscidæ, a family to which the common house-fly belongs. The larvæ of Diptera belong to the Muscidæ and to another family, the latter of which live, during this stage, in water only—none of the larvæ, however, belong to the species of which the perfect insects are represented on these stones. The Homoptera belong to genera allied to Issus, Gypena, Delphax, and some of the Tettigonidæ.

"'A comparison of the specimens from the two localities shows some differences. They both have Mycetophilidæ, but Fossil cañon has a proportionately greater abundance and variety of them. Fossil cañon has other flies also in greater number, though there are some in both; but Myrmica, the very minute Diptera, and the minute Coleoptera are restricted to Fossil cañon. On the other hand all the larvæ, both the Diptera and that which appears to be a Limacodes, were brought only from Chagrin valley.

"'Of course the number of specimens is too small to say that the faunæ of these two localities are distinct, although the same species has not been found to occur in both, and the strata being 1,000 feet in thickness, there is opportunity for some difference in geological age, for new collections may entirely reverse the present apparent distinction. Neither is it sufficient to base any satisfactory, that is at all precise, conclusions concerning their age. Enough is before us, however, to enable us to assert, with some confidence, that they cannot be older than the tertiaries. They do not agree in the

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aggregation of species with any of the insect beds of Europe, or with the insects of the amber fauna; and, since they have been found in Europe in considerable numbers, only at rather wide intervals in the geological record, we should need more facts than are at our command, by the known remains of fossil insects, to establish any synchronism of deposits between Europe and America. Much more satisfactory results could probably be reached by a comparison of the remains of leaves, etc. Anything more than a very general statement is therefore, at present, quite out of the question.'"

Of the region in which the shales that contain these fossil insects are found, and of the shales, Prof. Denton writes:

"The country in which these are found is a most remarkable one. From the summit of a high ridge on the east, a tract of country containing 500 or 600 square miles is distinctly visible. Over the whole surface is rock, bare rock, cut into ravines, cañons, gorges and valleys, leaving in magnificent relief, terrace upon terrace, pyramid beyond pyramid, rising to mountain heights, amphitheatres that would hold a million spectators, walls, pillars, towers, castles everywhere. It looks like some ruined city of the gods, blasted, bare, desolate, but grand 'beyond a mortal's telling.' Originally an elevated country, composed of a number of soft beds of sandstone, of varying thickness and softness, underlaid by immense beds of shale, it has been worn down and cut out by rills, creeks and streams, leaving this strange, weird country to be the wonder of all generations.

"In this region is found a deposit of petroleum coal, scarcely to be distinguished in any way from the Albertite of New Brunswick. In lustre, fracture, and smell, it appears to be identical, and would yield as much oil as this famous oil-producing coal. It is in a perpendicular vein, three feet wide, and was traced from the bottom of Fossil cañon, near Curtis Grove, White river, to the summit level of the country, a thousand feet in height, and for nearly five miles in length, diminishing in width towards the ends of the vein. Its description and analysis is thus given by Dr. Hayes, of Boston:

"'Black, with high lustre like Albertite, which it resembles physically; specific gravity 1.055 to 1.075. Electric on friction; breaks easily, and contains .33 of one per cent. moisture. It affords 39.67 per cent. of soluble bitumen, when treated with coal naptha, and after combustion of all its parts 1.20 per cent. of ash remains; 100 parts distilled afforded bituminous matter, 77.67; carbon or coke, 20.80; ash left, 1.20; moisture, .33; total, 100.00. It expands to five or six time its volume, and leaves a porous cake, which burns easily.'

"The vein is in an enormous bed of sandstone, No. 2; and its walls are smooth. Beneath the sandstone are the petroleum shales No. 3, one bed of which, varying from ten to twenty feet in thickness, resembles cannelite, and would, it is thought, yield from fifty to sixty gallons of oil to the ton. This bed was traced for twenty-five miles in one direction, and was seen at points sixty miles apart in another, and it no doubt extends over the entire distance. If so, in that single bed are twenty million million barrels of oil, or a thousand times as much as America has produced since petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania. There are few beds of coal that can compare with this in the amount of bituminous matter which it contains, or in the great value that it possesses as an article of fuel. The tertiary beds of Colorado are as rich in fuel and gas-making material as any coal region with which we are

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acquainted; though it is more than probable that the petroleum now in the shales and petroleum coals came originally from the oil-bearing coral beds of some much older formations."

In compiling this description of the geological features of the country, we have occupied more space than the character of our work demands, and still we have not done justice to the subject, nor to the author's from whom we quote so fully, but trust we have given sufficient interesting information to satisfy the general reader, and convey to the student of geology some idea of the vast geological field within the limits of Colorado, as yet but partially explored. In conclusion, we append Prof. Frazer's list of metals and minerals:

"*Iron pyrites*, (FeS_2.)—Almost universal in the mines. Occurs in cubes from the size of a pin's head to those of an inch on the sides. Also, in pentagonal dodecahedra.

"*Copper pyrites*, (Cu_2S+FeS_2.)—Is only second to iron pyrites in the frequency of its occurrence.*

"*Zinc-blende*, (ZnS.)—Is also very common, especially in the Georgetown region. Fine specimens were obtained from the Baker lode, West Argentine, and the Griffith lode, close by Georgetown. Also, from Gilbert's (formerly Commonwealth Mining Company) lode, near Nevada City.

"*Galena*, (PbS.)—Usually argentiferous. In all the lodes of the vicinity of Georgetown. Contains from one hundred to six hundred ounces silver per ton.†

"*Brittle silver ore*, (Stephanite $5A_2S+Sb_2S_3$.)—Occurs in the silver mines of Georgetown. (Terrible and Brown lodes.)

"*Fahlerz*, [$(4RS+4Cu_2S)QS_2$. R=Fe, Cu, Zn, and often some Ag and Hg=Q=Sb and As.]—Also in the region around Georgetown. The formulæ here given are from Naumann's Mineralogy. I am not aware that Hg has been discovered in this ore; but, as it coincides, in its physical properties, with the ordinary fahlerz, I append the above formula.

"*Light ruby silver* (*Proustite*), ($3AgS.AsS_3$); *Dark ruby silver* (*Pyrargyrite*), ($3AgS.SbS_3$.)—Handsome specimens of these two ores were observed intermixed with the galena from the Brown lode. Also, from Snake river.

"*Silver glance*, (AgS.)—From the Georgetown neighborhood. Equator and Terrible lodes. A ton of galena, containing much of this ore, was recently sold, by a gentleman of Central City, to Prof. Hill, for $1,900 cash, and the latter realized a profit of $700 from it.

"*Copper glance*, (Cu_2S.)—Bergen district, near Idaho City, Pleasant View, etc.

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*"Both iron and copper pyrites of this region contain gold in indefinitely fine particles. The former is, in fact, *the* gold ore. Where these minerals have been exposed to the action of the weather, they have been decomposed and the gold set free. The value of the gold in a ton varies from nothing to $500, and even more. I have observed small octahedra of gold on the crystal faces of iron pyrites from the Pleasant View mine near Central City.

†"It is somewhat remarkable that these veins of galena generally 'pinch up,' or grow smaller, as the depth increases. I take this general statement from the best authority I could obtain on the subject. A gentleman, well acquainted with the Georgetown ores, informed me that all attempts hitherto to produce lead for the market had failed from the deficiency in the supply of galena. This statement, which I give for what it is worth, appears all the more remarkable when one compares it with the experience of miners in Freiberg, Przibram, and Clausthal.

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"*Malachite*, ($CuO.CO_2$); *Blue vitriol*, ($CuO.SO_3+5HO$); *Green vitriol*, ($CuO.SO_3+7HO$.)—Occur in various mines from the decomposition of the pyrites.

"*Pyromoryhite*, ($PbO.PO_5+PbCl$.)—Associated with the galena of various mines near the surface.

"*Specular iron ore*, ($FeO.Fe_2O_3$.)—Cache-a-la-Poudre, St. Vrain, etc.

"*Red and brown hematite*, (Fe_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3+HO.)—Of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of the coal.

"*Coal*.—Beds of coal occur all along the flanks of the mountains; but in the property of Mr. Marshall are perhaps the best exposures. Here are no less than nine outcrops. They make their appearance at various points along the range as far down as Santa Fe, and are of unknown extent. Albertine coal, or solidified petroleum, is stated by Prof. Denton to occur on White river, in the western part of the Territory.

"*Gold*—Occurs in the neighborhood of Central City, in the German lode, and many others. In the Placer diggings. Some beautiful crystals attached to cubes of iron pyrites in the ore from the Pleasant View mine.

"*Silver*.—In many mines as wire or hair silver. Brown and United States Coin lodes.

"*Cerussite*, ($PbO.CO_2$.)—Pleasant View mine.—In small translucent crystals occurring in geodes.

"*Anglesite*, ($PbO.SO_3$.)—Freedland lode, Trail run.

"*Horn silver*, ($AgCl$.)—Georgetown, Snake river.

"*Embolite*, ($AgBr+AgCl$.)—Peru district, Snake river.

"*Titanic iron ore*, ($x\ Ti_2O_3+y\ Fe_2O_3$.)—Quartz Hill, and Russell gulch, near Central City.

"*Micaceous iron ore*, (Fe_2O_3.)—Elk creek. In fine crystals, like mica.

"*Spathic iron ore*, ($FeO.CO_2$.)—Eureka and Griffith lodes, etc.

"*Smithsonite*, ($ZnO.CO_2$.)—Running lode, Black Hawk, etc.

"*Salt*, ($NaCl$.)—From Salt springs in South park, twenty miles south-east of Fair Play. Can produce 40,000 pounds *per diem*.

"By characteristic minerals, I mean to include all those that have no commercial value. They furnish proof, in most cases, of the presence of other minerals, of rocks, or of formations. Of the characteristic minerals, among the most common are—

"*Hydrated oxide of iron*, (brown ochre, yellow ochre, bog iron ore, etc.)—Occurs with the coal beds at South Boulder, Golden City, etc., etc., and is frequently regarded as a surface indication of the presence of gold, silver, and the precious ores generally.

"*Quartz*, (SiO_3.)—The most important of the characteristic minerals. Very widely diffused. Forms the gangue of nearly all the veins of the precious metals in Colorado. As the gangue rock it crops out on the hill sides in white or colored streaks, usually intersecting the planes of stratification of the rocks. Uncrystallized, presenting sharp and jagged edges, and a broken conchoidal uneven fracture, sometimes weathered by the disintegration of the minerals it contained. Pebbles and partially rounded crystals of quartz are abundant in the prairies east of the Rocky Mountains, whence they have been carried down, and may be observed hundreds of miles east of the easternmost 'hog-back.' Indeed, the abundance of these small

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pebbles of quartz, and of the red feldspar, is very remarkable, occurring, as they do, in great quantities on the summits of the little prairie hillocks, at such an immense distance from their place of origin.

" 1. Smoky quartz and black quartz.—Elk creek.

" 2. Rock or Berg crystal.—Near 'Dirtywoman's Ranch,' and in geodes in various mines.

" 3. Rose quartz.—Quartz Hill.

" 4. Agate (Moss agate, etc.)—Middle park, Arkansas River park, etc.

" 5. Amethyst.—Nevada City, Mill City, etc.

" 6. Aventurine.—Elk creek.

" 7. Heliotrope (bloodstone).—Middle park.

" 9. Carnelian.—South park and Middle park.

"10. Chalcedony.—South park, Trout Creek pass, etc.

"11. Chrysoprase.—Middle park.

"12. Jasper.—South and Middle parks.

"13. Onyx.—Middle park, Grand river, etc.

"14 Sardonyx.—Golden City, Mount Vernon.

"Hornstone, flint, milk quartz, prase, cat's-eye, fire-stone, and other different varieties of silicic acid, are met with in the above localities, but have no especial interest.

"*Opal*, (hydrated silicic acid.)—Idaho City, Golden City, South Boulder, etc.

"*Feldspar*.—Very abundant in the mountains, and, as boulders and pebbles, throughout the Territory. Associated with quartz in the granites, gneisses, and porphyries of the gold-bearing mountains.

"*a*. Orthoclase ($Al_2O_3.3SiO_2+KO.SiO_2$) is largely the predominant feldspar in the rocks in Colorado.

"*a* 1. Pegmatolite.—Flesh-red, orthoclastic, abundant as pebbles, scattered, with quartz, over the prairies for hundreds of miles. Forms red granites and gneisses with quartz and mica, and red syenites with hornblende. Very common.

"*a* 2. Adularia.—Forms a white porphyry when associated with quartz in many places along Fall river, and in many veins. Not common.

"*a* 3. Sanidin.—Fine crystals of hopper-shaped sanidin from Quartz Hill.

"*b*. Plagioclastic feldspars.

"*b* 1. Albite, ($Al_2O_3.3SiO_2+NaO.SiO_2$.)—Trout Creek pass.

"*b* 2. Oligoclase.—Arkansas River park, etc.

"*b* 3. Labrador, ($Al_2O_3.SiO_2+CaO.SiO_2$.)—In the basalts and diabases of the region about the Spanish peaks, Trinidad, the upper part of San Luis park, and the Puntia pass.

"*Hornblende*, (silicate of lime, magnesia, and suboxide of iron.)—In the syenite in and around Idaho.

"*Diorite*.—Near Empire City, and elsewhere.

"*Garnet*.—South park, twenty miles from Fair Play. Breckinridge.

"*Mica*, ($KO.SiO_2+Al_2O_3.SiO_2+RO.SiO_2$.)

"1. Potash mica.—Light colored. Frequent in the gneisses of Gilpin and other counties.

"2. Magnesian mica.—Dark colored. Frequent in the gneisses of South park, Trout Creek pass, etc.

"*Leucite*, ($Al_2O_3.SiO_2+KO.SiO_2$.)—In trachytic lava between the Cuchara and the Apishpa.

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"*Chlorite.*—In diabase, near Trinidad.

"*Amphibole*, (augite.)—In basalts, near Trinidad, and diabase, near Apishpa.

"*Epidote*, ($CaO.SiO_2+[Al_2O_3+Fe_2O_3]SiO_2$.)—Trail creek.

"*Tourmaline.*—Guy Hill.

"*Calc spar*, ($CaO.Co_2$.)—Very widely distributed. Idaho, etc.

"*Gypsum*, ($CaO.SO_3+HO$.)—Interstratified in the new red sandstone or triassic beds. South park, etc. Also, accompanying the coal in thin scales.

"*Anhydrite.*—Elk creek.

"*Salt.* (NaCl.)—In solution in many springs. As deposit on rocks in their vicinity.

"*Heavy spar*, ($BaO.SO_3$.)—As gangue rock in many mines. Baker lode, etc.

"*Meteoric iron.*—Found near Bear creek.

"*Beryl*, ($Al_2O_3.2SiO_2+Gl_2O_3.2SiO_2$.)—Bear creek.

"*Brucite*, ($MgO.HO$.)—James creek.

"*Idocrase*, [$(CaO+MgO)SiO_2$.]—Bear creek."

CLIMATOLOGY.

Although climate exerts an unlimited influence over every living thing, in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and is the constant subject of familiar and learned comment, and notwithstanding the fact that remarks on that inexhaustible theme—the weather—fill up all awkward gaps in every-day conversation, and become the forlorn (conversational) hope of timid lovers and bashful young gentlemen, still climatology, as a positive science (if it can be classed as such), is but little understood, and has not received, from scientists, the careful investigation and thorough discussion its importance demands. This is owing, in a great measure, to the absence of a complete concerted system of obtaining and recording meteorological observations, including every district of the country, and extending through any regular series of years. It is true, the Smithsonian Institute has established stations throughout the country, where suitable apparatus is placed in the hands of competent persons, and a great amount of valuable data collected, which reaches the public through documents published by that institution; and that, recently, the War Department has also established numerous stations within the limits of the States and Territories, where observations are taken regularly, and transmitted to Washington by telegraph; but, as yet, the student of the climatology of Colorado receives but little assistance from these, and the compiler of this chapter has not had access to any connected record of meteorological observations made within the borders of the Territory. In the absence of these, our remarks can only be a series of observations—the result of personal investigation and careful inquiry.

All of Colorado is included in the boundaries of the temperate zone, and, notwithstanding the great elevation of the mountain regions, no degree of cold exists which will give any portion a right to be classed otherwise than

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as temperate. According to Lorin Blodgett's maps, illustrating the mean distribution of heat, the plains portion of Colorado is embraced in the same isothermal lines that include New York and Philadelphia, on the Atlantic coast; Columbus and Cincinnati, in Ohio; Indianapolis, in Indiana; Springfield, in Illinois; Leavenworth, Kansas; and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The foot-hills are embraced by the same lines that take in Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; Albany and Buffalo, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; and Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri. The main range and its western slope, and the greater portion of the Territory west of the mountains—that of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Frederickton, New Brunswick; Portland and Bangor, Maine; Hanover, New Hampshire; Burlington, Vermont; Montreal and Quebec, Canada; the upper Lake Superior region; and the country surrounding the head waters of the Red River of the North.

Admitting the correctness of these lines, the periodical occurrence of heat and cold, in Colorado, is not characterized with the extremes peculiar to any of the locations above named. Although the altitude of a great portion of the Territory makes the degree of cold greater than in the same latitudes at lower elevations, still the degree of cold indicated is not in proportion to the elevation, basing the calculation upon rules the result of established observations in European countries According to European theory, every 380 feet of elevation makes a change in climate equal to a degree of latitude. If this held good in Colorado, the summit of the main range would have a temperature equal to Greenland, and the plains that of the coast of Labrador, in British America; while the established fact is, the average temperature of the plains is about the same as that of the same latitudes on the Atlantic coast, and that of the mountain regions the same as exists on the Atlantic sea-board in a latitude but three or four degrees further north. It is not the province of this work to theorize upon the causes of this phenomenon, but to give publicity to the important fact which so largely influences the prosperity of the Territory. That the elevation has something to do with generating a latent heat in the soil and rocks, which destroys humidity, is apparent; and perhaps the peculiar geological formations of the country may also aid in producing the aridity peculiar to the plains and mountains of these regions. But, whatever may be the causes, the results are a less average fall of rain and a greater degree of dryness in the soil than in the same latitude on the prairies, the Appalachian range of mountains, or on the Atlantic sea-board. According to Blodgett, the average rain-fall of the plains is about eighteen and that of the mountains about thirty inches. One of the effects of this is the necessity of irrigation, on the plains, before the soil will produce vegetation to any great extent. This absence of moisture does not, however, affect the growth of grasses indigenous to the country. These abound on the plains and mountain slopes, and are peculiarly abundant and nutritious in the valleys.

Its influence upon the atmosphere is remarkable. This is entirely free from humidity, and wonderfully clear, health-inspiring, and exhilarating. It destroys miasma of every kind, and forbids the existence of noxious gases and offensive exhalations. In the mountain region the average deposit of moisture is sufficient for all agricultural purposes; but on the plains, as before

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stated, artificial means must be resorted to before the rich soil will produce largely. The numerous streams, supplied by the snows and rains of the mountains, furnish an ample supply of water for this purpose, and the formation of the country makes the use of this water practical, with trifling expense.

The greatest falls of snow on the plains, in the latitude of Denver, usually occur in the autumn months, commencing in October. This never exceeds ten or twelve inches, and never remains on the ground for any length of time—not often longer than twenty-four hours. In the southern part of the plains the fall of snow is trifling, and the winters very mild. Cattle find abundance of food, from native grasses, at all seasons, and do not require shelter.

In the mountains the fall of snow commences in September, and the greatest amount falls in September, October and April. Although on and near the summit of the range the fall is considerable, and there are places where it remains the year round, still it does not usually remain on the ground for any length of time. It is not unusual for the greater portion of the mountains to be nearly bare at all seasons.

On the plains the heavy falls of rain are in the spring and early summer, scarcely any falling in autumn or winter. There is no "rainy season" in any portion of the Territory. In the mountains rains are quite frequent in the summer and autumn, but long continued rain storms are unknown.

The greatest extremes of cold and the most severe storms occur in November and December, in all parts of Colorado. The balance of the season is comparatively mild, except at great elevations, where considerable cold is experienced at all seasons. Heavy wind storms are common in the mountains, and quite frequent in all parts of the Territory; but tornadoes are unknown.

The absence of clouds, the year round, is remarkable. The clear, beautiful blue sky, and glorious sunshine, are seldom shut out by mists or fogs, except when rain or snow is falling. Cloudy weather is not peculiar to Colorado.

The average temperature of the plains regions of Colorado is from 50° to 55°; that of the foot-hills from 45° to 50°; and that of the mountains from 40° to 45°. The mercury rarely indicates below zero, on the plains, even in the coldest weather, and seldom exceeds 80° in the warmest. Damp, chilly days, or hot, sultry nights, are unknown in Colorado. On the summit of the mountain ranges, and on the higher peaks, the cold is often extreme; but in the mountain valleys and foot-hills it rarely reaches a point below zero, and in midwinter we have seen delightful weather not more than five miles from the region of perpetual snows.

The results of these climatological conditions are, an extremely healthful and invigorating atmosphere, peculiarly beautiful and enjoyable, well adapted to all agricultural pursuits, stock-raising, wool-growing, and all other out door avocations.

COLORADO AS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS.

So much has been said of the wonderful effects of a residence in Colorado in restoring invalids to health, and, in particular, of her wide-spread celebrity in the relief and cure of tubercular and pulmonary affections, that a brief consideration of this important subject will not be out of place.

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Probably it is not amiss to assert that at least one-third of the present population of Colorado consists of reconstructed invalids. They have come here from all sections of America, and some, even, from the old world—all in eager search of the fabled Fountain. Some came with gnawing and intractable dyspepsia; some with asthma or bronchitis; others had commenced "bleeding at the lungs," or were confirmed and hopeless victims of old-fashioned "consumption." Many, it must be said, came too late to be benfited, and only to be buried in the land of strangers, or expressed back to their friends, in metallic caskets. On the other hand, thousands, whose cases were considered hopeless, have here found permanent and gratifying relief. This is especially true of asthmatics. For this class of patients the atmosphere of Colorado is almost a certain panacea.

Having given this subject especial investigation, and closely questioned the best medical authorities of the locality, we are led to conclude that, in cases of asthma, although the above statements are not exaggerated, the cure is chiefly negative—an absence of the irritating and inciting causes—rather than any miraculous healing qualities inherent in atmosphere or climate. Without, however, entering upon a study of the metaphysics of physiology, it is enough to know that, unless the convalescent returns again to his old haunts and habits, and to the original causes of his disease, this dreadfully distressing malady is here perfectly and permanently cured.

One of the most eminent medical authorities, in treating of asthma, strongly urges a change of residence, as a last resort, and says:

"There are no fixed laws with respect to the best climate or situation for asthmatics; each case has its own law, which is only to be ascertained by experience. The principle to be acted on is that there is a locality in which each martyr to this complaint will suffer less, and, perhaps, be entirely free from it; and the plan should be, to make repeated trials until the desired spot is found."

We can improve upon this advice by assuring its learned author (Prof. Austin Flint, of Bellvue Medical College, New York), who is himself a great sufferer from asthma, that "the desired spot" has certainly been found. The disease, in its most aggravated and long-seated forms, is relieved in so nearly every instance, by a residence here, that the exceptions are not to be taken into account; and almost perfect immunity from it is enjoyed by every case remaining in the dry, salubrious atmosphere and perpetual sunshine of Colorado.

Consumptives, who come here before the ravages of the disease have been already too long unchecked, almost certainly recover; while others, who could, elsewhere, only exist in constant suffering and helplessness, are here enabled to pass the remainder of their days in comparative comfort, frequently regaining a considerable degree of vigor.

Dyspeptics also recover their lost powers of assimilation, and, by proper care, become robust, and competent at table.

Those afflicted with bronchitis and affections of the throat, many of whom have tried Minnesota, the West Indies, California and sea voyages, in vain, become sound and well by a sojourn in Colorado.

An analysis of the elements combining to produce such apparently remarkable results would lead to the consideration of the following:

1. *Altitude.*—As will be seen from our chapter on physical geography, Colorado, as a whole, occupies the topographic centre, and is, in fact as well

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as figuratively, the summit of the continent. Taken in detail, its different localities present a great variety of elevation, ranging from 4,000 feet, in the Arkansas valley, to 10,000 feet, in the mountain parks, above the sea-level.

Considerable difference of opinion exists, among medical men, as to what altitude, other things being equal, is most favorable for chronic invalids of the classes mentioned. This, undoubtedly, depends very much on the character of the disease, the age, temperament, and habits of the patient, and the particular stage of advancement of the malady, whatever it may be. In some cases of asthma the higher the elevation the more speedy and perfect the relief. Occasionally inveterate cases fail of substantial aid until they ascend to some of the mountain towns, a residence in the valley—as everything outside the mountains proper is here termed—only ameliorating the severity of the paroxysms. On the other hand, cases of advanced pulmonary disease at the altitude of Georgetown (nearly 9,000 feet) would prove speedily fatal; while at Pueblo, on the Arkansas (4,500 feet), the patient would steadily improve, or, at least, live in comparative comfort.

Mere altitude is not, however, as a rule, the primary thing to be considered, although its influence is more or less marked in every case. The physiological effects of a residence in high altitudes are to hurry respiration, and, consequently, accelerate the pulse; to compel an augmentation of the breathing capacity rapidly and at once, in order to provide the requisite quantity of oxygen from the rarified air inspired. Hence the danger to those far advanced with tubercular consumption, and to such as are subject to pulmonary hemorrhage. For the same reason, patients suffering from certain forms of heart disease are more injured than benefited by a removal to localities much more elevated than the one to which they have been accustomed.

For almost every form of disease, barring the exceptions mentioned above, the increased activity imposed on the respiratory organs, by residence in high altitudes, is a direct and constant benefit. Nothing is better for a dyspeptic, or a sufferer from hepatic disorder, indigestion, or general torpor, than to make him breathe. Increase his respirations from sixteen to twenty-four per minute, and you give him a new experience. His blood circulates with equally increased rapidity, and is much more perfectly aerated; his appetite is increased; digestion and assimilation promptly responding to the increased demand and the increased action of the diaphragm, his biliousness oozes out through the pores of his skin, and lo, he becomes a new being!

One of the curses of civilized life is the consummate stinginess with which most people breathe. Here, whether in the "valley" or on the mountain heights—for even the bed of the Platte, at Denver, is a lineal mile higher, above the sea-level, than New York or Philadelphia—one must breathe, both more fully and more rapidly, or die of suffocation. The result is a permanent increase of the breathing capacity. The chest of a well-proportioned man, by actual measurement, has been known to expand three inches in as many weeks, after arriving here; and the appetite keeps pace with the respiration.

The effect is a general awakening of all the vital powers, that often seems like very magic, so that, no matter what was the original complaint, the patient is suddenly and substantially improved.

2. *Climate.*—This varies considerably with the altitude, as well as the varying topography of the country. Almost any climate desired can be

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found within the limits of Colorado. In the southern portion, and in some of the sheltered valleys, there are days in midsummer when, for a few hours, the mercury ranges above 100° Fahr.; while, at the same moment, there are heights in the mountains where one would be comfortable in the fur wrappings of a Laplander.

At Trinidad, near the southern borders, in the valleys of the Huerfano and Apishapa, and at Pueblo, on the Arkansas, the season opens considerably earlier than at Denver and other points north of the "Divide." Even at Colorado City, on the Fontaine qui Bouille, the springs are noticeably earlier than they are but a short distance further north and across the "Divide." The southern slope of the latter, extending from its crest to the Arkansas—a distance of eighty miles—is so situated as to catch the perpendicular rays of the sun, and gather spring-like warmth from them, while yet the snows lie, unmelted, on the northern slope. Also, more snow falls, in winter, on the latter than on the former.

Colorado City is situated at about the middle, and Pueblo at the base of the southern slope; while Denver is midway, and St. Vrain at the foot of the northern.

Located in that happy mean of latitude (37° to 41° north), between the extreme winters of the Northern States and the enervating heats and humidity of the Southern, Colorado enjoys, as a whole, the most equable and desirable climate of any portion of the western hemisphere. Its winters are mild, comparatively little snow falling, except on the mountain ranges; and its summers are remarkably cool and bracing. There is about a month of each season during which, in the valley country, the mercury, at midday, ranges as high as at New Orleans; but one needs to keep on hand, in July, about the same clothing as is required at Christmas; and there are not half a dozen nights in the season when a pair of blankets to sleep under are, in any degree, uncomfortable. In the mountain towns gloves and overcoats are very convenient, even in dog-days; and flannel underclothing should everywhere be worn the year round.

3. *Alimentation.*—By which is meant, not merely the kind and quantity of food taken, but its essential qualities and its utilization in the animal economy.

Bread, the leading staple in all dietaries, is of uniformly better quality, in Colorado, than in any other portion of the western country. Not that citizens of Colorado are, naturally or by practice, better bread-makers than those of other sections, but they have much better material to use, and could not, if they would, make an inferior article. The best specimens of wheat raised in Colorado are not excelled by that of any country in the world, while the quality of that cereal is more uniformly good than that of any section of the United States, not even excepting California. It is always plump, white, thin-skinned, and wholly free from every species of hereditary taint, smut, rust, blight, etc. The famous "blue stem" of the Genesee valley, the "white winter" of Michigan, and the "Southern white" of Tennessee and Kentucky are, none of them, equal to the commonest varieties grown from the fresh, airy and wholesome soil of these mountain regions.

Without extremely delicate and, as yet, impracticable scientific tests, it cannot be demonstrated that wheat grown in one section is chemically different from that of another; but, from various experiments, it would seem that

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Colorado-grown cereals are unusually rich in some of those essential elements, including the phosphates, now so highly extolled by physicians and physiologists in the treatment of tubercular and other diseases involving a lowered condition of the vital functions.

We have not space to pursue this inquiry further, except to state, in a general way, that this soil, formed by centuries of slow disintegration and drifting down of mountain masses, is exceedingly rich in free alkaline matter —soda, potash, lime, etc.

The first crop of wheat raised, in some localities, was so imbued with the alkaline principle that it would effervesce with an acid, and would almost "suds" with water. In fact, it could not be eaten at all.

Since the same soil has been turned up to the air, exposed to frosts, and washed with frequent rains and artificial irrigation, it has parted with this superficial excess of alkali, and yet retains this element in sufficient proportion to render other needed elements more soluble and easier of assimilation by plants.

Whatever be the causes, evidently Colorado flour is richer than other samples, in the earthy and essential elements that help to build up healthy tissue. Even the bread of the everywhere poorest of all breadmakers—the professional baker—is, here, fairly and uniformly passable and palatable. It is neither tough nor tasteless; it has flavor, and satisfies.

Colorado beef is becoming equally famous with Colorado bread. One of the first reasons for this is that it is never made by stall-feeding. All the beef produced here is exclusively from animals that range at will, and grow tender and fat with feeding on the succulent and perennial grasses of the valleys and plains. It has the tenderness of the best stall-fed samples, while it acquires a flavor as delicate and appetizing as that of the wild game of the mountains, which, in respect to taste and tenderness, it certainly resembles.

Chronic invalids are, almost always, benefited by a mere change of regimen, even if it be, in some minor respects, for the worse. If some change can be made from the humdrum of the Eastern home to the fresh and novel life of a mountain country, with its more substantial bread, more virile, blood-invigorating beef, its tempting mountain trout, and juicy wild meat, the benefits are multiplied tenfold.

After what has already been said, specific maladies and conditions for which this climate and its accompaniments may be confidently commended need not be particularized, but will readily suggest themselves to the merest tyro in pathology. A few of the more important may be further mentioned:

Consumptives, in the first and second stages, may come to Colorado with assurance that whatever climate, natural hygienic surroundings, pure air and water, good food, grand scenery, romantic adventure and perpetual sunshine can do for an invalid here awaits them.

In the third and last stage no combination of favorable influences and healthful climate, even with the aid of consummate medical skill, can avail further than to smooth the hopeless pathway to the inevitable end. Patients of this class can only be advised to come or stay according to the particular circumstances or preferences of each individual case.

That eminent English physician, Dr. Chambers, in his incomparable lectures on the *Renewal of Life*, gives this very sensible rule respecting the choice of climate:

"In choosing a home for your consumptive, do not mind the average

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height of the thermometer or its variations; do not trouble yourself about the mean rain-fall; do not be scientific at all, but find out, from somebody's journal, how many days were fine enough to go out forenoon and afternoon. That is the test you require, and by that you may be confidently guided."

Judged by this standard, Colorado is one of the most favored spots on the face of the civilized globe for a consumptive's refuge. Although the sun does not glare, day in and day out, as in the heart of the African desert, but is, almost daily, softened by the interposition of blossomy clouds, there are not a score of days, in any year, in which even delicate invalids may not sit out of doors, ride or walk, forenoon and afternoon, with comfort and pleasure. Add to this the fact, already cited, that the nights are always cool, insuring plenty of restful and refreshing sleep, and two of the most essential conditions for the restoration of shattered nervous systems and broken constitutions have been secured.

Another very important condition is the uniform dryness of the atmosphere. The air is never thoroughly saturated with moisture, as it so frequently is in every portion of the older States. There is no such thing known as "damp night air." One may sleep with doors and windows wide open, summer and winter, for that matter, without once "taking cold." Even invalids sleep on the open plains, wrapped in a pair of blankets, but otherwise unprotected, with the most perfect impunity. Everything invites to outdoor life, and herein lies half the mystery of the "cures" which are credited to the country.

Of the results in dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion, enough has already been said. Whatever will aid the consumptive will aid the dyspeptic; for the consumptive is first a dyspeptic, and, in fatal cases, always *starves to death*.

In patients afflicted with bronchitis the results are very flattering. Scarcely a case but is rapidly relieved.

With regard to that scourge of the Eastern and Northern States, catarrh, there is considerable difference of opinion. In a sweeping sense, whatever benefits the general health relieves this malady, and, in this regard, the country may be considered favorable for sufferers from catarrh. On the other hand, the uniform dryness of the atmosphere is thought to aggravate many cases, by favoring the formation of incrustations or concretions upon the inflamed mucous surfaces, and thus further irritating them. In a country where the rain-fall is so scanty and the air and ground so dry, there is also necessarily experienced more irritation from dust; but this latter is much less annoying than it would be natural to expect. Some catarrh patients report immediate and thorough relief. Others assert that their cases are rather aggravated than improved. Doubtless very much depends upon the varying constitutional conditions and general habits of the different observers.

For all of scrofulous habit—and, to the medical man, the term scrofula covers a multitude of physical sins, ranging all the way from delicate complexions and over-sensitive nervous systems to spinal complaint, sloughing ulcers, and consumption itself—there is no better climate than that of Colorado, and no country where nature so constantly invites this class of patients to recuperative efforts and occupations.

And yet it is not enough that an invalid should come here to sit helplessly down, and wait for the climate alone to perform miracles in behalf of

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his restoration. All the inestimable aids of air and food, and sunshine and scenery, will be lost to such as allow themselves to mope in-doors, and pine for home and former associations, and, perhaps, for the loss of coddling habits and enervating indulgences. Let them, rather, take to the saddle, explore the parks, shoot antelope on the plains, elk in the mountains, or feast on brook trout and salmon of their own catching. If they must have business, let them keep out of office pens and away from dusty counters; let them herd their own cattle, and live half the time in the saddle and the other half under a tent or on the naked sod. While his steers, grazing as they jog slowly marketward, grow into money, the whilom, wheezy banker, or short-of-breath merchant will gain avoirdupois, chest measurement and sunburn in equal proportions.

There is another great army of sufferers, impossible to classify, who will find this country peculiarly adapted to their rapid and thorough restoration. We refer to those who, by close application, sedentary avocations, in-door confinement, or nervous wear and tear from afflictions, financial reverses or social discordances, have become shattered in constitution, unfit for any kind of business, and tired of life. For such, here are new scenes, fresh experiences, intimate communion with nature in her most persuasive moods, rest from the world, and that best of all balms for hurt consciences and constitutions—sleep.

INHABITANTS.

This brief notice of the inhabitants of Colorado will be confined entirely to the present white, or *quasi* white, population. The aborigines of the country still occupy some of the best agricultural lands of the Territory, but it is to be hoped they will soon be pushed further west or south, beyond our limits. The Indians should occupy no country which is suitable for the habitations of civilization. We have no statistics at hand which give their present numbers in Colorado, and we do not intend to inflict upon the public the novelty of a register of the Utes. The tough names found in some of our southern towns are quite as much as our publishers can endure, and more than the printers can manage with any degree of accuracy. What they would do with a dialect worse than bastard Spanish, we do not know, and do not intend to find out, as we read proof ourselves.

The language of gold is universal, and all nations are equally familiar with its glittering power. When it went abroad to the world that Colorado was an El Dorado, representatives from all civilized countries were attracted thither by the magic potency of untold mineral wealth; and hence, our present population represents all nationalities.

It is always the most adventurous and enterprising individuals from all communities who make up the pioneers of remote countries. It requires energy and daring to overcome the great difficulties that present almost insurmountable barriers to the development of new and distant sections; and especially was this the case in Colorado, before the construction of railways.

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The Western pioneer has always been characterized by great daring and energy, and the inhabitants of this Territory possess an unusual amount of these qualities, so essential to the rapid development of a new country. This is apparent everywhere. In a decade of years Colorado has made more progress in civilization, the building of cities and towns, the establishment of institutes of learning and religion, and the accumulation of material wealth, than any other section of the country.

As all classes of industries are represented, we have miners, mechanics, business and professional men, agriculturists, stock-raisers and wool-growers. These latter are mostly Americans, Englishmen and Mexicans. The miners, who are perhaps the most numerous class, represent all nations, but, among these, Americans and Cornishmen are most numerous. These make the greater portion of the population of the mountain towns, and present more peculiar characteristics than any other class. There is something in their arduous and dangerous vocation, and the grandeur and beauty of their surroundings, that makes them hospitable, daring, energetic, and generous. They represent all nations, but after a residence of a year or two in the mountains, lose old national characteristics, in a great measure, and acquire new ones, peculiar to the region. These changes are physical, as well as mental. The thin, angular, and close-fisted Yankee becomes broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and generous; the blustering and loud-mouthed Irishman is transformed into a quiet, industrious, and useful citizen; the canny Scotchman does not forget his thrift, but loses his miserly and penurious habits; the German retains all his industry, but becomes generous and liberal. The Cornishman changes but little; still, his ideas become more enlarged, and he is divested of his peculiar clannishness. All classes become nearer alike than the same varieties of nationalities in any other section. One feature common to the miners of Colorado is unusual intelligence, for a laboring class. They undoubtedly represent the better class of citizens of the countries they migrate from, and many of them have, evidently, seen varied phases of life in almost every country, before they sought the gold mines of Colorado.

The professional men of our larger cities are, as a class, unusually cultivated and talented, for those of a new country. The want of professional knowledge and culture which, too often, characterizes this class in new countries, is not peculiar to our professional men.

The business men of Denver, Central, Golden, and all the principal cities and towns of the Territory, are possessed of unusual enterprise, thrift, business capacity and integrity. They are mostly Americans—the greater number from the Eastern States. They retain all the thrift and capacity native to this class, but none of the penuriousness.

The agricultural districts are populated mostly by Western pioneers. These possess traits characteristic of this class everywhere, and, besides these, a spirit of progress and liberality peculiar to all the white inhabitants of Colorado.

The mongrel races that inhabit the southern counties differ but little from the same specimens of degraded humanity, in New Mexico and elsewhere, but that little is for the better. These races are neither industrious, intelligent, nor energetic; but they form only a small portion the population, and will soon be replaced by industrious citizens from the less favored agricultural districts east of this.

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With the exception of the Indian and the mongrel races—a mixture of Spanish, Mexican, Negro, and Indian—the inhabitants of Colorado are peculiarly enterprising, intelligent, prosperous and hospitable.

In the large cities and towns good society exists, and moral and religious teachings are observed with as much regularity as in the older Eastern cities. The laws of the land are duly respected, and their enactments enforced as rigidly as in any country, and life and property as safe in Colorado as in Massachusetts. The days of lawlessness and unusual immorality are among the things that were. We are not free from the vices and crimes that follow civilization everywhere, but alive to the necessity of suppressing these as much as possible; and immigrants can come to Colorado with the assurance that they can enjoy the religious and educational privileges peculiar to the older and more densely populated sections of the country.

AGRICULTURE.

How slight an accident sometimes brings about important results, initiates a new order of things, makes the beggar a millionaire, the king a beggar!

In October, 1859, (that year from which the "oldest inhabitant" of Colorado now dates everything), two heads of wheat were discovered in somebody's door-yard, in Denver. By some chance the seed had been brought from the States, had fallen by the way-side, had taken root, and here was the harvest. Probably but a single kernel was dropped, and the history of that grain of wheat is the key-note of the present history of agricultural experiments in the heart of the "Great American Desert." Ten years ago this desert spread its inhospitable horizon over all that region of the continent now known as Colorado. Then hundreds of deluded seekers after gold, venturing to cross the dreary and dreadful "plains," starved ere the journey was half accomplished, and left their bones to whiten in the dry winds and blanching suns of this human wilderness—so many monuments of grasping human avarice. Those who survived to return, bronze-browned and half savage from familiar contact with barbarism and the semi-scorched earth, to tell the unwelcome tale of terrible suffering, hunger unsatisfied, thirst unquenched, and hopes unrealized, could but paint the region as a realm of horror, a dreary, unending and unmitigated waste of barrenness—treeless, trackless, uninhabitable, and utterly forlorn.

But a single decade has passed, and lo, what a transformation! Where only the shaggy bison and the graceful antelope roamed unmolested and at will, now a hundred herds of domestic cattle low to each other, from hill-top to hill-top, and ruminate, at ease, in peaceful valleys. Then only the war-whoop of the savage Indian, the fierce neigh of the wild horse, or the hoarse croak of the buzzard broke the oppressive stillness; now the hum of human industry, the music of machinery, the whirl of swift wheels, and the laughter of happy children greet the ear on every side; and the savage "desert" has been made to teem with the fragrant rose of civilization.

To-day, Colorado produces better bread, beef and vegetables than any other section of the known world. The yield of wheat from her tilled acres

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exceeds that of every other portion of the Union, except, possibly, California; while the quality is not equalled even by the best samples from the Pacific coast.

The Colorado wheat crop of 1859 was *two heads;* that of 1869, three-quarters of a million, and that of 1870 nearly one million bushels.

The corn crop of 1870 amounted to 600,000 bushels; oats, rye and barley, nearly 1,000,000 bushels; and, of potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, 350,000 bushels.

The wool crop exceeds 2,000,000 pounds, while the live cattle and beef shipped to foreign markets or consumed at home, and dairy products of every kind, were accurate figures at hand, would show a still better balance-sheet in favor of the "arid waste."

The soil of Colorado is peculiar, in many respects. Some of it appears, to the Eastern observer, to be utterly worthless—dry, hard, dead-looking, and untillable. Very little grass grows on it in its wild state, and even this is stunted and dried-looking, as though it had been close-sheared and seared with a hot iron. But turn it up to the air, and give it a little water, and it will produce anything that will grow in the temperate climate. It produces not only a greater quantity, but, also, a much finer quality than the best black loams of Illinois and Ohio. It is remarkably well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley and rye. For corn, particularly in the northern portions of the Territory, the nights in summer are too cool to bring forward the crop to its greatest degree of perfection. In the southern valleys there is no difficulty in raising the best quality of this cereal.

In fact, the grains of gold, that first tempted men hither, already begin to sink into insignificance, in comparison with her golden grains.

Fruits, of every kind grown in this climate, have been tested sufficiently to prove that they will grow here, of the finest quality. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and grapes are an unquestioned success; while there is no doubt but that peaches, apricots, quinces, nectarines, etc., will be equally successful. Grapes grown here are of an exquisite flavor, and very fine in size and appearance; while the small fruits grow with a luxuriance and lusciousness never attained east of the Missouri.

But Colorado is, *par excellence*, a grazing and dairy country. Millions of cattle may, yearly, be fattened on the succulent and nutritious grasses that grow in her valleys and on her hill-sides. It is better than any tame grass that ever grew, for the purpose, and, what is most singular of all, is as good in winter as in summer—is practically perennial. Thus, cattle seldom need any artificial feeding in winter, but live and *grow fat*, from October till May, on nothing but what they pick of this wonderful grass.

There is no limit to the business of agriculture and stock raising in Colorado. This is destined to become the dairy and granary of half the continent.

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DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This road was the first to give railroad communication to Colorado. It extends from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to Denver, Colorado—a distance of 106 miles—connecting with the Union Pacific railroad at Cheyenne, the Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central at Denver, and the Denver and Boulder Valley at Hughes.

The advantages and benefits accruing to Colorado, from the completion of this road, are incalculable. New life has been infused into her mining and agricultural industries, and vigorous vitality given to all business enterprises. By this the tariff on freight and passenger transportation has been so reduced, from the high rates which were peculiar to stage and wagon lines, that it seems comparatively trifling. This has stimulated large immigration and vast shipments of merchandise, which have increased the revenues of the Territory, and decreased the expense of conducting all business and mining enterprises, and the cost of living generally.

The paramount advantages to Colorado of railroad communication, and the practical benefits derived from that afforded by the Denver Pacific railway, are everywhere apparent, and clearly demonstrated by the rapid increase of population, the building of towns and cities, the active development of mining property, and the extent and prosperity of agricultural industries.

Through the medium of this railroad Colorado first had direct communication with all business centres, east and west; her mineral and agricultural products found a suitable market, at small expense and with trifling delay; and capitalists, tourists, and all classes of immigrants, were enabled to avail themselves of her unbounded resources, without the exposure and delay consequent upon a journey across the great plains in a stage-coach or wagon train.

The idea of constructing this railroad, which has afforded so much material aid toward the complete development of the Territory, and the measures which finally secured its completion originated with Colorado capitalists—prominent among these, Gov. John Evans, of Denver.

In the fall of 1867 the initial steps were taken, by the organization of a company for the purpose of connecting Denver with the Union Pacific railroad, at Cheyenne, by means of a railway and telegraph line. The Board of Trade of Denver took a prominent part in this important enterprise, and were promptly and efficiently aided by the leading capitalists in the Territory, who influenced capitalists from abroad, and succeeded in raising the necessary funds. Surveys were made at once, the route of the road decided upon, and work pushed forward so energetically that fifty-eight miles of the road—from Cheyenne to Evans—were completed and opened for business on the 16th day of December, 1869. The further completion of the road was effected without needless delay, and, on the 23d day of June, 1870, the first passenger train arrived in Denver.

The financial exhibit of the company is represented by the following figures:

Authorized capital stock	$4,000,000
Paid in	4,000,000
Funded debt	2,500,000
Total cost of railroad and equipment	8,000.000

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The road and its equipments and appurtenances are, in every way, first-class, and adapted to an extensive business. The management of the road is entrusted to the following directors and officers:

DIRECTORS.

JOHN EVANS, Denver City, Col.
JOHN PIERCE, " "
W. M. CLAYTON, " "
FRANK PALMER, " "
R. H. LAMBORN, Philadelphia, Penn.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Denver City, Col.
WALTER S. CHEESMAN, " "
ROBERT E. CARR, St. Louis, Mo.
W. J. PALMER, " "

OFFICERS.

JOHN EVANS, President.
JOHN PIERCE, Vice-President.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.
R. R. MCCORMICK, Secretary.
S. C. BRADFORD, Master Mechanic.
C. W. FISHER, Superintendent and General Ticket and Freight Agent.
W. WAGNER, General Accountant.
JAMES S. POTTER, Road Master.

The well known business ability and financial responsibility of these gentlemen are sufficient guaranty to the public that this road will always be kept in excellent condition, and the comfort and safety of passengers, and the rapid transit of freight, be a certainty at all seasons.

Along the line of the road, nearly its entire extent, are some of the best farming lands in the Territory, which have been already considerably improved by colonists and settlers; and, at different points, beds of lignite have been discovered, which promise to be valuable.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of the accomplished facts of the age is the existence of this great trans-continental railroad, which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific, and forms an unbroken chain in connecting the old world with the new. For many years before the commencement of the work, this matter had been constantly brought before the people, and agitated in Congress, by the friends and projectors of the movement. The feasibility of the plans submitted, accompanied, as they were, by topographical surveys of the section of country marked out for the iron pathway, received, at first, but little notice or commendation; but perseverance, and palpable assurances of success in the enterprise, by those whose sympathies were enlisted, at last procured the recognition and essential co-operation of the Government. Thus it was that a company, comprising, among the number, many of our wealthiest eastern capitalists, was formed, and arrangements immediately made for the commencement of a work, the magnitude of which can hardly be realized at this day, which witnesses the triumphant and successful completion of the greatest enterprises ever inaugurated.

Omaha, Neb., located on the western bank of the Missouri river, was selected as the initial point; and here, on the 5th day of November, 1865, ground was broken, with appropriate ceremonies, and the work commenced with vigor.

By the act of 1862, the utmost limit extended, in the completion of the

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enterprise, was July 1, 1875; and the opinion became general, with a large class, that the labor involved would prevent the work from being brought to a successful issue within the time allotted, though time and subsequent events have fully eradicated that impression.

The work, on its inception, was necessarily slow and retarded, through the absence of available machinery and material essential in the prosecution of so great an enterprise. Shops were to be built, forges erected, and tools to be manufactured, and an army of mechanics and laborers to be procured; all of which occupied time. However, these obstacles were soon met and overcome, and the work pushed forward with alacrity. As an evidence of the rapidity with which the work progressed, it is proper to mention that, by the 1st of January, 1866, forty miles of road had been constructed, which was increased, during that year, to 265 miles; and, in 1867, 285 miles more were added, making a total of 550 miles on January 1, 1868. From that time, the work proceeded with greater energy, and the following May witnessed its completion as far as Promontory Point, Utah Territory, where it met the Central Pacific railroad—the last 534 miles having been constructed in a little more than fifteen months, being an average of one and one-fifth miles per day. Although the world is generally acquainted with the history of the road, yet few can form an adequate conception of the immense amount of labor performed in obtaining the material to construct the first portion of it.

The nearest railroad was 150 miles east of Omaha, and all the road material and supplies for the laboring force had to be brought from the Eastern cities; thus, the only means of transportation to be had was through the agency of freight teams, at the most exhorbitant and extortionate prices. The laboring force was transported by the same means. As the country 600 miles west of Omaha is completely barren of lumber, save a scanty supply of cottonwood in the vicinity of Platte river, the company was obliged to purchase ties cut in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York, at prices averaging as high as $2.50 per tie. It was not long, however, before these obstacles were removed, and the work proceeded advantageously, on a more economical basis.

The 10th day of May, 1869, was an eventful one in the history of the Union Pacific railroad; for it was then that the connection was made that joined the Union with the Central Pacific road.

At a place called Promontory, a town (?) composed of about thirty board and canvass structures, including a number of saloons and restaurants, the great work of weary months was brought to a final and successful completion. The ceremonies of laying the last tie, and driving the last spike, were not only impressive, but attended with the utmost enthusiasm. It was a curious and motley group that gathered on that bright May day, to view the consummation of one of the grandest of modern enterprises—an occasion of great national importance. It was a day that was to demonstrate the final triumph of the friends of the road over their croaking opponents; and it was resolved to give the utmost effect to the proceedings, and arrangements were made accordingly, and carried out with great *eclat*.

It will be remembered, on this occasion, that the last tie laid was manufactured from California laurel, with silver plates bearing suitable inscriptions, while, of the last spikes driven, there was one of pure gold, one of silver, and another of gold, silver and iron.

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When the locomotives of the two lines approached, and finally came together and "kissed," the excitement was great, and the flow of wine greater.

The cost of this gigantic enterprise has been variously estimated; but the estimate we publish is correct, as showing the amount of material used. In the construction of the whole line, there were used about 300,000 tons of iron rails, 1,700,000 fish-plates, 6,800,000 bolts, 6,126,375 cross-ties, and 23,505,500 spikes. Besides this, there was used an incalculable amount of sawed lumber, boards for building, timber for trestles, bridges, etc. Estimating the cost of the road, complete, by that of other first-class roads ($105,000 per mile), we have the sum of $181,650,000 as the approximate cost of this work.

That out readers may be enabled to form some idea of the amount of rolling-stock required to successfully operate a road of this magnitude, we present the following exhibit, as showing the number of engines and different kinds of cars now in use:

Locomotives	150	Fast freight cars	108
Passenger cars	40	Derrick and wrecking cars	3
Emigrant cars	22	Powder cars	2
Mail and express cars	16	Pay cars	2
Caboose cars	62	Officers' cars	3
Baggage cars	11	Fruit cars	12
Box cars	1,082	Hay stock cars	48
Flat cars	1,165		
Dump cars	52	Total	2,728

The number of ties to a mile is 2,650, on this road; but, on the eastern roads, the number is far less.

The rails are "fished," making one continuous rail, thus adding to the smoothness of the road, and securing an easy and pleasant motion to the cars. Since its completion, the companies have been active in finishing up and ballasting their tracks, so that, to-day, there exists no better road-bed in the United States than that of the Union Pacific.

The principal works of the company are located at Omaha, and consist of machine shops, round-house, blacksmith shop, foundry, car and paint shop, stationary engine and water tank, and store-rooms.

The company is now actively engaged in the erection of a railroad bridge across the Missouri, from Omaha to Council Bluffs, Iowa. The bridge is of the pattern known as the "Post patent," and will be of iron, a half mile in length. There will be eleven spans, of 250 feet each. It will rest fifty feet above high water, and seventy feet above low water. The piers are to be hollow cylinders—instead of stone—filled in with concrete, rocks, etc., and similar in construction to the bridge crossing the Harlem river, New York. This work will involve a cost of $2,000,000, and will be completed this year.

The railways which connect at the eastern terminus of this road, at Omaha, and form, with it, a continuous line of communication to all the great commercial centres of the Atlantic, Middle, and Southern States, are. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Burlington & Missouri; and St. Joseph & Council Bluffs. At the western terminus, the Central Pacific forms the giant link in this monster chain that binds together the shores of a continent. Its connection which is most important to the inhabitants of Colorado, is that with the Denver Pacific, at Cheyenne. By

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this, the first railway communication was made between the great cities of the east and the queen city of the plains—Denver. It is impossible to calculate the importance of this line, which has already done more toward developing our unrivaled resources than all other causes combined, and has placed our vast extent of agricultural lands, and untold mineral wealth, within the reach of all mankind.

The management of this road is, at present, entrusted to the following officers, with their principal business office at Omaha:

President—Hon. OLIVER AMES.
Vice-President—JOHN DUFF.
Treasurer—M. S. WILLIAMS.
Assistant Treasurer and Secretary—E. H. ROLLINS.
Chief Engineer—T. E. SICKLES.
Auditor—J. W. GANNETT.
General Superintendent—T. E. SICKLES.
Assistant General Passenger Agent—W. C. THOMPSON.
General Freight Agent—H. BROWNSON.

To these gentlemen, and, more especially, to the present efficient superintendent and chief engineer, the traveling public are largely indebted, as the road is always kept free from delays by snow, or other causes, and in excellent condition; thus ensuring safety and comfort. Freights over this road are always pushed forward rapidly, as the rolling-stock is ample, and thoroughly adapted to meet all requirements.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The acts of Congress incorporating the Union Pacific Railway Companies, approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, authorized the construction of this road under the name of the Union Pacific railway, Eastern Division (name changed to Kansas Pacific railway by joint resolution of Congress, March 3d, 1869), from the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, by the way of Fort Riley and the valley of the Republican river, to a junction with the Union Pacific railroad at the 100th meridian.

The bonds and lands granted by the Government to this company were the same per mile as those authorized for the Union Pacific railroad east of the Rocky Mountains, viz.: $16,000 in bonds and 12,800 acres of land for every mile of road, the lands being the alternate odd-numbered sections, for twenty miles, on each side of the road.

By an amendment to the original act, approved July 3, 1866, this company was released from the obligation of connecting with the Union Pacific railroad at the 100th meridian, and authorized to change their line westwardly up the Smoky Hill river from Fort Riley, on condition that they should only receive the same amount of bonds from the United States, to aid in the construction of their new line, that they would have been entitled to if they connected with the Union Pacific railroad at the 100th meridian, as was required in the original act of incorporation; also, that they should join

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the Union Pacific railroad at a point not more than fifty miles west of the meridian of Denver, in Colorado. This company has accordingly followed the general route of the Smoky Hill branch of the Kansas river from Fort Riley to the city of Denver, and from that point northwest to a connection with the Union Pacific railroad. By the survey made by Major Howell, U. S. A., under instructions from the President of the United States, the distance for which the company was entitled to bonds of the Government was found to be 393 15-16 miles, measured from the boundary line of Missouri and Kansas, at the mouth of the Kansas river, to the 100th meridian on the Union Pacific railroad.

The land grant, under the acts of Congress, extends the whole length of the present line, from the initial point to the junction with the Union Pacific railroad west of Denver. By authority of Congress, the lands and franchises of that portion of the line from Denver to the junction with the Union Pacific railroad at Cheyenne, a distance of 106 miles, were transferred to the Denver Pacific railroad and Telegraph Company, which is now completed and in operation from Denver to Cheyenne, making another through line to the Pacific ocean.

The Kansas Pacific railway company has made careful surveys, by the way of New Mexico, and the thirty-fifth parallel, to the Pacific coast, and contemplate extending their road by that route if Congress grants the necessary authority and aid in lands.

Grading was commenced at Wyandotte in September, 1863, and the road was completed as follows:

To Lawrence, 88 miles, in July; 1865.
" Topeka, 67 miles, in January, 1866.
" Junct'n City, 139 miles, in Oct., 1866.
" Salina, 185 miles, in May, 1867.
To Ellsworth, 228 miles, in July, 1867.
" Hays, 289 miles, in October, 1867.
" Sheridan, 405 miles, in August, 1868.
" Denver, 639 miles, in August, 1870.

The gross earnings have been as follows:

For the year 1865	$ 70,525 80
" " " 1866	442,327 20
" " " 1867	1,811,458 11
" " " 1868	1,910,161 83
" " " 1869	2,225,850 11
" ten months, 1870	2,927,477 99
Total	$9,887,801 04

Rolling stock, December 19, 1870: Locomotives, 76; passenger cars, 43; baggage, mail and express cars, 15; freight cars, 1,158.

The following are the connections of the Kansas Pacific railway:

At Kansas City, with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad.
" " " " " Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad.
" " " " " North Missouri railroad.
" " " " " Pacific (of Missouri) railroad.
" " " " " Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad.
" Lawrence, " " Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad.
" Leavenworth, " " Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad.
" " " " Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern railroad.
" " " " Pacific railroad (of Missouri).
" Topeka, " " Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.
" Junction City, " " Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.
" Denver, " " Denver Pacific railroad.
" " " " Colorado Central railroad.

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The land grant to the company amounts to over 6,000,000 acres, and comprises some of the most fertile and valuable lands in Kansas and Colorado. A portion of their lands were opened for sale January 1, 1868, and the company have already sold over 600,000 acres, and the sales would have been much larger, but that a large portion of the lands in western Kansas and Colorado have never been surveyed by the Government until the present year (1870). The lands are sold for cash, or part cash and part notes, the latter bearing interest at six per cent. per annum and payable in from one to five years.

OFFICERS OF THE ROAD.

JOHN D. PERRY, President, St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.
ROBERT E. CARR, Second Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.
CARLOS S. GREELEY, Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.
SYLVESTER T. SMITH, Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.
CHAS. B. LAMBOON, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.
A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent, Lawrence, Kan.
GEO. NOBLE, Assistant General Superintendent, Lawrence, Kan.
T. F. OAKES, General Freight Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
R. B. GEMMELL, General Ticket Agent, Lawrence, Kan.
G. W. CUSHING, Superintendent Machinery, Armstrong, Kan.
J. P. DEVEREUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kan.

The completion of this road to Denver was a most important event in the history of Colorado, and was duly celebrated by our citizens, the capitalists connected with the enterprise, and the "Press" of the western country generally. By this, direct communication has been opened with the great prairie regions east of the "Plains," and with the Middle and Southern States, and millions of acres of good agricultural and grazing lands made available to settlers. It has already substantially advanced all Colorado industries, and inaugurated a new and permanent era of progress. The management of the road, under Superintendent General A. Anderson, has been acknowledged as nearly faultless as possible; and notwithstanding the difficulties which surround railroad travel across the great plains during inclement seasons, passengers and freight are transported safely and with dispatch at all times. As a permanent source of advantage to Colorado, this railway has no successful rival, and, besides our Territory, a large section of country is largely benefitted by its construction.

THE DENVER AND BOULDER VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road branches from the Denver Pacific at Hughes, a station eighteen miles from Denver, and extends, at present, to Erie, a distance of fifteen miles, and will soon be completed to Boulder City, a further distance of sixteen miles.

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The Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad Company was organized in October, 1870, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The following well known business men and capitalists constitute its board of officers:

HON. JEROME B. CHAFFEE, Pres't. R. R. MCCORMICK, Secretary.
W. S. CHEESMAN, Vice-Pres't. D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN EVANS, W. S. CHEESMAN,
J. B. CHAFFEE, P. M. HOUSELL,
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., GRANVILLE BURKLEY,
GENERAL W. J. PALMER.

Bonds to the amount of $300,000, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, were issued by the company—their payment guaranteed by the Denver Pacific Railway Company. From the sale of these bonds the necessary funds were realized, and work was commenced on the 24th of October, 1870, and completed to Erie, its present terminus, in January, 1871.

From one of the Denver dailies we copy the following description of the road:

"The work has been done in a first-class manner, and reflects high credit on all engaged on it. The contractors were Messrs. Robert E. Carr, of St. Louis, and D. H. Moffat, Jr., whose energy and financial ability are too well known to need any extended praise at this time. The engineer was Mr. H. R. Holbrook, a young man of great experience and skill, and whose success is a sufficient guarantee of his ability. He was ably assisted by Messrs. M. P. Reynolds and J. D. Schuyler. The tracklayers were Mike Green and Alex. Stevens. The road is as good a piece of new track as was ever laid. The bridges are substantially constructed, and everything about the construction may be characterized as a success."

This road penetrates a portion of the best agricultural lands in Boulder county, and its present terminus is at a newly-organized town—Erie—in the immediate vicinity of extensive coal mines, the property of the Boulder Valley Coal Company. This company is composed of Denver and Eastern capitalists, with Judge R. Balcome, of Binghampton, New York, president; Hon. E. C. Kattell, vice-president; and Major H. C. Hill, superintendent.

Their property consists of nearly 7,000 acres of coal lands, on which three or four distinct veins have already been discovered. Only one of these veins are worked, at present, but that will furnish an almost inexhaustible amount of lignite, which forms excellent fuel. The road affords facilities for this reaching Denver and other markets, where consumers can be supplied at small expense.

Altogether, the completion of the road, thus far, is an important event in the history of Colorado enterprises, the fruits of which are already apparent, as a Chicago colony has been attracted by the vast resources of the region it penetrates, and has chosen a location near its terminus as the head-quarters of the new and flourishing colony.

The road has been leased by the Denver Pacific railway, and will be under the efficient management of that excellent company. This insures a careful and efficient government of its affairs, and guarantees safety and comfort to passengers, and care and dispatch in the transportation of freights.

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COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The object of this road is railway communication between Denver and the mountain towns and cities of Colorado. It was completed to Golden City in September, 1870, which event was duly celebrated by the citizens of Denver, Golden City, and Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. Its completion thus far has already largely benefitted not only the rich agricultural and coal mining region it traverses, but the gold and silver mining districts in the mountains. This is the first railway to reach the foot-hills in Colorado, and may be the first to penetrate these and climb the mountain ranges beyond. Careful surveys have already defined the line of this road through the foot-hills and along spurs of the range to Georgetown, and have established, beyond question, the fact that our mountain cities and mining districts can and will have railroad facilities. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the mining interests of the Territory have already received a fresh impetus from the success of this enterprise, and that their future prosperity will be largely enhanced by the means of cheap and rapid transportation for freight and passengers, which this road will afford, when completed, to the mining districts.

The initial steps toward the formation of a company to construct and stock the Colorado Central were taken by W. A. H. Loveland, of Golden City, who is one of the present directors, and has always been an active and able friend of the enterprise. In his untiring efforts in pushing forward the work he has been ably aided by T. J. Carter, Esq., also of Golden City—the president of the road. These gentlemen have been promptly assisted by other capitalists, and have displayed commendable energy and business capacity in the management of the company's affairs; and have not only made rapid progress in constructing the road, but have made it first-class in every way.

The work of completing the road to the mining districts is being pushed forward with much energy, and in a short time miners of Gilpin and Clear Creek counties will have railroad transportation for their ores to the base of the mountains.

The officers who have immediate charge of the business of the Colorado Central railroad are: T. J. CARTER, President; J. B. SHEPHERD, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

This line of road, when completed, will connect Denver with the El Paso, in Old Mexico, and with the Denver Pacific, of which it is really, a continuation, will make a continuous line of railway in Colorado, from the northern to the southern limits.

Proceeding southward from Denver the road will cross the Divide at the head of Plum creek—will pass down Monument creek to the Fountaine qui Bouille—down this stream to the Arkansas, and up the Arkansas to Poncho pass. From this pass it will follow the course of the Rio Grande through New Mexico and onward to its terminus—El Paso.

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The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has been organized, with General W. J. Palmer, of Denver, as president, and has issued stock to the amount of one million dollars, for the construction of the first 80 miles of road, and work is progressing rapidly. One hundred thousand dollars of the stock was taken in Colorado; two hundred thousand in other parts of the United States, and seven hundred thousand in Europe. The first 80 miles of this road will be completed during the summer of 1871, and the balance as soon thereafter as possible.

The company expects the countries, through which their road will pass, to aid them in securing the necessary funds required to complete it, by voting bonds for that purpose. This should be done liberally, as the road will develop the country and enhance the value of all kinds of property along its line. The route of this road, in Colorado, is through the richest agricultural and grazing districts, and sufficiently near the mountains and foot-hills to benefit the gold, silver and coal mining regions.

The well known energy and business ability of the president of the company make the success of this enterprise a certainty, and ensure Colorado a continuous line of railroad from the northern to the southern borders.

THE SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COMPANY.

This company was organized at Kansas City, Mo., in 1862, by Messrs. Barlow, Sanderson & Co. At that time it consisted of a weekly line of post coaches from Kansas City to Santa Fe, *via* Smoky Hill route to Fort Harker, Kan., and thence to Fort Zarah, on the Arkansas; up the Arkansas to Bent's old fort, in Colorado, and on to Santa Fe by way of Trinidad, Fort Union, and Las Vegas. The time occupied in making the through trip was twenty days.

July 1, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division (now Kansas Pacific), having reached Junction City, 138 miles west of Kansas City, the company moved its initial office to this point, and changed the line to a tri-weekly. Time to Santa Fe, eight days. In the spring of 1867 the company advanced to Salina, Kan., continuing the line, as a tri-weekly, from this point to Santa Fe; time seven days. During the summer of 1867 the road reached Fort Harker, and the route was then traveled from this point, by way of Fort Zarah, as before; time, six days. In the fall of the same year, the iron track having been pushed as far as Fort Hays, Kan., the route was changed to run from the latter, southwest, by way of Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas, leaving forts Larned and Zarah to the eastward. From Fort Dodge the route continued as before. Time to Santa Fe, five days.

In July, 1868, the company followed in the wake of the iron steed, to Sheridan, Kas., 397 miles west from Kansas City. The route was now reconstructed, striking west to forts Wallace and Lyon and Bent's Fort; continuing west to Trinidad, and so on, as before, to Santa Fe, and was also changed to a daily line. Time from Sheridan, four days.

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A branch line was also put in operation, from Bent's Fort to Pueblo, connecting, at the latter place, with the Denver and Santa Fe stages for Denver and Northern Colorado.

The line continued to start from Sheridan until in February, 1870, when track-laying had proceeded sufficiently to warrant a new change of base; and the company moved its head-quarters, respectively, to Pond Creek, Eagle Tail, and finally, on the 9th of April, to Kit Carson, 485 miles west from Kansas City.

The main route, since that time, has been and will, for some time, continue to be from Kit Carson, *via* Fort Lyon, Trinidad, etc., to Santa Fe, and the trip is made in three days.

A second important line is now also operated by this company, as successor to A. Jacobs & Co., running from Denver to Trinidad, by way of Colorado City and Pueblo, connecting, at Trinidad, with the Kit Carson, or main line, for Santa Fe. Daily coaches are run over the entire length of both lines. Time from Denver, same as from Carson—three days.

The fare from Kit Carson to Santa Fe is $90.00; fare from Denver to Colorado City, $9.00; to Pueblo, $15.00; Trinidad, $30.00; and to Santa Fe, $80.00.

The company consists of J. L. Sanderson, B. Barlow, and G. J. Barnum.

The officers are: J. L. Sanderson, Superintendent, Kansas City; John R. Griffith, Secretary and Treasurer, Kansas City; W. S. Stone, Denver, Paymaster and Assistant Superintendent.

The number of coaches now in use on the several lines is fifty. The company employs 100 men, and between 600 and 700 horses and mules.

WAGON ROADS.

The traveler in Colorado is equally gratified and surprised at the excellent condition of the roads of the Territory, both on the plains and in the mountains, and at all seasons. The expense of road making on the plains is comparatively trifling; but on the mountains, thousands of dollars are often required to construct a few miles of road, as almost insurmountable barriers must be overcome.

On the plains the expense of constructing roads is borne mainly by the counties which the roads traverse. This is the case also in the settled portion of the Territory west of the mountains; but in the mountains roads are built and kept in repair almost exclusively by individuals or companies, who remunerate themselves by the tolls collected from all classes of travelers.

A detailed description of the wagon roads that traverse the plains in every direction—connecting towns, cities and settlements, and forming convenient mediums for the transportation of freight and passengers at all seasons—would be superfluous in a work of this character; but a brief description of a few of the roads in the mountains may be interesting, and will serve to illustrate the statement that excellent wagon roads are one of the important features of our new country.

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The following roads are only a few among the many in the mountains, which are equally as good in all respects. We give them, because they traverse the rich gold and silver mining regions, and afford excellent and safe communication between the principal mountain towns and cities.

No tourist can visit Colorado, and interview her fine scenery and rich mineral deposits, without traveling over nearly every road we mention, and though he may find the indications that toll must be paid rather frequently, he will feel satisfied that he has his money's worth in safety and comfort.

ENTERPRISE WAGON ROAD.

This road was chartered in 1861, by the first legislature of Colorado. It extends from the centre of Black Hawk, ten miles east, down the valley. At Black Hawk the road branches, and comes together again within two miles of the terminus. One of the roads was built by Harry Fliggers & Co. in 1859, and is known as the old road; the other by the Smiths and Fliggers, in 1860, and is known as the new road. Capital stock, $30,000. The first President was N. K. SMITH; present President, N. K. SMITH; L. K. SMITH in charge of road, and acting Secretary. The route of travel between Central City and the plains lies along this road. It is always in excellent condition.

BOULDER VALLEY AND CENTRAL CITY WAGON ROAD.

This road intersects the Enterprise wagon road, on Dory's hill, three and a half miles from Black Hawk, and runs to Boulder City. Capital stock of the Boulder Valley and Central City Wagon Road Co. is $75,000. C. N. TYLER is Secretary and Business Manager. It is the main traveled road between Boulder City and the gold regions of Gilpin county.

CENTRAL AND MIDDLE PARK WAGON ROAD.

The charter to build this road was granted by Gilpin and Summit counties, in July, 1870. Capital stock, $4,000. This road will be completed to Middle park by July, 1871.

OFFICERS.—WM. ATCHESON, President; BEN. WISEBURT, Secretary; T. H. POTTER, Treasurer; Maj. GEO. H. HILL, Surveyor.

This road is already nearly completed to James' peak, and tourists can leave Central City in the morning and return before dark, having time to remain an hour on the peak. The scenery surrounding this road, its entire length, is unsurpassed in beauty and sublimity, and the road itself is in good condition for traveling with buggies or carriages during the summer months.

THE CENTRAL AND GEORGETOWN WAGON ROAD.

This road extends the greater portion of the distance from Central to Georgetown, *via* Eureka gulch, Fall river and Clear creek. It is twelve miles in length.

OFFICERS.—WALTER BATES, Superintendent; J. C. EASLEY, in charge of toll gate.

This road is traveled extensively at all seasons, and is always in good repair and suitable for all classes of vehicles.

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VIRGINIA CAÑON WAGON ROAD.

This road extends from Idaho to the head of Virginia cañon, three miles, and gains an elevation of 2,000 feet in that distance.

OFFICERS.—FOX DIEFENDORF, President; F. W. BEEBE, Secretary and Treasurer; G. W. DECKER, in charge at toll gate.

A ride down Virginia cañon, *via* this road, in one of the six-horse coaches of the Colorado Stage Co.—the horses at full trot—is thrilling in the extreme.

SOUTH CLEAR CREEK WAGON ROAD.

This road extends from Idaho to Burgen's ranch. It is twelve miles in length. The owners are Edwards & Camp. This forms the first portion of the main stage road that connects Idaho Springs with the plains, and is surrounded by scenes ever varied and beautiful.

CHICAGO CREEK WAGON ROAD.

This road extends from Idaho Springs, seven miles up Chicago creek. H. W. TELLER, of Central, is its principal owner and manager. It lies along the borders of the beautiful creek that carries the surplus waters of Chicago lakes to Clear creek, and affords tourists good facilities for reaching these remarkable sheets of water.

IDAHO AND FALL RIVER WAGON ROAD.

This road was constructed by Clear Creek county in 1860. It was purchased by the Idaho and Fall River Road Co. in 1869, put in a complete state of repair, and converted into a toll road. It is three miles in length, and extends from Idaho Springs to the mouth of Fall river.

OFFICERS.—W. TELLER, President; A. E. PATTEN, Agent in charge at toll gate.

GEORGETOWN AND BRECKINRIDGE WAGON ROAD.

This road was built and is owned by the Baker Silver Mining Co., and extends from Georgetown to the base of Gray's peak, being eleven miles in length. The officers of this road are the officers of the Baker Silver Mining Co. The cost of constructing this road was $16,000. Tourists from Georgetown pass over this road on their way to Gray's peak.

GEORGETOWN AND ARGENTINE WAGON ROAD.

This road was incorporated under general laws in 1868, and built by the Georgetown and Argentine Wagon Road Co., aided by subscriptions from Clear Creek and Gilpin counties, at an expense of $5,000.

OFFICERS.—W. CARPENTER, of Chicago, President; Prof. FRANK DIBBEN, Vice-President; H. C. CHAPIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

This road was built under the supervision of Prof. DIBBEN. Its length is seven miles. This road extends from Georgetown nearly to the base of the main range, along the south fork of South Clear creek; and though the region is extremely rugged, the road is accessible for all kinds of wagons or carriages, at all seasons. Tolls, nominal.

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TELEGRAPH LINES.

The first telegraph line across the continent was built by the Pacific Telegraph Co., under a government subsidy of $40,000 per year. The line was started from Brownville, Neb., in 1860, and was run to Omaha; thence, up the north bank of the Platte, to Ft. Kearney; thence, up the south bank of the Platte, to Julesburg; and from thence, *via* the Old Stage Road to Ft. Laramie and Ft. Bridger, to Salt Lake, where it connects with a line that had been previously constructed eastward from San Francisco.

In the summer of 1863 Mr. EDWARD CREIGHTON obtained a liberal subscription from the citizens of Denver, to aid in the construction of a branch line from Julesburg to Denver. The building of this line was commenced in August, of the same year, and completed to Denver in October, under the supervision of B. F. WOODWARD, who opened intermediate offices at Valley Station, Junction and Living Springs, and assumed the management at Denver, upon the completion of the line.

Two years later the Pacific Telegraph Co. was merged into, and became a part of the system of lines of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Mr. WOODWARD still continues to represent the Western Union Co. as superintendent of lines in Colorado and New Mexico. This line has stations at Golden, Central, Georgetown, and other mountain towns.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO TELEGRAPH CO.

In the summer of 1867, an association of Denver gentlemen organized the United States and Mexico Telegraph Co.; and, during the following winter and spring completed the first Colorado telegraph enterprise, by opening a line for business from Denver to Santa Fe. The first board of trustees were—

D. H. MOFFAT, JR.,
WILLIAM N. BYERS,
GEORGE P. SHIRE,
B. F. WOODWARD.
HENRY M. PORTER,
FRED. Z. SALOMON,
SAMUEL H. ELBERT,

This line has done much towards promoting intercourse and traffic between the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico.

COLONIES.

The success of the Meeker-Greeley colony, organized at New York city in the winter of 1869–70, and locating within the borders of Colorado in the spring following, was such as to give a decided impetus to similar organizations in various sections of the States. Scarcely a State east of the Mississippi but has had its colony scheme and colony excitement. In fact, colonization schemes are just now the rage, and the rage intensifies daily as the season advances. The results thus far developed set at rest the many grave doubts expressed by wiseacres while the plans were being agitated, as to the practicability of what might be termed coöperative immigration.

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We cannot afford space to give an extended history of the various organizations of this character which have, thus far, cast their lots—both *real* and figurative—on Colorado soil. A brief outline of such as have advanced far enough to have an initiatory history will be sufficient to show that the colonization theory has been carried into practical execution, and is an unqualified success.

By this means families retain their relative positions in community, instead of each wandering alone and into comparative seclusion to wait for the slow development of the country about them. They do not break away from the social circle, but carry it with them into the far-west wilds.

UNION COLONY.

The history of this colony is too generally known to require any extended notice.

Organized in New York city on the 23d of December, 1869, by the election of a president, vice-president and treasurer, and the appointment of an executive committee of five persons, this movement has grown from an enrolled membership of fifty-nine persons, until now it can boast of a large settlement, a thrifty and substantial town ornamented with artificial lakes, parks and water-courses, and a harmonious community of several hundreds of intelligent and energetic people. It was an experiment, but the experiment, despite the predictions of croakers, has crystalized into a pronounced success.

The executive committee of this colony, after having investigated the advantages and inducements offered by Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, fixed upon the latter as in every way more desirable, while presenting fewer and less formidable drawbacks than any of the other sections inspected. After a careful and thorough examination of the various localities, a selection of lands was made along the valley of the beautiful Cache-a-la-Poudre river, in the northern portion of the Territory. The town site was located on the banks of this stream, a few miles above its junction with the South Platte.

In honor of one of its originators, the new town was named Greeley.

The site of the town is a delta formed by the Cache-a-la-Poudre and South Platte rivers, and on the line of the Denver Pacific railway, midway between Denver and Cheyenne. It has an elevation of a little less than 4,800 feet, and is in latitude 40° 25′ north; and longitude, 27° 48′ west of Washington.

The colony purchased from the Denver Pacific Railway Company, and from private individuals, twelve thousand acres of land. The preliminary steps for the occupation of sixty thousand acres of government lands were also taken, and a contract made with the Denver Pacific railway to purchase, at any time within three years, fifty thousand acres more, at a cost of from $3 to $4 per acre, by paying interest from date of contract. Thus the colony at once gained control of nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres, including some of the finest lands in the Territory, with charters for irrigating canals covering the entire area.

The town site was subdivided into 520 business lots, 25 x 190 feet; 673 residence lots, ranging in size from 50 x 190 to 200 x 190 feet; and 277 lots, reserved for schools, churches, public buildings, etc. The adjacent

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lands were divided into plats of from five to one hundred and twenty acres each, according to distance from the town centre, and each member allowed to select one of these plats under his colony certificate of membership. All the lands are to be supplied with water, and are not subject to assessment on any account, except for the nominal cost of keeping the irrigating canals and ditches in repair. A *plaza*, or public square, of ten acres was laid out in the centre of the town, artificial lakes constructed, trees planted, and by June, 1870, the first canal was completed, and water running through all the principal streets. An island in the river, just above the town, comprising nearly fifty acres, and nicely shaded with native cottonwoods, was reserved for public uses, and named "Island Grove Park."

The usual experiences of pioneering, want of accommodations, remoteness from settlements, etc., were endured by the early arriving colonists; and the inevitable dissatisfactions and disappointments attending such novel enterprises followed. The faint-hearted and the visionary—those who could not at once realize their *chateaux en espagne*—did the usual amount of grumbling, and some returned to the States in disgust.

Other canals were, in time, completed; the melted snows of the mountain tops came splashing through the town and over the sun-parched soil, and transformed the forlorn wilderness into a promise of paradise. The desponding took heart as they saw the cactus gradually supplanted by the *cucumber*, (columbine), and new comers were spared the disappointment and mortification experienced by the advance guard of the colony at the apparent desolateness of the country. Their doubts and prejudices respecting irrigation were soon dispelled. Buildings were completed, gardens began to bloom, and with the exception of a few discontents, who would find fault with the climate or the soil, or the sunshine, or *something*, if they were to be turned loose in Paradise, the colony became a community of cheerful, hopeful and industrious men and women.

This, the oldest of the new experiments in the colony line, is a success. Some mistakes have occurred in its management, and there has been some dissatisfaction with various officers and leading spirits. As is usually the case, self-aggrandizement and ambition have prompted over-reaching efforts on the part of prominent managers. But, in the main, the original plan of the organization has been as faithfully carried out as circumstances would admit. There is no doubt but that "the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns,"—especially *western* suns; and the Greeley colonists will broaden in their sympathies and views of life, after inhaling the mountain atmosphere of this region for a few years. In turn they may teach these recklessly extravagant Coloradans a wholesome lesson of saving and economy. For, while the hospitality of the latter knows no bounds, their purses have come to be as open as their hearts. Scarcely a family in the Territory but wastes as much as would support a similar family in New England! They spend dollars where eastern-bred people are sparing of dimes.

Greeley is a fixed fact. It has its schools, churches, banks and established business houses. It has its newspaper—a sprig of its godfather, the N. Y. *Tribune*,—its Educational Board, Farmer's Club, Exchange Place, its Lyceum and Library Association. The town now contains over three hundred and fifty buildings, ranging from board shanties to red brick fronts. There are seventeen stores, three lumber yards, three blacksmith and

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wagon shops, one printing office, and one livery stable. There is still opportunity to join the colony. All information can be obtained by addressing the "Bureau of Statistics and Information," Greeley, Colorado.

THE GERMAN COLONY.

This colony, which was organized at Chicago in the spring of 1870, under the leadership of Carl Wulsten, and which made the passage from Chicago, *via* the Kansas Pacific route, to the Wet Mountain valley, with a good deal of parade and *éclat*, has not succeeded in accomplishing as much or making as satisfactory a record as the one already described. Charges of corruption and dishonesty have been openly preferred against some of the prominent men of the organization, by members who have left in disgust. Others report that the situation selected is the very worst that could have been found in Colorado. They assert that the elevation is so great, and the valley so hemmed in by bleak mountains, that nearly all crops fail to mature before the frost period cuts them off. On the other hand, these reports are declared to be the exaggerated croakings of disaffected members, who foolishly expected to find all the hills flowing with wine and honey, and milk, and—lager!

We have no statistics at hand with which to either corroborate or contradict the above statements. Doubtless the disaffected exaggerate the disadvantages and disappointments, while the managers equally overrate the advantages and successes of the enterprise.

Wet Mountain valley lies south from Cañon City, in Pueblo and Fremont counties. It is well shut in by spurs of mountain ranges; well watered; abundantly supplied with timber in the vicinity of excellent and extensive beds of coal, and will doubtless attract more and more attention as it becomes better known.

CHICAGO-COLORADO COLONY.

This colony, yet in its infancy is one of the most important that has yet selected this Territory as its home-site. Unlike the Union Colony, it originated at the West, and is chiefly composed of Western men. With their characteristic enterprise and grit they have found a location just where every locating committee, preceding them, had overlooked it; close to coal, iron, timber and building-stone; well watered; near railroads and markets; and comprising a soil, facilities for irrigation, water-power, and general physical features every way desirable. The lands selected, amounting to nearly 60,000 acres, lie along the rich valleys of the Boulder St. Vrain, Left Hand and Little Thompson creeks. They include the lower range of foot-hills, and extend eastward, from the base of the mountains, for a distance of about twenty miles. The site for the new town, which is to be the radiating centre of the new community, is located about a mile north from the little village of Burlington, in Boulder county. It is to be called Longmont, and is distant from the nearest railway station about eight miles. It is thirty three miles from Denver, and about the same distance from Greeley; fifteen miles from Boulder City, and from twenty-five to fifty miles from the heart of the silver and gold mining regions of Boulder and Gilpin counties. From Longmont the mountain view is magnificent. The foot-hills are not more than eight miles distant, and Long's peak lifts its snowy crest 10,000

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feet above the little hamlet, nearly due west, and, apparently but an hour's drive, is distant about thirty miles. It is worth a journey of a thousand miles, even in a break-bone stage coach, to witness a winter sunrise dawning upon this grand monarch of mountains.

The Boulder valley is one of the richest and most beautiful in Colorado. The stream is clear, rapid and full of trout, affording facilities for irrigation, water-power and sport in about equal proportions. The county abounds in rich metallic deposits, gold, silver, copper and iron, while "Boulder coal" is already as well known in Colorado as "Erie" in the Cleveland or Chicago markets. In fact, the coal fields of Boulder county are absolutely inexhaustible.

Thus favorably situated, and carefully managed, the Chicago-Colorado colony cannot but prove a success. The mistakes of its predecessors need not be repeated, while its managers can certainly learn much from the experience of others. The spontaneity of the organization in the beginning; the prompt and unhesitating action of the locating committee, and the enthusiasm with which every man connected with the enterprise throws himself into the work, are all characteristic of the locality from whence they come. Irrigating streams of water already cover much of the colony's lands, and the management have promptly ordered nearly 2,000 acres of grain to be sown. Lumber is on the ground; buildings are going up; the village of Burlington has surrendered unconditionally, and most of its citizens have joined the incoming colony. Until the advent of these tireless, driving, steel-sinewed and steam-driven Chicagoans, the little community, now so full of ambition and enterprise, was in a hopeless state of human hibernation.

To reach the colony from the East, tickets should be purchased to Denver, where connection is made with the Boulder Valley railroad to Erie, the present terminus of the latter, and but eight miles distant from Longmont.

THE SOUTHWESTERN COLONY.

This organization, although not so far advanced as others, has matured its plans sufficiently to be mentioned. It was initiated at Memphis, Tenn.; but its members are from various States, including Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A town site has been selected on the banks of the South Platte, twenty-five miles below Evans, on the Denver Pacific railway, and seventy-five miles from Denver. It is near the old landmark known as "Fremont's Orchard," and just below an island in the river, which is covered with native cottonwoods. The town has been named Greensboro, in honor of its chief projector and patron, Col. D. S. Green, a gentleman well and favorably known in Colorado. Lost Spring creek debouches into the Platte, just above the town site, and its valley constitutes one of the chief attractions of the locality. It is about two miles wide; its soil is a deep alluvial loam, as light and friable as an ash heap, and produces a most luxuriant growth of a peculiar kind of perennial grass, resembling the famous blue grass of Kentucky. At least 15,000 acres of these valley lands need no artificial irrigation whatever, and the broad expanse of uplands, further back, furnish unlimited range for pasturage. On the Platte bottom there are also thousands of acres, which may be cultivated without irrigation. Besides these, there are easy facilities for constructing an irrigating canal, of not more than two or three miles in length, which will cover 8,000 or

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10,000 acres more; while, eventually, by a little more outlay, water can be carried over nearly all the highlands in the vicinity, including hundreds of thousands of acres.

The plan of this colony is somewhat different from that of others now located. Each member pays over a moderate membership fee, which entitles him to special rates of transportation to the colony site, a share in the division of the town property, and such other privileges as inhere to similar organizations. At the same time there are no restrictions or obligations imposed upon members; no communism or coöperative interests. Each one is left to make his own selection of vocation; to preëmpt lands; claim as homestead or otherwise, as he may elect, and in every respect to act his or her own preference as in ordinary communities. The location is certainly very desirable in many respects. At present, it is twenty-five miles to the nearest railway station; but in time, no doubt, a line of railway will be constructed up the valley of the South Platte, connecting, at the mouth of the latter, with the Union Pacific, and opening up the grand expanse of grazing lands spread out on either side of this stream. In this event, which can only be considered as a matter of time, Greensboro will have a much more direct eastern outlet than any town or colony yet projected in Colorado. Among its prominent members are some of the leading men of the various sections represented, and the colony bids fair to become the nucleus of a large and thrifty settlement. Full information concerning it, may be obtained by addressing Col. D. S. Green, at Denver.

In addition to the foregoing there are numerous other colonies, whose locating committees are actively exploring the different sections of the Territory for the most favorable locations; but, up to this writing, they either have not finally fixed upon their sites, or they decline to make the chosen spots known, lest wily land sharks thwart their purposes. Of these, there is a Boston colony, a Western colony, a Tennessee colony, and several others not specially named.

RELIGIOUS

The pioneers of this land of grains of gold and golden grains, though remote from the great centres of christianity and civilization, have ever been mindful of the importance of religious influences and teachings. At an early period in the history of the country, when the gold excitement was intense, and all other interests seemed to have been absorbed in the one fascinating pursuit—gold hunting—church organizations were not forgotten, and a series of systematic efforts were inaugurated, which have resulted in the present prosperous condition of the churches.

When every passion and emotion is aroused, and every faculty absorbed by some intensely exciting pursuit, the importance of preparation for a future life is often partially overlooked, or entirely neglected. No avocation so completely engrosses every sentiment of the human heart as the search for gold. As this was the leading pursuit of the earlier settlers of Colorado, it would

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not have been strange if religious interests had been neglected; but such was not the case, and it speaks well for the hardy pioneers, when it can be said that many of them were, and still remain in the front ranks of religious progress, and that they have been the bearers of christianity and civilization wherever the attractions of glittering gold allured them.

We have not at hand sufficient data from which to compile a complete history of all the church organizations in the Territory, nor is it to be expected in a work of this kind, but we give sufficient statistics to illustrate the important fact that religious matters have not been neglected in Colorado, and to assure immigrants to our Territory, that they can enjoy all the religious privileges they may have been accustomed to in their homes east of the great plains.

Besides the data given below, the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists have churches and church organizations in all the principal cities and towns in the Territory, which are fairly supplied with clergymen, and are enjoying a degree of prosperity encouraging to all lovers of gospel truths. We regret an almost entire absence of any detailed account of these churches, except what follows, but can safely assert that every denomination has its share of support and success, and that persons of every sect, who make a home in Colorado, will find the means of enjoying their peculiar religious privileges always at hand.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

DENVER.

St. John's Cathedral; the Rt. Rev. Geo. M. Randall, D. D., Bishop of Colorado, rector; the Rev. Samuel J. French, A. M., assistant minister. This parish was organized in 1860, by the Rev. John H. Kehler, who still resides in Denver, and officiates but occasionally, in consequence of infirmities incident to increasing years. The church edifice has recently been enlarged. Measures are in progress for securing the means wherewith to erect a new church, which, in point of material, dimensions, and architectural taste, will be worthy the sacred purposes for which it is to be used, and suited to the wants of the metropolis of Colorado.

Wolfe Hall, a high school for girls, is situated in Denver. It has a corps of well-qualified instructors. This institution will compare favorably with similar schools at the East. The pupils are thoroughly trained in all the branches of education which fit girls to be accomplished and useful women. Wolfe Hall is a large brick building; an ornament to Denver, and a credit to the Territory. Of this school, Bishop Randall is the rector, and resides in the institution.

GOLDEN CITY.

Calvary Church is a substantial brick edifice, built in the Gothic style of architecture, with an open timber roof, and windows of stained glass. The Rev. Wm. J. Lynd is rector of the parish, which was organized about four years ago.

Jarvis Hall is a collegiate school, located about a mile from Golden, on the road to Denver. This institution is designed to prepare boys for college, and to fit them for the business pursuits of life. It has three departments: grammar, classical and scientific. The building is of brick, eighty-three

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by thirty-three feet, three stories, with a tower. On a line with the hall, and about 100 feet from it, is another brick edifice, and of similar style of architecture, forty by thirty feet, having three stories, with a tower, and is to be used for purposes connected with a school of mines. The location of this college is not surpassed for beauty and grandeur of natural scenery, and for purity of atmosphere, by any institution in the land. With hills and mountains within easy reach, it affords to the boys unequaled facilities for that physical exercise which develops the muscles and promotes health. To boys who are affected with bronchial trouble, or disease of the lungs, in its incipient state, or asthmatic complaints, this school affords the rare opportunity of securing the recovery of health, without sacrificing the educational period of life. Jarvis Hall has an able faculty, of which Bishop Randall is the head.

St. Paul's Church, Central City, was organized in the early settlement of the Territory. The church has been recently enlarged. A parish school is maintained under the supervision of the rector, the Rev. Jos. M. Turner. Measures have been taken to establish a hospital under the auspices of the church.

Christ Parish, Nevada City, of which the Rev. Francis Byrne is rector, has a neat church edifice, which was erected about four years ago.

There are fine churches at Idaho and Empire City. In Georgetown, a church is nearly completed, and will be soon consecrated.

St. Peter's, at Pueblo, is a comfortable, commodious church edifice. Here also is St. Peter's Institute, a classical school, of which the rector of the parish, the Rev. Samuel Edwards, is principal.

At Littleton, a church is in the course of erection, and is to be completed on the first of March.

METHODIST CHURCH.

As usual, the earliest history of Colorado found the pioneering Methodist preacher, whose seed-sowing has produced the harvest of a large and flourishing church. We give a few historic and statistical items. The Kansas conference organized a district here early in the settlement of the Territory, and fully supplied the general demands of the work with preachers. In proper succession, and with commendable increase, the work went on in that form until in July, 1863, Rev. Bishop Ames organized the Rocky Mountain conference (the name was changed in 1864 to the Colorado conference). The preaching force appointed that year was composed of two presiding elders, and six preachers in charge of circuits and stations. In the changes since then, all the names of that list have disappeared from the present list of appointments but one, John L. Dyer, familiarly known as Father Dyer. This old storm-hardened veteran labors as heroically and successfully as ever for his Divine Master.

Societies were organized at Denver, Golden, Boulder, Central, Black Hawk, South Park, Blue River, California Gulch, Colorado City and Pueblo, with a membership of 273. Ten Sunday schools were also reported, with an average attendance of 520. One church worth $300, and one parsonage worth $400, were reported. The little chapel in which this conference was held, was situated on the west bank of Cherry creek, facing Larimer street. It was carried away in the flood of 1864.

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Seven annual sessions of the Colorado conference have been held, with a steady increase of preachers and members from year to year. At its organization, only Colorado Territory made its limits, but now Wyoming and New Mexico are embraced within its boundaries. It is our intention, however, only to make a statement of Colorado Methodism in this article.

There are few settlements of any importance that are not included in the circuit system of this church, and few country school-houses in which the Methodist itinerant does not occasionally or regularly preach. Societies and Sunday schools are now organized in every considerable settlement. The membership reported at the last session of the conference, held in Pueblo, June, 1870, was as follows: In full communion, 540; on probation, 173; total, 713; twenty-five Sunday schools, with an attendance of 1,647; fourteen churches, worth $76,000; five parsonages, worth $6,100.

We give now, for the general information of our readers, and for the special convenience of strangers and new comers, an outline of each society's history where church buildings have been erected:

DENVER.

The chapel, to which allusion has been made, was rented in 1863, and fitted up very neatly and comfortably for church use, and was occupied by the society until the flood of 1864. Services were then held in the Denver Theatre, until the fine edifice, now occupied, was dedicated. This building, which for beauty inside and out is not excelled in church architecture west of the Mississippi, was begun under the pastorate of Rev. Oliver A. Williard, during the summer of conference organization. It was dedicated in the spring of 1865, under the pastorate of Rev. Geo. Richardson, Mr. Williard being presiding elder. The cost of this church was about $21,000. Its pastors have been G. Richardson, W. M. Smith, B. T. Vincent, and J. L. Peck, the present pastor. The records now exhibit a membership of 150, and an average of Sunday school attendance of 225. A fine brick parsonage was erected in the early part of 1870.

CENTRAL.

The services of this society were held in Lawrence hall and the court room, until the autumn of 1868, when, through the labors of Rev. G. H. Adams, the large stone church which now adorns this mountain city was so far completed as to admit the congregation into its lecture room. This building, though of plainer architecture than the church of Denver, is yet not second to it in appropriate appearance, and is a commanding and beautiful structure. Its cost, when completed, will exceed $20,000. The pastors at Central, since the organization of the conference, have been B. T. Vincent, W. A. Amsbary, G. H. Adams and W. D. Chase, who was recently transferred from New York State, and is now in charge. The membership of the church is now about 100; Sunday school, about 150.

BLACK HAWK.

The regular services of this society were held, in 1863–4, in a hall over a billiard saloon. A good brick building was then secured for several years. In 1868, under the labors of Rev. G. W. Swift, a good, substantial building of brick and stone was begun. It was so constructed that the present room

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may be the basement of a large and fine church, when the society may be able, in the future, to build it. It was finished and dedicated under the pastorate of Rev. G. Wallace. Cost, about $4,000. The pastors have been B. T. Vincent, O. P. McMains, W. W. Baldwin, G. H. Adams, G. W. Swift, and G. Wallace, the present pastor. The membership is about thirty, and the Sunday school averages an attendance of sixty. Nevada is under the care of this pastor.

GEORGETOWN.

Very early in the history of Georgetown an occasional sermon was preached, in some private dwelling, by preachers in adjoining circuits. Regular services were established there in 1866–7, and halls were hired until, in 1868, a beautiful frame church was built and dedicated under the pastorate of Rev. G. Murray, at a cost of about $8,000. The pastors have been Geo. Richardson, Geo. Murray, and Isaac H. Beardsley, the present pastor. The membership is sixty-three; the Sunday school about 100.

GOLDEN CITY.

A neat brick chapel was built here in 1868, under the pastorate of Rev. B. T. Vincent, costing a little upwards of $3,000. Its plan, as that of Black Hawk, is to be built upon at some future day, the present structure being so arranged as to be the lecture room of the final structure. A very fine building is in contemplation, and, with the present promise of rapid growth of Golden, it is hoped the entire building will be, ere long, completed. The pastors here have been B. C. Dennis, O. A. Willard, D. W. Scott, W. M. Smith, B. T. Vincent, P. Peterson, E. C. Brooks, and F. C. Millington, the present pastor, lately transferred from the State of New York. The membership is about fifty; Sunday school, 100.

COLORADO CITY.

A church worth $2,000 was built here in 1867, and a flourishing society exists. Within the same circuit, at a point on Monument creek, another neat church has just been dedicated, costing about $1,200. The pastors on this circuit have been J. L. Dyer, George Murray, O. P. McMains, and W. F. Warren, who is now in charge. The membership is about sixty; Sunday schools, in both churches named, average an attendance of about 100.

PUEBLO.

A good *adobe* church was erected here in 1869, under the pastorate of Rev. O. P. McMains. Its value is upwards of $4,000, and it is of very creditable appearance. The pastors of circuits, including Pueblo, since 1863, have been W. H. Fisher, C. H. Kirkbride, and O. P. McMains, the present pastor. Membership about fifteen; Sunday school averages an attendance of fifty.

CAÑON CITY.

A church and parsonage block is owned here by the Methodist society, and valued at $2,500. The pastors have been W. H. Fisher, P. J. Smith, Geo. Murray, W. M. Smith, and R. A. Hoffman, a late transfer from Ohio, and the present pastor. The membership is about thirty; Sunday school, about fifty.

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FAIR PLAY.

Now called South Park City. This and an adjoining town have Methodist chapels, valued at $1,500. J. L. Dyer was the itinerant of this region for many years, and W. F. Warren has worked faithfully there for the past three years. Rev. Jesse Smith is the present pastor. The membership varies here in summer and winter, changes owing to the climate and mining seasons, that we have no accurate report.

RALSTON.

This is a farming region, about six miles north of Golden City. A neat little frame church was built here under the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Smith, costing about $1,800. This is the first strictly rural church ever built in Colorado. The pastors of this circuit have been W. M. Smith, D. W. Scott, Jesse Smith, and G. W. Swift, the present pastor.

VALMONT.

Here a plain, brick chapel was built some years ago, under the pastorate of Rev. C. King. The membership is about twenty-five. A good Sunday school is in existence. The pastors of the circuit have been C. King, O. P. McMains, W. W. Baldwin, R. Van Valkenburg, and R. W. Bosworth, who was transferred here since the last conference, to take pastoral charge of this place and Boulder.

MILL CITY

Has a small, unfinished chapel, built, under the direction of Rev. G. Richardson, in 1866–7. This place has been included in the Empire and Idaho circuit.

Projects are in hand for building at Boulder, Idaho, Nevada, Littleton, and Trinidad; and in other places the question of church building is being raised.

The presiding elders of the Methodist Church in Colorado have been as follows: O. A. Willard, W. B. Slaughter, W. M. Smith, J. L. Dyer, Geo. Murray, and B. T. Vincent. The last two are at present in charge of the districts. The work is undergoing constant enlargement. A District Ministerial Association and Sunday School Institute are in active existence in the Denver district.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Before the organization of the Territory the churches, in what is now Colorado, were under the jurisdiction of the Right Rev. Bishop Miege, of Leavenworth, Kan. Bishop Miege transferred his jurisdiction to Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, who retained the charge until 1868, at which time Bishop Joseph P. Machebeuf, formerly Vicar General of the Territory, was appointed Bishop of Colorado and Utah, and assumed the charge, which he now retains.

In 1860, Bishop Machebeuf and Father John B. Raverdy came to the Territory as missionaries. They both had charge of the whole Territory for nearly three years, without any clerical assistance. When they came to Denver there was no church, but there was one in course of erection, which was soon completed and occupied.

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Early in 1860 a mission was organized in Central City, a most beautiful location selected, a frame chapel built, which was attended, every two weeks, from Denver. In 1863 a permanent pastor was appointed, and preparations have been made for schools and a hospital under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

In Georgetown a most commanding and central block was secured, some improvements made, and a church is now being built; and a permanent pastor will soon be appointed.

In Boulder county, on South Boulder creek, a beautiful farm has been secured for the benefit of the church, a monthly visit made to the Catholic settlement, and a church will soon be erected for their accommodation.

At Colorado City and Pueblo good locations have been selected, and a church will be built, during the spring of 1871, at Pueblo. At Trinidad, Culebra, Costilla and Conejos, in San Luis park, churches have already been erected and parishes organized.

In Golden City a neat frame church was erected, in 1866, on a fine block generously donated by Hon. W. M. Loveland and Judge Johnson. Preparations are also made for schools, etc.

In the southern part of the Territory, where there are from 10,000 to 12,000 Catholics (mostly Mexicans), four parishes have been organized and seven priests appointed to attend to their spiritual wants.

The diocese of the Right Rev. Bishop Machebeuf includes Colorado and Utah. His residence is at Denver. The church at Denver is in charge of the Rev. Father McGrath; that at Central City in charge of the Rev. Father John B. Raverdy; and the one at Salt Lake is presided over by the Rev. Father John B. Foley.

SCHOOLS.

St. Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of Loretto, was established in 1864. The property of the institution comprises one and a half blocks of ground on California street, between E and F streets, Denver. When this property was purchased there was located on it a building—a private residence. Since that time the Sisters have constructed a large brick building, which was partially destroyed by fire in April, 1869, and rebuilt the same year, with a third story, with capacity to furnish ample accommodations for thirty boarders, and will be further enlarged to meet the wants of this rapidly-growing Territory. There are at present, at the school, thirteen Sisters, who have charge of all the departments. Every branch of education usually included in a seminary course, with the modern languages, is taught at this school. This institution has been liberally patronized by all classes, and is amongst the first in the Territory.

Another flourishing school was established, last spring, at Trinidad, under the care of five Sisters of Charity; and two more such schools will be opened, during the spring of 1871, by the same Sisters, in Conejos and Costilla, in San Luis park.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian church, of Denver, was organized December 15, 1861, in the International Hall, on Ferry street. It is now located on F street, between Lawrence and Arapahoe streets, and is a substantial brick building, valued at $8,000. Number of members, fifty-five.

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OFFICERS.—J. Q. Charles, W. F. McClelland, elders. J. Q. Charles, J. W. Horner, J. E. Estabrook, J. Moncrief, H. H. Hamilton, trustees. W. H. Hubbard is superintendent of the Sunday school; average attendance, 112; volumes in library, 100.

The stated supplies of this church, since its organization, have been as follows: Rev. A. S. Billingsley, December 15, 1861, to 18—; Rev. A. R. Day, March 14, 1863, to February 10, 1865; Rev. J. B. McClure, October 1, 1865, to November 1, 1867; Rev. A. Y. Moore, March 15, 1868, to May 15, 1868. Rev. E. P. Wells, the present pastor, entered upon the discharge of his duties November 12, 1868.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Colorado is similar to that of other Territories and the States. The people are alive to educational interests, and, in several instances, better and more expensive school buildings have been erected than can be found in Eastern towns containing twice as many inhabitants. Many portions of the Territory are yet, unavoidably, without adequate school facilities; but, as a whole, it is better supplied than any Territory in the Union.

The whole number of school districts is 125; the whole number of school houses, 100; school enumeration, 7,539; and the number of pupils attending, 4,067.

There are high schools organized at Denver, Central City, Black Hawk, Burlington, Boulder City, Pueblo and Greeley. The high school building at Central City is built of stone, is a model of architectural taste, and, for commodiousness and adaptation to its purpose, would do credit to the most enterprising and fastidious New England city. It has recently been completed, at a cost of about $20,000. Another, at Black Hawk, cost nearly $15,000; and, at Denver, arrangements are in progress to erect a building at a cost of $40,000. At the latter place the authorities are now occupying the Colorado Academy building; but it is inadequate to the wants of the place, and must soon be superseded by an edifice which will fully accommodate the growing wants of the town, and correspond with its enterprise and intelligence in other directions.

The school fund of 1870, raised by a special school tax in the various counties, amounts to $61,881.27. There is, as yet, no Territorial fund, although the usual reservation of school lands (sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township) has been made by Government, so that, as soon as the Territory shall have become a State, this will largely augment her ability to foster means of public education.

There is a territorial superintendent of public instruction, and a county superintendent for each county. These are all elected once in two years. The counties are divided into districts, and each district has its board of three directors, who employ teachers and have general supervision of the affairs of the district. These directors are elected annually, in May.

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The following is a list of the territorial and county superintendents of Colorado, for 1871–2:

W. C. LOTHROP, *Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE.
Arapahoe	W. C. Lothrop	Denver
Bent	R. M. Moore	Las Animas City
Boulder	A. R. Day	Valmont
Clear Creek	Wm. M. Clark	Georgetown
Conejos	Frank Sager	Loma
Costilla	(No report.)	
Douglas	George A. Lord	Cherry Creek
El Paso	Robert Douglass	Colorado City
Fremont	W. R. Fowler	Cañon City
Gilpin	James Mills	Central City
Greenwood	M. A. Stewart	Kit Carson
Huerfano	Benjamin Doss	St. Mary's
Jefferson	M. C. Kirby	Golden City
Lake	James E. Cobb	Granite
Larimer	James M. Smith, Jr.	Big Thompson
Las Animas	Jacob Beard	Trinidad
Park	J. Marshal Paul	Fair Play
Pueblo	John Cox	Excelsior
Sagauche	R. P. Powell	Sagauche
Summit	H. B. Turner	Delaware City
Weld	Frank E. Moyer	Evans

SOCIETIES.

MINERS AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE, CENTRAL.

In the winter of 1866, the leading citizens of Central concluded, in view of the rapid growth of their city, to organize, if possible, a public library and literary institute. The want of such an institution was felt keenly by the intelligent portion of the community, and the initial movement, which has already brought about most favorable results, received the prompt support of all classes.

The first systemized action in the matter was taken at a public meeting, convened by a general call in the newspapers of the day, which was held on the 13th day of December, 1866. The attendance at this first meeting, for the public discussion of the advantages of a public library and the adoption of proper measures to speedily secure the desired object, was large, and a lively interest in the matter was manifested by all present. The following well known gentlemen were called upon to act as officers of this gathering:

President, H. B. Morse; Vice-Presidents, L. C. Tooles, A. J. Vanderen, Charles W. Mather, George T. Clark; Secretary, Frank C. Young.

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The matter under consideration was discussed generally, and a copy of resolutions, urging the necessity of immediately organizing and liberally sustaining a public library, was submitted by W. R. Thomas. These were suitably amended and adopted. It was further resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to a subsequent meeting, which was to take place one week from that date.

At the time specified, December 20, 1866, the friends of the organization again assembled, with H. B. Morse in the chair. The committee on constitution and by-laws reported, they believed, that to effect a regular organization, the granting of a charter was the first object to be accomplished; and, that in view of this, they had drawn up a petition to be submitted to the Territorial legislature, then in session. This petition was read before the meeting, and became the subject of spirited debate. Certain portions of it were extremely objectionable, and on motion of George T. Clarke, the committee was instructed to present a revised report of the proceedings at the next meeting. This was done; the charter was obtained; constitution and by-laws adopted, and the following gentlemen elected as first officers of the Miners and Mechanics Institute, at a meeting held in Washington Hall, January 21, 1867:

President, G. P. Buchanan; Vice-President, S. P. Lathrop; Secretary, Frank C. Young; Treasurer, J. H. Goodspeed; Librarian, C. E. Sherman.

This brief history of the initial steps in the organization of the institute conveys but a poor idea of the magnitude and importance of the work accomplished by the sturdy friends of science and literature, who have been active members of this association. But a visit to the institute to-day, and an examination of its shelves, laden with nearly 1,000 volumes of carefully selected and well bound works on art, science and literature (besides numerous monthly journals, and weekly and daily periodicals), and its rare and costly cabinets of ores, minerals, fossils, petrifactions and specimens of the precious metals, will give even the casual observer abundant evidence of the earnest and effective manner in which the live members of this association have conducted their arduous labors.

The charge of the affairs of the institute has always been entrusted to officers chosen from among our most intelligent and energetic citizens. In looking over the records, we find that James Burrell, Samuel Cushman, Hugh Butler, George T. Clark, A. J. Vanderen, Charles E. Sherman, and many others of Central's prominent citizens, have been especially active in promoting its welfare. Such efficient aid ensures success. As an assurance to the friends of the institute that its affairs are still under the control of suitable officers, we append the names of those elected at a meeting held on the second Monday in October, at the rooms of the institute, in Odd Fellows building, Lawrence street:

President, Samuel Cushman; Vice-President, Thomas J. Campbell; Secretary and Librarian, E. E. Burlingame; Treasurer, T. H. Potter.

ST. JAMES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL.

This library contains over 400 well bound volumes, besides journals and periodicals, comprising many valuable literary, scientific and religious works, selected with great care, by persons thoroughly qualified for the task, both by natural tastes and educational attainments.

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The rooms of the association are in the basement of the Methodist church building, on Eureka street, Central, and are tastefully fitted up and furnished by the association for library purposes exclusively, and are a very pleasant place of resort for lovers of good literature.

The character of the works in St. James' library are of a high order, and, though not numerous, are exceedingly valuable, and the affairs of the association are in a prosperous condition.

The library is conducted on the circulating plan, but is open to visitors at all seasonable hours. The present officers are:

President, D. C. Collier; Vice-President, Hal. Sayre; Treasurer, A. J. Vanderen; Secretary and Librarian, I. W. Stanton.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

The valuable collection of books, public documents, and mineral specimens which constitute this library are kept in suitable rooms in Denver, in charge of the Territorial Librarian. The collection of works for this institution commenced early in the history of the Territory, and a librarian (W. S. Walker) was appointed in 1862. The duties of this librarian, and the management of the library, are defined in chapter fifty-two of the Revised Statutes; and a general supervision of the institution becomes a part of the duties of the Territorial Legislature.

To give a fair exhibit of the condition of the library, and the number of volumes contained therein, we publish the report of a committee of the Legislature, who examined the library in 1870:

"DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY, February 9, 1870.

Hon. Geo A Hinsdale, President of the Legislative Council:

"SIR: Your committee, to whom was referred the examination of the Territorial Library, beg leave to submit the following report:

"We find the total number of volumes in the library to be 2,506, as follows:

Books catalogued, on hand and accounted for	891
Books catalogued, but not accounted for	137
United States public documents (bound)	627
Statute laws, journals, reports, etc., of different States and Territories (bound)	427
United States public documents (pamphlet form)	127
Laws and documents of different States and Territories (pamphlet form)	235
Miscellaneous books not heretofore catalogued	62

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"J. C. HUGHES,
J. W. NESMITH,
J. M. VELASQUEZ, } Committee."

Owing to the interest taken in this important public institution by the present efficient librarian, Geo. T. Clark, valuable additions have been made to the library since the date of this report.

The rooms are open to the public generally, and volumes can be taken out, by complying with the prescribed rules.

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DICKENS CLUB.

This is a literary society, organized at Georgetown in the spring of 1870, by a few of the citizens of that beautiful city, who have, evidently, among their numbers some true lovers of the artistic and beautiful, or they would not have invoked the spirit of that great master of the human heart, Charles Dickens, to preside over their deliberations.

Although we sojourned in Georgetown some weeks, in the fall of 1870, we have no data concerning the society, except the list of officers, kindly furnished by C. A. Hoyt, Esq., one of the club. They are as follows:

H. C. Chapin, President; C. C. Marble, Vice-President; R. S. Morrison, Secretary; E. C. Parmelee, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—C. A. Hoyt, Chairman; C. A. Martine, F. A Pope.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This organization, which has for its object the advancement of all Territorial industries, as well as agricultural, is one of the most important institutions of Colorado, and has the hearty encouragement and support of all public spirited citizens.

The first annual exhibition of the society was held in Denver, in the fall of 1866, and yearly exhibitions have been holden regularly from that time to the present. It has exerted a powerful and wide-spread influence in promoting all industries, and has aided efficiently in increasing the material wealth and general prosperity of the Territory.

The steady and healthy growth of this society, and the never-failing interest it has excited among all classes, is one of the best evidences of the real solid basis upon which the superstructure of Colorado industries are founded, and insures the future greatness and wealth of her people.

The grounds and buildings of the society are located about two miles from the centre of Denver, adjoining the grounds of the Ford Park Association. The location is well chosen, and the grounds and buildings admirably suited for the purpose of exhibiting stock, agricultural and mineral products, manufacturers' material of every description, and the works of art, which display the taste and cultivation of our educated citizens.

The exhibit of 1870 surpassed all others in the quantity and quality of the material displayed, and was attended by all the leading citizens of the Territory, and vast numbers of people from all parts of this and adjoining Territories and States. The prizes awarded to those whose products excelled, were appropriate and valuable, and the general management of affairs, in all respects, satisfactory to all interested. The success of this society, in every way, is beyond doubt, and its sphere of usefulness will be constantly enlarged.

Although Colorado has only commenced her second decade—and her limits reach far out into the unexplored regions of the Great West, and embrace the Great Desert and inaccessible mountains—still her progress in the arts, agriculture, stock raising and manufacturing, as exemplified by the exhibitions of this society, gives her an enviable position among the political divisions of the country west of the Missouri, and insure her from the rivalship of any adjoining districts.

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The following is a list of the officers and directors of this society:

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—Horatio B. Bearce, President; Jos. W. Watson, Vice-President; Oliver A. Whittemore, Secretary; David A. Chever, Treasurer; Col. Ralph C. Webster, Chief Marshal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—David C. Collier, Peter Magnes, Isaac H. Batchellor, James M. Wilson, George T. Clark.

DIRECTORS.—D. C. Collier, Gilpin county; S. G. Nutt, Jefferson county; J. T. Lynch, Clear Creek county; John S. Wheeler, Weld county; W. B. Osborn, Larimer county; J. B. Rice, Pueblo county; B. B. Field, Pueblo county; Anton Schingelholtz, Douglas county; William Sheppard, Fremont county; P. M. Housel, Boulder county; Jos. W. Bowles, Arapahoe county; Ferdinand Meyer, Costilla county; William Craig, Huerfano county; L. S. Head, Conejos county; W. J. Godfroy, Sagauche county; Samuel Hartsell, Park county; W. P. Pollock, Summit county; H. H. DeMary, Lake county; L. Mullin, Greenwood county; Mark B. Price, Bent county.

BOULDER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Like the parent society, at Denver, this institution has for its object the promotion of all Territorial industries, and has done its part towards increasing the general wealth of the Territory, by encouraging and fostering all agricultural, mining and manufacturing enterprises.

Although a youthful organization, it has the the growth and strength of manhood, and is under the management of gentlemen largely interested in the welfare of the county, and anxious and able to advance her interests in every way.

The grounds are finely located near Boulder City, and the buildings substantially constructed, and well suited to the purpose.

The exhibitions are held yearly, and are largely attended and well conducted.

The usefulness of similar associations is well known in all countries, and the Boulder County Agricultural Society is not behind any other of its years, with equal facilities, and is a credit to the county and Territory. We regret our paucity of statistics concerning this institution, as we are not able to give its present officers and directors, but know of its general good reputation and prosperity, and feel assured that its growth will be commensurate with that of the county and Territory.

FORD PARK ASSOCIATION.

The initial measures toward the organization of this association were inaugurated by William R. and H. F. Ford, who at that time owned a race track on a part of the ground now belonging to the association. Among the petitioners for a charter, which was granted by special act of the Territorial legislature, approved January 7, 1867, we find the following names, which are well and favorably known to the citizens of Denver, and the Territory generally: James M. Broadwell, Henry J. Rodgers, Alexander Benham, Wm. F. Wilder, Charles A. Cook, Fox Diefendorf, Isidor Dietsch, Isaac H. Batchelder, John Wanless.

A meeting of the corporators for reading and accepting the act of incorporation was held January 18, 1867, at the house of Ford & Bro., in Denver, at

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which the following were present: Henry J. Rodgers, Isidor Dietsch, Charles A. Cook, James A. Broadwell, Alexander Benham, William F. Wilder, and Fox Diefendorf, by his attorney, Hiram F. Ford. The act was accepted, and William F. Wilder was authorized to open books for subscription to the capital stock of said association, and the entire stock was taken by the following gentlemen: William R. Ford, twenty shares; Hiram F. Ford, twenty shares; William F. Wilder, ten shares; Charles A. Cook, ten shares; Henry J. Rodgers, ten shares; Fox Diefendorf, ten shares; Isidor Dietsch, five shares; Alexander Benham, five shares; J. Bright Smith, ten shares.

William R. Ford was appointed a committee to report by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the association, to the next meeting, which took place January 21, 1867, where ninety shares of the stock of the association were represented by the following stockholders: Charles A. Cook, Isidor Dietsch, Alexander Benham, William F. Wilder, Fox Diefendorf, by his attorney, Hiram F. Ford, and William R. Ford. The report of the committee on by-laws, rules and regulations was submitted and approved. The by-laws, comprising sixteen articles, embraced all the leading features of similar codes elsewhere; and the rules and regulations—thirty-two articles and twenty-four rules—were very comprehensive, and contained every suggestion, explanation and direction necessary for the complete government of a jockey club or racing association of the highest character. No racing association in America has a better code of laws, or insists upon the observation of these more rigidly than the Ford Park Association of Denver.

The officers of the association are a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three directors. The president, vice-president and directors compose the board of directors.

The first officers were elected at the meeting held January 21, 1867, and were as follows: J. Bright Smith, president; Wm. R. Ford, vice-president; Wm. F. Wilder, secretary; Henry J. Rodgers, treasurer; Isidor Dietsch, Charles A. Cook, Alexander Benham, directors.

The funds, accruing from the sale of stock and other sources, have been used to improve the grounds, which are now inclosed with a concrete wall of considerable height and superior workmanship. The grand stand, stables, and other buildings are commodious, and well and tastefully finished, and the track one of the best in America. It is so arranged that it can be flooded with water, from a neighboring irrigating canal, at any time, and consequently is free from dust, and is never heavy from the accumulation of mud.

The location of the park is about two miles from the centre of Denver, near the junction of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railways, and is reached by excellent roads from all quarters, and surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty and grandeur. At present, the greater portion of the stock is owned, and the track entirely controlled by the following gentlemen: John Hughes, David H. Moffatt, Abram K. Lincoln

TURNERS.

This German society, so well known and so much revered by the children of the "Fatherland" in every country, has already been firmly established in the principal cities of the Territory.

At Denver the Turners are numerous, and their society in a prosperous condition.

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At Central they have a fine hall, well furnished and fitted up as a gymnasim and concert and dance hall, with necessary dressing and withdrawing rooms. The building, which was formerly an extensive ore mill, was purchased by the society for the sum of $3,000, and additions and improvements have been added at an additional cost of $5,000; and, altogether, the hall is well adapted to the purposes of the society, and is valuable property, and under the charge of A. Carstens, who resides on the premises.

The Turners of Central, Black Hawk and Nevada are united in one society, under the following officers: Charles Steinle, President; E. Goldman, Vice-President. Number of members, forty.

MASONIC.

The first lodges of this ancient order, in Colorado, were organized under charters granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Kansas and Nebraska. In 1861, the matter of the formation of a Grand Lodge of Colorado was freely discussed, and on the 2d of August, of that year, the masters and wardens of the several lodges in the Territory convened at Golden, in accordance with previous agreement, and the Grand Lodge of Colorado was regularly organized, and the following officers duly installed:

J. M. Chivington, G. M., Gold Hill; S. M. Robbins, D. G. M., Parkville; James Ewing, S. G. W., Parkville; J. M. Holt, J. G. W., Gold Hill; Eli Carter, G. T., Golden; O. A. Whittemore, G. S., Parkville.

The following lodges were represented in this Convention: Golden City, No. —; Rocky Mountain, No. 8, Gold Hill; Summit, No. 7, Parkville.

The first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held in Denver, December 18, 1861. Returns from the following lodges were received:

Golden City, No. 1, Golden City, Wm. Train Muir, W. M., number of members, 18; Summit Lodge, No. 2, Parkville, James Ewing, W. M., number of members, 31; Rocky Mountain, No. 3, Gold Hill, J. M. Holt, W. M., number of members, 13.

These lodges, with a total membership of 62, represented Masonry in Colorado, in 1861. At the ninth annual communication, held at Denver, September 28, 1869, returns were received from the following lodges, all in Colorado:

Golden City, No. 1, Golden City; Nevada, No. 4, Nevada; Denver, No. 5, Denver; Central, No. 6, Central; Denver, No. 7, Denver; Empire, No. 8, Empire; Black Hawk, No. 11, Black Hawk; Washington, No. 12, Georgetown; El Paso, No. 13, Colorado City; Columbia, No. 14, Boulder City; Mt. Moriah, No. 15, Cañon City; Pueblo, No. 17, Pueblo; Valmont, under dispensation, Valmont; Germania, under dispensation, Denver.

Total number of members	717
Entered Apprentices	71
Fellow Crafts	18
Grand total	806

These figures demonstrate the growth and prosperity of Masonry in the Territory.

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The following is a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge, regularly chosen and duly installed at this meeting:

Henry W. Teller, G. M.; Richard Soporis, D. G. M.; W. D. Anthony, S. G. W.; Hal Sayr, J. G. W.; Wm. W. Ware, G. T.; Ed. C. Parmelee, G. S.

We have no data from the tenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Central, in September, 1870, nor statistics from but few of the subordinate lodges.

The following is all the data at hand:

NEVADA LODGE, No. 4.—List of officers of Nevada Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., for the ensuing year: Isaac N. Henry, W. M.; William Emperor, S. W.; W. S. Haswell, J. W.; J. F. Phillips, Treasurer; J. W. Ratliff, Secretary; Wm. M. Finley, S. D.; James Trezise, J. D.; Michael Braun and W. R. Hyndman, Stewards; J. K. Jones, Tyler.

DENVER LODGE, No. 5, at its regular communication, held December 17, A. L. 5870, elected and installed, for the ensuing year, the following officers: G. G. Brewer, W. M.; F. M. Danielson, S. W.; J. Lambert, J. W.; Phil. Trounstine, Secretary; George Tritch, Treasurer; —— ——, S. D.; L. McCarty, J. D.; A. T. Randall, Tyler.

DENVER UNION LODGE, No. 7, elected and installed the following, as officers for the ensuing year, on the 24th of December, A. L. 5870: W. D. Anthony, W. M.; E. A. Willoughby, S. W.; M. A. Rogers, J. W.; E. G. Matthews, Secretary; Frank Palmer, Treasurer; —— ——, S. D.; —— ——, J. D.; A. T. Randall, Tyler.

BLACK HAWK LODGE, No. 11.—The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year: Geo. E. A. Coggdon, W. M.; Geo. F. Simmons, S. W.; H. P. Cowenhoven, Treasurer; S. H. Bradley, Secretary; Geo. Wells, S. D.; Robert Bushney, J. D.; Jacob Tullman and P. Willey, Stewards; J. M. Sutter, Tyler.

LARAMIE LODGE, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Hayford, W. M.; T. J. Dayton, S. W.; G. W. Ritter, J. W.; Gustave Schuler, Treasurer; J. E. Gates, Secretary; Martin Follet, S. D.; A. T. Williams, J. D.; J. S. Pfeiffer and Walter Sinclair, Stewards; W. W. Smithson, Tyler.

The masons of Greeley have been granted a dispensation for Occidental Lodge, No. —, but have not, at this date, December 28th, been instituted. The brethren recommended F. L. Childs, for W. M., E. W. Gurley, for S. W., and H. W. Lee, for J. W. Address E. B. Annis, Secretary.

CHIVINGTON LODGE, No. 6, (CENTRAL), A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colorado, December 11, 1861: Allyn Weston, W. M.; Thos. J. Brower, S. W.; Henry M. Teller, J. W. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge, in October, 1868, the name of Chivington was changed to Central Lodge, No. 6, its present name. The present officers are: E. C. Beach, W. M.; N. H. McCall, S. W.; Benj. Lake, J. W.; R. C. Lake, Treasurer; S. I. Lorah, Secretary; Foster Nichols, S. D.; James Hutchinson, J. D.; Geo. A. Pugh, Tyler.

CENTRAL CITY CHAPTER No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered by the General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of the United States of America, March 23, 1863, with the following officers: A. J. Van Deren, H. P.; Aaron M. Jones, K.; James T. White, S. The present officers are: Benj. W. Wisebart, M. E. H. P.; H. M. Orahood, K.; John W. Ratliff, S.; R. C. Lake, C. H.; James V. Dexter, P. S.; A. M. Jones, R. A. C.; John

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Best, M. 3d Veil; Benj. Lake, M. 2d Veil; Wm. Fullerton, M. 1st Veil; Thos. H. Potter, Treasurer; S. I. Lorah, Secretary; Geo. A. Pugh, Sentinel.

ODD FELLOWS.

Previous to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, at Denver, in November, 1867, the lodges in the Territory were under charter from the Grand Lodge of Kansas. The rapid increase in the number of Odd Fellows in the Territory, in 1867, and the remoteness of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, made the necessity of the above organization apparent, and active measures for its completion were inaugurated. Dr. R. G. Buckingham, of Denver, an active and honored member of the order, was prominent in this desirable movement, and was ably aided in his efforts by leading members from all parts of the Territory. The elective officers of the first Grand Lodge of Colorado were the following:

R. G. Buckingham, M. W. G. M., Denver; H. E. Hyatt, R. W. D. G. M., Nevada; John Chamord, R. W. G. W., Denver; John W. Ratliff, R. W. G. S., Nevada; Herman H. Heiser, R. W. G. T., Central; Clarence P. Elder, G. R. to G. L. U. S., Denver.

The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge, regularly chosen and duly installed at the session of October, 1870, at Denver:

C. H. McLaughlin, M. W. G. M., Denver; J. H. Vandeventer, R. W. D. G. M., Denver; John H. Jay, R. W. G. W., Kit Carson; John W. Ratliff, R. W. G. S., Nevada; George Wirth, R. W. G. T., Nevada; Omer O. Kent, G. R. to G. L. U. S., Denver.

The following are the subordinate lodges in Colorado, with number of members returned to Grand Lodge session, of October, 1870:

Union, No. 1, Denver, number of members, 90; Rocky Mountain, No. 2, Central, number of members, 83; Colorado, No. 3, Black Hawk, number of members, 78; Denver, No. 4, Denver, number of members, 74; Georgetown, No. 5, Georgetown, number of members, 40; Nevada, No. 6, Nevada, number of members, 48; Cañon City, No. 7, Cañon City, number of members, 23; Pueblo, No. 9, Pueblo, number of members, 35; Boulder, No. 10, Boulder City, number of members, 39; South Park, No. 11, Fair Play, number of members, 28; Elder, No. 13, Kit Carson, number of members, 28; in all, 11 lodges, with 566 members. We have no data from encampments in the Territory, nor have we the names of the present officers of the subordinate lodges. The order owns valuable property in the principal cities of the Territory, and is financially prosperous. Its condition, in regard to number of lodges and members, is illustrated by the above statements. The high character and great usefulness of this order in the Territory, require no comment here—these are universally acknowledged.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

This most excellent and well known order is represented in Colorado by the Grand Lodge of the Territory, and sixteen subordinate lodges, from which we have no statistics. The number of lodges at this time must be more numerous, but we have no recent data, on account of the remoteness of our place of publication from the Territory.

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The first annual session of the Grand Lodge was in 1867, and since that time the growth of the order, in number of members and general usefulness, has been uninterrupted, and it already includes among its members the greater number of our prominent citizens, both male and female.

The efforts of this order to reclaim the victims of intemperance, and place about them influences likely to prevent further attacks from this insidious monster, are well known and deservedly commended by all respectable members of society.

At the third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which was held in Georgetown, in September, 1869, the number of members of Colorado lodges amounted to 1,051. Since that time they have increased steadily, and no doubt the actual number of the order at present is not far short of 1,500.

The interest taken in this order, which has for its object the alleviation of the worst form of human suffering, by the best citizens of Colorado, is strong evidence of the high moral tone of public character, generally, in the Territory.

We regret our inability to give complete statistics of the different lodges of this order, but it has a strong hold in the Territory, and its success is beyond question.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This military order is represented by posts regularly organized, with duly installed officers, in all the prominent towns and cities in the Territory. Among the members of this order are most of the veterans of the "Grand Army of the Union" in Colorado, and consequently many of the best and truest citizens, and warmest lovers of human liberty in the country.

We have no statistics of the order that would be interesting to the general reader.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

There are scattered throughout our cities and villages, different charitable societies, base-ball clubs, and national associations, which are represented by goodly numbers of citizens of all classes; but space, as well as a lack of accurate and recent data, forbids particularization.

MILITARY POSTS

Colorado is in the military department of Missouri, division of Missouri, with Gen. John Pope, commanding department, and Gen. Phil. Sheridan, commanding division.

The posts and their commanders are as follows: Ft. Lyon, Maj. R. S. Dodge, Third Infantry, commanding; Ft. Reynolds, Capt. H. B. Bristol, Fifth Infantry, commanding; Ft. Sedgwick, —— ——

Capt. H. A. Elderkin, C. S., U. S. A., purchasing C. S., is stationed at Denver, Col.

There are no hostile Indians in the Territory at present, and the number of troops is inconsiderable, and their duties confined to escort and camp and garrison duty.

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MINES AND MINING.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading features of the past history of mining in Colorado are not unlike those of other countries where the precious metals have been discovered. When the key-notes of gold discoveries were sounded throughout the length and breadth of the country, by Green Russell and his party, there was the usual rush to the region, of men filled with high hopes and vague visions of untold wealth. The greater portion of these gold hunters had no idea, whatever, of the manner in which gold occurs in mineral districts; not the slightest knowledge of practical mining, and but a limited conception of the difficulties to be overcome, and the dangers to be encountered before any part of these visions could be realized.

The greater portion of these pioneers were sorely disappointed when they learned, practically, the exact condition of things, and not a few of them, utterly disheartened and completely cured of the gold fever. These of course abandoned the country after expending, in comparatively fruitless explorations for the precious metal, all their available means. Others—who receive due notice elsewhere—still persisted in the search for gold, and yet others, more determined and adventurous, though partially discouraged and sadly disappointed, concluded not to return to their Eastern homes unless well supplied with treasures obtained in some way. These kept up the gold excitement for their own purposes, until discoveries were made which established the existence of gold in paying quantities in their adopted country. Although the El Dorado of their bright visions was not found, a region was explored which promised well, and presented to their keen optics a wide field for successful financial operations. Knowing, from their own experiences, how readily men are controlled by the magic potency of the language of gold, they made themselves thoroughly conversant with this glittering vocabulary, and soon became adepts in all the arts used in creating mining excitements, and experts in mining operations and jobbing in mining stocks.

Deceived, themselves, at the outset, they soon became learned in the science of deluding others, and never allowed the flames of excitement, kindled by the first Pike's Peakers, to become entirely extinguished. The fact of the existence of gold in considerable quantities in the gulches, and the discoveries of many valuable gold mines in the mountains, served the purposes of their speculations admirably, and through the influence these important events had upon the public mind, and a series of sharp financial practices, they managed to bring enough gold to Colorado and their own pockets to make the country the El Dorado they had pictured. But these unscrupulous speculators receive due attention elsewhere. Although they

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have done a vast amount of injury to the real finances of the country, they managed to keep money afloat in the Territory at a time when it had not yet been taken from the mines or the soil, and may have done a small quota of good while effecting a fearful balance of wrong against our mining interests. Be this as it may, while these swindling operations were being conducted by sharpers, their blandishments and glittering reports of the richness of the mineral deposits of the country attracted continued notice to Colorado, and did their part towards bringing out to the mineral districts capitalists and miners who had honesty of purpose and sufficient knowledge of their business to enable them to fully develop the country. The efforts of this latter class are apparent everywhere, and the future prospects of our mining interests never promised so well as at present.

Mining and dealing in mining property in Colorado is now a legitimate pursuit, and has among those engaged in it the most reliable gentlemen and the heaviest capitalists of the country. The day has gone by when it is dangerous to dabble in Colorado mining stocks, and this most important interest of the country is established upon a firm basis.

There may be hanging around the outskirts of mining camps a few of the old sharpers, watching for some unwary greenhorn with a few paltry dollars; but the majority of those who deal in mining stocks, and buy and sell mining property, are men of business integrity and responsibility, and deal as honestly and legitimately as any other financial operators in the world.

In a country where good gold and silver veins are as abundant as they are in Colorado, that class of property will always be in the market, but in no transfer of property does the buyer stand a better chance to get the value of his money than when he purchases good gold or silver claims in the mining districts of Colorado.

In the following chapters we have endeavored to give a fair exhibit of the mines and mining interests of the Territory, together with some account of the discovery of the precious metals, and other matters of interest pertaining to our mining industries. While we know we have failed to do the subject ample justice, and that there must be many errors and imperfections in our descriptions, we are confident we have labored honestly and faithfully, and that our shortcomings are attributable, mainly, to the difficulty of obtaining correct data, and the impossibility of examining for ourselves in every individual case. We expect the public to consider the difficulties we have had to contend with, and not judge too harshly of a work, the magnitude of which can only be understood by persons who have undertaken similar tasks.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

This important event, the results of which have already peopled with enterprising, energetic and prosperous inhabitants, a vast region, formerly wild, unexplored and comparatively unknown, is surrounded by mystery and uncertainty. Spanish documents, filed away in the archives of Spain, if accessible, might furnish accounts of Spanish adventures and adventurous Mexican padres, who, accompanied by bands of aboriginees from old Mexico, pushed their explorations far north to the Missouri river and its tributaries,

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and into the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains, in search of the precious metals. These might also give data concerning the pioneer miners who dug out gold from the Spanish Bar diggings on South Clear creek, and nuggets from the sands of Cache-a-la-Poudre, Ralston's creek, and other tributaries of the Platte; but they are beyond our reach. Vague legendery traditions, rife with the adventures of old trappers and Indian traders, who enriched themselves with golden treasures from beyond the vast plains, and far up in the wild cañons of the Rocky Mountains, have been narrated around the camp fires of western pioneers, since the earliest settlement of these regions, and many of the Indian tribes who roam the great "American Desert," have had in their possession nuggets of pure gold, such as are now dug from the placers of the Territory; but nothing definite is known of the existence of gold in what is now Colorado, previous to 1852. In the summer of this year, one Parks, a Cherokee cattle trader, with a party of his tribe, on their way to California, discovered gold on the banks of a small stream—Ralston's creek—which empties its waters into "Vasquez" fork of the Platte (now Clear creek). This was near the mouth of the stream, on the old Cherokee trail. After this, parties of the tribe prospected at different times along the tributaries of the Platte in this vicinity, and at length succeeded in obtaining a small amount of the precious metal. This was carried to Georgia, where a portion of the tribe still had habitations, and exhibited in the States through which they passed. Rumor magnified this small quantity of glittering dust to vast sums, and the Western and Middle States were filled with exaggerated accounts of immense deposits of gold near the head waters of the South Platte.

The first white man who successfully organized a party to explore these regions, was W. G. Russell, a Georgian, of considerable mining experience elsewhere. This party, composed of Green Russell and nine others, left Georgia on the 9th day of February, 1858, and arrived on the head waters of Cherry creek early in the June following. At Kansas City, Mo., this party was joined by another, making the whole number who crossed the plains together, about 100 persons. The Kansas City party became discouraged and returned, after reaching Ralston's creek, but Green Russell's followers, sustained by entire confidence in their leader, who was fully convinced that gold existed in paying quantities in the Rocky Mountains, and along the course of streams which had their origin in these rugged ranges, continued their explorations, and eventually were rewarded by finding the long sought for treasure. This was on Dry creek, about five miles from its confluence with the Platte, and seven miles south of Denver.

The first paying pan of dirt was washed by Green Russell himself, and yielded $3 in pure gold. The land of gold was discovered, and the realization of many a bright vision seemed certain. A portion of the party continued work at this point until winter set in, taking out from $3 to $10 a day per hand. Others continued prospecting, and Green Russell returned in the fall of the same year to Georgia, carrying with him specimens of the precious metal, and glowing accounts of the richness of this promised land. The tidings of this important event spread rapidly over the entire continent, and crossed the great oceans, attracting adventurous spirits from all countries. Parties assembled at different points along the Missouri river; supplied themselves with all the appliances for gold hunting, gulch mining, and pioneer life, and set out for the "Pike's Peak" gold regions. The wild

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tribes of the plains were startled at the invasion of the pale face, with his immense trains, laden with supplies and machinery. They questioned and disputed his right to cross their vast domains, and were answered by the bullet of deadly revolver or unerring rifle. The red skin could not impede the march of progress or the hurried stride of the gold hunter, and was compelled to see cabins of the white man built upon his favorite hunting grounds, whilst his camp fires no longer illuminated the waters of the Platte, nor his ponies grazed upon the rich grasses along its border. But the Indian did not abandon his hunting grounds without a desperate struggle. Truthful tales of deadly strife with these warriors of the plains are still related by the hardy pioneers of Colorado; and tourists, in the Rocky Mountains and along the valleys of the Territory, will often meet with quiet, unassuming settlers, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of mining, farming or stock raising, who, in the earlier days, participated in bloody frays with the red men, when nothing but the most determined bravery and unerring skill in the use of arms, saved them from horrible torture, mutilation, and agonizing death.

Sufficient of these parties had reached "Auraria" and the other settlements in the vicinity, to make the population about 400, who wintered in the Territory in 1858–9. Early in the spring, many of these commenced prospecting, and followed up the streams on which gold had been found. The course of Clear creek prospected better than any other stream, and this was followed up to a distance of about four miles from the foot-hills, where extensive placer diggings were worked, and a town of nearly 400 inhabitants and forty or fifty houses was built in a few weeks, named Arapahoe. This was soon abandoned, when a town was started a short distance further up the stream, named "Golden City," which soon became populous and prosperous, and remains so to this day. Notwithstanding the numbers hunting incessantly for the precious metals, but little was found, and consequently many became completely disheartened, and determined to seek their homes beyond the plains—fully convinced gold did not exist in paying quantities in the Pike's Peak country, and thoroughly disgusted with the prospecter's life. In the way homeward, at "Auraria," St. Charles, and along their line of travel across the plains, they met with thousands *en route* for the land of gold, full of bright visions of golden nuggets, and untold treasures, for the gathering. To these they told the story of failure and disaster—which was repeated, until the tide of emigration was turned from Pike's Peak gold regions, and a general stampede made for the Missouri river. Many incidents of the stampede have been related to us, but space forbids their publication; one will suffice:

Maj. D. C. Oaks, now a citizen of Denver, was amongst the pioneers of 1858. After satisfying himself that the peculiar advantages of the country, and the existence of mineral deposits of value, would make it a desirable place for permanent residence, he returned to the States for the material to commence the business of supplying lumber to the settlers. Previous to leaving for the States, he procured a copy of the journal kept by Green Russell's Georgia party, in the spring and summer of 1858; and after his arrival at Pacific City, Iowa, his former home, he, in company with S. W. Smith, another Pike's Peaker, determined to publish this, with full descriptions of the best routes across the plains, as a guide-book to emigrants. This was done, and the work, with its glowing descriptions of the land of

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gold, was largely circulated amongst the numerous parties then starting from the Missouri to the Eldorado. These met with the stampeders, and were horrified at their tales of suffering, failure, and disaster. They then looked upon Maj. Oaks' book as the author of their misfortunes, and vowed summary vengeance upon its author. Deadly threats were made, and his effigy burried in the sands of the plains, and above it raised a Buffalo bone, with the following *poetical* epitaph:

"Here lies the bones of Major Oaks,
The author of this G— D— Hoax."

The innocent cause of all this commotion was, at the time, on his way to Auraria, with a steam saw-mill—the second in the country—and had the pleasure of reading his own epitaph. This book was the first work ever published on Colorado.

While the discouraged gold hunters were on their way to the States, adventurous pioneers were pushing onward through deep cañons and rugged ravines, to the mountain ranges beyond—still believing the land of gold was discovered, and untold treasures were within their grasp! In the front rank of these bold prospecters were GEORGE JACKSON and JOHN H. GREGORY. The former found his way up the valley of Clear creek, to the mouth of Chicago creek, now within the limits of the town of Idaho Springs, Clear Creek county, and commenced digging and taking out good pay from what is still known as Jackson's diggings, on Chicago bar. The latter, entirely alone, pushed forward through the deep ravines of the north branch of Clear creek, to a point twenty-four miles above "Golden City." Here he commenced prospecting in a gulch (now Gregory gulch), and from indications, believed the long sought for treasure was found. Before he could fully satisfy himself, a severe snow storm occurred, which prevented further explorations at that time, and nearly cost him his life. When the storm was over, he was compelled to return to the valley for supplies. After procuring necessary provisions, and a companion, Wilkes DeFrees, of South Bend, Ind., he returned and completed his discovery of gold on the Rocky Mountains—one of the most important events in the history of the continent. The first pan of pay dirt, washed by the sturdy pioneer, yielded $4 in gold. The treasure was found, and wealth, unsurpassed by the fabled riches of eastern princes, was before him. His excitement was intense. Night came on, but the realization of his brightest dreams, chased sleep from his eyelids, and the night was spent in waking dreams of the joys and pleasures his new found wealth would purchase. Around him were the stern old mountains, yawning chasms, dense forests, and ferocious wild animals. But he saw only gold! sparkling, glittering, precious gold! and the rare, beautiful and pleasurable things that gold would buy.

The date of this discovery—the first discovery of a *gold bearing lode* in Colorado—was May 6, 1859. The exact point, Claim No. 5, on Gregory lode (named after its discoverer), in Gregory mining district, Gilpin county.

Gregory and his companion soon returned to the valley with news of their success, and $40 in gold, the result of one day's work. This joyous intelligence swept like a tornado through the towns on the plains; away across the vast prairies, and over the mighty ocean to all parts of the civilized world. The tide of emigration from Pike's Peak was turned, and soon thousands of prospecters were busy with pick and pan in the gulches, and

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on all the mountains surrounding this favored spot. The work of gold hunting was pushed forward vigorously, and before the winter of 1859, much valuable mining property—lodes and placer claims—were discovered and developed; and in the spring of 1860, there were over 20,000 inhabitants in the Territory. The pioneer miners and prospecters, who are still in the mining districts, are known as "'59ers," and are proud of the title. The development of the most extensive and richest gold and silver mining districts in the world is attributable to these adventurous spirits, and it is just that their names should be honored in this great country they have have discovered and developed. By these, privations were endured, dangers braved, and formidable difficulties overcome. Trackless plains, infested by hordes of hostile savages, were crossed; wild cañons explored, and towering mountains ascended. Many of them may never reap a suitable reward for all this; but the country and coming generations will owe them a lasting debt of gratitude, and the monuments of their daring adventures will be great and prosperous cities, vast fields of ripening grain, huge factories and reduction works, and a wealthy and happy people.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER.

The actual discovery of the precious white metal, in the Territory, dates, from the first discovery of gold, as silver exists, to some extent, in all the gold ores of our metalliferous belts.

The exact time, when ores were pronounced silver bearing, is not generally known; and in the absence of any published records of this event, we have taken pains to collect correct data in the matter, and arrive at the truth as nearly as possible. Many of the important silver lodes of the Territory, among these the celebrated "Seaton," in Idaho district, Clear Creek county, and the Griffith, Turner, and others, in the silver mining districts of this county, were first discovered and worked for gold only. These yielded fair pay on the surface, but after any considerable depth was obtained, they ceased to be profitable and were abandoned or worked deeper, with the hope of finding more gold at greater depths. The "blossom rock," (quartz stained with metallic oxides), which indicates the proximity of mineral deposits, differs but little in gold or silver lodes, and no marked difference was detected by the earlier prospecters, who had no experience in silver mining. The ores in these veins, however, differ materially in character and analysis; but these features were not then understood by Colorado miners—hence the most valuable silver sulphurets were passed by as worthless. A brief history of the Seaton lode, now among the most valuable silver mines in the world, will illustrate this condition of affairs.

From Mr. S. B. Womack, one of its discoverers and owners, we learn this great fissure vein was discovered in July, 1861, and mined during the balance of that year, and 1862 also, for gold only. After a depth of forty or fifty feet was reached, the gold saved from the ores by stamp mill process—the only successful manner of treating ores then adopted in the Territory—was pronounced by bankers and experts almost valueless, and brought only $8 per

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ounce. The metal was nearly white, and received the name of "Seaton gold." This unlooked for feature in the product of their mine nearly discouraged the owners, and excited considerable interest and much comment among miners. But few educated assayers were in the country at that time, and none that had any amount of experience with silver ores, and consequently a shaft was sunk on this lode to the depth of 278 feet, before any correct assay was made. About the time the "Seaton gold" was exciting considerable interest, Mr. Holman, a California miner, who had been in the mines about Black Hawk for over two years, made a trip to California, during which he visited Nevada, examined silver mines there, and brought to Colorado with him on his return, specimens of silver ore from the celebrated Comstock lode. Mr. Womack had an interview with this gentleman, examined his specimens of silver ores, and noticed at once their resemblance to the ores from his mine. Mr. Holman was requested to visit and examine the Seaton mine, which he did. He noticed similar characteristics in the ores with those of the Nevada silver lodes, but said they could not be silver bearing, because there were no silver ores in this Territory. About this time—the winter of 1861–2, Messrs. Eben Smith and Jerome B. Chaffee, California miners of considerable experience, also examined the ores, and decided that from their general appearance they should be very rich, and thought if a sufficient depth was reached, they would yield largely in gold. The shaft was then about 150 feet in depth. Nothing was done to prove positively the existence of silver in the Seaton ores, though Mr. Womack felt convinced the white precious metal was the leading feature of his mine, and would eventually make it valuable. His convictions have proved entirely correct, although the mine was not worked successfully until the fact of the existence of silver ores in Colorado was demonstrated elsewhere.

In the summer of 1864, Mr. Cooley and Capt. Short, while on a prospecting tour in Summit county, discovered ore in a lode (now the Cooley), on Glazier mountain, Montezuma mining district. After gathering specimens of this ore, these prospecters visited Central City, Gilpin county, where the ore was examined by Prof. Dibbin, an educated and experienced metallurgist, D. C. Collier, editor of the *Register*, and other experts, and pronounced *silver ores*. Prof. Dibbin, by a careful assay, established this beyond doubt, and from this dates the true discovery of silver in the ores of Colorado. The importance of this event cannot be estimated. Its influence upon the mining interest of the country was at once apparent. A new and healthy impetus was given to all mining enterprises in the silver districts; new and valuable lodes were discovered and worked, and old discoveries, heretofore worthless, became valuable and important.

To these adventurous prospecters, Mr. Cooley and Capt. Short, and to Prof. Dibbin (now the efficient manager of the International Company's mining property on McClellan mountain, East Argentine district, Clear Creek county), who was the first scientific metallurgist to prove the existence of silver in the lodes of Colorado, the country is indebted for the development of the richest belts of silver mines in the known world. The vast treasures of these mines will not only enrich the inhabitants of the mining districts, but eventually contribute largely to the general wealth and prosperity of the entire nation.

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PROSPECTING.

It seems to have been the design of the Superior Wisdom to make all other created matter contribute to the pleasures and happiness of the superior terrestrial intelligence and masterpiece of creative workmanship—Man.

Certain conditions, the requirements of which are also conducive to his well being, are imposed; paramount among these—labor. The richest treasures are buried deepest, and the wildering charms of radiant beauty the most difficult to win. This incites action and begets energy and enterprise, the fruits of which are vigorous health, prosperity and plenty. These axioms are well illustrated in the subject under consideration—prospecting, or gold hunting—the means by which mining property is discovered. The homes of the ores bearing precious metals are deep fissures in the primitive or secondary formations; their immediate surroundings, solid granite or dense gneiss, or granitoid, or gneissoid rocks. The locations of these are in the deep ravines and rugged steeps of mountain ranges. The guide to mineral bearing fissures or lodes is the "blossom rock," one of the numerous varieties of quartz which is always a portion of the contents of mineral bearing veins in gold or silver districts. This quartz is porous, and stained reddish brown by the oxides of metals, mostly brown and red hematites, and when usually found by the prospecter, is, like himself, a "traveler," and has in the interstices of its numerous cells what the prospecter wants in his pockets—the precious metals. The first object of the prospecter is to find this "blossom;" the next, where it comes from. Both require much industry, patience and perseverence, which are the characteristics of the experienced gold hunter. His outfit is a pick, pan and shovel. The pick and shovel for their usual purposes, and the pan to wash earth or decomposed crevice material, supposed to contain particles of gold dust. He is supplied with as much solid provisions as he can carry. Thus equipped outwardly and inwardly filled with hope and confidence, he starts out. His way is through dense forests, along the slopes of steep mountains, over rugged crags, and across towering ranges. He moves along with a slow, measured step, carefully scans all the ground within the range of vision, turns over loose rocks, examines the beds of mountain torrents, and the crevices of rocky ledges. He notes the formations and outlines of mountains, peculiarities of the surface material and drift, and the character of rocks over which he passes; in short, nothing escapes his educated vision. When a piece of the "blossom rock" is found, it is carefully and skillfully examined. When its corners are rounded by contact, while in motion, with harder material, he knows it has traveled some distance, and the crevice from which it came is remote, perhaps high up on the mountain at whose base it has been found. When the corners are sharp, and the fracture, where it has been broken from the mass it originally formed a part of, is recent, he is satisfied its home is near by. In either case, he makes diligent search for the crevice from which it came. Sometimes this is found readily, and in other cases his search continues for days or weeks. Every inch of the ground or rocks for thousands of feet around is carefully and skillfully inspected. His labors end only with discovery or night, and he lays down where the latter overtakes him, with no covering save the canopy of the star and moon lit, or cloud and night darkened sky; his lullaby the soughing of winds through mountain pines, or the roar of mountain

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cataracts. Unremitting travel, which is extremely fatiguing at great elevations, insures sleep, and his visions are golden-hued—the great fissure vein has been found, filled with precious nuggets; mountains recede; beautiful valleys appear; the kiss of love is on his cheek, and the loving arms of home are around him. At early dawn he awakes, partakes of a hearty meal, and the search is resumed. When the "blossom" is found in considerable quantities or in ledges, he digs down in search of crevice material (decomposed quartz and minerals with metal ores,) and other evidences of a fissure in the country rock, with well defined walls. The earth and crevice material taken out is carefully inspected and washed, and the "color" anxiously watched for. These found, and a lode is discovered. This may be worth a million or nothing. It requires much skillful labor and considerable expenditure of money to define this. What follows is practical mining.

PRACTICAL MINING.

The practical operations of mining vary with the mode of occurrence of the metals sought for by the miner. The character of mineral deposits in Colorado is described fully elsewhere in this work, but must receive brief notice here to aid in a proper classification of the leading features of practical mining, and to better enable the reader to understand our brief description of mining operations, implements and appurtenances.

All mineral deposits are either *superficial* or *inclosed*. The former include all particles or masses of metals found in *débris*, or surface material, washed into plateaus, gulches, or ravines, from the mountains above, and permanent formations of ore, which are not inclosed in rocky walls nor covered by surface material. Among the precious metals mined in Colorado, gold only is found in surface deposits, and this in gulches or placers exclusively.

Inclosed deposits include sheet or tabular deposits, lodes, seams and beds. These embrace all irregular deposits in rocky formations, pockets, chimneys, gash veins, etc. In this Territory the only inclosed deposits from which the precious metals, or ores carrying these, are taken in paying quantities, are lodes—true fissure veins, bearing mineral—and these only will be referred to in this chapter.

As lode mining is by far the most important feature of the mining interests of Colorado, and requires large capital and much skill and experience to make it remunerative, it demands more extended notice than gulch or placer digging, and will first occupy our attention. The character of gold and silver bearing lodes is similar, but their locations and geological formations differ—gold lodes having their homes mostly in the gneiss, gnessoid, and transition, or conglomerate rocks, and silver lodes in granite, trap, basalt, and other primitive formations. How these great fissures in the country rock have been formed, or in what manner they have been filled with crevice material, will not be discussed here. That they are numerous in Colorado, and that they yield, besides the precious metals, lead, zinc, copper and iron in large quantities, are well established facts. The condition in which the miner finds the crevice and its contents, the peculiar characteristics of the contents, and the mode of making them available, is the subject

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under consideration. The greater portion of the gold and silver lodes of Colorado have a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, a trend all the way from 5° to 60°, and a width varying from one to forty or fifty feet. The walls enclosing these fissures are composed of the "country rock," and are often worn quite smooth by the attrition of their contents. When well defined, they have two good walls; the upper known as the "hanging wall," and the lower as the "foot wall." These veins are never regular for any great extent, either in length or depth. They pinch up and widen out, and, sometimes, are nearly or completely closed by the "cap," and lost by a "fault." All these conditions materially affect the prospects of the miner, and increase the expense and risk of mining operations. Besides being irregular, these lodes have often numerous spurs or branches, which extend out from the main fissure for considerable distances. These are frequently mistaken for true fissures, and discovered, recorded, worked and sold for such. This has already caused, and will hereafter lead to much litigation, as continued working on the spur will trace it to the true fissure, and the question of ownership becomes a matter of legal dispute and difficulty. Persons buying mining property in Colorado, should fully satisfy themselves that their claims are on a true lode before purchasing.

The contents of these fissures vary in different districts, but, besides mineral deposits, are mainly composed of the different varieties of quartz, spar, clay, slate and talc. In many of the large fissures, great masses of the country rock, broken from the walls by some convulsion of nature, are wedged between them, and form what is termed, by miners, a "horse." These often compose the entire contents of crevices for considerable distances, and their removal requires a large expenditure of time and money. The term "gangue" is applied to all crevice material except metals and ores. The manner in which the mineral is deposited in crevices, varies in different lodes, and in the same lode at different depths. The usual character of the ores, that bear both gold and silver in Colorado, are sulphurets of the different metals and minerals—but rarely do either chlorides or carbonates form any part of this crevice material. On the surface, and frequently to a depth of forty or fifty feet, these sulphurets are changed by the action of the elements, lose a portion of their sulphur, and acquire certain equivalents of oxygen. When such is the case in gold lodes, the metal is disseminated throughout the entire contents of the crevice, and the whole mass is decomposed and broken down, often into quite fine particles, and is easily removed. A portion of the contents, however, carries the precious metal in greater quantities than the balance. This is called the "pay streak." When greater depths are reached, the particles of mineral become aggregated, condensed and quite solid, and distinct from the gangue, and receive the name of ore vein. This varies from one inch to four or five feet in thickness, not only in different veins, but at various points in the same fissure. There is usually but one ore vein in a crevice, which follows one or the other of the walls; but this is not universal, as there are frequently two veins, one along each wall, and sometimes numerous seams distributed throughout the entire crevice material. Besides these veins there are always more or less of the metals intimately combined with the entire contents of the fissure.

The work of the practical miner is the breaking of this ore in the lode, its conveyance to the surface, its proper classification, and the means of transporting it to accessible points. The manner of accomplishing this

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includes all the operations of practical mining. As lode mining is usually conducted in Colorado, the first steps toward accomplishing these objects are digging surface openings to define the course, trend and breadth of the fissure, and the sinking of shafts, and running drifts and adit levels to reach all parts of the mine.

The removal of surface material is effected by the pick and shovel, requires no skill, and is attended with but little labor and trifling expenditure of money. Sinking a shaft requires practical mining skill and considerable outlay. The labor and expense of this vary in different lodes. Where the breadth of the crevice is four feet or over, and the walls regular and well defined, these are less than in narrow fissures with ragged walls. The density or looseness of the contents of the crevice likewise vary the cost of shafting, as does, also, the different depths obtained. Besides breaking and removing the contents of the crevice, and, in narrow veins, a portion of the wall rock in the space required, the shaft has to be timbered—that is, inclosed in walls of timber, strongly jointed together, to keep the surrounding material from filling it, and to secure a safe transit for miners, their implements, and the material to be removed.

Ladder-ways must also be constructed, and hoisting apparatus for the purpose of bringing all rock, ore, etc., to the surface. The implements used by the miners in breaking rock and ore in the shaft, and in the drifts and levels, are picks, drills, striking-hammers, sledges, shovels, and the apparatus and powder necessary for blasting purposes. Three different varieties of picks are in use, the surface or ordinary, the pole pick, and the quartz pick. The surface pick is the longest of the three, and has its sharp steel points drawn out quite fine. The quartz pick is shorter, stouter and heavier. The pole pick has a hammer head on the back, which can be used for breaking rock, quartz or ore. They vary in weight from three and a half to seven pounds, and are manufactured from the best of steel.

Two kinds of drills are used. The hand-drill, made of one inch, and one and one-quarter inch octagon English steel, is used by one man, who both holds the drill and strikes it with the hammer, and the ordinary drill, which is held by one man, and struck with the hammer by another. The striking hammers are also of steel, and weigh from eight to ten pounds. There exist among miners different opinions concerning the use of drills; some claiming that the hand-drill is preferable, and others that the ordinary drill is the most practical. When common blasting powder is used, doubtless the ordinary, or large drill, is most advantageous, but when powder, manufactured by the California Powder Company, has been introduced, there seems to be no question about the superiority of the hand-drill. Concerning the use of the different manufactures of powder, a difference of opinion also exists, but we believe that the greatest number of experienced miners admit that the use of the California company's powders cheapens mining operations, and is not attended with any unusual danger. The character and price of explosives used in mining is a matter of grave import, and is attracting universal attention, but we have no data upon which we can base any statistical information.

The manner of charging the hole, drilled in material to be broken up, varies with the class of powder used, and different modes of discharging the blast have been adopted. Electricity was at one time considered safe and available, but either from ignorance of electrical laws of those using it, or

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imperfections in the apparatus, numerous accidents have occurred, and, at present, this system is nearly abandoned in Colorado. A properly constructed fuse is now in universal use, and is, without doubt, best adapted to the purpose in all cases. A thorough knowledge of blasting is most important to the practical miner, and this seems to have been acquired by all Colorado miners, as accidents are of rare occurrence, and mining operations are conducted as cheaply here as in older mining countries.

After the material in the shaft, drift or level, has been broken by blasting and the use of picks and sledges, its conveyance to the surface is the next important measure. To accomplish this, a great variety of hoisting apparatus is in use. Until considerable depths are obtained, the common bucket and windlass can be used quite successfully, and in many mining districts no other hoisting facilities have yet been introduced, but where shafts have been sunk to any great depths, more improved hoisting machines are employed, and among these the Cornish kibble seems to be the most popular. Still we have seen, in Colorado, every form of hoisting apparatus, from the ordinary bucket, made from one-half of a barrel, securely ironed, and elevated and lowered by means of a rope and common windlass, to the superior guided cage, with steel wire cable and all improvements; the motor power varying from a one armed negro, or an old mule and whim, to a 100 horse-power steam engine.

When drifts and levels have been run to any extent in a mine, the broken material has to be conducted from the extreme limits of these to the bottom of the principal shaft. For this purpose wooden railways, with suitable cars, have been introduced quite generally. These are sometimes moved by horse or steam power, but are usually pushed along by men to the desired point. In mines where these railways have not been built, the ore and other crevice material is transported in buckets, wheel or hand barrows—operations both tedious and expensive.

Drifts and levels, as well as shafts, require either timbering or the introduction, at intervals, of stout joists, securely wedged between the wall rocks of the crevices, to prevent them closing in, and where chambers of any great extent have been excavated, these have to be surrounded and roofed by staunch timbers, to prevent caving. While a mine is being opened by shafting and drifting only, all of the material broken must be hoisted to the surface, but when fully opened, instead of sinking shafts and running levels to uncover the mineral, the miners commence "stoping," that is, breaking the crevice material that forms the roof and a portion of the sides of the drifts and chambers. This system of mining is attended with less expense, in various ways, but principally from the fact that the gangue and broken wall rock need not be hoisted to the surface. In "stoping," the mineral vein is "stripped," the gangue allowed to form the floor of the mine, and the mineral only removed for classification and separation. The classification of ore usually takes place at the top of the shaft. The first, second and third class ores are skillfully sorted, and the residue thrown in the "dump heap."

From the great loss or expense attending any mode of treating ore in Colorado, until recently, and the absence now of any means of reducing a low grade of ore profitably, the class of material the miner has been compelled to throw in his "dump heap" has been quite rich in the precious metals, and no doubt the average value of the contents of these "heaps," throughout our mining districts, is over $8 per ton.

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From the great elevation above the valleys of many mines in Colorado, especially the silver mines, and the impracticability of constructing reduction works on the mountains, the transportation of ores, from the mines to good wagon roads below, becomes a matter of considerable importance. Where proper roads can be constructed of course suitable wagons and teams are employed, but when these are impracticable, other means of transfer must be adopted. For this purpose "jack-trains" are used in some districts, and "chutes" in others, but the cheapest and safest manner by which ores are transferred from the summit of a mountain to its base is by means of a wooden railway, or tram-way, with cars which furnish their own motor power, the loaded car, descending, affording sufficient force to drag up the empty one, and the suspension wire tram-way, with its iron ore baskets or cages, and steel cables, and the same motor power. We have seen both of these in operation, and think the former preferable, when the formation of the mountain admits of its construction. The suspension wire tram-way is used successfully at the Brown and Coin lodes, about four miles above Georgetown, where the ore from these lodes is transferred in this manner to the Brown reduction works; at the Stephens' mine, above Bakerville, near Gray's peak, and at the Griffith mine, in Georgetown.

We observed the working of the wooden tram-way or railway, and its peculiar advantages, at the Comstock lode, the property of the Boston Mining Association, in Summit county. There are two entrances to this great mine, the principal one about 1,000 feet above the valley, on Glazier mountain, and the other about 700 feet above this. By Capt. Ware, an educated and experienced mining captain, and one of the best practical miners in Colorado, who has charge of the working of this mine, we were informed that the expense per ton, of delivering ores from their mine to the reduction works at the base of the mountain, did not exceed twenty cents. This we could readily understand, after examining the road, which is constructed of square timber, with double track, carrying ore cars capable of transporting about 8,000 pounds each. These cars are so constructed that they dump the load by a mechanical contrivance, when their destination is reached, and the only labor required to keep the trains in continuous motion is that of one man at the brakes. The entire cost of the construction of the road, its cars and appurtenances, was about $3,000, and with this trifling expenditure immense quantities of ore can be transported from the mines to the reduction works at a merely nominal expense. The brake used by Capt. Ware, is one of his own invention, and the entire construction of the road so simple, and yet so secure, and so well adapted to its purpose, that it is well worthy of careful inspection, and should be duplicated in most of the mines, on the mountains surrounding Georgetown, where ores are now transferred by "jack-trains," at an expense of $10 a ton, for a few thousand feet.

A visit to the Comstock mine, in Summit county, is highly beneficial to the student of practical mining, as he can see there one of the best opened mines in Colorado, and also learn some practical lessons concerning the manner in which excellent and well developed mining property is rendered valuless to its owners by the peculiar management of impractical agents.

When any considerable depth is reached in a mine by shafting, other obstacles present themselves, which must be overcome. In all locations, more or less water is encountered and must be gotten rid of, and also

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measures for the introduction of pure air and perfect ventilation of the mine must be adopted. Besides these, safe and practical means for affording the miners necessary light should be at hand.

The usual modes of draining shafts are the use of suitable pumps, by which large quantities of water can be raised with unerring certainty. An absence of large amounts of water is one of the favorable characteristics of Colorado lodes, and in many valuable mines, which are worked quite extensively, pumps have not yet been introduced, and the seepage water is removed by the ordinary bucket and windlass; but, in many of these, pumps would greatly facilitate mining operations, and in other cases they are indispensable. The one most used, and considered the best under all circumstances, is the Cornish pump, which is superior in workmanship and design. The result of suspending the operation of one of these pumps, in a leading gold lode in Gilpin county, has been extremely disastrous to the district, and illustrates the necessity of introducing a proper power pump in every valuable mine worked in the country, and the folly of trusting to insufficient means of drainage.

The introduction of pure atmosphere into the mines of Colorado, and their proper ventilation, is usually effected by sinking "air shafts" down to different levels and drifts of mines, at regular intervals, and creating, thereby, a natural current of pure air, which thoroughly removes all noxious gasses, carries away the smoke from blasting powder, and supplies any quantity of healthy breathing material to the workmen. When this means is not adopted, artificial blowers are introduced, and different mechanical appliances used, to force the required amount of atmospheric air to every part of the mine.

Much ingenuity and mechanical skill has been displayed, by practical miners of all countries, in the invention and manufacture of ventilating apparatus; but we have no means of deciding upon the peculiar advantages of any of these, and are led to believe that the means of creating natural currents, which are available to every practical miner, is better adapted to all Colorado mines than any of the most improved apparatus, which may become deranged by unavoidable accidents. We admit our inability to discuss this subject of ventilating mines with any degree of erudition, and only plainly assert what is known to every practical miner—its absolute necessity.

Besides the *modus operandi* of gold and silver mining, thus briefly sketched, another system, presenting many advantages, is justly attracting considerable attention in Colorado, and is being practically tested by some of our largest capitalists and most experienced miners. We refer to mining by tunneling. Wherever the formation of the country and the location of lodes admit of their being reached, at great depths, by a cross-cut tunnel or tunnel on lode, the facilities for removing large quantities of ore, at small expense, are attainable, and many of the obstacles to be overcome in mining, by shafts, are partially removed or entirely obliterated. It is a well established axiom that the mineral deposits in true fissure veins extend down to great depths, and often increase in value, slightly, as they descend It is also well known that the greater number of gold and silver lodes of Colorado traverse mountains of considerable elevation, and that it is usually near the tops of these where the ore is first discovered. In sinking a shaft on the lode, of course the direction of the crevice is followed, and there is but little blind work in the matter; but, as depth is obtained, expenses increase largely, as considerable power must be expended to hoist ore and water from the shaft and force pure air to all parts of the mine. The ore, in this case,

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must not only be hoisted to the top of the mountain from the deep shaft, at considerable expense, but must be removed to the base of the mountain at no trifling cost. Also, all miners' materials, tools, lumber, etc., must be dragged to the summit of the range and lowered to the depths of the mine. All these difficulties are obviated by the excavation of a tunnel, from the valley into the mountain a sufficient distance to strike the lode to be worked upon, at a point several hundred feet from the surface, where the deposit of ore in the vein is likely to be rich in character and considerable in extent.

In driving a tunnel in a mountain, upon which there has been discovered lodes whose value has been established, of course a definite direction is given to the excavation, so that the known veins will be crossed nearly at right angles, at a depth from the surface most favorable for the removal of large quantities of ores. Besides the certainty of striking lodes already discovered, there are chances of opening "blind veins," carrying extensive deposits of rich minerals and metals, which do not present themselves above the surface material on the slopes of the mountains; also, favorable opportunities for touching valuable lodes, the contents of which may crop out far above, but have escaped the acute observations of prospecters.

The process of driving tunnels for any considerable distance in mountains, composed of dense primary rocks, is, necessarily, attended with considerable expenditure of time and money. This large outlay, before the possibility of any returns, and the apparent uncertainty of the enterprise, are discouraging features inseparable from tunnel mining, and do much towards discouraging miners and capitalists from engaging in this true system of mining for the precious metals in Colorado.

The theory, advanced by many of the charlatan mineralists and geologists who have cursed the Territory with their presence, that the fissure veins in Colorado do not extend deeper than the base of the mountains they traverse, has also exerted an influence unfavorable to this process of working mines; but, in every case where sufficient energy, skill and perseverance have been exemplified in conducting tunnel-driving enterprises, the result has been entirely satisfactory to the individual or company engaged, and beneficial to the country at large. As an illustration of this we will give place to a brief description of the success of the Burleigh tunnel, which we quote from the *Colorado Miner*, of March 3, 1871:

"Seven hundred feet below the surface of the earth the Burleigh tunnel, 935 feet in length, has cut a noble true fissure vein, fifteen feet in breadth, incased between walls of primitive rock. The vein matter is composed of feldspar, quarts, argentiferous galena, blende and iron pyrites. The breadth of the mineral deposit in the whole vein is about four feet. The highest assay yet obtained is seventy-two ounces in silver and sixty per cent. lead. By measurements, lately made, we are authorized to state that the vein cut is not the Mendota. The beneficial influence that this strike will exert on the mining interests of Colorado no one can estimate.

"Twenty-three months since, Charles Burleigh, Esq., the inventor of the Burleigh drill and air compressors, commenced his greatest enterprise, the Burleigh tunnel. The mineral bearing portion of Sherman mountain has just been reached, and we may safely say that Mr. Burleigh and the few friends who have stood by him, financially, are the owners of one of the richest inheritances for themselves and their posterity that ever mortal men owned.

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"Mr. Burleigh, by his faith and firm belief in the doctrine of true fissure veins being continuous in depth, has achieved a success of incalculable benefit for himself, his partners, and the country at large. The laurels achieved by labor, the crown jewel of manhood, are far more enduring than those awarded to the greatest warrior whose deeds are recorded in the history of the world."

Other tunnels have been driven into different mountains in the silver mining districts, with nearly or equally as favorable results, and a coöperative association, the Quartz Hill Mining Company, are running a tunnel under Quartz hill, near Central, in Gilpin county, which promises remunerative results. The mountain which this tunnel penetrates is traversed by numerous true fissure veins, bearing gold in inexhaustible quantities. The greater number of these can be reached at depths peculiarly favorable for cheap and successful mining, and, without question, the Quartz Hill Tunnel Company, which is composed entirely of Colorado miners, will eventually draw immense treasures from this remarkable mountain, as a reward for their industry and perseverance.

The process of tunneling requires the use of the same mining implements as shafting, except hoisting apparatus, and the expense varies with the character of the country rock to be penetrated, and the distance attained. The entrance to a tunnel, or that portion of the excavation which passes through surface and drift material, or broken and disintegrated masses of rock, is always timbered, that is, walled in and roofed with lumber of great strength. The expense of tunneling, per foot, varies from three or four to fifty dollars, at the present cost of labor, explosives, tools and material. When ore veins are struck, adit levels and drifts are run along the course of the lode, and the mineral broken and classified in the usual manner, and removed by cars and suitable railways, without the expense of hoisting and hoisting apparatus.

The means of ventilating and draining tunnels is simple, and the cost trifling. The construction of a tube, or air chamber, the entire length of the excavation, and an occasional air shaft, reaching the surface, insure a sufficient and continued supply of pure atmosphere, and the trend of the floor of the tunnel its complete drainage.

The superior advantages of mining by tunnels, wherever the location of the lode is favorable, are admitted by all practical miners, and, as the formation of the surface of the country in most of the silver mining districts of Colorado is peculiarly adapted to this system, without doubt, the greater number of our silver mines will eventually be worked through the medium of tunnels.

In the gold districts many of the most important veins cannot be struck at any great depth by tunnels, and the general outlines of the surface of the region are not especially favorable for this system of mining; still, when the gold mines of Gilpin county are thoroughly opened, complete advantage taken of their immense wealth and extent, and their wonderful resources fully developed, tunnels, many miles in length, will penetrate all the mountains upon which rich mines have been discovered, and form a general highway to the vast amount of hidden treasures that are stored in the rocky depths of this series of mountain spurs.

The great variety of conditions and circumstances that affect the expense of mining, either by shaft or tunnel, renders it extremely difficult to make

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correct estimates of the cost of mining any given quantity of ore, in either the gold or silver mining districts. The breadth of crevice, character of country rock and crevice material, depth of shaft or length of tunnel, difference in price of material and supplies, and rates of wages, the flow of water in the mine, its proximity to good wagon roads, and numerous other causes, increase or decrease the cost of mining. We give, however, some valuable statistics bearing upon the subject, for which the public and ourselves are indebted to Col. Randolph, of Central, who is in charge of valuable mining claims, on the Burroughs and Kent county lodes. From the Kent county, in August, 1870, Col. Randolph mined 301 tons of ore, from a part of the lode where the ore vein was thirty inches in width, at an expense of $4.82½ per ton. In September, of the same year, 200 tons from the same lode, which cost $8.18¾ per ton. In October, of the same year, 301 tons from the same vein, at $4.62, and 273 tons at $4.47. In November, from the same mine, 300 tons were taken at an expense of $3.81. These rates include every item of expense incurred in connection with mining the quantity specified. The following exhibit will illustrate the matter more fully:

DATE—1870.	Name of Lodes.	No. of Tons.	Cost of Mining per Ton.	Stamp Mill Return per Ton.
August	Kent County	301	$4 82½	$11 27
September	Kent County	200	8 18¾	7 80
October	Kent County	301	4 62	13 49
October	Kent County	273	4 47	15 14
November	Kent County	300	3 81	13 49
		1,375		

From this statement it will be seen that the cost of mining 1,375 tons, was $7,125.25, an average of $5.18⅛ per ton, and that the stamp mill returns from this amount to $16,827.25, an average of $12.23⅝ per ton. Add to the expense of mining, the cost of hauling the ore to the mill and milling, $5.25 per ton, which amounts to $7,218.75 for the 1,375 tons, and deduct these sums from the amount received, and the balance in favor of the miner will be $2,483.25 clear gain above all outlays of every description. In this calculation, no allowance is made for the value of tailings. If the miner realized eighty per cent. from his 1,375 tons of ore, instead of thirty per cent., which is the highest average yielded by the stamp mill process, from some species of reduction works, which would not increase the expense of reducing the ore above that of the stamps, his profit on this amount of ore would be $30,528.66, or about $22.20 on each ton, a very handsome profit for five months' work, where only a small number of men were employed. These figures give not only a fair idea of the general expense of mining and milling in the gold regions of Gilpin county, but a glimpse at the enormous loss annually resulting from the absence of reduction works suitable for the treatment of sulphuret gold-bearing ores.

The expense of mining is largely decreased when operations are conducted on a large scale. As an evidence of this we will again draw upon statistical information, furnished by Col. Randolph. During the season of

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1868, the Colonel mined 3,122 tons of mill ore, and seventy tons of first-class smelting ore, with the following table of expenditures:

For "breaking" ore	$21,289 80
Supplies	2,096 00
Wages of agent, foreman, blacksmith, hoisting, steam power, etc.	21,399 18
Total	$44,784 98

The gross receipts from this were as follows:

Stamp mill return from 3,122 tons	$53,777 15
Prof. Hill's reduction works, for seventy tons	6,676 00
	$60,453 15

From careful estimates, Col. Randolph assures us that three times the above amount of ore—fifty tons per day—could be mined with the following additional expense:

Cost of "breaking," and for supplies, three times the above	$70,157 40
Fifty per cent. additional on all other expenses, such as agents' wages, hoisting, blacksmithing, etc.	32,098 69
	$102,256 09

This sum would be the total cost of mining 9,366 tons, with wages $4 per day. Deduct from this twenty-five per cent., the difference between labor at $4, and the present price, $3 per day, which makes the sum of $25,564.00, and we have,as the total cost of mining, 9,366 tons, $76,692.09. As no deduction is made in this estimate for the decrease in the price of mining supplies since 1868, the actual expense of mining this quantity of ore, at the present time, will fall short of this estimate at least ten or twelve per cent. From the best information we could gain from practical miners in Gilpin county, we think it fair to place the real average cost of mining gold ores at from $4 to $6 per ton.

The usual expense of mining a ton of silver-bearing ore is considerably in advance of this sum, but the difference in the value, per ton, of gold and silver-bearing ores, counterbalances the extra cost of mining, and makes silver mining equally as profitable as that of gold.

Safety lamps, as a means of lighting mines, are not in general use in Colorado. Candles take their place, and answer the purpose fairly. As our mines become more fully developed, and greater depths are obtained by shafting or tunneling, of course the present primitive system will be abandoned, and improved safety lamps be introduced generally. Their greater safety and less expense make them preferable in every way. The improved Davy's safety lamp we believe to be best adapted to all classes of mines, and no doubt its advantages are well understood by all practical miners.

The clothing worn by Colorado miners varies with the tastes and habits of the wearer, but is usually manufactured from close, firm material, which will not tear readily, and will keep out cold and moisture. Over the usual garments, oil-cloth coats are frequently worn, and aprons, covering the parts which come in contact with damp rocks, when the sitting posture is assumed. The "killing outfit" of a Broadway swell would not be well adapted to practical mining purposes, nor would the creature himself be considered peculiarly valuable in a Colorado mine.

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In this glance at the operations of practical mining, we have endeavored to notice briefly the leading features of this important industry, very imperfectly we know, still we hope we have given the general reader some idea how the precious metal ores are taken from their rocky homes and made conducive to the well-being of man.

GULCH AND PLACER MINING.

The only precious metal found in *superficial deposits* in Colorado, which is mined to any extent, or requires attention here, is gold. This is discovered in drift material and *débris*, which has been washed from mountain summits and slopes to plateaus, ravines, gulches and valleys below, and in the form of minute scale-like particles, grains and nuggets. Water, or water and cold combined, forming ice, disintegrates the drift material and metal from similar formations on the mountains, and carries them to the place of deposit. The manner in which minute particles of gold attach themselves to each other, while in motion, and form a mass of metal nearly as dense as pure gold, often weighing several ounces, and occasionally more than 100 pounds, is not well defined by scientists who have made this a matter of careful investigation, although many plausible theories have been advanced and sustained by fair arguments. We will take no part in discussing the principles involved in the formation of nuggets, but will endeavor to explain, briefly, the *modus operandi* of mining these from the placers and gulches of Colorado. The existence of gold in a gulch or placer is proven by washing a pan full of the drift material from either of these. If a "color" is discovered, the existence of gold is established. The particles, grains and nuggets are distributed throughout the entire surface material or washings, but are seldom found in large or paying quantities, except at or near the "bed-rock," which underlies the surface formation. Where gold is found in paying quantities, in the bed of a stream, it is usually at or near the junction of the stream with one of its tributaries where "bars" are formed by the eddy created by the confluence of the waters. In all cases where gold exists in superficial deposits, the particles are thoroughly imbedded in the surrounding drift, and the process of separating the gold from the *débris* is what constitutes practical gulch or placer mining. The vehicle of separation is water, and the manner of making this available varies with the formation of the placers or gulches.

The first gulch miners, who were the first miners who operated in Colorado, made use of various implements for the purpose of washing the *débris* from the precious metal; among these, the "rocker" and "Long Tom" had their appropriate place, but the necessity of bringing the material to be separated in contact with a large quantity of water, flowing rapidly, soon suggested the idea of sluicing, which was followed by the construction of surface and "bed rock" flumes, and the introduction of the hydraulic system. Abundance of water, at trifling cost, is the great desideratum of gulch mining.

The surface flume is constructed of suitable lumber, and is usually from two to three feet in breadth, and from twelve to eighteen inches in height. The grade of this flume is from one-third to one-fourth of an inch to a foot, and its bottom contains the requisite "riffles." This flume extends along the gulch whose sands are to be washed, and is filled with water, which flows continuously and rapidly. The *débris* to be treated is shoveled into this sluice, which varies in length from a few yards to a mile. The force of the current

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of water carries sand, pebbles, and even boulders of considerable size, the entire length of the flume. The particles of gold, having greater specific gravity than any of the surrounding material, naturally fall to the bottom, where mercury has been introduced. The *débris*, supposed to contain the precious metal, is placed in this flume constantly for several days, when "cleaning up" takes place. This is an important and exciting event. Nuggets, often weighing several ounces, and occasionally several pounds, have been discovered in the bottom of flumes, and numbers of these may be in this one, besides any amount of smaller nuggets, and pounds of amalgam, or there may be comparatively nothing.

"Cleaning up" is accomplished by shutting off the supply of water, and gathering, with a suitable scoop, and the hand, the accumulation of nuggets and amalgam in the bottom of the flume. The nuggets are sought for very earnestly, and when found are kept separate from the smaller grains and amalgam. After the nuggets (if there be any,) are separated from the material accumulated, the residue is placed in the ordinary "pan" and submitted to the skillful manipulations of a practical miner. This panning process washes away, gradually, every thing except the particles of gold and amalgam. When this "cleaning up" is accomplished, the result of the last week's work is known.

In the early days in Colorado, when the gulches of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Lake, Summit and Park counties were being extensively and successfully worked, the average, per hand, was frequently as high as $25, and occasionally reached the enormous sum of $50 per day. At the present time, however, the miners are well satisfied if they realize from $7 to $8, per hand, daily.

Drift material, carrying gold, is always richest near the "bed rock." When the surface deposit is considerable, the "pay dirt" on the "bed rock" must either be hoisted to the surface and washed, or washed where it is deposited, by means of the "bed rock flume." The construction of this is attended with considerable expense, and mining enterprises of this character require large capital; but, without doubt, when the location chosen is favorable, and the deposits of "pay dirt" considerable, they are among the most profitable mining ventures in Colorado. The "bed rock flume" is similar to the surface flume, and the manner of using it the same. To place it in position, shafts must be sunk to the rock, and drifts run from these through the material to be washed, a sufficient distance to get the requisite length of flume and necessary fall for the flow of water. These shafts and drifts must be kept free from surplus water by suitable pumps, and candles, or other means of affording light, must be provided. Among the advantages of "bed rock flumes," which more than offset their extra cost, are the facts they can be worked the year round, as water will not freeze solid any considerable depth from the surface, and from their location on the "bed rock" only the richest deposits need be handled by the miner, or washed by the waters of the flume.

When a large supply of water is at hand, and the location otherwise favorable, the "hydraulic" system of separating gold from surface deposits, presents many superior advantages. This is, in fact, the only means by which *débris*, containing only a trifling amount of gold, can be washed with profitable results. The apparatus for hydraulicing, consists of strong canvas hose, from four to six inches in diameter, to which is attached a stout brass

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nozzle, from two to three inches in diameter. This hose must be attached to suitable pipes, which convey water from sufficient elevations to insure its forcible ejectment through the hose and nozzle. The nozzles are handled by one or two men, and the stream of water directed against the ground to be washed, and so manipulated that the washings are conducted to a proper sluice or flume, in passing through which the particles are caught in "riffles" or retained by mercury. We have no data or statistics from which to give comparative statements of the expense of mining by these different systems, but, in the latter, two men can remove and wash at least as much earth as can be similarly treated by thirty men, with the ordinary flume, where all the material has to be broken by the pick, and placed in contact with water in the flume by means of the shovel exclusively.

At present, gulch and placer mining is not carried on to any great extent in Colorado, but in the earlier days immense amounts of gold were gathered in this way. The gulches and placers of the Territory are not exhausted, however; in fact, they are inexhaustible, and in Park, Lake and Summit counties, unbounded gulches and placers are yet unexplored, but the more important interest, quartz mining, has absorbed the attention of miners and capitalists almost exclusively. But, from present indications, a fresh impetus will be given to this industry during the present season, and no doubt the yield from the gulches, in 1871, will be much larger than it has been in any year since 1861–2.

The only successful gulch mining operations conducted in the Territory, in 1870, from which we have any data, were in Gilpin county, near Black Hawk and Central; Clear Creek county, along the valley of the South Clear creek, near Idaho Springs; in Summit county, near Breckinridge, and in Park county, near Fair Play.

The following gulch mining operations came under our immediate observation in the fall of 1870, and were the source of considerable profit to all interested:

The Pleasant Valley Mining Company, New York capitalists, who own extensive claims in Russell gulch, and are now working on claims adjacent to Pleasant Valley, (one of the most beautiful miniature parks in the mountains of Colorado). This company employ between fifty and sixty men, and use the surface flume and hydraulic system. The agent of the Pleasant Valley Mining Company is Alfred Owens, of Central, and the superintendent, Walter O'Connor, who is one of the pioneers of the county, and an experienced and efficient miner. Root & Queen, who are operating in Gregory gulch, within the limits of the town of Black Hawk, have sunk a shaft to the "bed rock," about thirty feet, and are running drifts along this for considerable distances in every direction. By steam power, they hoist the "pay dirt" to the surface, and sluice it in a surface flume. Owing to the expense of keeping the mine free from water, and supplied with sufficient ventilation, and the cost of hoisting material not extremely rich, the profits have been small thus far; but, notwithstanding the fact that the ground they are washing has been gulched previous to this, they have taken out gold in sufficient quantities to warrant the construction of a "bed rock flume," after which their expenses will be lessened, and the profits satisfactory.

Alexander Cameron owns claims one and one-fourth miles in length, including all the valley of the North Clear creek for that distance, commencing about two miles below Black Hawk. Mr Cameron has

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constructed one of the largest and best surface flumes in the Territory. It is over one-half mile in length, and three feet in breadth; the bottom formed of Nicholson pavement, and the "riffles" the improved Hungarian. The grade of this flume is three inches to twelve feet, which gives the water the requisite fall, and its appointments are complete in every way. Besides this valuable improvement, Mr. Cameron has a boarding house and blacksmith shop located on this claim. Since the construction of this flume, the proprietor has employed from twelve to fifty men, and has gathered sufficient gold to make the average nearly $12 per hand, daily. The character of gold taken from this claim is what miners call "coarse gold," and many nuggets, peculiarly pure and beautiful, have been found, which took a premium at the annual meeting of the Territorial Agricultural Association, in 1870. Mr. Cameron has a sufficient supply of water for operations the greater part of the year, and expects large yields from his claim during the present season.

Queen & Co. This firm is composed of Wm. Queen, John Cochran, and C. W. Ainsworth, all pioneers of the country, and thoroughly skilled in practical mining operations of all kinds, own and are working some good claims in Russell gulch, about two miles from Central City. We were present at one of their "cleanings up" in September, 1870, and though the yield was not large, the character of the gold was superior, and in that form which receives from miners the name of "fine gold." They use the surface flume, and receive their supply of water from the Consolidated Ditch Company. A considerable portion of their claims are still unbroken, and their prospects for next season look favorable.

Richard White and David Henderson are each owners of gulch claims in Russell gulch, a short distance from Queen & Co.'s property, and were working these, successfully, during the season of 1870, and Peter Kruse and Bernard Wieser also own and are working claims below the Pleasant Valley property, in the same gulch.

David Rollins has put in a "bed rock flume" in Gregory gulch, on North Clear creek, within the limits of Black Hawk, near Prof. Hill's reduction works. He took out good pay during the summer of 1870, and continued his operations, without interruption, during the winter months. The character of gold taken from this claim is "coarse gold," with occasional nuggets of considerable size. We noticed one which weighed one and one-fourth ounces.

We have no statements from which we can estimate the aggregate amount of gold taken from the above named claims, or from the gulches and placers of Colorado, for any given period, but they were large during the earlier days of the Territory, and will again be considerable when our superficial deposits are fully explored and developed.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES.

In the following brief description of many of the mines of Colorado, we have adopted a tabular system of presenting the leading features of a lode, to enable us, in our limited space, to notice the greatest possible number of lodes, and to place before the general reader the most important information concerning mining property, in the most condensed and available form. As a glance at the following tables will exemplify, we have not confined our descriptions to a few of the most important lodes in the country, whose great wealth has given them a world-wide reputation, nor have we given our entire space to "reports" on the property of this, that or the other great gold or silver mining company of Colorado, but have given equal attention to all lodes concerning which we could obtain correct data, irrespective of ownership. We are aware that we have given the names of many lodes, whose value is doubtful, but have, as much as possible, avoided all notice of "wild cat" property, and in no instance have we knowingly misrepresented.

Although over four months' time was devoted to gathering information concerning mining interests, of course we have not visited every mine described, but have collected data from the most reliable sources available, and the statistics which follow can be relied upon as mainly correct.

In the matter of assay value and mill returns, we believe the aggregate of the figures in these columns of our chapter will show a higher average than is strictly correct. Mine owners, in furnishing data concerning their property, will naturally give the highest figures at hand, and suppress the lowest; but we have corrected this natural error in tables which follow this chapter, in which are given the average assay value of all ores treated by the Territorial, and other careful assayers, and mill returns from the most reliable mill-men and reducers in the Territory.

In the matter of ownership, or that column which names the present owner, we have made no attempt to give an abstract of title, but simply to make public the name of some one person connected with the mine, from whom all further desired information concerning the property can be obtained. We have given the discoverers of lodes, to do our part towards perpetuating the names of the sturdy pioneers of Colorado, who have discovered and developed the richest mining country in the world.

In describing the character of ores, we have used terms familiar to every miner, and avoided technical phrases, which would not be understood by the general reader.

In referring to improvements, we often give only those that are on some one claim of a lode, not having any data from the balance.

We consider the chapter principally a directory or register of mines, which will show to the outside world the actual existence, location and leading features of a great number of gold and silver mines, and prove, beyond question, the fact that the mining districts of Colorado have more valuable mines in the same space than any other country in the world.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Gilpin County.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
AMAZON.	Nevada Dist.	1866	D. McNeil.	M. K. Moore, *et al.*	1 shaft, 100 ft.; 9 shafts, from 20 to 40 ft.; drifting about 200 ft.
ALGER.	Nevada.	1859	William Alger.	Jacob Tascher, P. Spanner, *et al.*	Shafting, 165 ft.
A'DUDDELL.	Pleasant Valley Dist.	1869	C. Jones.	Dr. A'Duddell.	Shaft, 100 ft.
ANDREW FOSTER.	Spring Gulch.	1860	E. Dougherty.	T. Oshea, *et al.*	Shaft, 21 ft.
AUX.	Gregory Dist.	1860	W. Aux.	I. H. Boham.	Shaft, 12 ft.
ADELINE.	Central Dist.	1860	Ben. Hinds & Co.	S. H. Valentine, 7, 8, 9, west.	Well developed.
AMERICAN FLAG.	Nevada Dist.	1859		Cyrus Hurd, Jr. 500 feet.	Shaft, 287 ft.; pump shaft, 167 ft.; 4 shafts, 100 to 150 ft., each; drifting con. shafts, shaft house, steam hoist. appar. and pump, 6 in. cornish; eng. 60 horse pow.
AUSTRALIA.	Nevada.	1866	Teese & Linn.	Teese, 100 feet.	Shaft, 30 ft.
BRITISH.	Russell Dist.	1866	J. E. Dougherty.	Chas. Fix, *et al.*	Shaft, 40 ft.
BADGER STATE.	Central Dist.	1864	John Day.	J. L. Schellenger & Co., *et al.*	4 shafts, from 15 to 35 ft.
BARRETT.	Lake Gulch.	1859	Wesly Barrett.	J. M. Cochran, *et al.*	Shafts, 79, 25, and 32 ft.
BIG THOMPSON.	Lake Gulch.	1870	Thompson.	J. F. Hall, *et al.*	Shaft, 50 ft.
BUCKHORN.	Elkhorn Gulch	1864	Hickox & Co.	Hickcox & Co.	Shaft, 30 ft.
BEDFORD CO.	Enterprise Dist	1868	Bradley & Moss.	Bradley & Moss.	Shaft, 65 ft.
BLACK IRON.	Gregory Dist.	1863	Tearnan & Co.	Tearnan & Burke	Shaft, 50 ft.
BALTIMORE.	Gregory.	1860	Baltimore.	R. Glennan, *et al.*	Shaft, 55 ft.
BOSTON.	Nevada Dist.			S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Well developed.
BUFORD.	Nevada.	1863	Elijah Buford.	S. H. Valentine, *et. al.*	Well opened.
BATES.	Gregory Dist.	1859	Bates, Gregory & Tascher.	Bates Mining Co., *et al.*	Several shafts, 125 to 280 ft.; tunnel in lode, 250 ft.; shaft house, hoist. appar., and stamp mill, steam power.
BRIGGS.	Gregory.	1859	Briggs Bros.	Smith & Parmelee, *et al.*	Several shafts; the deepest, 450 ft. Levels, 1,000 ft.
BOBTAIL, No. 2.	Gregory.	1864	G. W. Hunter.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	
BEHEMOTH.	Gregory.			Smith & Parmelee, 300 feet.	
BIG THING.	Nevada Dist.	1865	E. A. Linn.	Conrad Teese, *et al.*	Shaft, 70 ft.
BUTLER.	Nevada.	1859	James D. Wood.	James D. Wood, *et al.*	Shaft., 500 ft.; drift., 250 ft.; shaft houses and hoisting apparatus.
BIG THUNDER.	Ill. Central Dist.			Williard Teller.	Well developed.
BILLINGS.	Central Dist.	1864	Geo. Billings.	John H. Schewsea	Shafting, 200 ft.; drifting, 30 ft.
COOPER.	Nevada Dist.	1860	M. Cooper.	Waterman & Jones.	Shaft, 80 ft.; level, 50 ft.
COMPANY.	Nevada.	1863	Linsley & Co.	D. M. Andrews, *et al.*	Shaft, 150 ft.; 5 drifts, from 40 to 100 ft.
CYMRO.	Nevada.		James R. Jones.	James R. Jones.	Shaft, 110 ft.; considerable drifting.
COMSTOCK.	Russell Dist.	1867	Chas. Fix & Co.	Chas. Fix. *et al.*	Shaft, 25 ft.
COLFAX, 2d.	Russell.	1866		J. C. Cleveland.	Shaft, 12 ft.
CIRCASSIAN.	Mountain House Dist.	1866	Herrick & Co.	C. W. Havens.	Drifting, 60 ft.; Shafts, 25, 40, 120, and 230 ft.
CONCORD.	Central Dist.	1861	Smith & Talbot.	C. Young & Mon. Gold Mining Co.	Shafts, 140 and 80 ft.

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GILPIN COUNTY.

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay. Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
6 to 12		Cop., iron pyr and galena; gold and silver bearing.	$73 silver $13 gold.	$50 to $75 T.	Ore from bottom—deep shaft, yields from 2 to 4 ozs. gold per cord, stamp mill.
2½		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing, with silver.	$151.	5 ozs. C.	
6	24	Argentiferous galena.	20 to 143 ozs.		Visited this lode, which is a true, strong fissure vein; the shaft well timbered; a good wagon road to lode.
3		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$90 C.	Stamp mill.
2		Auriferous quartz.			Promises well.
					Was sold in 1867 for $30,000. No statistics.
5	3	Cop. and iron pyr., zinc blende and galena; gold bearing.		6 ozs. C.	Average stamp mill return. A Chicago patent rotary stamp mill is being tested on this lode, and if a success will be used to treat the ores.
4	10	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Promises well.
3½	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			
3	16	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold.		$60 to $100 C.	Stamp mill.
1½		Auriferous quartz.		17 ozs. C.	Stamp mill; first class ore.
4½	12	Oxide of lead; silver bearing.	$1480.	$500 to $600 C.	Discovered while plowing. Working.
5	18	Auriferous quartz.	$200 T.	$154 C.	Stamp mill.
2		Cop., iron and lead sulph.; gold and silver bearing.		$36 T.	1,000 feet.
2½		Cop., iron and lead sulph.; gold and silver bearing.		3 ozs. C.	Stamp mill; 1,200 feet.
3½		Auriferous quartz and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Fine gold specimens taken from lode; amongst the first discovered in lodes in the mountains.
4		Aur. quartz, cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		$137 C.	
3½		Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		$110 C.	Keith's process, on select ore, returned $587 per cord.
3½		Cop. and iron pyr., and zinc blende; gold bearing, with silver.	7 to 12 ozs., gold, 10 to 15, silver.	$20 to $30 T.	Stamp mill $115 first class; smelting.
5	24	Aur. quartz, cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$20 to $400	$25 T.	Stamp mill. The yield from this lode has been very large.
	24	Cop. and iron; gold bearing.			
4	10	Gray copper; gold.		$300 C.	Stamp mill; select ore.
4	28	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	8⅛ ozs.	4½ ozs. C.	Stamp mill; working.
		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$125 C.	U. S. patent for 1600 ft., March 14, 1870.
4	20	Aur. quartz; arg't galena.	$60.	6 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
5	36	Cop. pyr., galena and zinc blende; gold and silver.		$125 T.	50 per cent. lead. One of the most promising lodes in the district.
3	18	Cop. and iron pyr.; zinc blende; gold and silver.		15 ozs. C.	20 per cent. silver. Producing large amount of first class ore, and very promising.
4		Cop. and iron pyr. gold bearing.			Promises well.
4	12				
4	6	Aur. quartz, sulph. silver and galena.	30 to 800 ozs.		Surface, oxide of lead with silver.
4½		Auriferous quartz, iron and copper pyr.	$155 T.		

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Gilpin County.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
CHARTER.	Russell Dist.	1865	Hickcox & Co.	Hickcox & Co.	Shaft, 65 ft.
CLIFF.	Russell.	1864	Pearson & Fellows.	Pearson & Fellows.	Shaft, 30 ft.
CREIGHTON.	Central Dist.	1863	A. Van Camp.	Van Camp & Tuttle, *et al.*	Shaft, 90 ft.; drifting, 60 ft.
CARR.	Gregory Dist.	1864	Carr.	S. H. Valentine, 9 and 10, east.	Partially developed.
CHANNING.	Eureka Dist.	1863	S. H. Valentine.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Shaft, 47 ft.
CRAWFORD CO.	Russell Dist.	1861	J. F. Applebury.	Rob't Teats, *et al.*	
CONNELLY & BEVERLY.	Nevada Dist.	1859	Connelly & Beverly.	Connelly, *et al.*	Shaft, 60 ft.; several other shafts from 20 to 30 ft.
CALEDONIA.	Hawkeye Dist.	1860	D. Clough and others.	Caledonia Min'g Co., *et al.*	On Caledonia property, shafts 287, 140, and 90 ft.; a large amount of surface opening.
COLUMBIA.	Nevada Dist.			H. M. Teller.	Well developed.
CORYDON.	Nevada.			Andrew Gross.	Shaft, 280 ft.; drifting considerable.
DUNDERBURG.	Russell Dist.	1864	David Henderson	David Henderson	Shaft, 50 ft.; shaft, 53 ft.
DEFIANCE.	Russell.	1864		Helms, Paul & Co., *et al.*	Fully developed.
DELAWARE.	Russell.	1860	Livingston Bros.	Charles Demond, L. G. Douglass, Henry Grannis.	Shafts, 475, 130, 56, and 103 ft.; 2 shafts, 25 ft. each; hoist. appar., with steam power, on lode.
DALLAS.	Enterprise Dist	1860	A. A. Smith and Germain Bros.	A. A. Smith, Germain Bros., and Bates Min'g Co.	Shaft, 50 and 40 ft.; drifting connecting these shafts. Additional 50 ft.; shaft, 26 ft.
DUBUQUE.	Russell Dist.	1860	W. Ryan.	J. Mahaney, 100 ft.	Shaft, 25 ft.
DUPONT.	Nevada Dist.	1869	Hindman & Sherick.	Hindman & Sherick.	2 shafts, 45 ft. each.
DE CORDOVA	Ill. Cent. Dist.	1868	J. L. Shellenger.	A. W. Philips.	Shaft, 50 ft.; drift, 60 ft.
EAGLE SILVER.	Enterprise Dist	1869	F. A. Rudolph, *et al.*	F. A. Rudolph, *et al.*	Shaft, 80 ft.
EAST BOSTON.	Central Dist.			S. B. Hahn.	Shafting, about 460 ft.; considerable drifting and surface opening.
ETTA.	Eureka Dist.	1864	Valentine & Deven.	Valentine & Deven, *et al.*, 500 ft.	Shaft, 16 ft.
EDGAR.	Ill. Cent. Dist.	1863	Rich'd McNiel.	Bitzenhofer, *et al.*	3 shafts, from 20 to 30 ft.
FEDERAL.	Russell Dist.	1865	Isaac Wicher.	G. W. Currier, *et al.*	Main shaft, 75 ft., well timbered, with ladder ways and shaft house; other shafts, from 25 to 50 ft.
FERNANDO.	Vermillion Dist.	1866	G Waldschmidt & Co.	G. Waldschmidt & Co.	Shaft, 41 ft.
FISK.	Gregory Dist.			S. F. Nuckols, one claim; Manhattan Co. & Blackhawk Co., 250 ft.	Shaft, 150 ft.; several deep shafts, and considerable drifting.
FOLGER.	Eureka Dist.	1864	Bowman & Courtney.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Partially opened.
FOLGER, No. 2.	Eureka.	1864	Valentine & Archibald.	Valentine & Archibald.	Partially opened.
FOOT & SIMMONS.	Gregory Dist.			Blackhawk Co., 150 ft.	Shafts, from 60 to 270 ft.
FIELDS.				Lake & Field, 800 ft.	
FAIRFIELD.	Russell Dist.	1861		Fairfield M. Co., Van Deren, ch'g	Shafts, 70 and 40 ft.; drifting, 100 ft.
FLACK.	Nevada Dist.	1860	A. J. Flack.	Waterman, Ainey & White.	Shaft, 544 ft.; other developments.
GALENA.	Enterprise Dist	1867	Sturdevant.	F. A. Rudolph, G. Tippett, *et al.*	Shaft, 64 ft.

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GILPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Veln.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
4	12	Auriferous quartz, copper iron and sulph.; gold.		$154 C.	Stamp mill.
4	16	Auriferous quartz.			Easy access.
3	12	Auriferous quartz and iron pyr.; gold.		3 to 8 ozs. C.	
				$450 C.	Stamp mill; first class ore.
2½		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$50 C.	Stamp mill.
3		Cop. and iron pyr and galena; gold bearing.		$60 T.	Average value.
2½		Iron pyr., with small per cent. of copper; gold bearing.		$300 to $525 C.	Stamp mill. One claim of 100 feet on this lode has produced $56,000 in gold. The principal lode in Hawkeye District not working. Sam. Cushman, agent, Central City.
		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$150 to $225 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. patent issued May 5, 1869; 1000 ft.
		Cop and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$125 to $256 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. patent issued Dec. 4, 1869; 900 ft.
6	26	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$81.50.		David Henderson's 1700 feet of gulch claims in Russell Gulch, and 800 ft. in Illinois Gulch; working with pay.
2	10	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$65.		
4		Zinc-blende and galena, bearing gold and silver.	$75 to $2500.		The assay from select ore. Stamp mill and smelting works, with first class buildings, on the lode.
3½	12	Galena, cop and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	50 oz. silv'r ⅓ oz. gold		½ mile from Black Hawk mill.
4		Decomposed aur. quartz.			
3		Aur. quartz, copper, iron, and galena.		$68 C.	Average value of contents of crevice. Stamp mill. On road from Central to Nevada.
4	18	Copper and iron pyr. and galena.	$50.	$22 T.	Stamp mill. On Quarts Hill. Promises well.
4	14	Zinc-blende, galena, bearing gold and silver.	71 ozs.		Assay by Prof. Burlingame.
5		Aur. quartz, cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		5 to 8 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
5		Auriferous quartz.			
2½	18	Quartz, with copper and iron pyr.		$100 C.	Stamp mill. Crosses Consolidated Ditch on Quarts Hill.
4½	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	Avr. crev., 2 ozs. gold 16 ozs. sil.	$250 C.	Lode claim, 1600 ft. Mill site, 250 ft. square. The mill return from surface quarts. Largest assay, from select specimen, $1600.
	10	Galena; gold and silver bearing.			The company have houses, blacksmith shop, and other mining property. Not fully developed.
	12 to 18	Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.			Select ore, taken to Swansea, Eng., by Prof. Hill, assayed $11,000 per cord.
5	18	Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		3 to 9 ozs. C.	Stamp mill run; $30 to $70 per ton, first class. Geo. E. Randal, agent.
5		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$120.	$60 C.	Assay by Prof. Burlingame.
5		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.			No statistics.
3	24	Copper and iron pyr. and quartz; gold bearing.	$50.	$15 to $20 T.	Stamp mill. The ore from this lode is 15 per cent. copper, per assay.
4	30	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.		$200 to $400 T.	Fairfield Company, Boston capitalists.
3	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$232.	$150 C.	First class; 10 per cent. copper.
3	2	Argentiferous gal., with native silver and sulph.	1100 ozs.	$300 to $60 T.	Claim, 1400 ft.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Gilpin County.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
GETTYS-BURG	Bates Hill.	1862	Ed. Young.	Wm. Young.	Shaft, 70 ft.; considerable drifting.
GOLDEN EAGLE.	Lake Gulch.	1864	Thomas Gill.	J. G. Collier, *et al.*	Shaft, 12 ft.
GETTYS-BURG.	Enterprise Dist	1866		Sam. Farver, *et al.*	Opened in different places.
GASTON.	Gregory Dist.	1859	James Gaston.	Wiley & Arrihi Bros.	Shaft, 60 ft.; drift, 60 ft.
GLENNAN.	Enterprise Dist	1861	R. Glennan.	R. Glennan & Co.	Shaft, 100 ft.
GUNNELL, No. 2.	Eureka Dist.	1864	John Scarf.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Not fully developed.
GUNNELL.	Eureka.			Gunnell G. M. Co. 468 ft. M. B. Hays, agt.	Shafts, 525, 300 and 200 ft.; 17 shafts from 40 to 150 ft. Over 3,000 ft. of level and drifts; shaft house; steam power, 40 horse, and 6 in. Cornish pump.
GALENA.	Near Gilpin Lode.	1866	Meehler and Studyvan.	Johnson, Tibbits, Rudolph, *et al.*	Shaft, 65 ft.
GREGORY.	Gregory Dist.	1859	Gregory.	Black Hawk Gold Mining Co. *et al.*, (500 ft.)	Shafts, 576 and 531 ft.; drifting to depth of 550 ft.; total extent, over 10,000 ft. Total shaft, over 3,000 ft. Steam eng., Cornish pump, hoist. appar. shaft house, etc.
GREGORY EXT.	Gregory.			Smith & Parmelee, 550 ft. B. H. G. M. Co., 250 ft.	Shafts, several from 100 to 450 ft.; large amount drifting. Fully developed.
GREENSBOROUGH.	Russell Dist.	1865	T. H. Pittinger.	Pippin Bros. & Pittinger.	Shaft, 40 ft.
GLADIATOR.	Nevada Dist.	1866	Teets.	Teets, 100 ft.	Shaft, 20 ft.
GRANITE.	Central Dist.	1868	E. A. Hill.	E. A. Hill, *et al.*	Shaft, 40 ft.
GOLD DIRT.	Independent Dist.	1860		Hope Co. & Eagle Co.	Extensive improvements on the prop. of Hope Co.; amongst them, shafts between 500 and 600 ft. in depth; drained by Cornish pump and steam power. Also, considerable improvements on the prop. of the Eagle Co. In all, nearly 2,000 ft. shaft., and over 4,000 ft. drifting.
GRANITE.	Gregory Dist.			H. M. Teller, *et al.*	Fully developed.
GIBSON.	Ill. Central Dist.			H. M. Teller, *et al.*	Shaft, 60 ft.
GOLDEN CHARIOT.	Nevada Dist.		A. Budder.	Bolthoff & Wolcott.	Not fully developed.
HAMPTON.	Russell Dist.	1862	Wm. Queen.	Thos. McGuire & Wm. Queen.	Shaft, 20 ft.
HILL HOUSE.	Russell.	1859	Payne & Co.	P. M. Martin, *et al.*	Shafts, 100, 27, and 30 ft.
HOPE.	Vermillion Dist.	1869	G Waldschmidt & Co.	G Waldschmidt & Co.	Shaft, 50 ft.
HOPE.	Gregory Dist.	1860	John Tearman.	Tearman & Burke	Shafts, 115 and 160 ft.; drifting, 200 ft.
HUNTER & WALKER.	Eureka Dist.	1860	Hunter & Co.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Not fully developed.
INGLES.	Ill. Cen. Dist.	1859	Webster & Co.	Plumb, King, *et al.*	Over 200 ft. shafting.
IRON RAM.	Illinois Dist.	1865	James Snow.	James Snow, *et al.*	Shaft, 65 ft.
INDIANA.	Nevada Dist.	1859	Thomas Bros.		Shaft, 160 ft.; level, 100 ft.
JUSTICE.	Lake Gulch.	1859	Justice.		Shafts, 240 and 40 ft.
JUNCTION.	Russell Dist.	1865	Geo. Hickcox.	Geo. Hickcox.	Shaft, 30 ft.
JENNINGS.	Nevada Dist.	1859	Thos. Jennings.	Jennings & Co.	Shafting, 125 ft.; drifting, 265 ft.
KENO.	Eureka Dist.	1867	Boulthoff.	Wightman & Wilcox.	Shaft, 25 ft.; drift., 50 ft.; shaft, 20 ft.; drift., 50 ft.

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GILPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
8	8	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		6½ ozs. C	Stamp mill return.
3	18	Copper and iron pyr.		$800 C.	Easy of access.
4		Auriferous quartz, iron and copper pyr.			600 feet from wagon road.
	20	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$100 C.	500 feet.
4		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.	$120.	5 ozs. C.	Stamp mill, 1,000 feet.
					No statistics.
4		Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		10 ozs. C.	Average stamp mill return. Officers Gurnell Co.: J. P. G. Foster, pres.; John Rolston, sec. and treas. New York capital.
2½	6	Galena, zinc-blende and sulph. of silver.		$400 C.	Prof. Hill's reduction works.
5	8 to 24	Copper and iron pyr. and quartz; gold and silver bearing.	$52 gold; $16 silver.	3 to 10 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. Has yielded nearly $2,000,000. The first gold lode discovered in Colorado, and one of the richest.
4	18	Aur. quartz, cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$50 to $450	3 to 10 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. First class ore, $260 per ton. Eastern extension of Gregory lode.
4	12	Cop., iron pyr. and quartz; gold bearing.		$40 to $80 C.	Near the Consolidated Ditch, north side Russell Gulch.
4	12	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Prospects, well.
5	36	Quartz, copper and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		6 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. On road between Nevada and Central.
2 to 4		Decomposed crevice, material iron and copper; gold bearing.		$14 to $125 T.	A large mill, Keith's process, owned by Hope Co. 50 stamp mill owned by Eagle Co., on North Boulder, 2½ miles from mine. Steam and water power.
		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$150 to $320 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. patent issued to H. M. Teller.
		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.		$100 C.	Stamp Mill. U. S. patent to H. M. Teller, *et al.*, for 300 feet.
3½	6	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$30.		
3		Quartz, copper and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$80 to $200 C.	Stamp mill.
	12	Gold and silver bearing; quartz.	$85.		Shaft well timbered.
4	12	Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.	$120.		U. S. patent applied for.
					No statistics.
4		Aur. quartz, cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		3½ ozs. C.	Discovered under the Consolidated Ditch.
3	18	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$47.		Easy of access.
4	24	Cop. and iron pyr., zinc-blende and galena; gold.	$160.	6 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
4	18	Auriferous quartz.	$200 C.	3 to 9 ozs. C.	Crevice, at points, 15 feet.
4	15	Aur. qr'tz, cop. and iron; gold bearing.	$200.		1,400 feet lode.
20		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$25 to $60.	3 to 4 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. Assay from select ore.
1½		Auriferous quartz, copper and iron.		3 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Gilpin County.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
KENT COUNTY.	Nevada Dist.	1860		Etna G. M. Co., No. 4 east. Kinney & Steinle.	A large amount of shaft. and drift. The shaft now worked, 215 ft.
KINGSTON.	Russell Dist.			McCarrol, Whitlock & Briggs.	Shafts, 110 and 262 ft.
KANSAS.	Nevada Dist.	1859	Jas. Madison.	Hardesty Bros., Discov. No. 1, east. A. S. Bennet, *et al.*, No. 4.	Shafts, 30 and 40 ft.
KENTUCKY.	Nevada.	1859	Jones & Hardesty	Hardesty Bros.	2 shafts, 50 ft., each, with surface openings, on 6, 7 and 9; shaft. 250 ft.; drift. to depth of 30 ft. entire extent of claim. Shaft on No. 4, 106 ft.; drift., 15 to 50 ft.
LADY FRANKLIN	Nevada.	1863	Tripp & Bennet.	Tripp & Bennet. S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Shafts, 70 and 40 feet; others amounting, in all, to 200 feet; drifting, 40 feet.
LUCKY.	Eureka Dist.	1860	S. H. Valentine.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Considerable shafting and drifting.
LOG CABIN.	Gregory Dist.			Smith & Parmelee, 200 ft. Lake & Fields, 500 ft.	Not developed.
LA CRESCENT.	Gregory.			Smith & Parmelee, 50 ft.	
LEAVENWORTH.	Russell Dist.			Fairfield Co., 300 feet. Empire State Co., 75 ft.	Shafting, 80 ft.
LYMON.	Nevada Dist.			Andrew Gross, *et al.*	Several shafts developing the lode fully.
McDONALD.	Eureka Dist.	1860	P. McDonald.	Chas. Walker, *et al.*	Shaft, 100 ft.
MILLER.	Gregory Dist.	1859	A. Miller.	J. L. Shellenger, *et al.*	2 shafts, 45 ft., each; 30, 25 and 20 ft.
MANN.	Vermillion Dist.	1862	W. J. Mann.	W. J. Mann & B. F. Pease.	2 shafts, 70 and 56 ft.; shaft house.
McGLOTHLIN.	Vermillion.	1869	F. McGlothlin & Co.	F. McGlothlin & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
MONITOR.	Nevada Dist.	1869	E. Rouke & Co.	E. Rouke & Co., *et al.*	Shafts, 80, 65 and 40 ft.
MOUNTAIN CITY.	Gregory Dist.	1865	F. Hock.	Hock, Miller, Case & Kushter.	6 shafts, in all, 350 feet; 200 feet drifting.
MAMMOTH.	Gregory.			S. F. Nuckolls, 2 claims. E. L. Salsbury, *et al.*	Shaft, 274 ft.; whim-house.
MACK.	Gregory.	1859	W. Mack.	Tearnan & Co. R. Glennan.	Shaft, 200 ft.; over 1,000 ft. drifting.
MORO.	Nevada Dist.	1861	Miller.	J. Daren, G. Daren, H. Agen.	Shafting, 100 ft.; drifting, 50 ft.
MORRELL.	Russell Dist.	1862	Morrell & Hays.	M. B. Hays.	Shaft, 100 ft.; drifting, 200 ft.
MATHILDA.	Lake Gulch.	1867	Stevens & Smith.	Stevens & Smith.	Shaft, 30 ft.
McKEE.	Nevada Dist.	1865	John Mears.	Conrad Tease, *et al.*	Shaft, 30 ft.
MOUNTAIN ROSE.	Central Dist.	1868	S. Ewing.	Worn & Ewing.	2 shafts, 15 ft. each.
MOSOURI.	Nevada Dist.	1859		Hardesty Bros., 120 ft.	Shaft, 100 feet; drifting, 75 feet; depth, 75 feet.
MATFRANCE	Ill. Cen. Dist.			H. M. Teller, *et al.*	Well developed.
NOVA SCOTIA.	Nevada Dist.	1860	Wm. Fitzgerald.	Fitzgerald, *et al.*	Shaft, 30 ft.
NOTAWAY.	Lake Gulch.	1864	Chas. Messenger.	J. Schellenger, & Co., *et al.*	Shaft, on 10 west, 45 ft.
NORTH AMERICA.	Pleasant Valley Dist.	1869	Hopkins & Jackson.	Jackson, Hopkins & Banta.	Shaft, 20 ft.
NIMROD.	Ill. Cen. Dist.	1867	John Leonard & Bro.	Leonard & Dr. A'Duddell.	6 shafts, from 50 to 90 ft.
NEW YEAR.	Central Dist.	1864	Dick Irwin.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Not fully developed.
NEBRASKA.	Gregory Dist.			Smith & Parmelee, 100 ft.	

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GILPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crvice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
5	18	Auriferous quartz, copper and iron pyr.; gold bearing, with zinc-blende.		6 to 10 ozs. C.	Mill run. $95 first class; Prof. Hill's reduction works. This mine is now producing 25 cords weekly. Col. G. E. Randolph, agent.
3	12				No statistics.
4	36	Auriferous quartz, copper and iron pyrites; gold bearing, with zinc-blende and galena.	$492.	$100 to 9½ ozs. C.	Stamp mill. On Quarts Hill, near Nevada.
4	18	Aur. quarts, cop. and iron pyr.		$100 C.	Stamp mill.
4		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$206 C.	7 tons, 10 cords; surface ore; stamp mill.
					No statistics.
					No statistics.
					No statistics.
3	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$100 to $200.	Stamp mill. A. J. Van Deren, in charge.
		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$125 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. patent, Dec. 22, 1869, for 700 feet.
3		Auriferous quarts.		3 to 6 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
3	18	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$50 to $100.	4 to 8 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
2 to 3	24	Cop. and iron pyr., carb. of iron; gold bearing.	$13 to $172	$60 to $166 C.	Stamp mill.
9		Quart, iron and cop., with gold.	$100.		F. McGlothlin owns 20,000 feet mining property, in Vermillion District, undeveloped.
3	20	Aur. quarts, copper and iron pyrites.	$55.	12 to 14 ozs. C.	Near mill, and good wagon road on lode; north of California, 300 feet.
3	15	Aur. quarts, cop. and iron; gold bearing.		11 ozs. C.	Govt. title; 1100 feet.
4	14	Cop. and iron pyr. and galena; gold bearing.		$80 to $90 C.	First 70 feet in shaft yielded $15,000 profit. C. Nuckolls, agent.
2½		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$100 C.	Stamp mill.
6	15	Pyrites of iron; gold bearing.		10 ozs. C.	Prof. Hill pays $32 per ton.
3	18	Cop., iron pyr. and galena; gold bearing.		5 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. From mineral surface ore, $200 to $500 per cord. Extension of Topeka, west.
6	10	Auriferous quartz.		3½ ozs.	Stamp mill.
4	12	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		3 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
2	6	Quarts, cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		3 to 10 ozs. C.	In Central City.
4	30	Aur. quarts, cop. and iron pyrites.		$100 C.	Stamp mill; average. On Quarts Hill.
		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$50 C.	30 per cent. copper. U. S. patent for 1600 feet, May 21, 1870.
	12	Auriferous quarts.			Claim, 1400 ft.
4	12	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold.			
4	20	Argentiferous galena.	$56.		
5½	20	Aur. quarts, copper, iron and lead sulph.; gold.	$40 to $2,000 C.		Hill pays $500 per cord of 8 tons. A superior lode; supposed by some to be the French lode. See French.
					No statistics.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Gilpin County.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
NEMEHA.	Gregory.			Smith & Parmelee, 100 ft. Lake & Field, 600 ft.	
NOS. 2 & 3.	Gregory.		Williams & Pippin.	Pippin & Co.	Shaft, 25 feet.
OCEAN WAVE.	Central Dist.	1862	Brown & Watson.	Brown, Lucky & Watson, *et al.*	Shaft, 70 ft.
OMAHA.	Gregory Dist.			Smith & Parmelee, 250 ft. Lake & Field, 250 ft.	
OUPGHENT.	Gregory.	1862	H. N. Shannon.	Dickerson & Barber.	Shaft, 65 ft.
PEWABIC.	Russell Dist.	1866		Fox Diefferdorf, *et al.*	
PROGRESSIVE.	Russell.	1865	Helmers, Paul & Co.	Hines, Carter & Co. Helmers, Paul & Co.	Shaft, 100 ft.
PLEASANT VIEW.	Central Dist.	1868	Kendall.	W. W. Wightman, *et al.*	Shaft, 160 ft.
PACIFIC.	Russell Dist.	1860	C. S. Fassett.	P. Black, *et al.*	Shaft, 50 ft.
PAT.	Gregory Dist.	1864	Slaughter.	Wright & Slaughter.	Shaft, 27 ft.
PRAIRIE FLOWER.	Nevada Dist.	1860	Dr. Mann.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Well developed.
PLYMOUTH.	Gregory Dist.	1862	Wm. Pierce.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Well developed.
PARENT.	Gregory.	1864	Sid. Parent.	S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Partially developed.
PEWABIC.	Russell Dist.			Pewabic Gold Mining Co.	Shafts, 150, 60, and 75 ft.; drifting, 100 ft.; shaft house and steam hoisting apparatus; engine, 50 horse-power.
PYRYNES.	Ill. Cen. Dist.	1863	Kenneth McLeod	I. C. Beard, *et al.*	Shafts, 60, 80, and 90 ft.
POST HOLE.	Nevada Dist.	1862	John Jones.	Hardesty Bros.	Shafts, 70 and 30 ft.; drift., 30 ft.
PERIGO.	Independent Dist.	1860	Perigo.	Eastern Cos.	Considerably developed.
PECK AND THOMAS.	Gregory Dist.			H. M. Teller.	Shaft, 125 ft.
PUZZLE.	Gregory.	1870	Wm. Ingraham.	A Van Camp.	Shaft, 45 ft.; level, 65 ft.
ROCKY MOUNT.	Nevada Dist.	1860	Wm. Fitzgerald.	Fitzgerald, *et al.*	Shaft, 30 ft.
RESCUE.	Vermillion Dist.	1863	W. J. Mann, M.D.	Pease & Mann.	Shaft, 35 ft.
RAVEN'S CLAW.	Vermillion.	1867	F. McGlothlin.	F. McGlothlin & W. B. Rockwell, *et al.*	Shaft, 44 ft.
RUBY.	Mountain House Dist.	1868	H. Herrick.	M. K. Moore, *et al.*	Shaft, 54 ft.
ROTHSCHILD	Central Dist.	1864	Scheidemental & Budde.	Rothschild Min'g Co.	Shaft, 43 ft.
RODERICK DHU.	Ill. Central and Nevada Dist.	1859	Stevens & Hall.	Central Gold Mining Co., N.Y.	Shaft, 300 ft.; 3 levels, from 30 to 300 ft.
RISING SUN.	Nevada.	1866	J. McCaskill.	McCaskill, *et al.*	Shaft, 360 ft.; drift., 70, 80, and 90 feet.
RHODE ISLAND.	Nevada.	1870	Bradley & Cree.	Bradley & Cree.	Shaft, 210 ft.; level, 187 ft.
RISK.	Ill. Cen. Dist.	1860	R. Kirkpatrick.	Garrett, Thatcher & Royle.	Surface opening, 50 feet deep for 700 feet; several shafts, 25 to 100 feet deep.
SUTTON.	Russell Dist.	1864	Rudolph & Shober.	Sutton Bros. & Shober.	Shafting, 129 ft.
STAR OF THE WEST.	Lake Dist.	1870	Mullin & Demert.	Mullin Bros. & Demert.	Shafts, 30 and 18 feet.
SURPRISE.	Vermillion Dist.	1868	D. Jenkins.	D. Jenkins & Co.	Shaft, 70 ft.
STAR OF EMPIRE.	Eureka Dist.	1862	L. Barnett.	W. W. Wightman & H. Granis, *et al.*	Shaft, on discovery, 90 ft. Shafts on other parts of lode.

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GILPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
3		Aur. quarts, copper and iron pyr.			Located near Bobtail lode. Prospects, well.
3	18	Aur. quarts, cop. and iron pyr.; gold.			800 feet owned by Brown, Lucky & Watson.
5	20	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		5 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
3	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$100.	$100 to $200 C.	Stamp mill.
2½	12	Cop. and iron; gold.			
2½		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.			1,400 feet promises well.
3		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.		$163 C.	Stamp mill.
					10, 11 and 12, west, owned by S. H. Valentine. No statistics.
4	10	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$450 C.	First-class ore. S. H. Valentine owns 9 and 10 west.
6		Aur. quarts, with copper and iron pyr.		$200 C.	The gold of the finest quality.
3	14	Cop. and iron pyr., zinc-blende and galena; gold and silver bearing.	$300.	16 to 18 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
4	30	Aur. quarts, copper and iron pyr.		$100 C.	Stamp mill. 300 feet from Hardesty's mills.
					Was considered good in early days, but abandoned now.
		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.		$90 to $135 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. patent issued May 5, 1869.
3	20	Auriferous quarts.		$150.	Stamp mill.
	12	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Claim, 1,400 feet.
		Quarts, copper and iron; gold bearing.	$172.	$110.	Highest; stamp mill.
3		Galena and sulph.; silver.	$30 to $110		
3½	7	Galena; silver bearing.	264 ozs.	200 ozs. T.	Amalgamation.
5	22	Copper and iron; gold bearing.			Ore on each wall. 1,500 feet lode.
3	30	Cop. and iron pyr., arsenite of cop.; gold bearing.	$20 to $80.	3 to 10 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. $50 per ton for smelting ore.
4		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		7 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. Good paying property.
3		Gal., zinc-blende, and iron pyr.; gold and silver.	$131.	7 ozs.	Stamp mill.
3½	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		5 ozs. C.	Stamp mill; has run from 4 to 15 to the cord. This mine is now being worked with success.
7	20	Copper and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		$70 gold C.	Stamp mill.
2½	18	Gold bearing.	$84.		Claim, 1,400 ft. (Promising well.)
3		Iron and cop.; gold bearing.		13½ ozs. C.	Stamp mill; select ore.
4	18	Cop. and iron; gold bearing.	$48 to $75.	6 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Gilpin County.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner	IMPROVEMENTS.
SAFE.	Gregory Dist.		Isaac Holmes.	M. Washington, *et al.*	Shaft, 47 ft.
SILVER CLOUD.	Enterprise Dist	1864	Tearnay & Co.	Tearnay & Co.	Shafts, 60 and 45 ft.
SEEK ME FURTHER.	Enterprise.	1865	R. Glennan.	R. Glennan, *et al.*	Shaft, 65 ft.
STUB-TAIL.	Nevada Dist.	1860	David L. Hardy.	D. L. Hardy, *et al.*	Considerable shafting and drifting.
SMITH.	Enterprise Dist	1859	A. A. Smith.	Bates Mining Co., 400 ft.; McCarroll & Rough, 1 and 2, east; Orahood & Wright, *et al.*, 100 ft.	Shaft, 100 and 30 ft.; 30 ft. surface opening. Shaft, 150 ft.; opened full length of claim; 109 feet in depth.
SUN-BURST.	Enterprise.	1869	Kelly & Good.	Kelly & Good.	Shaft, 20 ft.
SNOW.	Russell Dist.	1859	James Snow.	J. Snow, *et al.*	Shaft, 12 ft.
STEWART.	Hawkeye Dist.	1860	A. F. Stewart.	G. H. Peters & W. C. Bartlett.	Principal shaft, 90 ft.; considerable surface opening.
SYMOND'S FORKS.	Nevada Dist.	1860		G. R. Sabin, *et al.*	Shaft, 500 ft.; other improvements fully developing the mine.
SULLIVAN.	Nevada.			T. Garrison, *et al.*	Shafts, 130 and 70 ft.; 40 ft. drifting.
SALOPIAN.	Nevada.	1860	J. K. Jones.	J. K. Jones.	Shaft, 40 ft.
TOPEKA.	Central Dist.	1859	Joseph Hurst.	J. Hurst *et al.*	Shafts, 70 and 45 ft.; drift., 50 ft.
TEARNAY.	Gregory Dist.	1861	John Tearnay.	Tearnay & Co.	Shafting, 140 ft.; drifting, 200 ft.
TUCKER.	Eureka Dist.	1859	John Nichols.	A. Tucker, *et al.*	Shafting and surface opening to depth of 60 ft.
U. P. R.	Gregory Dist.	1868	Dunnagan, *et al.*	Thatcher & Standley	Shafting, 1,450 ft.; drifting, 860 ft. Shaft house, steam engine and hoisting apparatus.
VANDERBILT.	Nevada Dist.			H. M. Teller, *et al.*	Well developed.
VIRGINIA.	Russell Dist.	1859	J. Oxley.	W. Barrett, Ed. Hunchal, *et al.*	5 shafts, from 10 to 100 ft.
WHITBY.	Central Dist.	1864	J. E. Dougherty.	Dougherty, Fiz, *et al.*	
WHITING.	Eureka Dist.	1859	Whiting & Co.	J. C. McShane, *et al.*	
WOOD.	Eureka.	1859	Robert Wood.	J. C. McShane, *et al.*	Shaft, 65 ft.
WASHOE.	Russell Dist.	1860	Briggs & Zewhner	McCarroll, Whitlock & Briggs.	Shaft, 60 ft.; shaft house.
WATER MILL.	Nevada Dist.	1861	Hardesty Bros.	Hardesty Bros.	Shaft, 30 ft.; drifting surface, 25 ft.
YANKEE.	Eureka Dist.	1861		S. H. Valentine, *et al.*	Shaft on discovery, 30 ft.

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GILPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
4		Cop. and iron pyr. gold bearing.		$90 C.	Stamp mill process.
7	10	Lead, cop. and iron sulph.; silver bearing.		44 ozs. T.	U. S. patent for 1,600 feet.
4		Aurifer. quartz and iron sulph.; gold bearing.	$120.	4 ozs. C.	
4		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.	$50.	5 to 6½ ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
4	24	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		4 to 8 ozs. C.	Stamp mill, 1870. Fine gold specimens taken from this lode.
3		Aurif. and argt. quarts.		3 ozs. C. gold.	Stamp mill.
4		Auriferous quarts.			Prospects, well.
3		Aurifer. quarts with iron pyr.		10 ozs. C.	Surface quarts; stamp mill.
		Cop., iron pyr, and galena; gold and silver bearing.		$500 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. title secured. Has been worked since 1860, and has yielded largely.
4	30	Cop, and iron pyr.; gold bear. with zinc-blende.		5 ozs. C.	Stamp mill.
4	48	Zinc-blende, sulp. of cop iron and lead; gold, sil.	$60.		
4	24	Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		$75 C.	Stamp mill.
2½		Cop. and iron sulph.; gold bearing.		$34 T.	Sells to Hill, $34 per ton. U. S. patent.
3	18	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Decomposed crevice material to depth of 60 ft. Paid dividend above expenses by sluicing. The lode has been known as the Eureka for several years; and a large stamp mill has been erected by parties claiming the property on the lode.
12		Aur. quarts, cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$100 to $600.	3 to 16 ozs. C.	1,100 cords have been taken from this lode since 1866. Total from the mine, $150,000.
		Cop. and iron; gold bearing.		$135 to $200 C.	Stamp mill. U. S. patent for 800 feet, Oct. 27, 1870.
3	18	Auriferous quarts.		5 to 13 ozs. C.	Stamp mill. No. 2, 3, and half of 4, west, owned by M. Cochran.
3					
5		Auriferous quarts.		$100 C.	Stamp mill process.
3	18	Quarts, cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$60.	9½ ozs. C.	Keith Co. paid $100 per cord.
3	18	Auriferous quarts, copper and iron.		$200 C.	Stamp mill. Discovered while working Gulch claim. 120 feet from Hardesty mill.
3		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			No statistics.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
ALHAMBRA.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	De Le Mar & Co.	De Le Mar & Co.	3 shafts, 10, 20 and 110 ft.
AMAZON.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	W. P. Simm.	Old & Lampshire.	Tunnels on lode, 50 and 160 ft.
ALHAMBRA.	Leavenworth Mt., East Argentine.	1865	Thomas & Nelson	H. M. Thomas, *et al.*	Shaft, 35 ft.
ALLIGATOR.	Jackson Dist.	1864	H. M. Thomas.	Kelso & Noxon, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
AVON.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	C. A. Dimick.	C. A. Dimick.	Shaft, 15 ft.
ACCIDENT.	Brown Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	W. Richards.	C. W. Bramel & Co.	Shaft, 212 ft.
ANDY JOHNSON.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	G. Packard.	C. W. Bramel & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.; adit on lode, 105 ft.; cross-cut, 85 ft., striking lode 66 ft. from surface.
AWANDA.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Peirson & Fellows.	Peirson & Fellows.	Shaft, 50 ft.
ARIZONIA.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Hutchinson & Hiltibiddle.	Hutchinson & Hiltibiddle.	Open surface, 30 ft. in length and 18 ft. deep; opening at other points deepening lode.
AMADOR.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	Packard, Scott & Moor.	Packard, Scott & Moor.	Shaft, 20 ft. Tunnel on lode, 180 feet.
AZUMA.	Kelso Mt., Arg. Dist.	1870	Prof. Bowman.	Eggleston, *et al.*	
ARMSTRONG.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	E. Clemans & W. H. Armstrong.	E. Clemans & W. H. Armstrong.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ALPS.	McClellan Mt., Argentine Dist.	1865	Bell Bros.	Harrington, Emanuel, *et al*	Shafting, 10 ft.
ALLAN.	Idaho Dist.	1860	P. E. Sharrard.	P. E. Sharrard.	Shafting, 37 ft.
ATCHISON CITY.	Spanish Bar.	1863	A. Medley.	Bangs, Russell & Medley.	Shaft, 30 ft.
ANDERSON.	Iowa Dist.	1861	H. Anderson.	J. H. La Frans.	Shaft, 20 ft.
ARGUS.	Kelso Mt., Argentine D't	1865	Hough & Kelso.	West Argentine Mining Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ATLANTIC.	Silver Mt.,	1863	R. Jones.	Peck Gold Mining Co.	Shaft, 225 ft.; drifting, 70 ft.
ARKANSAS.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1864	Jones, Russell & Huff.	Jones, Russell & Huff.	Considerable shafting.
ALMY.		1862	Mehaney.		Shaft, 80 ft.
ALBER-QUERQUE.	Empire Dist.	1863	S. Robeson.	Montana Prospecting Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
ANOKA CO.	Idaho Dist.	1860	Malcom McKenzie.	Thatch & Kinked	Shaft, 40 ft.; surface opening, 100 feet.
BLAZING STAR.	Lincoln Dist.	1860	J. M. Holland.	J. M. Holland, *et al.*	Tunnel on lode, 170 ft.; shafting, 140 ft.
BAKER.	Kelso Mt., Argentine D't	1866	John Baker.	Baker Silver Mining Co.	
BEN ADAMS.		1865	J. T. Harris.	J. T. Harris.	Shaft, 20 ft.
BURLINGTON.	Idaho Dist.	1860	T. T. Varling.	G. Hickcox, *et al.*	Shaft, 40 ft.
BROWN THRUSH.	Idaho.	1861	T. T. Varling, *et al.*	Hickcox & Co.	Shaft, 40 ft.
BRITTON.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	C. W. Bursdall.	Bursdall, *et al.*	Shaft, 18 ft.
BUNKER HILL.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Darrah & Parker.	Darrah & Parker.	Shaft, 30 ft.; several surface openings.
BISMARCK.	McClellan Mt., West Slope.	1869	A. Walters.	Walters, Bechtel & Isaacs.	Shaft, 10 ft.
BETHLEHEM	McClellan Mt., West Slope.	1870	G. A. Walters.	Walters & Bechtel.	Shaft, 10 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
	10	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.	$900.		Select specimens.
4	10	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.	65 ozs.		1,500 feet from Stewarts' works.
3	3 to 5	Galena, with sulphurets of silver.	300 to 1780 ozs.		Easy of access.
4	24	Galena, sulph. silver, cop. and iron pyr.			No assay.
	6	Argentiferous galena.		$80 to $160 T.	
4½	4 to 10	Argentiferous galena.		81 ozs. T.	Easy of access.
3	4 to 36	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.		$58 T.	Easy of access.
7	36	Argt. galena, quarts and zinc-blende.	50 to 130 ozs.		Easy of access.
5	10 to 14	Argt. quarts, argt. galena with zinc-blende.	$500.		Select ore. Easy of access, by good pack trail; 1,000 ft. from wagon road.
30		Sulph. silver, argt. galena and quarts.		$150 T.	$28,843 assay of select specimens. This lode is 3,000 ft. above Georgetown.
3		Argt. quarts with galena.			Easy of access by tram-way.
6		Argt. quarts with galena.			1,500 ft. from base of mountain, and promising well. A tram-way can be easily constructed. Good wagon road.
		Surface quarts.	$416.50.		
3	2	Auriferous quarts.	$200.		Easy of access.
3		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Prospects fairly.
7		Cop., iron pyr. and galena; gold bearing.			
3½	3½	Argentiferous galena.	$226.		Select ore.
8	60	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$30 to $50.		Easy of access, with railroad leading from mill.
4		Decomposed crevice material.			
3		Argt. and aur. quarts.			Easy of access.
4 to 6	12 to 18	Decomposed quarts with mineral streak.	$63 to $96.		
2½ to 3	8 to 20	Argt. and aur. quarts, mineral vein, cop. and iron pyr., small quantities of galena and zinc-blende.			
4½	5	Argentiferous galena, zinc-blende and black sulph.	$60 to $1000.	300 ozs. to 350 ozs.	
3	3 to 10	Argentiferous galena.		30 ozs.	
4	10	Argentiferous galena with sulphurets.	$174.		
5	20	Argentiferous galena with sulphurets.	$75 to $100		
3	2 to 4	Argentiferous galena.	$20 to $40.		The assay from entire contents of crevice.
3	8	Argt. galena with sulph. silver.	300 to 1000 ozs.		Examined a silver button weighing 11¼ ozs., reduced from 100 pounds of ore.
4	5	Argt. galena and zinc-blende.	50 to 1100 ozs.		Claim, 3,000 ft.
3	2	Zinc blende and argent. galena, decomposed.	150 ozs.		

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
BEECHER EXT.	Democrat Mt.	1866	Cooper & Fisher.	Adams, Phillet, *et al.*	Shaft, 28 ft.
BUNKER HILL.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.		P. Parker.	P. Parker.	Shaft, 30 ft.
BASON.	Brown Mt.	1866	W. H. Gray.	Gray & Co.	Cut by tunnel, 136 feet long, at depth of 109 feet.
BRITTANIA.	Saxon Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Nash & Bro.	Nash & Bro.	Shaft, 25 ft.
BELLEVUE.	Idaho Dist., ¼ mile west of Seaton.	1867	Steinle, Wagoner & Kline.	Steinle, Wagoner & Kline, *et al.*	Shafting, 500 ft.
BRAZOS.	Cascade Dis	1869	W. R. Griffiths & J. P. Jones.	W. R. Griffiths & J. P. Jones.	Shaft, 12 ft.
BENTON.	Brown Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	G. A. Mills.	G. A. Mills, *et al.*	Shaft, 45 ft.
BALD EAGLE	Cascade Dist.	1869	Griswold.	Griswold, *et al.*	Shaft, 60 ft.
BIG UTE.	Cascade.	1869	C. C. Bangs.	C. C. Bangs, *et al.*	Shaft, 22 ft.
BUFFALO.	Lincoln Dist.	1862	J. G. Mahaney.		Shaft, 10 ft.
BENTON.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1862	Stephens, Freeman & Taylor.	Taylor & Freeman, *et al.*	Shaft, 35 ft.
CONGRESS.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	H. C. Parker.	H. C. Parker, *et al.*	Shafts, 80 and 20 ft.
CORRECT.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	W. Richards.	Allegheny Silver Mining Co., and others.	Shafting, 60 feet; adit 50 feet cross-cut, striking lode at depth of 65 and 80 feet.
CHOCTAW.	Saxon Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Robert Shaw.	Nash & Bro.	Shaft, 90 ft.
CLEAR CREEK.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	A. M. Graves, *et al.*	G. L. Sites & A. M. Graves.	Shaft, 18 ft.
CAPITALIST.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1866	C. Hiltibiddle.	W. N. Hutchinson & C. Hiltibiddle.	Surface opening, 20 feet in length, and 15 feet deep. Other surface openings. Shaft, 16 feet.
CASH.	Idaho Dist.	1864	Hanbrist & Hack	Steinle, *et al.*	Shaft, 60 ft.
CHARTER OAK.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	C P. Baldwin & J. Huff.	C. P. Baldwin & J. Huff.	Shaft, 23 ft.
CHAMPION.	Trail Run Dist.	1860	Dr. E. F. Holland *et al.*	Champion Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Shafting, 100 ft.; tunnel on lode, 14 feet.
COYOTE.	Trail Run.	1861	T. Cooper.	Hale & Co., *et al.*	Shafting, 60 ft.; drifting, 80 ft.
COPE.	Virginia Dist.	1867	W. H. Latshaw.	W. H. Latshaw, *et al.*	Shafts, 40 ft.; drift., 55 ft.
CRYSTAL.	Idaho Dist.	1861	Wm. Bell, *et al.*	Fulton Silver Mining Co.	Tunnel on lode, 175 ft.
CROCKET.	Idaho.	1862	Wm. Hobbs, *et al.*	D. Faivere, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
CHIEF.	Cascade Dist.	1869	Gaskill & Co.	Gaskill & Co.	Shaft, 80 ft.
CECIL.	Cascade.	1870	P. Richards, *et al.*	P. Richards, *et al.*	Soaft 20 ft.
CORNUCOPIA	Idaho Dist.	1870	John Needham.	Needham & Black.	Shaft, 25 ft.
CHEMUNG.	Cascade Dist.	1869	R. B. Griswold.	R. B. Griswold & Patten.	Shaft, 30 ft.
CROESUS.	Idaho Dist.	1863	H. M. Thomas.	Dr. Noxon.	Shaft, 30 ft.
CYNOSURE.	Cascade Dist.	1869	R. C. Gray.	R. C. Gray & Co.	Shaft, 60 ft.; tunnel on lode, 40 ft.
COLUMBUS.	Idaho Dist.	1864	B. P. Haman.	B. P. Haman.	Shaft, 20 ft.
CONEY.	McClellan Mt., W. Argentine Dist.	1867	J. M. Smith, *et al.*	J. M. Smith, *et al.*	Shafting, 38 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
7	48	Argent. galena quartz.	$70.		
3	12	Vein stripped for 440 ft.			
6	15	Zinc-blende and argent. galena.	440 ozs.		
5					Not fully developed, but promises well.
3 to 4	12	Aur. and argent. and decomposed argt. quartz.		6 to 8 ozs. C.	Stamp mill; gold from surface quartz.
3½	24				Easy of access.
5	7	Argentiferous galena.			
3	12	Galena, gray copper and sulphurets of silver.	400 to 500 ozs.	$175 T.	Paid by Prof. Hill.
2½	4	Galena, with sulphurets of silver.	$310.		Select specimen. Easy of access.
2		Decomposed quartz; gold and silver bearing.			
3	18	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$100.		Easy of access.
4 to 5	10	Argt. galena, zinc-blende, cop. and iron pyr.		$40 T.	40 per cent. lead; 600 feet from base of mountain.
4	4 to 30	Argt. quartz, galena and sulphurets of silver.		160 ozs. T.	Is of easy access, and being rapidly developed.
12					Crevice not well defined.
2½		Quartz with argentiferous galena through entire crevice.			Not fully developed. Easy of access.
4	15	Galena, copper and iron pyrites.		51 ozs. T.	Easy of access, by tunnel or tram-way.
3	8	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$70.		⅗ silver, ⅕ gold.
3 to 4	6	Argt. quartz, with galena and zinc-blende.			Is 1,000 ft. from Magnet, and promises well.
2	8 to 18	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$60.	$200 to $300 T.	From select specimens, assay $150; three mile from mill.
	6	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$1180.	$300 to $700 T.	Select ore.
5		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		6½ ozs. T.	Stamp mill.
5	15	Galena, copper and iron sulph., zinc-blende, arsenites of cop. and iron.		$160 T.	
4	10	Galena, copper and iron; silver bearing.	300 ozs.		Select specimens.
		Cop. and iron pyr., galena; silver bearing.		$40 T.	Crevice not fully defined.
2½	12	Galena and sulphurets of silver.	$300 to $500.		
4	1 to 4	Copper and iron pyrites, galena and zinc-blende; silver bearing.	50 to 100 ozs.		
5	10	Galena, copper and iron sulphurets.	$60.		Easy of access, and near good water-power.
5	15	Galena, cop. and iron pyr, with sulphurets; gold and silver bearing.	$87.		Easy of access, and 15 ft. from Virginia Cañon wagon road.
	4	Copper and iron pyrites, galena and sulphurets; silver bearing.			
3	14	Argt. quartz; silver bearing.	$60.		
7		Sulphurets of silver, with quartz.	$227.	$65 to $100 T.	Select specimens as high as $5,000. ½ mile from Baker mill.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
CHAMPION.	McClellan Mt., W. Argentine Dist.		J. M. Smith, *et al.*	J. M. Smith, *et al.*	Shaft, 75 ft.
COMBINATION.	Argentine Dist.	1870	Prof. Bowman.	Eggleston Bros., *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
COOK.	Spanish Bar Dist.	1860	J. S. Cook.	Kinkred, *et al.*	Shaft, 50 ft.; tunnel on lode, 170 ft.
CONQUEROR.	Silver Mt., Upper Dist.		Disbrow & Haskings.	Disbrow & Haskings.	
COMET.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	L. B. Taft & E. Birdsall.	Chicago Comet M. Co. P. A. Taft, C. B. Baldwin & O. O. Smith.	Shafting, 182 feet; drifting, 44 feet, at depth of 60 feet on lode. Tunnel on lode, 60 feet. Other drifting, 100 feet.
CAMBRIDGE.	Covode Mt., Union Dist.	1866	L. H. Sheppard.	L. H. Sheppard.	Shaft, 20 ft.; tunnel on lode, 25 ft.
CONGRESS.	Montana Dist.	1867	A. H. Whitehead.	A. H. Whitehead, *et al.*	Shaft, 20 ft.
CARIBOU.	Idaho Dist.	1870	A. H. Huyett.	A. H. Huyett.	Shaft, 13 ft.
DICTATOR.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Churchill, Perry, *et al.*	B. F. Darrah, M. P. Parker, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
DRESDEN.	McClellan Mt., West Slope.	1869	L. H. Merill	Walters, Bechtl & Isaacs.	Shaft, 16 ft.
DEFIANCE.	Idaho Dist.	1863	G. A. Patten.	G. A. Patten.	Shaft, 10 ft.
DEXTER.	Cascade Dist.	1868	Ray & Clark.	Dr. Noxon, *et al.*	Shaft, 20 ft.
DIVES.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	T. Burr.	Burr, Harsha, *et al.*	Shaft, 83 ft.
DANIEL WEBSTER.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Pearson & Fellows.	Pearson & Fellows.	Shaft, 16 ft.
EDINGBORO'.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1866	Ira O. Mann.	Mann, Bell & Symonds.	Shafting, 27 ft.
EMPEROR.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1867	Webster & Ames.	Light, *et al.*	Shaft, 55 ft.; drift, 35 ft.
EDGAR.	Spanish Bar.			Clark, Crocker & Palmer, *et al.*	Shaft, 40 ft. on No. 3, east; other improvements.
EUREKA.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	A. C. Smith.	A. C. Smith.	Shaft, 34 ft.
ESSEX.	McClellan Mt., West Slope.	1869	L. Merrill.	Walters, Bechtl & Isaacs.	Shaft, 10 ft.
EVERHART.	Saxton Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	Cowles Bros.	Cowles Bros.	Shaft, 50 ft.
EMMA.	Idaho Dist.	1869	B. P. Harman.	B. P. Harman.	Shaft, 40 ft.
EDWINA.	Griffith Dist.	1867		C. J. Goss.	Shaft, 45 ft.
ELIJA HISE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	J. T. Harris.	J. T. Harris.	Shaft, 100 ft.
EDGAR.	Spanish Bar Dist.				Shaft, 50 ft.
EMERALD.	Idaho Dist.	1866	Conrad Tease.	Conrad Tease.	Shaft, 10 ft.
EMPIRE.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1860	D. C. Daily & Co.	D. C. Daily & Co.	Shaft, 60 ft.
FLOATING PALACE.	Jackson Dist.	1864	H. M. Thomas.	H. M. Thomas, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
FREEMAN.	Idaho Dist.	1866	C. Freeman.	Freeman, Sheppard, *et al.*	Shaft, 40 ft.
FRAZER.	Red Mt., Daily Dist.	1869	Michel & Light.	Michel & Light. Hussey & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
FARMER.	Brown Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	B. F. Wadsworth, J. M. Smith, *et al.*	B. F. Wadsworth, J. M. Smith, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
FREELAND.	Trail Creek Dist.	1860	Freeland,	Colvin Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Opened on surface, 2,000 ft., to 60 to 280 ft. in depth.
FORTUNATUS.	Argentine Dist.	1865	Kelso & Hough.	West Argentine Mining Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
F. J. MARSHALL.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	J. T. Harris.	J. T. Harris.	Shaft, 15 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
8		Decomposed crevice material.	$60.		Select specimens as high as $1,500. 200 feet south of Coney.
4	5	Argt. galena, with sulph.			Not fully developed. Easy of access by tramway.
4 to 6	12	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			
	21				
10	36				
44	28	Argt. galena, zinc-blende, cop. and iron pyrites; silver bearing.	$10 to $1700.	$40 T.	
		Decomposed aur. quartz.			Prospects well in gold.
2½		Argentiferous quartz.	52 ozs.		200 feet from Minnetta lode.
4½	6 to 8	Sulphurets of silver.	300 ozs.		
4		Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.			Promises well; easy of access.
3½	2 to 8	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.	230 ozs.		Claim, 3,000 feet.
5	10	Cop., iron, zinc-blende and galena; silver bearing.	95 ozs.		
5		Cop. and iron, with galena and sulphurets.	$40 to $300.		Easy of access; ½ mile from wagon road; water near for milling purposes.
6	2 to 20	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.	182 ozs.	102 ozs. T.	Easy of access.
6	20	Argt. quartz, with galena.			Easy of access.
2	9	Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.			Easy of access.
2½	5	Argentiferous galena with carbonate of copper.	$75 to $400.		Easy of access.
4	4	Argt. galena, zinc-blende and silver-glance.			
5	4 to 6	Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.	$2,197.	$133.70 T.	1st class ore, $636.31 mill return. Near Watson wagon road; 2½ miles from Georgetown.
5	5	Argt. quartz, galena and zinc-blende.	60 ozs.		
4	1		1033 ozs.		2d class ore, $300. 700 ft. from the valley.
3	8 to 14	Cop. and iron pyr.; silver bearing.	$77.		Promises well.
	8	Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.	$400.		Crevice not developed.
3	10	Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.		$500 T.	Easy of access.
3	12	Argentiferous galena.		$150 to $200 T.	Easy of access.
4	24	Argt. and aur. quarts.			Prospects well.
5		Specular iron and copper pyr.; gold bearing.			At first was supposed to be silver bearing—hence the name of the mountain.
2½		Quartz, galena and sulph. of silver.			No assay.
2½	5	Zinc-blende; silver bearing, with small quantity of chloride of silver.	136 ozs.		Average assay.
6		Argt. quartz, with iron.	$70.		Easy of access.
		Argentiferous quartz, galena in streaks through crevice.			Promises well, but not fully developed.
4	24 to 36	Argentiferous quartz, iron and copper pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$30 G. $20 S.	$45. T.	Average.
4	13	Argt. quarts, with carbonate of copper.	73 to 125 ozs.		Near Argus lode; 100 ft. from base of mountain.
	10	Argentiferous galena.		$250.	Crevice not well defined.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
FRANKLIN.	Idaho Dist.	1865	Capt. Hall.	Franklin Silver Mining Co., *et al.*	Shafting, 495 ft.; drifting, 60 ft.
FREIGHT'RS' FRIEND.	Idaho.	1866	Capt. Hall.		Shaft, 20 ft.
GRENADA.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	De La Mar & Co.	De La Mar & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
GRAND TRUNK.	McClellan Mt., Queen's Dist.	1867	Campbell & Haggart.	France, Campbell & Haggart.	Drifting on lode, 85 ft., and 75 ft. from surface.
GENERAL TAYLOR.	Chicago Creek, Jackson Dist.	1860	Mat. Coddington.	Coddington & Campbell, *et al.*	Shaft, 80 ft.
GREAT WESTERN.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Bluner & McMillen.	Bluner & McMillen.	Shaft, 10 ft.
GILPIN.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Eli Courtney.	C. M. Shipman, *et al.*, west half; Dr. Jos. McCord, east half.	Shafts, 125 ft.; shaft, 20 ft.; crosscut tunnel on lode, 19 ft.; drift following south wall, 126 ft.; tunnel on lode, from principal shaft to discovery, 170 ft.; crosscut connecting drift and tunnel, 30 ft.
GEN. SCOTT.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	Cooper & Fisher.	Adams, Rogers, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
GLEN-ALPINE.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1867	David Lees.	Alleghany and California Silver Mining Cos.	Shaft, 40 ft.
G. W. PEABODY.	Alpine Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	W. H. Armstrong	Armstrong & Smith.	Tunnel on lode, 15 ft.
GRIZZLY BEAR.	Carroll Dist.	1864	John Baker.	P. P. Shafter, *et al.*	
GENERAL TAYLOR.	Jackson Dist.	1860	J. N. Goff.	P. E. Sharruand, *et al.*	Shafting, 92 ft.
GRAEFF.	Carroll Dist.	1870	M. B. Graeff.	M. B. Graeff.	Shaft, 12 ft.
GENERAL M'CLELLAN	Silver City Dist	1861	G. E. Congdon & Hill	G. E. Congdon & Hill.	Shafting, 120 ft.
GENERAL MEADE.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1863	A. Guibor & Sons	A. Guibor & Sons	Shaft, 70 ft.
GEN. ROSECRANS.		1862	Churchill, Cronk & House.	Rosecrans & Co.	Shafting, 160 ft.; drifting, 30 ft.
GOLCONDA.	Empire Dist.		Wilcox.	Martin, Law, *et al.*	Shafting, 350 ft.; drifting, 200 ft.
GOLD DIRT.	Silver Mt., Miners' Dist.	1863	John Anderson.	Peck Gold Mining Co.	Tunnel on lode, 100 ft.; shafting, 70 ft.
GUTHRIE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	J. T. Harris.	Harris & Brown.	Shaft, 34 ft.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	J. T. Harris.	J. T. Harris.	Shaft, 18 ft.
GRANT.	Empire Dist.	1863	S. Robeson.	Montana Prospecting Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
GOLCONDA EXT.	Empire.	1863	S. Robeson.	Montana Prospecting Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
H.M.THOMAS	Leavenworth Mt., East Argentine.	1865	H. M. Thomas.	H. M. Thomas, *et al.*	Shaft, 25 ft.
HUMBOLDT.	E. Argentine.	1865	H. M. Thomas.	H. M. Thomas, *et al.*	Shaft, 35 ft.
HUGAG.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1870	De Le Mar & Coulter.	De La Mar & Coulter.	Shaft, 19 ft.
HOPE.	Cascade Dist.	1868	T. H. Todd & Co.	Gaskill & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.
HUKILL.	Spanish Bar.	1860	J. F. Hukill.	M. B. Graeff & Co.	Shaft, 90 ft.; surface opening, 300 feet.
HORSE SHOE	Spanish Bar.	1870	Dr. Ray & Co.	Ray & Davis.	Shaft, 16 ft.
HARD UP.	Upper Fall River Dist.	1861	G. E. Congdon & Hill.	G. E. Congdon & Co.	Shaft, 127 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
5	18 to 40	Argentiferous galena.	$75 to $340 S.; $98 G.		
4	36	Argentiferous galena.		$4400.	Hill's process.
4		Argentiferous quartz.			Not developed, but promises well.
6	24	Argentiferous galena, zinc-blende and sulphurets.	200 to 900 ozs.		One mile from Baker reduction works.
4	24	Black iron; gold bearing.		$500.	Stamp mill; from select ore.
4½		Argt. quartz, with sulph. of silver.			No assay or mill return.
8 to 20	16 to 24	Argt. galena, zinc-blende, copper pyrites, oxides and carbonates of copper; silver bearing. The galena 70 per cent. lead.	$80 to $1500.	$150.	Average from all ore treated—about 300 tons. The improvements are on the west half of the lode, but the east promises equally as valuable as the developed portion. The facilities for working this lode are good. A tram-way of 1,000 feet would afford the means of delivering ore at the base of the mountain at small expense. The fissure is strong, and has all the characteristics of a true mineral vein, and has been traced over 3,000 feet.
7	24				Undeveloped.
4½	4 to 6	Argt. galena quartz.		150 ozs.	Easy of access.
6	12	Argt. quartz, with decomposed mineral.		117 ozs.	Easy of access. Near Argentine wagon road. Good water power.
10		Iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Great fissure vein not fully developed, but promises fairly. One mile from Whale Mill.
4					Easy of access, and considered to be valuable mining property.
2½	7	Surface quartz.	217 ozs. S.; $96 G.		Easy of access by good wagon road.
2½	12	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$275.		Easy of access.
5	3	Auriferous quartz.		$228.	Very easy of access.
8				$128.	
6		Decomposed argentiferous and auriferous quartz.	$75 to $1133.	$120 to $225.	Easy of access.
6	20	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$50 to $200.	
3	3 to 10		$500.		Select ore.
4	10	Argentiferous galena.		$200.	Average value of mineral.
3		Argt. and aur. quartz.			Easy of access.
4		Argt. and aur. quartz.			Easy of access.
18	4 to 6	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.	70 ozs.		Easy of access.
30		Quartz, argt. galena and sulphurets of silver, in streaks throughout crevice. No ore vein.	6 to 30 ozs.		
9		Solid argt. quartz with sulphurets.			Promises well. The ore can be delivered at Georgetown at a very small expense.
4	6	Galena and zinc-blende; silver bearing.		$90.	
3½	5	Iron, lead and zinc-blende.		$150 C.	
5		Quartz and iron pyrites; gold bearing.		$18 to $100.	
4		Iron and cop. pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$188 G. and S.		Can be mined easily by tunnel from base of mountain.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
HARSHER.	Spanish Bar Dist.				Tunnel on lode, 100 ft.
HOWARD.	Upper Union Dist.		G. W. Churchill, J. M. Smith and Ellis.	G. W. Churchill, J. M. Smith and Ellis.	Shaft, 20 ft.; surface opening, 200 feet.
HULDA.	Argentine Dist.	1865	T. J. Hough.	West Argentine Mining Co.	Shaft, 130 ft.; drift, 140 ft.; tunneling, 50 ft.
HERKIMER.	Summit Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Pearson & Fellows.	Johnson & Bros.	Shaft, 60 ft.; tunnel on lode, 156 ft.
HUGAG.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1870	De La Mar & Coulter	De La Mar & Coulter.	Shaft, 19 ft.
HUDSON.	Idaho Dist.	1864	Capt. Hall.	Hickcox & Church Bros.	Shafting, 68 ft.; tunnel on lode, 40 feet.
HATTIE.	Saxon Mt., Griffith Dist.		Nash Bros.	Nash Bros.	Shaft, 50 ft.
HOPEWELL.	Downieville Dist.	1868	John Mairs.	Merchants & Mechanics Co., of Baltimore.	Shaft, 12 ft.
IDA.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	A. C. Smith.	A. C. Smith.	Shaft, 10 ft.
INCOME.	Douglas Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	John Moore.	C. W. Burdsall.	Shaft, 12 ft.
INDIGO.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.				Adit on vein.
IMPERIAL.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	C. H. Moor.	C. R. Fish.	Shaft, 11 ft.
JNO. J. CRITTENDEN.	Union Dist.	1865	John Anderson.	J. F. & A. C. Tucker, *et al.*	Shaft, 60 ft.
JUNCTION.	Republican & Democrat Mts Griffith Dist.				Tunnel, 23 ft. long, cuts lode 127 ft. deep.
JUPITER.	Kelso Mt., Griffith Dist.	1870	Prof. Bowman.	Eggleston, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
JENNY LANE	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	F. Tofte.	W. H. Armstrong	Shaft, 10 ft.
J. M. SMITH.	Brown Mt. Griffith Dist.	1869	B. F. Wadsworth, J. M. Smith, *et al.*	B. F. Wadsworth, J. M. Smith, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
J. REMSEN BENNETT.	Empire Dist.	1867	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	Shaft, 12 ft.
KIT CARSON.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1869	Mann, Bell & Symonds.	Mann, Bell & Symonds.	Shaft, 12 ft.
KALIBOUGH.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	De La Mar & Co.	De La Mar & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
KREMLIN.	Cascade.	1869	Cook & Moor.	Cook, Moor & Cameron.	Shaft, 34 ft.
KANSAS.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.		J. Hadley, Sr.	C. W. Bramel & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.
KING.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.		King.	King.	Shaft, 35 ft.
KASHMERE.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Pearson & Fellows.	Pearson & Fellows.	Shaft, 25 ft.
KING DAVID	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	D. Harsha.	D. Harsha.	Shaft, 40 ft.
KANGAROO.	Idaho Dist.	1860	Wm. Howarth.	Wm. Hobbs, *et al.*	Shafting, 180 ft.
KELLEY.	Trail Run.	1860	Kelly.	Hale Mining Co., *et al.*	Shaft, 100 ft. Tunnel on lode, over 250 feet.
LADY LISLE.	Idaho Dist.	1864	H. M. Thomas.	H. M. Thomas, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
LADY EMMETT.	Chicago Creek Dist.	1870	C. A. Dimick.	Brown & Dimick.	Shaft, 20 ft.
LIBERTY.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	G. A. Mills.	G. A. Mills & Bro.	Shaft, 35 ft.
LYON.	Douglas Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	James Conner, *et al.*		Tunnel on lode, 20 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In				
2	10				No statistics.
10		Auriferous quarts, decomposed.		$80 C.	Discovered, while placer digging, on south slope of Silver Mountain.
			$75 to $650.		Pockets containing ore throughout entire crevice.
4	1 to 9			$300.	First-class smelting ore, $964 per ton. United States patent secured. Easy of access.
9		Argentiferous quartz, with sulphurets.			Promises well.
5	24	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.	$450 S.		
10	12½	Decomposed crevice material and sulphurets of lead and silver.	25 ozs.		100 feet from valley.
4	36	Sulphuret galena.	$60 to $100 S.		Good lode—promises well. Ore similar to Live Yankee and Wall Street lodes, and but a few yards distant.
1½		Argentiferous galena,			No assay.
5	9 to 12	Aur. and argent. quarts, sulph. of iron and cop.; silver and gold bearing.	$92 to $300.		
4	18	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.		1200 to 1400 ozs	Second-class ore—150 ozs. per ton.
8	3	Sulphurets of silver.			150 ft. south of State of Maine lode.
6		Auriferous quarts, with copper and iron sulph.			
6	24		$200 to $7500.	$170.	This lode crosses through both mountains.
4		Argt. quartz, with streaks of galena.			Easy of access.
6		Streaks of argent. galena throughout crevice.			Promises well, and is easy of access.
20			$80.		Ore veins, ¼ to 1 inch, dispersed throughout entire contents of crevice. 60 rods west of Coin lode. Easy of access.
4	10	Decomposed aur. quarts.			Prospects well for gold, and promises to be valuable. Easy of access.
	20	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets of silver.	$680.		From argentiferous galena.
2		Argentiferous galena.			Not developed.
4½		Zinc-blende and sulph. of silver.	$80 to $1700.		Claim, 1,400 ft.
2½	10	Argentiferous galena.	$288 to $400.		Easy of access.
4	16	Argt. galena quarts.			
4	12	Argt. quartz, galena and zinc-blende.	30 to 150 ozs.		Easy of access.
7	4 to 14	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.	500 ozs.		Select ore. Easy of access, and 160 ft. from Argentine wagon road.
3	12	Galena, zinc-blende, cop. and iron pyr.; silver bearing.	$153 S.	$70.	Paid by Prof. Hill. ½ mile from main road, and easy of access.
20	10	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$30.	$90 to $240.	Near the Champion lode.
2		Argt. galena with sulph. of silver.			No assay. Promises well.
15	8 to 9	Sulphurets of silver.	$471.	$216.	Select ore.
5		Argentiferous quarts.			Easy of access, but undeveloped. 500 ft. from valley and 2,000 ft from Stewart's mill.
4	24	Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.		$100.	60 per cent. lead.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
LAFAYETTE.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	D. Faivre.	D. Faivre, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
LICKING CO.	Montana Dist.	1867	A. H. Whitehead.	A. H. Whitehead, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
LIBERTY.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	G. A. Mills.	G. A. Mills & Bros.	Shaft, 35 ft.
LA BEAUNA MORSA.	Idaho Dist.	1866	Burkhart & Doerres.	Burkhart & Doerres.	Shaft, 66 ft.; well timbered.
LINCOLN.	Spanish Bar Dist.	1860	O. Meyers & Co.		Shafting, 250 ft.
LIVINGSTON.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.		Allen, Lowe & Co.	Bay State Mining Co.	Shaft, 100 ft.; well timbered.
LEIBIG.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.		Leibig Gold Mining Co.		Tunnel on lode, about 300 ft.
LA FRANC.	Iowa Dist.	1864	Mr. Johnson.	La Franc, *et al.*	
MORNING STAR.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	Ira O. Mann.	I. O. Mann, C. T. Bell & William Bennett.	Shaft, 35 ft.
MERIDIAN.	Gilson Gulch, Idaho Dist.	1866	Campbell & Neely.	Campbell, *et al.*	Shaft, 80 ft.
MT. VERNON.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	T. Barr.	A. C. Smith.	Shaft, 10 ft.
MARK TWAIN.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1870	H. C. Parker.	H. C. Parker, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
MAGNET.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Whitford & Charles.	Whitford & Charles.	Tunneling, 130 ft., on lode.
MOUNTAIN LION.	Kelso Mt.	1870	J. Williams.	J. Williams.	Shaft, 10 ft.
MOUNTAIN RAM.	Ruby Mt., Daily Dist.	1868	Robinson & Light.	Hussey & Co. and S. Robinson.	Shafting, 70 ft.; tunnel on lode, 35 feet.
MARY WORTH.	Chicago Creek	1870	C. A. Dimick.	Airy, Brown & Dimick.	Shaft, 15 ft.
MAJOR ANDERSON	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Johnson & Bros.	Johnson & Bros.	Shaft discovery, 40 ft.; east of discovery, 93 ft.
MENDOTA.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.		D. Tooker.	Rockford (Ill.) Co. & D. Tooker.	On east end, adit on vein, 70 feet; west end, adit and shaft, 50 feet.
MONTICELLO	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	W. H. Gray.		Shaft, 40 ft.; drift., 20 ft.
MAJOR WATSON.	Red Mt., Daily Dist.	1867	Timothy Chase.	G. C. Ransdell, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
MARS.	Kelso Mt., Griffith Dist.	1870	Prof. Bowman.	Eggleston *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
MONITOR.	Cascade Dist.	1868	T. H. Todd & Co.	Gaskill & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.
MORAVA.	Morris Dist.	1866	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	Shaft, 30 ft.
METROPOLITAN.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	H. K. Pearson.	H. K. Pearson.	Shaft, 20 ft.
MAMMOTH.	Upper Union Dist.	1869	Mitchell & Light.	Hussey & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.
MAHANY.	Lincoln Dist.	1865	J. G. Mahany.		Shaft, 30 ft.
MONTROSE.	Lincoln Dist.	1865	J. G. Mahany.		Shaft, 10 ft.
MOON STONE	Lincoln Dist.		J. M. Holland.	Holland & Benton.	Shaft, 11 ft.
MECHANICS.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.		Wm. Brown.	M. Lynch, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
MINNETTO.	Montana Dist.	1867	A. H. Whitehead.	A. H. Whitehead, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
MAIN SAXON	Griffith Dist.	1869	Shanner & Johnson.		Shaft, 30 ft.
MOTLEY.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	D. Harsha.	D. Harsha.	Shaft, 10 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
	3	Galena, with sulphurets.	$40 to $90.		Easy of access, and 1,000 feet from Georgetown.
2½	4	Sulphurets of silver and lead.	$542.		Select specimens; easy of access.
5		Argentiferous quartz.			Not developed; easy of access.
6	30	Argt. galena, copper and iron pyr.; silver bearing, with argt. quartz.		89 ozs.	1st class ore; easy of access.
3	10	Cop. and iron pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$60	$60 to $125.	Near mill, with tram-way connecting.
3	18	Aur. quartz; iron and copper pyrites.			
2		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.			Situated about 300 feet from Le Franc's water power on Fall river.
2	8 to 10	Argt. quartz, with sulph. of silver; cop. Traces of gold.	$1990 to $3000.		Philadelphia mint. Easy of access.
8	12	Auriferous galena.	$800.		$400 per cord, in gold, by stamp mill, select ore.
					Not developed.
5		Argentiferous galena.			No assay. 3,000 feet.
4	10	Argentiferous galena.	$200 to $2000.	$200.	Average of 28 tons. (Specimens of native silver.)
5	15	Argentiferous galena, decomposed.			
6		Zinc-blende, ruby silver, argt. galena and sulph. of silver.	$75 to $500.	$75.	Good tunnel site secured. A mass of quartz, in some places, 10 feet above the surface.
		White iron and galena.	$215.		Select ore. This company owns 20 other lodes, partially developed.
4	24	Spar, argt. quartz, veins of argt. galena, zinc-blende, and copper and iron pyrites, with carbonate of copper.		$121.	Easy of access.
6	10 to 24	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.		250 to 300 ozs.	2d class ore, 80 to 100 ozs. 1st class ore 50 per cent. lead.
9	18	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.			
10	18	Argt. quartz and galena.	80 to 90 ozs.		450 feet east of Pollock's Pet.
4		Argt. quartz, with galena.			Not fully developed, but easy of access.
5		Sulph. of iron and copper; silver bearing.	48 ozs.		
4	20	Argt. quartz, with galena.	$40 to $180.		Easy of access.
5	24	Argentiferous quartz with sulphurets.		50 ozs.	Very easy of access.
20 to 40		Auriferous quartz.		$40 to $60 C.	Easy of access.
6		Cop. pyr.; gold and silver bearing.			
3					
3	4 to 6	Sulphurets of silver, galena and copper.	$411.		Easy of access.
4	36	Argentiferous quartz.	$405.		Select specimens of silver; easy of access.
7		Argent. quartz and sulph. of silver.	50 ozs.		
6	12	Argt. quartz, with galena and sulphurets.	236 ozs.		From surface mineral; easy of access.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
MARTIN.	Empire Dist.	1863	C. W. Tyrer.	Montana Prospecting Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
MONTANA.	Enterprise Dist.	1863	S. Robeson.	Montana Prospecting Co.	Shafting, 80 ft.
NATIONAL.	Downieville Dist.	1867	A. S. Carpenter.	Greenleaf, Clark, Rutherford & Carpenter.	Shaft, 40 ft.
NEW BOSTON	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Benj. F. Darrah.	West half, Burlington Silver Mining Co. East half, Benj. F. Darrah and M. P. Parker.	Shaft, 180 feet; tunnel cross-cut, connecting with bottom of shaft, 225 feet. Surface openings, at different points, defining crevice
NASSAU.	McClellan Mt., West Slope.	1870	L. H. Merrill.	Walters, Bechtl & Isaacs.	Shaft, 10 ft.
NATIONAL.	Kelso Mt., Argentine Dist.	1868	W. Light.	Hussey & Co.	Drift on lode, 35 ft.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Saxon Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	H. K. Pearson.	H. K. Pearson.	Shaft, 15 ft.
NEUAVE.	Upper Union Dist.	1870	J. M. Smith.	J. M. Smith, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
NUCKOLLS.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Scott & Packard.	Scott & Packard.	Shafting, 150 ft.; tunnel on lode, 60 ft.; cross-cut tunneling, 400 ft. striking lode, at different points, at depth of 210 ft.
NATIONAL.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1869	Daily & Taylor.	Daily & Taylor.	
NORTH AMERICA.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	S. W. Leroy.	F. De La Mar & Bell.	Shafting, 120 ft.; drift, 12 ft.
NYANZA.	Between Democrat and Columbia Mts, Griffith Dist.	1867	Tiles & Rigsby.	Tiles, Rigsby & Crescent Silver Mining Co.	Shafting, 96 ft.; adit, 100 ft.
NAPOLEON.	Columbia Mt., Montana Dist.	1866	John Thompson.	Jeff Co. Silver Mining Co.	Shaft, 112 ft.
NI WOT.	Leaven'rth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867		Wyoming Silver Co.	Tunnel, 150 ft. in length.
O. K. SILVER.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	W. B. Rockwell & Co.	Cowles, Rockwell & Lee.	Shaft, 75 ft.; tunnel, 40 ft.; other openings.
OZARK.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	C. A. Dimick.	Dixon & Dimick.	Tunnel 35 ft. from entrance, and 15 ft. from surface.
O'BRIEN.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.				Shaft, 10 ft.
OHIO.	Griffith Dist.	1865	Pearson & Fellows.	Pearson & Fellows.	Shaft, 10 ft.
OCEAN WAVE.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.			Utter & Gunn.	Tunnel on lode and surface opening, 300 ft.
OWNIE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1870	W. H. Armstrong	W. H. Armstrong *et al.*	Tunnel on lode, 40 ft.
OREOPOLIS.	Idaho Dist.	1866	H. M. Thomas.	H. M. Thomas.	Shaft, 18 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
4					Undeveloped.
3	20	Argt. and aur. quartz, galena and zinc-blende.			
3½	24	Argentiferous galena.	$300 to $1100.		200 feet south of Comet.
8	12 to 48	Argt. quartz, and galena, zinc-blende, iron and copper pyr. Streaks of mineral through entire contents of crevice (8 feet.)	$40 to $80.	$40.	Besides this return of silver, the average per cent. of lead in dressed ore is 60 to 70 per cent. A tram-way can be constructed from this lode to base of mountain, at Georgetown, for trifling expense, by which ore can be delivered at reduction works at an expense not to exceed 50 cents per ton. The owners of the east half have secured ground on which to erect suitable works; also, a tunnel site, from which a tunnel can be started that will follow the lode, and reach the discovery at a depth of 1,111 feet from surface. On the property is a stream with sufficient water for engine and other milling purposes, and on the mountain above the lode plenty of good timber for fuel. We have examined this property, and believe it to be, in every respect, valuable, and possessing more than ordinary advantages from location, the character of the vein, which has all the characteristics of a true fissure, and the ease with which the ores can be treated by smelting.
4	3	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.	80 ozs.		
5	24	Argt. quartz, galena and sulph. of silver.		$150.	¼ of mile from wagon road.
3	18	Argentiferous quartz and sulphurets.	30 to 80 ozs		Easy of access.
2½	12	Auriferous quartz.	$300.	$100.	Average value. 1 mile from Empire. Easy of access by wagon road.
12	24	Argentiferous quartz and sulphurets of silver.	$11,832.	$460.	Assay from select specimen. Mill return from 1st class ore. Located 900 feet above Clear Creek, near Georgetown. Average value of ore, $175.
20		Argt. quartz, zinc-blende, galena, copper and iron pyrites.	$50.	35 ozs.	Easy of access.
4	12	Continuous argt. quartz, with galena.	45 per cent. lead, with 50 ozs. silver.		
8	10 to 16	Gray silver, argentiferous galena and decomposed quartz.			Situated about 700 feet from a good wagon road, and at a short distance from the Swansea reduction works.
8	13	Argt. quartz, with galena and sulphurets.			Easy of access.
4	6 to 8	Sulpherets of silver.	$7000	$1135 to $1336.	Price paid for first class ore at Hill's reduction works.
7		Spar, sulph. and argent. quarts.	$605.		Select ore.
	8	Sulphurets and galena.			
4	18				Easy of access.
3	12		$1000 coin.		1st class. 2d class, $250.
4	12			$800.	400 feet below snow drift, and 500 feet east of Willow lode. Easy of access.
4	12	Argt. galena, with sulph.	30 to 40 ozs.		Easy of access.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
OCTAGON.	Virginia Dist.		H. S. Thomas.	D. Faivre, *et al.*	Shaft, 20 ft.
"O K."	Griffith Dist.	1866	J. M. Holland.	J. M. Holland, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
ORINOCO.	Idaho Dist.	1865	A. Huyett.	Chicago & Clear Creek Gold and Silver Min. Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
O'BRIEN.	Queen's Dist.	1866	James O'Brien.	Merchants & Mechanics Co., of Baltimore.	Shaft, 11 ft.
PEABODY.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1870	A. C. Smith.	A. C. Smith.	Shaft, 12 ft.
PROF. RUPP.	Silver Mt., Upper Union Dist.	1865	J. W. White.	J. W. White.	Shafts, 80 and 50 feet; tunnel on lode, 78 feet.
PITTSBURG & BOSTON.	Ruby Mt., Daily Dist.	1868	Wm. Light.	Hussey & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.; tunnel on lode, 243 ft
PAYMASTER.	McClellan Mt., Argentine D't.	1865	Leroy & Smith.	Argentine Silver Mining Co.	Surface opening, 100 ft., and 50 ft. deep.
POLLOCK'S PET.	Red Mt., Daily Dist.	1867	S. Broden.	G. C. Ransdell, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
PAMETER.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	J. M. Smith and L. Pameter.	J. M. Smith, *et al.*	Shafting, 30 ft.; tunnel lode, 50 ft., and 100 ft. in depth.
PARAGON.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Dr. J. McCord.	Dr. J. McCord.	Shaft, 15 ft.
PLYMOUTH ROCK.	Cascade Dist.	1868	T. H. Todd & Co.	Gaskill & Co.	Shaft, 35 ft.
PATTEN.	Idaho Dist.	1865	A. E. Patten.	A. E. Patten, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
PROTEUS.	Argentine Dist.	1865	Kelso & Hough.	West Argentine Mining Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.; tunnel on lode, 76 ft.
PARKER.	Argentine Dist.	1866	W. F. Kelso.	West Argentine Mining Co.	
PRESIDENT.	Idaho Dist.	1867	Hickcox & Co.	Hickcox & Co.	Shaft, 25 ft.
PIONEER.	Idaho.	1864	John Baker.	John Baker.	Shaft, 10 ft.
PINE TREE.	Idaho.	1865	Hickcox.		Shaft, 25 ft.
PHILIPS.	Lincoln Dist.	1861	L. K. Bowdish.		Shafting, 300 ft.
PHENIX.	Enterprise D't.	1863	C. W. Tyrer.	Montana Prospecting Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
PARALLEL.	Idaho Dist.	1866	E. A. Hill.	E. A. Hill.	Shaft, 27 ft.
PADDY.	Idaho.	1865	Fitzpatrick.	Fitzpatrick & Ashel.	Shaft, 15 ft.
QUEECHEY.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	Taft & Bros.	Taft & Bros.	Shaft, 18 ft.
QUINCY.	Empire Dist.		J. W. Tyrer.	Martin Saw, *et al.*	Shafting, 100 ft.
RIO GRANDE.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	R. Gustke.	Old & Lampshire.	Shaft, 20 ft.
RECONSTRUCTION	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	T. Burr.	C. W. Bramel & Co.	Shaft, 30 ft.
RED MOUNTAIN.	Red Mt., Daily Dist.	1867	Timothy Chase.	J. Broden, *et. al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
REMSEN.	Griffith Mt, Griffith Dist.	1867	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	S. C. Bennett & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
REPUBLICAN.	Idaho Dist.	1865	G. A. Patten.	Patten & Bogue.	Shaft, 40 ft.
ROBESON.	Empire Dist.	1863	S. Robinson.	J. G. Mahany, *et al.*	
RAYMOND.	Spanish Bar Dist.	1870	Dr. Rae & Co.	Dr. Rae, *et al.*	Shaft, 40 ft.
SONORA.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Fisher, Meyer & Freds.	Fisher, Meyer, Freds, *et al.*	Shafting, 55 ft.; tunnel.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
5		Galena, cop. and iron pyr.; silver and gold bearing.	$60 S. $22 G.		
7	18	Argt. galena, with zinc-blende.			Ore vein not well defined.
4	6 to 8		$112.		
4	36	Argentiferous galena.	$95 S.		Discovered shaft 75 feet above discovery of Terrible; has similar ore.
4½	12	Argentiferous quartz.	$76.		Near Watson wagon road.
2½	8 to 10	Auriferous quartz, coppor and iron pyrites; silver bearing.		$176 C.	Stamp mill. Good wagon road on lode. Near Silver Mountain lode.
4½		Sulph., argt. galena, with ruby silver.		$175.	Ore vein in seams through entire crevice.
5	8 to 30	Argt. galena; 70 per cent. lead.	$35 to $120.	$65.	Near wagon road.
10 to 15	8 to 10	Argt. quartz, with argt. galena.	90 ozs.		1,000 feet from valley, and easy of access; can connect by tunnel or tram-way.
5	1 to 14	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.	$1000 to $2400.		¼ mile from base of mountain, and 3½ miles from Georgetown.
4		Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.			Believed to be the same as Silver Plume. Easy of access.
4	5 to 6	Chloride of silver, with sulph. of copper, iron, lead and silver.	$98 to $2500.		
4	7	Iron and cop. pyr.; gold and silver bearing.	$120.		This property very valuable.
	3	Sulphurets of silver.		$1100.	Crevice not fully defined.
					Undeveloped.
5	24	Argentiferous galena.	274 ozs.		Silver.
6	30		$244.		Gold and silver
3					
3	10	Copper pyr., galena and zinc-blende; gold and silver bearing.		$200 C.	Connected with good wagon road; has 150 feet of well timbered shafting, shaft house, whim and hoisting apparatus.
4					Undeveloped.
4		Argentiferous galena.	$98.		For 150 feet, solid mineral rises to surface, from 10 to 15 inches in width. East of Franklin lode.
4			$200.		
5	8	Argt. galena, argt. quartz, zinc-blende, copper and iron pyr.	$40 to $350		
4		Aur. and argent. quartz		$50 C	700 feet south of Golconda.
4	12	Argt. quartz, galena and sulph. of silver.	30 to 114 ozs.		900 feet above Helmic tunnel.
5	18	Argt. quartz, interspersed with galena.		$30.	Easy of access.
					Crevice not fully defined, but evidently a strong vein.
6		Aur. quartz, with galena and sulphurets.		$20.	Easy of access.
3	11	Galena, zinc-blende and copper; silver bearing.	$70.		
8		Argt. and aur. quartz.			Easy of access.
4	18	Gold bearing quartz.		$100.	500 feet from mill.
5½	6 to 22	Argentiferous galena.		$81.	

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
SUNNYSIDE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	C. S. Stowell.	Sexton & Stowell	Shaft, 14 ft.
STATEN ISLAND.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1860	Wm. Brown.	M. Lynch, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
SALLIE WARD.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	J. T. Harris.	J. T. Harris.	Shaft, 20 ft.
S. AMERICA.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	De La Mar & Bell.	De La Mar & Bell.	Shaft, 40 ft.; drift., 30 ft.
SHAFTER.	Idaho Dist.	1864	John Baker.	Baker & Shafter, *et al.*	Shaft, 100 ft.
S. AMERICA.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	De La Mar & Co.	De La Mar & Co.	Shaft, 40 ft.
SOVEREIGN.	Gilson Gulch, Idaho Dist.	1866	Campbell & Neely.	Campbell & Neely.	Shaft, 20 ft.
SMITH.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	A. C. Smith.	A. C. Smith.	Shaft, 10 ft.
SUMMIT.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	L. Whitford.	N. Y. capitalists.	Shaft, 60 ft.; tunnel, 25 ft.
SILVER CLOUD.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Cooper & Fisher.	Adams & Rogers *et al.*	Shaft, 25 ft.
SUCCESS.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	S. Baster.	C. W. Bramel & Co.	Shaft, 18 ft.
S. AMERICA.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.			F. Delamar.	Shaft, 40 ft.; drift, west, 50 ft.
SIMPSON.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.		Jas. Walker.	Jas. Walker.	Shaft, 35 ft.
ST. LUKE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Gray, Wythe & Co.	St. Louis Mining Co.	Drift on vein, 140 ft.
ST. MATTHEW.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Gray, Wythe & Co.	St. Louis Mining Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ST. MARK.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Gray, Wythe & Co.	St. Louis Mining Co.	Shaft, 40 ft.
S. F. NUCKOLLS, No. 2.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Palmer & Co.	Packard, Scott & Palmer.	Shaft, 30 ft.
STATE OF MAINE.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	C. H. Moor.	C. R. Fish.	Shaft, 18 ft.
SILVER STAR	McClellan Mt.	1865	Bell & Bros.	Harrington, Emanuel, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
SHELLBARK.	Idaho Dist.	1866	H. M. Thomas.	H. M. Thomas.	Shaft, 25 ft.
ST. CLOUD.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	R. J. Collins.	R. J. Collins, C. P. Baldwin, *et al.*	Shaft, 28 ft.
STOCKHOLM	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	S. Peterson.	Taft Bros., *et al.*	Shaft, 35 ft.
SEATON.	Idaho Dist.	1861	Womack & Seaton.	Womack, Dean, *et al.*	Shafting, over 600 ft., and large amount of drifting fully developing the lode.
SANTA FE.	Idaho.	1865	C. Kimberlin.	Cincinnati Min. Co., *et al.*	Shaft, 65 ft.
SURPRISE.	Idaho.	1862	Freeman, Adams & Wilson.	Freeman, Adams & Wilson.	Shafting, 110 ft.
SENORA.	Cascade Dist.	1869	Todd & Co.	T. H. Todd, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
SALUDA.	Paynes' Bar.	1864	Bangs & Edwards	Bangs & Edwards *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
SILVER BELL.		1866	J. Elsam.	J. Elsam & Co.	
SILVER EAGLE.	Idaho Dist.	1866	Conrad Tease.	Conrad Tease.	Shaft, 10 ft.
SPANISH LODE.	Spanish Bar Dist.	1860			Tunnel on lode, 100 ft.
SILVER MT.	Upper Union Dist.	1862	L. F. Audry, *et al.*	E. Willson & Co.	Shaft, 125 ft.; drifting, 150 ft.
SHAWNEE.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1861	Russell, Jones & Huff.	Bullion Consolidated Co.	

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
6	18	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.			
2		Argentiferous quartz.			Easy of access, and promises well.
3	5	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.	1300 ozs.		Easy of access; 200 feet from wagon road.
20	10	Argentiferous galena with sulphurets.	345 ozs.		175 feet from wagon road, and easy of access.
5	3	Aur. and argent. quartz with sulphurets.	$150.	$125.	Gold specimens, select, assaying as high as $156,000.
3	7	Argentiferous galena.			Not fully developed.
5	24	Argentiferous galena; gold bearing.	300 ozs.		Head of Gilson gulch.
18		Argentiferous galena.			
5	6	Argentiferous galena with sulphurets.	$300 to $5000.		Represented by Messrs. Lord, Whitford and Campbell.
3½	24		$150.		Select ore.
4		Argentiferous quartz.	80 ozs.		A few specimens of native silver taken from this lode.
10	10	Argentiferous galena and sulphurets.	400 ozs.		Two feet of crevice material, 2d class ore, assays $100.
2½	18	Argentiferous galena.			
7	4 to 5	zinc-blende.	500 ozs.		
8	3	Argt. quartz and galena.	100 ozs.		
7	30	Sulphurets, zinc-blende and galena.	280 ozs.		
7	8	Sulphurets of silver and galena.	$1000.	$120.	Easy of access
7		Argt. galena, interspersed throughout crevice material.	$166.		Select ore; easy of access.
					Not developed.
6	12	Argent. and aur. quartz with copper and iron pyrites.			Easy of access.
	5				Crevice not well defined, but promises well.
4½	12	Argt. quartz, galena with gray copper, sulphurets of iron and copper.	$800.	$200.	Select ore.
12	12to 18	Galena, zinc-blende, copper and iron pyrites, gray copper and sulph. of silver.			Further description elsewhere.
3	10	Iron, copper, zinc-blende and sulph.	$250.	$158.	Paid by Prof. Hill.
5	8	Galena and zinc-blende.		50 ozs.	
2	3			$150.	Select specimens. A fine streak of surface ore, with nuggets of gold imbedded.
3½		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.	$150 C.		Crevice well defined.
1¼			$200.		
4	14	Argt. and aur. quartz.			
2	8				No statistics.
6	24	Aur. quartz, copper and iron pyrites.	$100.	$108 C.	Easy of access.
3	24			$155 C.	Easy of access.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
THE YELLOW JACKET.	Idaho Dist.	1864	H. M. Thomas.		Shaft, on discovery, 10 ft.
THE SILVER TOOTH.	Idaho.	1862	H. M. Thomas.		
TERRIBLE.	½ Queen Dist., the other half Griffith, on Brown and Sherman Mts.	1866	D. Jutton, *et al.*	Terrible Lode & Clark Mining Co.	Fully developed.
TENTH LEGION.	Silver Mt., Union Dist.	1861	J. C. Hough, *et al.*	Knickerbocker Gold Mining Co.	Shaft, 190 ft.
TERRIBLE EXT.	Brown Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Campbell & Haggart.	Clark, Crow & Campbell.	Shaft, 75 ft.
TOM MOON-LIGHT.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	A. C. Smith.	A. C. Smith.	Shaft, 10 ft.
TORRONTO.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	Thos. Burr.	A. C. Smith & Co.	Tunnel being driven on the lode; shaft, 35 ft.
THE BRO. JONATHAN	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	J. Bell.	C. J. Goss.	Tunnel on lode, 30 ft.; drift from tunnel, 20 ft.
TOM CORWIN	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Cooper & Fisher.	Adams, Rogers, Philletts & Hickcox.	Shaft, 30 ft.
TALISMAN.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Russell & Scott.	Scott & Brother.	Shaft, 30 ft.
TEXAS.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	H. H. Hewitt.	Dr. Pollock, W. H. Armstrong, *et al.*	Surface opening, 40 ft; shaft, 15 ft.
TIGER.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869		P. L. Bryant & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
TIGER.	Cascade Dist.	1868	Ray & Clark.	Dr. Noxon, *et al.*	Shaft, 14 ft.
TERRIFIC.	Idaho Dist.	1869	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	S. C. Bennett, *et al.*	Shaft, 35 ft.
TIGER.	Union Dist.	1867	A. H. Whitehead.	A. H. Whitehead, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
TOM THUMB.	Leaven'rth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	P. H. Rhodes.	Wood & Weaver.	Shaft, 15 ft.
U. S. GRANT.	Ruby Mt., Daily Dist.	1868	M. Light.	Hussey & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.; drift on lode, 96 ft.
UNCAS.	Kelso Mt., Griffith Dist.		Prof. Bowman.	Eggleston, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
U. S. TREASURER.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Malone & Moor.	Scott & Packard.	Shaft, 10 ft.
UNIFORM.	Idaho Dist.	1867	Wm. Hobbs.	Barnes & Hobbs.	Shaft, 12 ft.
U. S. COIN.	Brown Mt. Griffith Dist.			Brown Mining Co.	Fully developed.
VALLEY.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1865	J. W. Ames.	De La Mar & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
VESUVIUS.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1867	Webster & Ames.	Webster & Co.	Shaft, 40 ft.
VERMONT.	Daily Dist.	1867	J. M. Dennis and Timothy Chase.	G. C. Ransdell, *et al.*	Tunnel on lode, 75 ft.; shaft, 10 ft.
VICTOR.	Griffith Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	C. H. Hurlbut.	Bailey, Nott & John Cree.	Shaft, 15 ft.; drift, 20 ft.; tunnel on lode, 60 ft.
VICTOR.	Idaho Dist.	1868	F. Leighton.	Needham & Leighton.	Shaft, 20 ft.
VICKSBURG.	Virginia Dist.	1869	W. H. Latshaw.	Latshaw & Mixer	Shaft, 35 ft.
VETO.	Idaho Dist.	1864			
VELOCIPEDE	Idaho.		Ewrs & Dunnigan.		Shaft, 75 ft.
VIRGINIA.	Virginia Dist.	1859		Mahany.	Shaft, 100 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
2	12	Argt. and aur. quartz.	40 ozs.		Easy of access.
5	16 to 24	Galena, zinc-blende, iron pyrites, stephanite, pyrargyrite and silver glance.	51 to 3135 ozs.	50 to 630 ozs.	Further statistics elsewhere.
7	84	Solid iron and cop. pyr.; gold bearing.	$86.	$100 C.	Assay from 13 different specimens. Easy of access.
5	2	Sulph. of silver, galena and zinc-blende.	$500 to $800.		900 feet west of Terrible.
18		Argentiferous galena.			
4 to 6	3 to 5	Argt. galena, with sulph.	$240 to $900.	$12.	The average value of entire contents of crevice (5 feet). The tunnel will cross the Ida, Smith, Tom Moonlight, Eureka, Mt. Vernon and Peabody lodes; also, Robt. Emmett and trend of Mendota.
5	12	Argentiferous galena.	$20 to $700	$100.	
7	48	Argt. quartz and galena.	$70.		Select ore.
5	6	Silver from argt. galena.	$40.		50 per cent. lead; easy of access; 1500 feet above Georgetown.
4		Argt. quartz, with galena and sulphurets.	$3000.	$150.	Select ore; easy of access.
6½	9	Argentiferous quartz and sulphurets.	$175.		Surface ore. It is of easy access, and is being fully developed.
3		Argt. quartz, with cop. and iron pyr.; sulph. silver.			
5	18	Argt. quartz, with galena, cop. and iron pyr.	40 to 300 ozs.		A good wagon road to shaft house. Crevice not fully developed, but 5 ft. of quartz already exposed. Easy of access and promises well.
4	3 to 10	Sulphurets of silver, with galena and zinc-blende.		590 ozs.	Located near the Equator lode.
4	12	Zinc-blende, ruby silver and argt. quartz.		$125.	Crevice material, soft quartz and Talcott matter. Easy of access.
3	8	Argentiferous quartz.			Easy of access by tram-way.
8	18	Sulphurets of silver and galena.	$175.		1000 feet east of Nuckolls, and supposed to be an extension.
5		Galena, copper and iron pyrites; silver bearing.	$72.		Decomposed crevice material.
3 to 4	4 to 8	Galena, zinc-blende and chloride of silver.	$200 to $1000.	$50 to $450.	Near the Brown and Terrible lodes.
2		Argentiferous galena.			Undeveloped.
5		Argentiferous quartz.			No assay or mill return.
	18	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.	$24 to $209	48 ozs.	Mill run from ore vein. The crevice material in this lode is from 100 to 200 feet in breadth, and contains, besides ore, feldspathic quartz and porphyry. Entire contents of this great fissure assay from 12 to 24 ozs. silver. About ½ mile from good wagon road.
24	6	Argt. quartz, zinc-blende, sulph. and little galena	60 to 325 ozs.		Easy of access. The mill is willing to pay at the rates named, in any quantity.
5		Aur. quartz, with galena.	219 ozs.	$100.	
4½		Argt. quartz and galena; silver bearing.	$106.		
4	15	Silver bearing.	$300 to $1000.		
2½	18	Gold bearing.	$116.		Surface ore.
3		Cop. and iron pyr.; gold bearing.		$400.	

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Clear Creek Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
WM. M. FERRY.	Republican Mt. Griffith Dist.	1870	Collins & Stowell.	E. P. Sexton & Co.	Shaft, 75 ft.; drift., 40 ft.
WASHINGTON.	Idaho Dist.	1864	A. H. Huyett.	Chicago & Clear Creek Gold and Silver Min. Co.	Shaft, 140 ft.
WALL STREET.	Fall River Dist.				Shaft, 22 ft.
WILSON.	Snake River Dist.	1864		Wilson Mining Co.	Shaft, 45 ft.
WILLEY.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1868	Watson & Edwards.	Clark, Crocker, Newell & Watson.	Tunnel cross-cut, 80 feet; 3 shafts, 20 ft. each.
W. H. SLADE.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Darrah & Parker.	Darrah & Parker.	Shaft, 10 ft.
WAVERLY.	Columbia Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Decker & Thomas	Campbell, Decker & Clark.	Shaft, 26 ft.
WHEELING.	McClellan Mt., E. Argentine Dist.	1865	T. J. Campbell.	Henshel, Garrett, *et al.*	Shafting and drifting improvements, $2,000.
W. B. ASTOR.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Cooper & Fisher.	Astor Silver Min. Co., *et al.*	Shafting, 217 feet; tunnel on lode, 20 ft.; drifting, 50 ft., to a depth of 80 ft.
W. B. ASTOR EXT.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	Cooper & Fisher.	Adams, Rogers, Phillets & Hickcox.	Shaft, 35 ft.
WILD NETTLE.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.				Shaft, 13 ft.
WYOMING.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1869	G. L. Sites.	Wyoming Silver Mining Co.	Shaft discovery, 10 ft.; shaft at east extent of lode, 20 ft.
WASH CASH.	Leavenworth Mt., Griffith Dist.	1865	Pearson & Fellows.	Pearson & Fellows.	Shaft, 10 ft.
WM. PENN.	Democrat Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	G. L. Sites and D. T. Rigsby.	Sites & Rigsby.	Shafting, 90 ft.
WILCOX.	McClellan Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	Stewart & Moore	J. O. Stewart and C. R. Fish.	Shaft, 14 ft.
WILLOW.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867		P. L Bryant, *et al.*	Shaft, 70 ft.; drifting, 38 ft.
WELCH.	Cascade Dist.	1869	W. R. Griffiths & J. P. Jones.	W. R. Griffiths & J. P. Jones.	Shaft, 12 ft.
WASHINGTON.	Cascade.		Bangs & Womack	Bangs & Womack	Shaft, 10 ft.
YALE.	Griffith Dist.	1865	C. J. Goss.	Baltimore Min. Co.	
ZODIAC.	Chicago Creek	1867	C. H. Dimick.	C. H. Dimick.	Shaft, 20 ft.

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CLEAR CREEK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
5½		Argt. quartz, with galena and sulphurets.	$500 to $2090.	277 ozs.	
5 to 8	10to 36	Argt. galena; gold bearing.	$300.		
5		Auriferous quartz.			Supposed to be very rich.
8		Galena, zinc-blende and silver sulphurets.	$200 to $900.	$151.	Amalgamation.
					Not developed; 1600 feet.
2	9	Sulphurets, with galena.	$138.		
4	4	Argentiferous galena.	$500 to $2000.	300 ozs.	
5	3 to 36	Argt. quartz, galena, zinc-blende and sulphurets.	13 to 18300 ozs.		
5	24	Argt. quartz, galena, zinc-blende and sulphurets.		$100.	
3	12	Argentiferous galena and zinc-blende.			
3		Argt. quartz, with galena distributed throughout entire crevice.	$120 to $240.		Select ore.
5	18	Argt. quartz, sulphurets and galena.			High up on the mountain.
4		Argt. quartz, with galena and sulphurets.	197 ozs.		Select specimens, $1,000. Easy of access.
4 to 5	4 to 16	Streaks of mineral thro'gh crevice.	200 to 1000 ozs.		Near summit.
6	2 to 4	Argt. quartz, with sulph.	$275.		Easy of access.
4	8 to 12				Easy of access.
25		Sulphurets and galena.			
	18	Argt. quartz, with galena and zinc-blende.	$70.		

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Boulder Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
ANGLO SAXON.	Grand Island Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ANGLO NORMAN.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.
AMERICAN.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ATLANTIC.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hanna & Fro-ment.	Hanna & Fro-ment.	Shaft, 12 ft.
ALALACOOL-ER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Haight & Havens	Haight & Havens	Shaft, 23 ft.
BURNS.	G. I. Dist.	1870	E. Burns & Co.	E. Burns & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
BALTIC.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Everest & Martin	Everest & Martin	Shaft, 10 ft.
BOULDER CO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Fuller & Conger.	Cutter & Conger.	Shaft, 25 ft.
COMSTOCK.	G. I. Dist.		S. Conger.	Conger, Hite & Co.	Shaft, 25 ft.
COPPER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	W. A. Martin & Co.	W. A. Martin & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
COUNCIL HILL.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Ewing.	S. Ewing, *et al.*	Shaft, 12 ft.
CONGER.	G. I. Dist.	1862	S. P. Conger.	S. P. Conger.	Shafting, 54 ft.
COLUMBIA.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Moekert.	S. Moekert, *et al.*	Shaft, 26 ft.
CARIBO CITY	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
COLFAX.	G. I. Dist.	1870	B. F. Leonard & Co.	B. F. Leonard & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
CARTER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Carter & Co.	Carter & Co.	Shaft, 20 ft.
CROWN PRINCE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Carter & Co.	Carter & Co.	Shaft, 14 ft.
CARIBO, No. 2	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. Anderson, *et al.*	J. Anderson, *et al.*	Shaft, 25 ft.
CARIBOU.	Caribou Mt., G. I. Dist.	1869	W. J. Martin & Geo. Little.	A. D. Breed & Co. and Caribou Mining Co.	Well developed.
DEER ROCK.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Conklin.	S. Conklin.	Shaft, 10 ft.
EL DORADO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	F. Robidoux.	F. Robidoux.	Shaft, 15 ft.
EMPIRE STATE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Everest & Martin	Everest & Martin	Shaft, 10 ft.
E. F. LOWE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	John Baker.	Baker & Co.	
EL DORADO, No. 2.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Conklin.	S. Conklin.	Shaft, 11 ft.
FOREST.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Strait & Ebert.	Strait & Ebert.	Shaft, 15 ft.
FOUNTAIN.	G. I. Dist.	1870	B. F. Leonard & Co.	B. F. Leonard & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
GREGORY.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Strait & Ebert.	Strait & Ebert.	Shaft, 20 ft.
GRAND ISLAND.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. Snow.	J. Snow, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
GREAT WEST	G. I. Dist.	1870	Haight & Havens	Haight & Havens	Shaft, 15 ft.
HIDDEN TREASURE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Thos. Small, *et al.*	Thos. Small, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
HOLT.	Gold Hill Dist.	1870	Thos. Quinn.	Quinn & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
HIGHLAND.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Cosgrove & Borie.	Cosgrove & Borie.	Shaft, 10 ft.
IDAHO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	W. W. Warner, *et al.*	W. W. Warner, *et al.*	Shaft, 30 ft.
INDEPEND-ENT.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. C. Beard.	J. C. Beard, & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.

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BOULDER COUNTY.

Cuvica.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
4		Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			
3	7.	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			
3		Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			
5	10	Argt. quarts, with copper pyrites.			
4½	24	Argt. quarts, with sulph.	79 ozs.		
					Not fully developed.
3		Argt. quarts, with galena.			Ore vein not defined.
2		Zinc-blende and argt. galena.			More specimens of native silver taken from this lode than any other in the district.
4½	16	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			Assay from select specimens, $15,767.
3	8	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.	196 to 254 ozs.		
4		Argt. quarts, with sulph.			Ore vein not well defined.
7		Argt. galena, zinc-blende and black sulph.			The first lode discovered in Grand Island dist.
4	7 to 10	Argt. galena, zinc-blende and sulph.	260 ozs.		
4		Argt. quarts, with galena.			Ore vein undefined.
	22	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			
4	22to 24	Argt. quarts.			
5	30	Argt. and aur. quarts, with sulph. of silver.			
4	12	Surface argt. quarts.	97 ozs.		Silver.
5	10to 24	Sulph. of silver, lead and cop.; chloride of silver in small quantities.	$111 to $16,500.	$100 to $2000.	The great silver mine of Colorado. Further statistics elsewhere.
4½		Argt. quarts, with sulph.	182 ozs.		Assay from surface quarts. ½ mile from a traveled road.
2		Argt. quarts, with brittle silver.			Undeveloped.
4		Argt. quarts, with galena.			
30	48	Galena, sulph., iron and copper; silver bearing.	$300.		
5	30	Argt. quarts, with brittle silver.			
6		Surface quarts.			Not fully developed; promises well.
4	10	Argt. quarts, with galena and copper.			
3					This lode not fully developed.
30	36	Argt. galena, with zinc-blende and sulphurets of copper.	101 ozs.		Surface quarts, and easy of access.
3		Gold and silver bearing quarts.			
3	8		$90 to $188.		Prof. Hill's reduction.
3	12	Sulphurets of silver and argt. galena; gold bearing.		18 ozs.	Stamp mill.
3					
3		Argt. quarts, brittle silver with sulphurets and carbonates.			
3		Argt. quarts.			3 miles northeast of Caribo lode; promises well.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Boulder Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
IRON.	Grand Island Dist.	1864	Pugh, Lang & Perrigo.	Mishler & Pugh.	
IDLWILD.	G. I. Dist.	1870	G. C. Albright.	Albright & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
JEFFERSON CO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	McCormick & Co.	McCormick & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
JOE DAVIS & CO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	T. McAlister.	T. McAlister & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
J. AISAN-HUIT.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. Schaffer.	J. Aisanhuit & Co	Shaft, 25 ft.
JONES.	G. I. Dist.	1870	John Jones.	John Jones.	Shafting, 25 ft.
KRIGBAUM.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. B. Tomlinson & Co.	J. B. Tomlinson & Co.	Shaft, 30 ft.
LEGAL TENDER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Thos. Small, *et al.*	Thos. Small, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
LOUISIANA.	G. I. Dist.	1870	F. C. Albright.	J. E. Kitzen-mayer, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
LEGAL TENDER.	Sugar Loaf Dist.	1869	John Duncan.	John Duncan.	Shaft, 6 ft.
McPHERSON.	G. I. Dist.	1869	McPherson & Harrigan.	McPherson, Har-rigan & Hill.	Shaft, 14 ft.
MORNING STAR.	G. I. Dist.	1870	E. Burns & Co.	E. Burns & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
MORNING STAR.	G. I. Dist.	1870	T. McBreen & Co.	T. McBreen & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
MONTREAL.	G. I. Dist.	1870	F. Brandry & Co.	F. Brandry & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
MONITOR.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Everest & Martin	Everest & Martin	Shaft, 34½ ft.
MASTIFF.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Conger.	Conger & Cutter.	Shaft, 18 ft.
NINE HUN-DRED DOL-LAR FINE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Edwards.	Hite & Edwards.	Shaft, 10 ft.; 30 ft. on west.
ORA CASH.	G. I. Dist.	1870	E. Burns & Co.	E. Burns & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ONONDAGA.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. S. Kesler.	J. S. Kesler.	Shaft, 15 ft.
ORLINGTON.	G. I. Dist.	1870	M. J. Stone.	S. B. McPherson.	Shaft, 20 ft.
OHIO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	John Baker.	Baker & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
OLD PAY.	Sugar Loaf Dist.	1867	J. C. Blake.	Tappan & Co.	Shaft, 15 ft.
PITTSBURG.	G. I. Dist.	1870	D. Smith.	Smith, Boyles & Richards.	Shaft, 15 ft.
PICKWICK.	G. I. Dist.	1870	W. A. Martin.	W. A. Martin.	Shaft, 10 ft.
PACIFIC.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Chase & Co.	Pacific Co.	Shaft, 28 ft.
PHILADEL-PHIA	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. Snow.	J. Snow.	Shaft, 15 ft.
PRINCE ROYAL.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. L. Higby, *et al.*	S. L. Higby, *et. al.*	Shaft, 12 ft.
PRIDE OF THE WEST.	G. I. Dist.	1870	G. J. Hite & Co.	G. J. Hite & Co.	Shaft, 26 ft.
PIONEER.	G. I. Dist.	1869	T. J. Hill.	T. J. Hill.	Shaft, 20 ft.
PENNSYLVA-NIA.	Nard.	1866	McMain & Co.	Richard Fowley, *et al.*	Shafting, 50 ft.
POOR WOMAN'S.	G. I. Dist.	1870	John Anderson.	John Anderson.	Shaft, 40 ft.
RIO GRANDE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Cosgrove & Borie.	Cosgrove & Borie.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ROBINSON.	G. I. Dist.	1870	F. Brandry.	Brandry & Rob-inson.	Shaft, 10 ft.
SWEETZER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. Schaffer.	J. Aisanhuit & Co	Shaft, 16 ft.
SILICA.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Ewing, *et al.*	S. Ewing, *et al.*	Shaft, 14 ft.

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BOULDER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
5		Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			
9	36				Promises exceedingly well.
4	24	Argt. quartz, with sulph. of silver.	70 ozs.		Surface ore.
20		Argt. quartz.			Undeveloped, but promises well.
					Crevice and ore vein undefined, but evidently a large fissure.
3	18	Argt. quartz.	$17 to $1007.	246 ozs.	Prof. Hill's reduction.
3		Argt. quartz.			Not fully developed.
20	96	Argt. quartz, with brittle silver.			Shaft house and blacksmith shops.
4½		Sulph. and argt. galena.		$1300.	Select ore.
		Argt. quartz.	$80.		Not fully developed; promises well.
					Crevice not fully developed; easy of access.
4	14				
3	5	Argt. quartz.		100 ozs.	
4	24	Argt. and aur. quartz, and galena.	80 ozs. S. 30 ozs. G.		
		Argt. quartz, with galena and sulph.			
1½	12	Argt. quartz, galena, zinc-blende, cop. and iron pyr. with sulph. of silver.	$113.65.		Select ore. ¼ mile from main road from Caribou to Boulder City.
3½	18	Decomposed quartz.			Easy of access.
7		Argt. quartz, sulphurets of copper pyr.	14 ozs.		Promises finely.
2	12	Argt. and aur. quartz, with galena, cop. and iron sulph.			Easy of access, and to be fully developed.
3	36	Chloride and sulphurets of silver	$500 to $1800.		Silver.
4	6	Sulphurets, zinc-blende and galena.	$1300.		Silver; highest assay. Average assay, $630.
2½		Zinc-blende, cop. pyr. and gray sulph. of silver.			Easy of access, but undeveloped.
		Argt. quartz, with galena.		250 ozs.	
5		Copper and iron pyr. with silver.			
3	10	Argt. galena, with sulph. of copper and iron.			Is easy of access, and promises well.
4	6				250 feet above Caribo.
4½	22	Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.	$68 to $320		
7	18	Argt. quartz, with galena and sulph.	$52 to $240		Situated near main wagon road, and accessible at all seasons.
4		Aur. and argt. quartz.	$110 C.		
2					
1½ to 2½					
5		Argt. galena.			
	24		2200 ozs.		Assay, from select specimens, by Prof. Hill.
		Argt. quartz, with sulph.	30 ozs.		Surface quartz; crevice undefined.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Boulder Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
STARRY BANNER.	Grand Island Dist.	1870	J. C. Beard.	J. C. Beard, *et al.*	Shaft, 14 ft.
STALKER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. C. Beard.	J. C. Beard, *et al.*	Shaft, 16 ft.
SILVER QUARRY.	G. I. Dist.	1870	H. Wood & Co.	H. Wood & Co.	Shafting, 30 ft.
SPENCER.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Geo. Spencer.	Moekert & Spencer, *et al.*	Shaft, 18 ft.
SOLFERINO.	G. I. Dist.	1870	F. C. Albright.	J. E. Katzenmayer, *et al.*	Shaft, 15 ft.
SEVEN-THIRTY.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
ST. OLIVE.	Gold Hill Dist.	1870	Thos. Quinn.	Thos. Quinn.	Shaft, 14 ft.
STATEN ISLAND.	G. I. Dist.	1870	J. Anderson.	J. Anderson, *et al.*	Shaft, 33 ft.
STONEWALL JACKSON.	G. I. Dist.	1870	F. C. Albright & Co.	F. C. Albright & Co.	Shaft, 14 ft.
SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.	Pugh Mt., G. I. Dist.	1870	Ulysses Pugh.	Ulysses Pugh.	6 shafts, and considerable drifting.
TERROR.	G. I. Dist.	1870	R. Gustke.	R. Gustke & Co.	Tunnel on vein, 15 ft.; height and breadth of tunnel, 6 ft., each.
TEN-FORTY.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
TERRIBLE.	G. I. Dist.	1870	W. Cox.	Whimsray & Cox	Shaft, 13 ft.
TROJAN.	G. I. Dist.	1870	G. W. Carter & Co.	G. W. Carter & Co.	Shaft, 45 ft.
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENT'N.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Dougherty & Co.	Dougherty & Co.	Shaft, 14 ft.
UNEXPECT'D	G. I. Dist.	1870	Moekert & Co.	Moekert & Co.	Shaft, 27 ft.
VIRGINIA.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Hite & Co.	Hite & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
WORN.	G. I. Dist.	1870	Wm. Worn.	Wm. Worn.	Shaft, 12 ft.
WASHOE.	Sugar Loaf Dist.	1868	John Duncan.	John Duncan.	Shaft, 12 ft.
WAR EAGLE.	Gold Hill Dist.	1863	Gill & Brooks.	John C. Collier, *et al.*	Shafting, 160 ft.
ZUNNICA.	G. I. Dist.	1870	S. Ewing, *et al.*	S. Ewing, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.

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BOULDER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
2½	8	Sulphurets of silver.	43 ozs.		300 feet south of Caribo mine.
2		Quartz and decomposed crevice material.	$91.		Silver and gold.
2		Argt. quartz.	$9 to $15.		Promises well.
2	6 to 8		$300.	50 ozs.	Average.
4		Argt. quartz, with brittle silver.			
		Argt. quartz, with galena.			Crevice uncertain, and ore vein undefined.
4	14	Auriferous quartz.		20 ozs.	1400 feet claim. Handful of dirt from surface, panned from tin plate, yields $1.50.
3		Surface argt. quartz.	95 ozs. C.		
6	18	Galena, zinc-blends and sulphurets.		100 ozs.	One mile north of Caribo.
5	16	Argent. quartz, sulph. of silver, copper, iron, zinc and lead.	$1093 to $1214.		One of the best silver mines in the Territory.
12	48	Argt. and aurifer. quartz, with galena, copper and iron pyrites.	$80 to $100		Specimens of native gold; promises well.
4		Argt. quartz, with galena.			Ore vein undefined.
3		Argt. quartz, with copper pyrites.	26 ozs.		Being actively developed.
5	24	Argt. and aurifer. quartz, with sulph. of silver.	$318.	$126.	Specimens of native silver and gold. Mill return—price paid by Prof. Hill.
10		Argt. quartz, with sulph. of galena.			Easy of access.
6		Decomposed argt. galena.			Not developed.
2		Argt. galena, with sulph. of silver.			Promises well.
		Argt. quartz, with sulph.			Crevice undeveloped, but promises well
30		Copper and silver and copper pyrites and galena.	$82.		
4½		Auriferous quartz.		$10 6 C.	Stamp mill.
4			30 ozs.		

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location. Summit Co.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner	IMPROVEMENTS.
BROADWAY.	Snake River Dist.	1865	Fisher & Grosclod.	Fisher, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
CHRISTIAN.	Peru Dist.	1866	Webster & Co.	Webster & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
CHAUTAUQUA.	Snake River Dist.	1865	H. M. & W. Teller.	H. M. & W. Teller.	Shaft, 30 ft.
COMSTOCK.	Glazier Mt., Peru Dist.	1866	Dripp.	Boston Silver Mining Association.	Shafting, 200 ft.; 2 cross-cut tunnels, 100 and 150 ft.; levels and drifts, over 800 ft.; considerable stoping.
DEXTER.	Peru Dist.	1866	Webster & Co.	W. W. & F. E. Webster.	Shaft, 15 ft.
GRAND TURK.	Glazier Mt., Snake River Dist.	1866	Guibor, Harrington & Co.	Cincinnati Mining Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
GEORGE T. CLARK.	Glazier Mt., Snake River Dist.	1866	A. Guibor.	Boston & Cincinnati Mining Co.	Shaft, 18 ft; tunnel on lode, 28 ft.
HOG BACK.	Peru Dist.	1869	S. Ware.	S. Ware.	Shaft, 10 ft.
HARRINGTON.	Snake River Dist.	1865	Chas. Fix.	Harrington & Fix.	Shaft, 12 ft.
LA PLATA.	Snake River.	1865	Chas. Fix.	H. C. Harrington and Chas. Fix.	Drift on lode, 20 ft.
MOUNTAIN PRIDE.	Peru Dist.	1866	Webster & Co.	Webster & Co.	Shaft, 12 ft.
PARK.	Snake River Dist.	1865	Fisher & Grosclod.	Fisher, *et al.*	
POLLOCK.	Peru Dist.	1866	Webster & Co.	Webster & Co.	Shaft, 10 ft.
POWELL.	Snake River Dist.	1868	Chas. Fix.	Fix & Harrington.	Shaft, 12 ft.
POTOSI.	Glazier Mt., Peru Dist.	1865	Daily & Martin.	Daily, Martin & Hill.	Shaft, 10 ft.; cross-cut tunnel, 220 in length, 300 ft. at lode; drifting, 100 ft.
ST. LAWRENCE.	Peru Dist.	1868	S. Ware.	S. Ware.	Shaft, 10 ft.
SUKEY.	Snake River Dist.	1864	Lynch & Pratt.	Sukey Mining Co.	Shafting, 55 ft.; tunnel on lode, 200 ft.
WALKER.	Snake River.	1865	F. Walker.	Huyett & Fix.	Tunnel on lode, 150 ft.
WOODCHUCK	Snake River.	1866	Huyett & Fix.	Huyett & Fix.	Shaft, 12 ft.

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SUMMIT COUNTY.

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
					Crevice undefined.
1		Argentiferous quartz.			
6	4	Galena, zinc-blende with sulphurets.	$25 to $936		
4 to 5	24	Argt. quartz and galena, sulph. of baryta, gray copper and zinc-blende; silver bearing.	35 to 100 ozs.		Ore from this lode is delivered at the reduction works, at the base of the mountains — a distance of over 1,000 feet — by a wooden tramway, at an expense of not over 20 cents a ton. This is one of the best opened mines in Colorado, and ore can be taken from it, in any desired quantity, at small expense.
1½	9	Argentiferous galena.	70 ozs.		Easy of access.
4	6	Argt. galena, with heavy spar and iron.	$54.		A good road nearly to the mine.
2½		Galena and black sulph. of silver.		$327.	150 feet east of the Grand Turk lode, and believed to be an extension of the famous Comstock mine.
5	24	Iron and copper pyr. with galena and argt. quartz.			Promises well.
3		Argt. quartz and galena.			This lode is near the La Plata, and is not fully developed.
5		Argt. galena, with copper and iron pyr.	$196.		3 or 4 seams of ore, from 1 to 6 inches, distributed throughout crevice material. In the neighborhood of good water-power.
1½	7½	Sulphurets, with galena.	50 ozs. to $1500.		Easy of access.
					Undeveloped.
1¼		Argentiferous quartz.			
3		Aur. quartz, with galena.			Easy of access, and near La Plata and Harrington lodes.
26		Argentiferous galena.	$500 to $2000.		
4	12	Galena, baryta and sulph. of copper.			Promises well.
5½	10 to 36	Argentiferous galena.			
3	4 to 12	Argt. galena, with sulph.	200 to 1500 ozs.	$200 to $700.	8 tons of ore taken from this lode yielded $400 per ton.
4 to 6	4 to 8	Argt. quartz, with ruby silver and gray copper.	600 to 3000 ozs.		This is a vein of unusual strength and richness.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES, LAKE CO.

Name of Lode.	Location, Lake County.	Assay, Per Ton.	Name of Lode.	Location, Lake County.	Assay, Per Ton.
ASSOCIATE.	Red Mt. Dist.		HANNIBAL.	Red Mt. Dist.	$146 82
ARGOSA.	Red Mt.	$121 44	INDIANA.	Red Mt.	104 62
AGNES.	Red Mt.	59 05	INDIAN.	Red Mt.	
BATCHELDER.	Red Mt.	152 37	JENNIE B.	Red Mt.	96 60
BOMB-SHELL.	Red Mt.	190 34	KENTUCKY.	Red Mt.	
BOBTAIL.	Red Mt.	121 74	KATE JOHNSTON.	Red Mt.	
BRUIN.	Red Mt.	149 76	LIZZIE.	Red Mt.	
BROWN.	Red Mt.	174 85	LAKE VIEW.	Red Mt.	
CHIMBORAZO.	Red Mt.	269 63	LEVIATHAN.	Red Mt.	186 14
CHAMPION.	Red Mt.		MISSOURI.	Red Mt.	
CORNUCOPIA.	Red Mt.	93 38	MARY.	Red Mt.	
CHRISTISON.	Red Mt.	132 37	METROPOLITAN.	Red Mt.	108 20
CAVE.	Red Mt.	98 12	McHENRY.	Red Mt.	176 71
CROW'S NEST.	Red Mt.	114 72	MASSACHUSETTS.	Red Mt.	
CRŒSUS.	Red Mt.	128 44	MINT DROP.	Red Mt.	176 23
COOPER.	Red Mt.	87 35	MARTIN.	Red Mt.	109 76
CAMP CREEK.	Red Mt.		NEVADA.	Red Mt.	92 60
COMSTOCK.	Red Mt.		NE PLUS ULTRA.	Red Mt.	
DIOGENES.	Red Mt.		ORIENT.	Red Mt.	73 92
EAGLE'S NEST.	Red Mt.	88 71	ORO BELLE.	Red Mt.	
ECLIPSE.	Red Mt.	94 24	POTOMAC.	Red Mt.	67 70
FLYING CLOUD.	Red Mt.		PIONEER.	Red Mt.	
FILLMORE.	Red Mt.	118 63	QUANDARY.	Red Mt.	
FALLS EXTENSION.	Red Mt.		ROB ROY.	Red Mt.	
FALLS.	Red Mt.	92 44	RAMAGE.	Red Mt.	128 62
GUSTAVUS.	Red Mt.	123 16	SNOW STORM.	Red Mt.	
GRAY EAGLE.	Red Mt.	140 80	SOCRATES.	Red Mt.	134 33
GREAT MOGUL.	Red Mt.	85 75	SONTAG.	Red Mt.	275 12
GROUND SLUICE.	Red Mt.	177 53	SIERRA ALTO.	Red Mt.	176 46
GRAMPIAN.	Red Mt.		UTE.	Red Mt.	154 13
GREAT ONTARIO.	Red Mt.	97 20	VULCAN.	Red Mt.	
HUGHES.	Red Mt.	162 65	VERNON.	Red Mt.	
HIDALGO.	Red Mt.		WILLIAM.	Red Mt.	92 87
HERCULES.	Red Mt.	155 84	WINTZ.	Red Mt.	125 20
HILL-SIDE.	Red Mt.	177 53	WM. TELL.	Red Mt.	97 57

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MISCELLANEOUS MINES.

In order that our list of lodes may be as complete as possible, we append the following miscellaneous descriptions. The data concerning some of these was received too late for regular insertion. In other cases important additional statistics were expected, which either did not reach us at all, or came too late for appearance in regular order; and, in a few instances, we wished to publish a more complete history of mines and their improvements, than could be condensed in our tabular form of description.

Prominent among the latter class is the great silver mine of Grand Island district, Boulder county, the Caribou. This lode is not only one of the most valuable silver mines in Colorado, but among the richest ever discovered in America, and, when fully developed and worked to its full capacity, will not only enrich all of its proprietors, but add largely to the material wealth of the Territory. The discoverers of this lode were practical miners and prospecters, and took active measures toward the development of the property, which they considered valuable from the first. Although the district, at the time of the discovery of the lode, was but sparsely settled, comparatively unknown, and remote from any town or depot of supplies, work was pushed forward on the mine, energetically, by the original Caribou company, which was composed of the following members: William J. Martin, George Lyttle, Hugh McCammeron, John H. Pickle and Samuel Conger. The latter soon sold his interest to the others, who still constitute the company.

As a result of their labors the lode was opened, by a shaft, to the depth of seventy feet. The existence of a well defined crevice, five feet in width, between good walls of horn-blendic granite, with an ore vein varying from two or three to thirty-six inches, was fully established, and the contents of this crevice and ore vein proved to be unusually rich in silver ores. The entire contents of the crevice assay from $109.73 to $16,498.95, and are composed of true argentiferous quartz, sulphurets of silver, and sulphurets of silver and antimony (silver glance and brittle silver), sulphurets of copper, small quantities of sulphurets of lead, and minute particles of chloride of silver, with specimens of native leaf silver. The percentage of copper in the ore, according to an analysis by Prof. Burlingame, is about $8\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. When the shaft was sunk to a depth of fifteen feet, the contents of the ore vein were assayed by Prof. Hill, of Black Hawk, and found to contain 470 ounces of silver to the ton of 2,000 pounds, and the enormous sum of $13,000 was offered by the professor for one ton of first-class ore from this vein. Five assays from ore taken from the vein, at a depth of thirty feet, show the following remarkable returns, $109.73, $111.48, $207.35, $1,487.20, and $16,498.95. Three assays, made by Chas. E. Sherman, from ore taken out at a depth of from eighty to ninety feet, gave the following returns, $145.57, $634.53, $1,054.48. These were made from the average contents of the ore vein.

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In September, 1870, the Caribou company made a sale of the west-half of the lode to A. D. Breed, of Cincinnati, for a considerable sum of money. As soon as Mr. Breed made the purchase, he placed the property in charge of B. O. Cutter, a mining captain of large experience in the management of silve rmines, and a most energetic and efficient business man. Mr. Cutter, having at his disposal all requisite means, commenced active operations on a large scale, and has the mine opened extensively, and is prepared to take any desired quantity of ore, varying in value from $100 to $2,000 per ton, from this inexhaustible supply. At present there are no reduction works for the treatment of silver ores nearer the mines than Prof. Hill's works at Black Hawk, and as the cost of transporting a ton of ore from the mines to the works averages at least $10, the mine will not be worked to its full capacity until contemplated reduction works are erected nearer the mines. Nevertheless, the amount of quartz taken out, daily, is large, and exceedingly remunerative to the owners of the property. We have no statistics of the full amount of ore taken from the mine, but know the amount to be large, as over fifty men have been constantly at work, the greater portion of this number on the west-half, under the efficient management of B. O. Cutter. The direction of this great fissure in the country rock, the contents of which are so immensely rich, is that usual to the true fissures of the mining districts of Colorado, northeast and southwest, and its trend about 18°. Its location is on Caribou mountain, about one and a half miles from the summit of the main range and the region of eternal snow, a few hundred feet from the city of Caribou, and about eighteen miles from Central, in Gilpin county.

When its value was fully established, much attention was attracted to the district, and prospecters swarmed the surrounding mountains and ravines. Many of these have made discoveries of other silver lodes in the neighborhood, which promise well; and, altogether, the prospects of Grand Island district and Caribou City look favorable.

Another silver mine, worthy of more than usual notice, from which we have full statistics, owing to the courtesy of its able superintendent, Prof. R. O. Old, is the Terrible lode, on Brown and Sherman mountains, near Georgetown, Clear Creek county. The portion of the mine from which we have statements, is that owned by the Colorado Terrible Lode Mining Co., English capitalists. We quote from Prof. Old:

"When our company purchased and took charge of the present property, viz: 1,100 feet, there had been sunk a main shaft, 251 feet deep; an air shaft, 36 feet deep, three sets of levels commenced and run, aggregating, in their length east, 270 feet, and west, 294 feet, and 53 fathoms of ground stoped out in what is still the Clark Mining Co.'s property (500 feet) east, and 170 fathoms west. The yield of the mine, to date of ownership by our company, had been, from 401 fathoms of ground worked (including shafts, levels and stopes), about $150,000.

"Since my management (April 11th, last), the following are the facts:

"Extension of first, second and third level drifts beyond former headings, 107½ feet, 131½ feet, and 200½ feet, respectively, amounting to 79 fathoms of ground.

"Sinking one winze 47½ feet, and a part of another, 26 feet, amounting to 15½ fathoms of ground.

"Stoping in first level, 79¾ fathoms.

"Stoping in second level, 50½ fathoms.

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"Stoping in third level (No. 1 stope), 42½ fathoms, and (No. 2 stope), 9 fathoms.

"Total of ground worked out since the purchase by our company, 276 fathoms.

"We have car tracks and trip plats in each leve.. The tracks, respectively, are 249½ feet, 255½ feet, and 228½ feet.

"Our ladder ways are perfect and safe, and comprise 120 feet in the old workings of Clark & Crow, and 224 feet in those of our company.

"The yield of the Terrible company's portion of the lode, since April 1, to December 31, 1870, has been, of first-class ore, 189,606 pounds, or 94 tons, 1,606 pounds, ranging, in value, from 319 ounces to 537 ounces of silver per ton—American assay—the English assay making a difference in favor of the ore of from 6 ounces to 50 ounces silver per ton, 2,000 pounds, the long ton, as it is called, returning 386 ounces to 630 ounces.

"Of second-class ore, the yield has been 148 tons, 1,070 pounds (all treated by the Stewart Silver Reducing Co.), assaying in bulk from 90 ounces to 172½ ounces of silver per ton, of which 80 per cent. was returned in *fine* bullion.

"Of third-class ore, the yield has been about 290 tons, of which 77½ tons only has been treated, assaying, the concentrated, 115 ounces silver per ton, and as mined, 51 ounces.

"The ore in our mine increases, in per ton value, as depth is obtained, but not in quantity, as usually expected. The mineral in our third level is of twice the value that mined in our first. Our working force, in and out of the mine, is thirty-six hands, which includes our force in the tunnel.

"Our tunnel is, at present, in 276½ feet, with about 68 feet yet to run. Its point of reaching the lode is 221 feet west of the main shaft, at about 300 feet below the surface. The rock is a hard, syenite granite, in which we are only enabled to make an average of four feet per week. Are expecting to reach the Terrible about the 1st of May next, by which time we propose to have our suspension wire-way up and ready for transporting the ore of the *whole* mine coming through the tunnel to the foot of the mountain."

The Federal lode, Griffith mountain, Griffith district, Clear Creek county, owned by Messrs. Stowell, Cox, Barrett and Lusk, carries ores of unusual richness and purity. Through the courtesy of one of the proprietors, G. W. Barrett, an experienced miner, we had an opportunity to examine ore from this vein, and found specimens of true argentiferous quartz and pure crystalized sulphurets of silver (silver glance) peculiarly rich and beautiful, and from facts presented to us, which are illustrated by the following figures, the existence of considerable quantities of such ore in the vein is proven clearly. The lowest assay, obtained from the contents of crevice, was $124; the highest, $30,000 per ton of 2,000 pounds. First-class ore averages about $800 per ton. One ton, first-class ore, shipped to Newark, N. J., assayed $2,250. We examined an assay certificate, dated September 25, 1869, made by Chas. A. Martine, of Georgetown, which represented the average value of one ton of ore at $1,730.40. As an evidence that the mine produces considerable quantities of ore of this high grade, we give the following positive assertion of the proprietors that the labor of two men, during the last six months, has yielded to the proprietors a net earning of $10,000. This lode is near the summit of Griffith mountain, about 2,000 feet above the valley, and is reached by a good trail.

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We examined specimens of pure crystalized sulphuret of silver (silver glance) and true argentiferous quartz in the fall of 1870, taken in considerable quantities from the Ni Wot lode, the property of the Wyoming Silver Mining Co., of Colorado, of which G. L. Sites is agent and manager. The specimens were from an ore vein, thirteen inches in thickness, in a three feet crevice, about 100 feet from the surface. We examined an assay certificate from first-class specimens, which presented the following high figures, $22,077.90 coin per ton of 2,000 pounds. Mr. Sites believes that several inches of this ore vein will yield ore worth $10,000 per ton. This mine is being fully developed by shafting and tunnels; is easy of access, and valuable property.

We regret our inability to give complete statistics from the Brown and Coin lodes, the property of the Brown Mining Co., and among the most valuable lodes in Griffith district. They are located near each other, on the Brown mountain, below the Terrible lode, and a few hundred feet above the Brown Reduction Works, also the property of this company. These lodes are fully developed by shafts, drifts, levels and tunnels, and are yielding largely of ore extremely rich in silver, and with characteristics similar to that of Terrible lode. The ore from these mines is transported to the reduction works by means of a suspension wire tram-way and suitable appurtenances, and every facility for successful and skillful mining operations is at hand. The property is under the immediate charge of J. W. Watson, one of the most experienced mining captains and prospecters of the Territory, and a thoroughly practical and efficient business man.

We have also to regret a paucity of statistics from the Belmont and International silver mines, in East Argentine district. We visited these lodes with Prof. Dibben, the agent and general manager of the International Mining Co.'s property, in the fall of 1870, and know them to be well opened, by shafts and tunnels, and that they yield large quantities of silver ores, mostly sulphurets of lead, zinc and silver, which are treated successfully at the International Co.'s Reduction Works. They are among the first discoveries of silver lodes in the country, and are located near the summit of the main range, and near the wagon road which crosses the main range to the head waters of the Snake river, in Summit county. From the well known ability of Prof. Dibben, as a metallurgist, mining engineer and practical miner, we infer the management of this property yields fair returns to the owners.

Although we have given the New Boston lode, on Democrat mountain, Griffith district, ample space elsewhere, we will again refer to it on account of its possessing, in a marked manner, all the important characteristics of a true fissure vein. The walls are peculiarly well defined, the existence of "slickenside" on these giving evidence of the motion of the crevice material and consequent attrition. The mineral contents of this crevice are massive, dense, and nearly four feet in thickness, and, though not especially rich in silver, contain over sixty per cent. of lead, and are exhaustless.

In Gilpin county we have failed to obtain recent and complete statistics from many of the most important lodes, from various causes, which are not explainable here. Among these, the Bob Tail, one of the oldest and richest gold mines in the Territory. The location and general history of this lode is so well known, however, that any information we might give would only be a repetition of former published statements. This mine is

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located near Central City and Black Hawk, and has been extensively worked in years gone by, and has yielded fabulous amounts of gold, nearly $3,000,000. It has several shafts, from 90 to 575 feet in depth; nearly 7,000 feet of levels and drifts, and considerable surface openings. Its crevice is from four to ten feet; ore vein from twelve to thirty-six inches. The character of the ore, auriferous quartz, copper and iron pyrites, gold and silver-bearing. The mineral ore carries thirty-seven per cent. copper, and is worth, in gold and silver, from $15 to $200 per ton of 2,000 pounds. From some conflict between the proprietors of claims, this mine is not being worked extensively, although it has always yielded large profits to the miner.

The Sudeberg lode, near Nevada and Central, is another prominent mine from which we have no important statistics. Much litigation, and a personal difficulty which resulted fatally, has taken place between the owners of this property and the Prize lode, which intersects it, but we have no data from which we can give any detailed description of this mine. It has always been considered valuable mining property, and has been extensively worked.

In Park county, the Orphan Boy and Phillips lodes deserve more than usual attention, as they are, unquestionably, great fissure veins, carrying vast quantities of ore of great value. From J. B. Stansell, who worked these lodes in an early day, when only the crudest means of saving the gold were available, we learn that the yield, per cord, varied from five ounces to sixteen ounces gold. Without question, the ores from these mines are extremely rich, and the mines themselves very valuable property.

While we are aware our list of mines of Colorado is very imperfect, not from lack of care in gathering data, but from the utter impossibility of obtaining statistics from a large amount of valuable property, still we have given the "local habitation and the name" of a sufficient number of lodes to prove, beyond question, the existence of innumerable true fissure veins in the mining districts of Colorado. In the following chapter, on the character and treatment of ores, we will illustrate, by statistics, the true value of the contents of these veins, and define, clearly, the real importance of the mining interests of the Territory.

A word to capitalists, who are or may be seeking profitable investments in mining property. Examine for yourselves before you make large investments. Professional reports of mines, by any of the innumerable professors who infest the country, may be very learned and equally correct, and in many cases are both of these; but, again, the professor may be needy, and mine owners liberal, and golden goggles may so impair the vision of the professor that imperfections in the mining property examined might not be visible, and of course could not be embraced in the report. Beware, also, of "extensions" of all the great lodes of the country. "Extensions" of the Gregory and Bob Tail lodes are still marketable mining property in Chicago, although these same are located many miles from the discovery shafts on either of the above mines.

In our next issue of this work we will be enabled to make our description of mines more comprehensive and complete. We consider our present efforts the initial steps toward the publication of thorough statistics of the mines of Colorado.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
	GILPIN CO.				
BURROUGHS.	Nevada Dist.	1859	Benj. Burroughs.	Ophir Gold Min. Co. Hardesty Bros., *et al.*	Several shafts from 200 to 600 ft. in depth, with large amount of drifting.
RYAN.	Russell Dist.	1860	Thos. Ryan, *et al.*	Thos. Ryan, J. G. Mahaney, *et al.*	Shaft, on discovery, 40 ft.; drift, 33 ft.
SIRWILLIAM	Eureka Dist.		J. H. Applebury.	J. H. Applebury.	Shaft, 30 ft.
EASTERN.	Silver Hill.	1862	James Connor, *et al.*	James Connor, *et al.*	Shaft, 65 ft.
FOLGER, No. 3	Eureka Dist.	1864	Valentine & Archibald.	Valentine & Archibald.	
ROOLS CO.		1860		Hardesty Bros.	
DIMICK.	Mountain House Dist.	1860	C. A. Dimick.	Dimick & Bro.	Shafting, 90 ft.
HENDERSON	Russell Dist.	1860	H. Henderson.	H. M. Thomas, *et al.*	Shaft, 67 ft.
U. S. TREASURER, No. 2.	Russell.	1865	Hurley & Haycocks.	Stapleton, Ryan, *et al.*	Well developed.
NEW YEAR.	Central Dist.	1864	Richard Irwin.		
GLENDORE.	Russell Dist.	1868	E. L. Dwen.		Shaft, 120 ft.; drift, 60 ft.
BRICK POMEROY.	Ill. Cen. Dist.	1869		La Haye & Rosseau.	
LEAVENWORTH.	Ill. Cen.	1859	Harsh Bros.	Harsh Bros.	Shaft, 10 ft.
CALIFORNIA	Nevada Dist.	1859	Hutchinson.	Stalker, Houpe & Harper.	Shafting, over 1,200 ft.; 9 drifts, from 100 to 300 ft.
FRENCH.	Quarts Hill, Russell Dist.	1859	F. Ternence.	T. G. Howard, *et al.*	
SUDEBERG.	Nevada Dist.			W. W. Wightman, *et al.*	Shafting, 210 ft.
TUSCARORA.	Eureka Dist.	1869	Mr. Baker.		
GRAY ROCK.	Russell Dist.	1864			
ST. LOUIS.	Eureka Dist.	1859			
OHIO.	Nevada Dist.	1864			
	CLEAR CREEK.				
BURR.	Queen Dist.	1867	Burr & Richards.	Merchants and Mechanics Co. of Baltimore.	Shaft, 22 ft.
CHAS. H. MAR.	Griffith Dist.	1863	C. H. Mar	Merchants and Mechanics Co. of Baltimore.	Shaft, 14 ft., and drifts along the surface.
FLORA McLAIN.	Griffith.	1867	Jacobs & Co.	Merchants and Mechanics Co. of Baltimore.	One shaft, 55 ft.; 2 shafts, 10 to 20 feet.
CASHIER.	Sharman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1866	J. Kalbeugh, *et al.*	Cashier Silver Mining Co., Boston, west ⅓ C. A. Hoyt, agt.	Shafting, 200 ft.; drifting, 200 ft.; considerable stoping.
BROWN.	Brown Mt., Griffith Dist.			Brown Min. Co., J. W. Watson, Agent.	Completely developed by shafting, drifting and tunnel.
CRESCENT.	Griffith Dist.		Stiles & Rigsby.	Stiles & Rigsby, and Crescent Mining Co.	Shaft, 30 ft.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ores.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In				
4	24 to 30	Aur. quartz, with copper and iron pyrites; gold bearing.	$14 to $125	$100 to $500 C.	One of the best lodes in the Territory.
3½	16	Aur. quartz, with copper and iron pyrites; gold bearing.		$87 C.	Easy of access.
	24	Gold bearing.			Not working.
3		Argentiferous and auriferous quartz and iron pyrites.			
4	30	Auriferous quartz, surface copper and iron pyrites; gold bearing.		$100 C.	
7	10 to 20	Argentiferous and aurif. quartz, with carbonates of lead and galena.	$60 to $1000.		Easy of access.
4		Argentiferous galena.	$25 to $40		Easy of access.
5	24	Aur. quartz, and sulph. of iron and copper; gold bearing.	$250.	6 ozs.	Stamp mill.
2 to 5		Gold and silver bearing.	5 to 7 ozs. G.; 60 to 75 ozs. S.		W. Dwen, working owner.
2½				4 ozs. C.	
2				4 to 10 ozs. C.	
3 to 12	18 to 60	Copper and iron pyrites, zinc-blende and arsenical copper; gold bearing.		4 ozs. C.	Has produced over $750,000 coin. "Cap," from 150 to 175 feet, has been penetrated, and the mine is in complete working order and paying largely. One of the best gold mines in Colorado.
					See Nimrod. This lode will be fully worked during the coming summer.
		Gold bearing.	$80 to $100	8 ozs. C.	
				$110.	
				$200.	
3		Decomposed quarts.			Very little value.
3	48	Argentiferous galena with copper and iron pyrites.	$48.		70 per cent. lead.
4½	10	Argentiferous galena with iron pyrites and sulph. of silver.	$168 S.		20 to 35 per cent. lead. Select specimens sulphuret ore assay nearly $2,000. Blacksmith shop.
4	3 to 15	Argentiferous galena, pyrites, brittle silver, gray copper, and specimens of native silver.	$50 to $13,000.	$50 to $450.	The surface improvements of the Cashier Silver Mining Co. are a shaft and whim-house, a blacksmith shop, and a barn and boarding house. The ladder-ways, timbering of shafts, and all improvements are first-class. No statistics from east half.
4	18 to 26	Argentiferous gal., zinc-blende, chloride and bromide of silver.	300 to 1200 ozs.	100 to 600 ozs.	A suspension wire tram-way transports ores from the mine to the Brown reduction works.
2	4 to 10	Argentiferous quarts, with pure sulphurets.	300 to 5600 ozs.		From select specimens.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINES,

Name of Lode.	Location.	Date of Discovery.	Name of Discoverer.	Name of Owner.	IMPROVEMENTS.
	CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.				
CRISIS.		1868	H. M. Thomas.	Dr. A. M. Noxon.	Shaft, 30 ft.
FEDERAL.	Griffith Dist.	1868	Stowel, Cox, *et al.*	Stowel, Cox, *et al.*	Shaft, 50 ft.; tunnel on lode.
CARONDOLET.	Idaho Dist.	1865	Sam. S. Davidson		Shaft, 80 ft.
BALDWIN & HUFF.	East slope of Irwin's Peak.	1866		W. F. Kelso.	Shaft, 10 ft.
HUMBOLDT.		1862		Humboldt Mining Co.	
GRIFFITH.	Griffith Dist.	1859	Geo. F. Griffith.		Fully developed. Iron tram-way for conveying ore to base of mountain.
FOUNTAIN SILVER MINE.	Brown Mt., Griffith Dist.	1867	J. M. Smith, Geo. Graves, B. F. Wadsworth.	S. W. Clark.	Shaft, 20 ft.
HYENA.	Sherman Mt., Griffith Dist.	1870	Campbell & Dudgeon, *et al.*	F. A. Dudgeon, Campbell, *et al.*	Shaft, 10 ft.
	PARK CO.				
ORPHAN BOY	Mosquito Dist.		N. W. Webber, H. W. Dorsett & Shepherd.	J. W. Smith, H. P. Newlin, South Park Gold Mining Co.	12 shafts, from 30 to 150 ft.; drifting, 800 ft.; surface openings defining crevice, over 2,000 ft.
PRESTON.	Buckskin Dist.	1863	H. P. Newlin.	H. P. Newlin, *et al.*	5 shafts, from 20 to 90 ft.; drifting, 50 ft.
WHALE.		1866	Dr. Joseph McCord.	Dr. Joseph McCord.	Tunnel, 30 ft.
	JEFFERSON CO.				
PARTRIDGE.	Independent Dist.	1867	F. P. Butler.	J. W. Partridge, W. A. & G. Rand and F. P. Butler.	Shaft, 22 ft.
RAND.	Independent.	1869	Wm. A. Rand.	J. W. Partridge, W. A. & G. Rand and F. P. Butler.	Shaft, 20 ft.
	LAKE CO.				
DOUSER.	Granite Dist.	1868		Niagara Mining Co. own ½	Shaft, 50 ft.
FERRE VIETA.	Granite.	1868		Niagara Mining Co. own ½	Shaft, 50 ft.
MONARCH.	Granite.	1868		Niagara Mining Co. own west ½	Shaft, 60 ft., and well timbered
SPONDULICS.	Granite.	1868		Niagara Min. Co.	Shaft, 120 ft.

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MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

Crevice.	Ore Vein.	Character of Ore.	Assay, Per Ton.	Mill Return.	REMARKS.
Ft.	In.				
5 to 6	15	Copper and iron pyrites, with galena and silver; silver and gold bearing.	$37 T.		Near wagon road.
4	6 to 20	True sulph. of silver, with argentiferous quarts.	$800.		Result from one ton of ore, $1,730.42.
6		Pyrites of iron, silver, copper and zinc.		$45 T.	Promises well.
		Argentiferous galena and sulphurets of silver.			One of the first discovered, and largest silver mines in the district.
4	½ to 3	Black sulphurets and galena with native and brittle silver mixed.	$500 to $5000.		80 rods west of the celebrated Brown and Coin lodes—supposed to be an extension of the latter.
4	6	Argentiferous galena, with sulphurets.	120 ozs.		Is easy of access, and promises well.
4 to 16		Iron and copper pyrites; gold bearing, with silver.			Ore distributed through entire contents of crevice.
8			$35 to $1500.	$200 C.	Mineral distribution through entire contents of crevice. Near town of Buckskin. Good wagon road to lode.
10	15 to 30	Argentiferous galena.	$60 to $70.		65 per cent. lead; easy of access. Near the best pass known across the main range.
16	108	Gray copper and brittle silver	$200.		Assays 60 per cent. copper.
16		Gray copper and brittle silver.			An extension of the Partridge. This and the Partridge are extremely rich lodes. Prof. Hill speaks in the highest terms of this ore; says they furnish their own flux. First, considered copper lodes, but soon developed richness in silver.
	15				
	24				
	16				

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CHARACTER, TREATMENT AND VALUE OF ORES.

The scope of this work will not admit of any exhaustive or learned disquisition on these subjects, but a brief notice of the marked characteristics of the gold and silver bearing ores of Colorado, descriptions of a few of the mills, reduction works and processes which have been and still are used with varied success in the treatment of these, and statistics showing their average value.

That these ores are sulphuret ores, that is, chemical combinations of sulphur with the metals, minerals and other substances that form the contents of gold and silver bearing fissures, is their prominent feature, and one that has earned for them the title of refractory, obdurate, and other opprobrious epithets, and rendered them almost valueless in the estimation of miners and capitalists, and made them particularly troublesome to metallurgists, mineralists and proprietors of new-fangled processes for the reduction of ores. That sulphur combines chemically with gold, forming a sulphide of that metal, has been proven beyond question by recent experiments by Prof. Skey, of the geological survey of New Zealand, and others. Its combinations with silver in different quantities, forming sulphurets of silver (silver glance), sulphurets of silver and antimony (brittle silver, etc.), are well known. With base metals, found in all gold and silver bearing fissures in the Territory, it also chemically combines. Its combinations with iron, iron pyrites, with copper, copper pyrites, with lead, galena, with zinc, zinc-blende, etc., are all well known to Colorado miners, and form the principal and noticeable portion of the crevice material—the ore vein of all fissures.

Near the surface, the action of the elements desulphurizes the metals, and forms oxides of these instead of sulphurets. In such cases the gold, in gold ores, is in the form of free gold, as an oxide of that metal is unknown, and is readily attracted by the mercury, and forms an amalgam with that metal. The result of this is, that surface ores are easily treated by the simplest process of reduction—the stamp-mill and amalgamation, or the arrastras—and no chemical reaction or change is required. When the depth of the deposit prohibits desulphurization and oxidation by the elements, and the metals and minerals of the ore remain as sulphurets, the necessity for means of getting rid of the sulphur is apparent. To accomplish this, successfully and cheaply, is the chief object of the reducers of ore, and the great desideratum in our mining districts.

In the earlier days of the history of quartz or lode mining enterprises in Gilpin and Boulder counties, we have truthful accounts of large yields from stamp-mills and other simple mechanical means of reducing ores. Even by the ordinary mode of prospecting, the dirt, or pulverized decomposed quartz from the surface contents of crevices, could be washed in the pan, and yield good wages to the miner, and to this day, in lodes recently discovered, or those which have not been worked to any great depth, good yields are received from stamp-mills and arrastras. But where any great depth is reached, and ores of the largest assay value are taken out, the return from the stamps, or any mechanical means of reduction, is so trifling, that the expenses of mining are not realized, and consequently the mine must be abandoned, when its real value has been established. Of course this condition of things has attracted the attention of metallurgists, and all interested

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in the treatmcnt of ores, or in any way engaged in mining operations in Colorado, and a vast amount of money, and no little expenditure of theoretical knowledge and inventive genius, have been squandered upon various processes, having for their object the cheap and efficient desulphurization of ores, or the reduction of these, despite the grasp of the giant monster—sulphur.

A history, however brief, of each and all of these processes, which have been failures mostly, would fill a volume larger than our present work, and be of no particular interest to the public generally. That the majority of experiments have failed, is the simple fact, and that all who have attempted the introduction of new-fangled processes have met with complete disaster, is equally true. The *débris* of these mar the fair outlines of our mountains and valleys, and impede the swift flow of the rippling waters in our crystal streams. "Too much learning," and not enough practical knowledge, have made these experimenters mad, and madmen cannot handle, successfully, as difficult a subject as the proper means of desulphurizing and reducing the mineral ores of our great fissure veins.

We make no pretensions to any knowledge of this difficult subject, and are not going to astonish the miners and mill-men of Colorado with our infallible, immaculate, back-action, high pressure process of reducing all ores to gold or silver, in quantities to suit customers, but must believe that the scientific mineralists and metallurgists of the day, who have made proper experiments with Colorado ores, will not fail to bring about the desired object.

That the ores can be successfully treated, has been illustrated by Prof. Hill, at his reduction works, at Black Hawk, but either from the cupidity of the proprietor of the establishment, or some imperfection in the mode of reducing ores, these are not treated cheaply; in fact, low grade ores are entirely ignored, and only the first-class, or selected specimens, find any favor in the estimation of the management of this establishment. If we understand Prof. Hill's process, it is reverberatory smelting, that is, smelting ores, combined with the proper fluxes, in a reverberatory furnace, and separating a "mat," containing copper and the precious metals, from a "slag," containing silicates of other metals and minerals in the ore. By a skillful selection of ores and tailings, he has the necessary flux without adding anything. The operations of reverberatory smelting, are roasting ores in heaps in the open air, depriving them of a portion of their sulphur, and partially oxidising their metals—calcining concentrated tailings in a suitable furnace with similar results—producing, among other salts, a large amount of iron oxides. The ores, roasted in heaps, and the calcined tailings are mixed in proper proportions, and introduced into a smelting furnace, where the iron oxides combine with the quartz, making a "slag" containing fifty or sixty per cent. of silicate of iron. The copper, as a sulphate with the gold and silver, enters into a "mat," which settles below the "slag." The "slag" is drawn from the furnace every five or six hours, and the "mat," when sufficiently accumulated, is also drawn from the furnace. This "mat" is crushed and sacked for shipment to Swansea, England, and is estimated to contain $1,000, in gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds; silver, varying in proportion to amount in the ores treated, and an average of sixty to seventy-five per cent. copper. That this process has been eminently successful, on the class of ores treated, is sufficiently exemplified by the immense profits realized by Prof. Hill's

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establishment. Whether it will be a success on low grades is still unknown. Among the many processes we have glanced at, we think favorably of Dr. Phelps' (of Chicago), intended especially for treating the refractory gold-bearing sulphurets, by oxidation and amalgamation, which bids fair to rival all competitors for the long coveted honors and emoluments. Oxygen and mercury are the only chemicals used, the former obtained from the atmosphere, "without money and without price," while the latter is so skillfully manipulated, that the loss from flowering and imperfect discharge is a mere trifle.

Dr. Phelps does not claim to have discovered any new principle in metallurgy, but he does claim, and we think with the best of grounds, to have successfully executed and carried out those well known principles, acknowledged to be essential to success, but so difficult of execution as to have defied many attempts in that direction.

To understand the difficulties involved in the operation of desulphurizing auriferous pyrites on a large scale, "with cheapness and despatch," we invite the scientific reader's attention to the following curious estimate, condensed from a well written essay by the doctor, entitled "The Theory and Practice of Desulphurization:"

"The conditions essential to the successful desulphurization and oxidation of the gold-bearing sulphurets, in quantities at all adequate to our wants, are chiefly the following: *First*—A supply of oxygen sufficient to meet all the demands of oxidation. *Second*—A proper and timely regulation of the heat. *Third*—The constant agitation of the ore. *Fourth*—Sufficient time to perfect the chemical changes involved.

"To show the enormous quantity of air necessary to furnish sufficient oxygen to treat twenty-four tons of ore a day, and hence the difficulties imposed by the first condition mentioned above, we call the reader's attention to the following facts and figures:

"Sulphur, as every chemist knows, when burned, consumes an amount of oxygen equal to its own weight; hence, if we can ascertain the number of pounds of sulphur contained in a ton of ore, we at the same time determine the quantity of oxygen necessary to effect its combustion.

"This, of course, cannot be done with absolute correctness, for the reason that the ores, as delivered at the mills, are never chemically pure, but a sufficient approximation to the truth can be obtained to answer the purpose of illustration.

"Iron pyrites, the most abundant and the richest, as well as the most refractory gold-bearing ore of the Rocky Mountain districts, is a bisulphuret, consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron. Reduced to a per cent., it contains $53\frac{3}{10}$ of the former and $46\frac{7}{10}$ of the latter. But, as just remarked, this ore, as delivered at the mills ready for reduction, is never pure, but is generally combined with other sulphurets, such as that of copper, zinc, lead, arsenic or antimony, each of which contains a less proportion of sulphur than the iron. In addition to these, it is frequently mixed with quartz and other gangues, containing little or no sulphur in their composition. Let us assume then, that the ore, ready for the metallurgist, contains twenty-five per cent., or 500 pounds of sulphur to the ton. Now if it be necessary to burn, *i. e.*, OXIDIZE this entire quantity, it follows that 500 pounds of oxygen will be required for the purpose; but, fortunately, such is not the case. One equivalent of the sulphur may be expelled by the

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action of heat alone, and without the aid of oxygen—a fact daily demonstrated in the process of obtaining the sulphur of commerce; a large portion of which is taken from non-auriferous pyrites, the identical bisulphuret so richly impregnated with gold in many sections of the United States. In the process just alluded to, the air is carefully excluded from the furnace, in order to prevent the formation of sulphurous acid gas, but only one-half of the sulphur is driven off, and any amount of roasting, with the air excluded, fails to dislodge the remaining portion.

"So in roasting auriferous pyrites, preparatory to amalgamation, it is found an easy matter to drive off fifty per cent. or more of the sulphur; but ore, only half desulphurized, is nearly as tenacious of its gold as the raw.

"The fact appears to be that while one equivalent of the sulphur is easily expelled, the other is held in such close chemical combination with the iron, that heat alone, however intense and long continued, is insufficient to overcome the affinity, and oxygen must be introduced, in quantity at least equal to the weight of sulphur, in order to accomplish what the heat has failed to perform.

"We have already supposed a ton of ore to contain 500 pounds of sulphur, and allowing that one-half may be driven off by heat alone, there will still remain 250 pounds in intimate combination with the iron, requiring 250 pounds of oxygen or 1,250 pounds of air for its combustion. A pound of air, at the level of the sea (under certain standard conditions of temperature and dryness), measures 13.29 cubic feet; but at the altitude of most mines, in the Rocky Mountain districts, a pound will measure at least fifteen cubic feet. On this hypothesis, 1,250 pounds will measure 18,750 feet, and this may be set down as the quantity required to burn out the sulphur in one ton of ore. But this is not the only demand made for oxygen, for the iron, as previously explained, must be thoroughly oxidized in order to be thoroughly desulphurized.

"As the proportion of iron is a little less than that of sulphur, let us assume that 490 pounds is the average quantity to a ton of ore, the conversion of which into a peroxide will require 210 pounds of oxygen or 1,050 pounds of air, measuring 15,750 cubic feet.

"From these data we are able to make the following statements:

Air required to oxidize the sulphur	18,750	cubic feet.
Air required to oxidize the iron	15,750	" "
Total air required for one ton of ore	34,500	" "
Twenty-four tons will therefore require	828,000	" "

"This, be it remembered, is upon the hypothesis that every pound of oxygen, contained in this quantity of air, is used—no allowance having been made for loss or waste. In PRACTICE, however, only a small portion of the oxygen can be secured during its transit through the furnace, and an additional quantity of air, sufficient to make up the loss, must be transmitted or another "failure" will reward the efforts of the disappointed and baffled metallurgist. Any person watching the operation of roasting ore in any of the furnaces now in use, will be convinced that not ONE TENTH of the oxygen transmitted is secured and appropriated during its transit.

"Now if it be true, as the above facts and figures prove, that ALL the oxygen contained in 828,000 cubic feet of air is required, it follows, if only one-tenth is secured, that ten times the above quantity, or 8,280,000 feet will be required to perfect the work.

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"In order to assist our minds to comprehend this vast quantity, we will make one more estimate. Let us imagine this number of cubic feet to be extended in a single straight line; and when we ascertain it would form a body of air twelve inches square, AND 1,568 MILES IN LENGTH, the thing begins to loom up in its truly giant proportions!

"Enormous as this quantity is, it is probably far short of what is really required by many furnaces now in use, owing to the fact that the one great and essential feature of economy in the use of air is entirely ignored in their construction. The prevailing practice is to 'save' one pound of oxygen and suffer ten or more to escape, and after much labor and vexation of spirit, to wonder why the operation proved a failure! A far greater wonder would it have been, had it proved a success.

"A person attempting to melt a ton of pig iron by using only ONE BUSHEL of coal, would be considered a fool or a lunatic, yet men of sense have been trying, for years, to accomplish a similar absurdity, by burning a ton of sulphur with one or two hundred pounds of oxygen; whereas, nothing less than a ton can accomplish the work. In one respect, such experiments have been uniformly successful. They have proven, to a demonstration, how the thing cannot be done.

"There are other conditions essentially necessary to the successful management of this all important part of the work, but none that admit of so clear a mathematical demonstration as the one I have sought to elucidate. The truth of the old adage, that there is a right and a wrong way to do every thing, is strikingly verified in the daily experience of the metallurgist. The great danger is the production of too intense a degree of heat, while a considerable portion of the sulphur yet remains, thereby causing a partial fusion or slagging of the ore. This is particularly liable to occur in those furnaces in which the ore is roasted in batches, and constant care and labor are required to heat the ore gradually, with constant stirring, in order to prevent the accident alluded to."

Dr. Phelps has experimented with his process in Colorado, and on Colorado refractory ores, sufficiently to satisfy himself that he can treat all classes of gold-bearing ores successfully and cheaply, and that mineral ores of the lowest grade can be reduced, with a fair profit to the miner and reducer. We sincerely hope, and have reason to believe, that the doctor can accomplish all he claims, and that the introduction of his furnace, in the Territory, will revolutionize mining industries.

Messrs. Cash & Rockwell, of Central City, have erected works at the head of Chase gulch, near that city, where they are treating ores and concentrated tailings successfully, so Mr. Cash informs us, by a process known as the Bron Piere, in which chlorine gas is used, and the precious and base metals reduced to chlorides in solution, and precipitated from these by chemical action. The only apparent objection to this mode of reducing, is the expense of acids and salt, and other chemicals necessary; but the proprietors assure us the extra per cent. of the precious metals saved, above that by all other known processes, more than counterbalances the extra expense They claim that they only lose from two to five per cent. of the gold in all ores treated.

In the summer of 1870, works were constructed in Black Hawk, under the direction of Prof. West, a metallurgist of large experience, and considerable reputation in the Eastern cities. Mr. West constructed appropriate

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furnaces for calcining "tailings" and roasting, and desulphurizing ores, and a cupola furnace for the final smelting and reduction of these. These works promised fairly, and, as Mr. West assured the public he could treat low grades of ore profitably to all concerned, the miners looked forward to the completion of the works with anxious hope, and trusted a new and brilliant era was about to dawn upon them; but the works were nearly completed, when the cupola furnace was charged, and, from some unknown cause (to us), the process was not a success. Mr. West, however, still is satisfied he can treat sulphuret ores successfully, and may do so.

We have no space to devote to the Keith, Crosby & Thompson, Monnier, and other processes, which have been miserable and expensive failures, but will notice the stamp-mills, which have been and will always be used extensively in treating surface and low grade ores. Every person who has visited a mining district is familiar with every part of a stamp-mill, and understands fully their mode of treating ores. To those who have never been within the limits of a mining country, a brief description of a stamp-mill may be interesting. The *modus operandi* of treating ore by stamps is simply mechanical pulverization, in contact with a large supply of water, which washes the finely powdered ore over copper plates and "riffles," which are coated and charged with mercury. The precious metals having a powerful affinity for the mercury, combine, mechanically, with this, forming an amalgam, and the baser metals, gangue rock and other substances of which the ore is composed, pass off beyond plates and "riffles," and are known as "tailings." The amalgam is brushed from the plates, placed in strong cloth bags, subjected to great pressure, by which all particles of fine mercury are removed, and is then placed in a retort, and sufficient heat applied to drive off the mercury, which is condensed and caught in a receiver attached to the retort, and ready for use again. The gold, combined with such proportions of silver as may have been in the ore, and perhaps a small per cent. of copper, is then ready for sale, or for further refining, and is known as "retort gold." The "tailings" containing, besides iron and copper sulphurets, all the way from thirty to eighty per cent of the precious metals contained in the ore, are ready for further treatment. The most concentrated portions of these are placed in arrastras, and pulverized thoroughly in contact with mercury, and afterwards by washing in dolly tubs, or by other suitable means are freed from all gangue and foreign substances. The amalgam is collected and retorted as above. The residue of the "tailings" is washed in "buddles," or in other mechanical contrivances, until the gangue rock is separated as much as possible from the metals of the ore. These concentrated "tailings" are then ready for smelting or other process of reduction, and as they contain a large quantity of iron pyrites, are especially valuable to those reducing ores by reverberatory smelting. The mechanical appurtenances by which these operations are effected are iron stamp heads, with shafts weighing from 400 to 1,000 pounds. These are supported upright by suitable frame-work, elevated by steam or water power a proper distance, and then let fall in a battery, in which the ore is placed. By proper mechanical appliances a rotary motion is given to these stamps, and the action on the ore is that of crushing and grinding. Water, in sufficient quantities, is conveyed into this battery, which is enclosed by perforated metal plates, that admit only of the passage of minute particles. The battery is a strong iron casting of proper dimensions, and is so constructed

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that ore, broken into small fragments, can be fed into it by means of a common shovel. Mercury is placed in this battery, as well as on the copper plates, and more or less amalgam collects here, which is removed when "cleaning up" takes place. The action of the stamps pulverizes the ore, and forces it, in connection with water, through the meshes of the perforated metal, when it immediately passes over the copper plates, which are arranged with the proper fall, and from thence over "blankets" or "shaking tables," and through "riffles" to its final destination. From the time the ore is placed in the battery, until it reaches the heap of "tailings," it is kept as much as possible in contact with mercury, and every means is used to favor amalgamation.

The number of stamps used in Colorado mills vary from ten to sixty or seventy. Each mill has, besides these, different numbers of arrastras or amalgamating pans, and other apparatus for pulverizing, amalgamating and washing. When "cleaning up" takes place, which is about twice a week, ordinarily, the motion of the machinery is stopped, and the amalgam collected is gathered from the battery, brushed from the plates, and collected from the "riffles;" new charges of mercury are properly applied, and the work goes on again.

There is a diversity of opinion among mill-men concerning the proper weight of stamps, and the rapidity of their fall; some maintaining that the heavy stamp and slow drop are the most favorable, and others that the light stamp and rapid fall are most advantageous. We believe the best authority is in favor of the light stamp and rapid fall. The "blanket," referred to above, is a heavy woolen fabric, so placed that the washings from the battery pass over it after leaving the coppers. It is claimed that particles of the precious metals are caught and retained in the meshes of the cloth, which is washed out by hand usually. We noticed in the fall of 1867, in the Montana mills, at Central, a patent contrivance, invented by Messrs. Douglas & Smith, lessees of the mill at that time, by which the "blankets" were washed automatically, thereby saving the labor of the men necessary for "blanket" washing (two every twenty-four hours), and doing the work much more thoroughly. These gentlemen are practical miners of large experience, and they assure us their invention answers admirably. It is so simple that it can be applied to any stamp-mill at trifling expense, and should have a fair trial in every one.

The loss of mercury in the stamp-mill process is quite small. We have no figures giving the exact per cent. This much for the operations of stamp-mills. Their usefulness is admitted by all, although it is well known that they save only a small per cent. of the precious metals in mineral ores, and perhaps not more than sixty per cent. from the best surface quartz. They, however, pulverize thoroughly, and leave the "tailings" in a most favorable condition for further treatment, and are, no doubt, the best and cheapest means for dry pulverization ever adopted in any mining country. We will refer to this more fully when noticing the treatment of silver ores.

We give a description of a few of the principal stamp-mills, which were visited by us in the fall of 1870, with the quantity of ore treated, and the average returns. Many other mills were in active operation, but we have no data from these. The following will give a fair idea of the amount of ores treated, by stamp-mills in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. The price

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charged for crushing a cord by these mills varies from $20 to $35. A cord of ore measures 128 cubic feet, and weighs from six to ten tons, according to the density of the ore.

GILPIN COUNTY.

Rough's Mill.—Near Black Hawk; 15 stamps, 500 pounds each; 4 Bartola pans; capacity, 12 cords a week; water power, from Clear creek; 650 feet mill site; working on ore from Smith lode and custom ores. George Rough, proprietor.

Smith & Parmelee's Mill.—In Black Hawk; 25 stamps, 600 pounds each; all first-class apparatus for amalgamating and treating ores by this process to the best advantage; steam power, 75-horse; substantial building and out-buildings; the main building covers the discovery shaft of the Gregory extension, and a shaft on the Briggs; the steam power of the mill works pumps and hoisting apparatus; there was treated at this mill, in 1869, 1,031 cords of ore, of 8 tons each, with a yield of 5½ ounces per cord, all from the Gregory extension and Briggs' lodes; the ore hoisted immediately from the shafts to the mill. Smith & Parmelee Co., proprietors; B. F. Wells, agent.

Black Hawk Mill.—In Black Hawk; 65 stamps, 40 weighing 1,000 pounds, and 25 weighing 550 pounds; 6 Bartola pans; shaking tables, rotary buddle, and all first-class appurtenances; steam power, engine, 100-horse; adjoining this, another mill; 20 stamps, 500 pounds each; water power in summer, and steam power from the large engine in the Black Hawk mill in winter; the water supplied from Clear creek, by a flume 600 feet in length; the wheel, 18 feet overshot; also a mill building, with race 800 feet in length, with 24 feet fall, known as the Tiger mill; capacity, 50 cords a week; running on custom ore; average yield, 5 ounces. Black Hawk Gold Mining Co., proprietor; George E. Congdon, agent.

Hurd Mill.—Black Hawk; 20 stamps, 800 pounds each; 3 Bartola pans; steam power, 30-horse; leased and run by Mosely & Boylan, on custom ores; capacity 15 tons weekly. Cyrus Hurd, Jr., proprietor.

Bob Tail Mill.—Black Hawk; 20 stamps, 500 pounds each; 3 Bartola pans; steam power, 30-horse; all appurtenances complete; running on custom ores; from the Burroughs' lodes the yield is 7 and 8 ounces per cord; averages of ores treated, 5 ounces; this mill was formerly owned by J. F. Field. H. W. Lake, proprietor.

Keith Mill.—Black Hawk.—This mill was constructed by a company for the purpose of treating ores by a process known as the Keith process, which included pulverizing, roasting, leaching, amalgamating, etc., and was not a success; the building and out-buildings are capacious and substantial; the parts of the property, besides the building, now valuable, are: 20 stamps, 500 pounds each, and a superior steam-engine of 75-horse power, in excellent condition; to be used as an ordinary stamp-mill; adjoining the mill, 2 dwelling houses, labratory and stable, etc. E. L. Salsbury, proprietor.

Mead Mill.—Black Hawk; 20 stamps, 600 pounds each; 6 Bartola pans; power, steam and water; engine, 16-horse; water power, a Turbine wheel. R. W. Mead & Co., proprietors.

Holbrook Mill.—Black Hawk; 15 stamps, 500 pounds each; 2 Bartola pans; power, steam and water; running on custom ore. R. W. Mead & Co., proprietors.

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University Mill.—Black Hawk; 15 stamps, 500 pounds each; 1 Bartola pan; steam power, 20-horse engine; running on custom ore. In charge of R. W. Mead

Enterprise Mill.—Black Hawk; 20 stamps, 500 pounds each; steam power, 25-horse engine; running on custom ore; building and apparatus in good condition. J. B. Borham, Samuel and John Mellor, proprietors.

Dickenson Mill.—Black Hawk; 15 stamps, 600 pounds each; 4 Bartola pans; 2 Frieburg pans; dolly tub and other fixtures complete; steam and water power; engine, 25-horse power; water power, breast-wheel, 18 feet; running on custom ore; average, 2½ ounces. W. N. Dickenson & Co., proprietors.

Polar Star Mill.—Black Hawk; owned by Garrott, Buffington & Kimber; was built in 1867, and an addition constructed in 1868, and still further enlarged and improved in the fall of 1870; 32 stamps, 435 pounds each; 8 pans, and improved Chilian mill; steam power, 50-horse engine; water power, 20 feet overshot wheel; 5 feet face; capacity of mill, 24 cords weekly; return 3½ to 10 ounces per cord. This mill runs constantly; on custom ores mostly; is in the charge of mill-men of large experience, who thoroughly understand their business, and is one of the best arranged and managed stamp-mills in the Territory.

Lexington Mill.—Central; Sullivan & Wheeler, proprietors; John Scudder, agent; 24 stamps, 550 pounds each; steam power; in the fall of 1870, was running on ore from the French and Gunnel lodes, with returns from 3½ to 7 ounces per cord.

Walker's Mill.—Black Hawk; owned by —— Walker; 18 stamps, 425 pounds each; 6 Bartola pans; 1 Dodge crusher; steam power.

Quartz Hill Co.'s Mill.—Nevada; 12 stamps, 550 pounds each; 2 Bartola pans; steam power; capacity, 7 cords per week.

New York Mills.—Black Hawk; M. B. Hays, Central, proprietor; 55 stamps, 550 pounds each; 8 Bartola pans; steam power, 65-horse engine; water power, 25 feet overshot wheels; the buildings and machinery in every respect first-class; capacity, 40 tons daily; running in fall of 1870 on Nevada ores, with an average return of nearly 6 ounces per cord; Mr. Hays' extensive experience as a mill-man ensures good returns from all ores entrusted to his treatment.

Montana Mill.—Central; owned by Mountain Gold Mining Co.; J. L. Schellenger, agent; leased in fall of 1870, by Messrs. Douglas & Smith; 30 stamps, 700 pounds each; double issue; 8 pans, dolly tubs, and improved amalgamating apparatus; steam power; running on custom ore; building and machinery, first-class.

Hardesty Mill.—East Nevada; owned by Hardesty Bros.; 18 stamps, 570 pounds each; steam power; 2 Bartola pans; a good frame building; mill return from 3 to 11 ounces per cord.

Quartz Valley Mill.—Owner, Joseph Harper; 6 stamps, 550 pounds each; 2 Bartola pans; steam power; capacity, 5 cords per week.

Whitcomb's Mill.—Nevada; owned by Truman Whitcomb; — stamps, 525 pounds each; (lately added, 10 stamps, California style); capacity, 16 cords per week.

Excelsior Mill.—Located two miles below Black Hawk; 2 Brückner cylinders; capacity, 10 tons a day; for the treatment of either gold or silver ores; process, roasting and amalgamating.

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Pease's Mill.—Vermillion district; 12 stamps, 500 pounds each; 1 Bartola pan; portable 20-horse power engine; the main building is 25x40, with additions 15x19; this mill is in good running order.

Camp Grove Mill.—Nevada; B. C. Waterman, owner; 32 stamps, 425 pounds each; 75-horse power engine; building substantially constructed of stone, and all appurtenances complete, and in every way first-class (the steam power of this mill does the hoisting of the Kansas and Camp Grove lodes, which are near the mill, and a portion of which belongs to this property); running constantly; one of the best mills in the Territory.

Eureka Mill.—Eureka district; owned by B. C. Waterman; 20 stamps, 525 pounds each; steam power; capacity, 2 cords per day; a first-class mill.

Enterprise Mill.—Nevada; owned by Messrs. Potter & Nolly; 15 stamps, 450 pounds each; 2 Burtola pans; steam power; capacity, 11 tons daily; in charge of experienced mill-men, and a first-class mill.

Stevens' Mill.—Black Hawk; leased by Martin Lewis; 14 stamps, 400 pounds each; 1 Bartola pan; steam power; running on custom ore.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

Montrose Mill.—Mahanyville, Fall river; owned by J. S. Mahany; 18 stamps, 600 pounds each; 5 six feet Dodge improved pans; 2 sets of water pipe, for cold water and steam or hot water; boiler of sufficient capacity to supply hot water and steam; an Andrews' centrifugal pump; complete set of settling tanks and water vats; the power is superior overshot water wheel, 6½ feet breast; the buildings, which enclose the mill and water wheel, are capacious, substantially constructed of lumber, on solid masonry foundation, and every way first-class and complete; connected with this milling property are dwelling and out-houses, substantially constructed, with sufficient room for all necessary purposes. This property is about 6 miles from Central, Gilpin county, and 4½ miles from Idaho Springs, Clear Creek county, and comprises, besides the mill and buildings, a large amount of valuable mining property, mostly undeveloped.

Peck Mill.—North Empire; owned by the Peck Mining Co., of Boston; 12 stamps; Blake crusher and ball pulverizers; Tyndale process.

Whale Mill.—Owned by the Spanish Bar Mining Co.; was erected in 1865, and consists of a main building 80x300 feet, with wings 75 feet in width; constructed of brick; water power, and also steam engine; capacity, 10 tons a day; for treating gold and silver ores; Brückner cylinders; leaching and amalgamation.

Phœnix Mill.—Spanish Bar district; Kinkead & Thatch, proprietors; 12 stamps, 500 pounds each, and 2 arrastras; water power; Turbin centre vent; Thos. H. Thatch in charge.

Stone Mill.—Situated 5½ miles from Idaho Springs; owners, Dr. Rae & Co.; the process, Rae's electrical, for the reduction of gold and silver ores. Dr. Rae's process promises well, and, if successful, the lowest grade of ores can be treated with profit to miner and reducer.

Bay State Mill.—Empire; leased by D. J. Ball; 12 stamps; steam power.

Star Mill.—Empire; owned by Ebenezer Wilson & Co.; 24 stamps, 6 Frieburg pans; steam power.

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SILVER ORES.

These, like gold ores, are also sulphurets of the different metals and minerals which, with gangues of various kinds, make up the contents of all lodes in the silver districts. The presence of large quantities of sulphur in these, of course renders them difficult to treat, and impairs their real value.

In reducing these ores, as well as gold ores, the most important object to accomplish is a cheap and effectual mode of getting rid of sulphur. When the ores contain but a small per cent. of galena, the system of saving silver in Colorado, and perhaps the most effectual yet introduced, is desulphurization and amalgamation. When sufficient quantities of lead or iron exist in the ores, or are available, the process of desulphurization, smelting and cupellation is generally adopted.

Different processes for effecting the above objects have been introduced in the Territory, with about the same per cent. of failures that have followed new-fangled systems in the gold districts. Georgetown, as well as Central, Black Hawk and Nevada, has many ruins of "played out" reduction works; lofty chimneys—crumbling and unsightly; huge furnaces, whose fires have been quenched for years, and ponderous machinery—rusted, broken and worthless. Notwithstanding these, however, reduction works, which accomplish the desired objects with a fair degree of success, are in active operation, and immense quantities of silver bullion are reduced from the ores of the district, with good profits to the miners and reducers; and, upon the whole, the means of treating silver ores in Colorado are more effectual than those generally available for the treatment of gold.

To the enterprising spirit, energy and capital of Dr. Garrott, now of Black Hawk, and Dr. Buchanan, of Georgetown, the silver districts are indebted for the erection of the first works, in which a well known and good system of treating silver ores was introduced: crushing and pulverizing, roasting and desulphurization in the Brückner cylinder, and amalgamation. The works were built at Georgetown, and are still in active and successful operation, under the management of Messrs. Palmer & Nichols. Owing probably to the incompetency of the metallurgist in charge, when the works were first constructed, they were not, financially, successful while the property of Drs. Garrott and Buchanan; but, without question, the process is among the best and most economical yet in use in Colorado.

The Brückner furnace, or cylinder, consists of a cylinder of boiler iron, lined with fire-brick, and made to revolve between a fire-box and a flue. From the fire-box the flame and air pass through a pipe into the cylinder, and from thence, together with the gasses produced in roasting the ores, combined with proper quantities of common salt, into the condensing chambers, from whence the vapors escape through smoke stacks. A diaphragm, made of cast iron pipes, is set at an angle of about 15° to the axis of the revolution, and extends diagonally through nearly the whole length of the cylinder. For the purpose of moving the ore from the cooler parts to the hottest parts of the cylinder, automatically, flanges, set at an angle of about 45°, convey the ore within reach of the diaphragm, which does not extend the entire length of the cylinder. The mode of working the cylinder is as follows: A charge, say of 3,000 pounds of ore, pulverized fine, and from 150 to 300 pounds of salt, is introduced through a suitable aperture into the cylinder, the inside of which has previously been heated to a red heat. The

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opening is then closed, more fuel added, and the cylinder caused to revolve at one to one and a half revolutions per minute. The fire is so arranged that, after an hour's time, the sulphur commences to burn. The ore is kept all this time at a temperature approaching a red heat. When considerable portions of the sulphur have been oxidized the temperature is increased to a bright red heat, which reduces the ore to a pulp. This is continued until sulphurous fumes no longer escape. The ores are then removed from the cylinder, cooled and amalgamated.

The same process—dry crushing, desulphurising by roasting with common salt, and amalgamating—is adopted in Stewart's works, the most extensive silver reducing works in the Territory, but the roasting is effected in a reverberatory furnace, instead of a Brückner cylinder.

At Stewart's works, which are located at Georgetown, the ore is first crushed by Dodge crushers, dried in a suitable furnace, pulverized by stamps, transferred to a furnace, where they are roasted with the proper proportions of common salt, cooled and amalgamated. The capacity of these works in the fall of 1870, was ten tons daily; but when additions to the works—then in course of erection—will be completed, twenty tons can be reduced every twenty-four hours.. The superiority of the stamps for dry pulverization, over ball pulverizers, Cornish rollers, etc., is well illustrated in Stewart's works.

Besides the above process, by which most of the first-class silver ore of the district can be treated profitably, and eighty per cent. of the silver saved, Mr. Stewart is erecting an Airy furnace, a modification of the Stetefeldt, for the reduction of ores not readily treated by the ordinary process. When these works are in every way complete, it is to be hoped low grade ores can be reduced with profit. At present it does not pay to mine ores in the silver districts of Clear Creek county, unless they are worth about $100 per ton. The average of all the ores reduced at Stewart's works in 1870, exceeded this considerably. Consequently, only the best grades are milled, and the balance, which has already been mined, is worthless, unless treated by some concentrating process which will remove the gangue and worthless portions of the ore, and so reduce the bulk and concentrate the mineral that it can be handled profitably. We will hereafter notice more fully this most important subject—the concentration of low grade ores.

Besides the Stewart Silver Reducing Co.'s works, and those of Palmer, Nichols & Co., at Georgetown, there are, in this part of Clear Creek county, Brown's Reduction Works, at Brownville, about four miles from Georgetown; the Baker Works, at Bakerville, about eight miles above Georgetown; the International Co.'s Works, in East Argentine district, and the Swansea Reduction Works, owned by Collom & Co., about four miles below Georgetown, on Clear creek. At the latter, both gold and silver ores are reduced

At the Brown Co. Reduction Works, the process is: crushing the ores by stamps with water, concentration by "buddelling," desulphurization by roasting in a suitable furnace, from which they are removed to a smelting furnace, mixed with the proper portions of lead and iron, the silver and lead drawn from the furnace in the form of lead "riches," and the silver separated from the lead by cupellation. The largest cupel furnace in the Territory is at these works, and silver "buttons," weighing several hundred pounds each, are produced weekly. The ores reduced at these works are mostly

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from the Brown and Coin lodes, and we believe the returns from the works make the operations of the mine profitable, notwithstanding the expense of purchasing lead and iron, which do not exist in sufficient quantities in the ore to make the process practicable.

The process at the Baker Co.'s Mill, at Bakerville, is dry crushing, desulphurization by roasting the ores with salt in the Brückner cylinder, and amalgamation. The present capacity, about twelve tons a day, with steam power and building capacity sufficient to double this, with the addition of more cylinders and amalgamating apparatus. This mill reduced, in 1870, 550 tons of ore from the Baker mine, which yielded $34,000. It is also engaged on ores from the Stephens' mine, with returns profitable to the owners of that valuable property.

The International Mill is also chlorination and amalgamation, dry crushing by jaw crushers and ball pulverizers, roasting in Brückner cylinders with salt, and amalgamation. During three months in the fall of 1870, 121 tons of ore from the Belmont and International lodes were treated, with the following returns: Bullion produced 7,154 ounces, and 835 fine, coin value, $7,764.86. This mill is under the immediate charge of Dr. B. W. Cheever, an experienced metallurgist.

At the Swansea Reduction Works, which have been but recently completed, the process, besides the dressing and concentrating of ore—which will be noticed elsewhere—is crushing and pulverizing, roasting and desulphurizing in Collom's patent automatic metallurgic furnace, and smelting in a cupalo furnace, separating the precious metals and lead of the ores in the form of lead "riches," and final separation of gold and silver from the lead by cupellation. By this process Mr. Collom claims that about 80 per cent. of the lead, and from 90 to 100 per cent. of the precious metals are saved from all ores treated. In this process of course the requisite quantity of lead and iron must exist in the ores treated, or be supplied from other sources. Mr. Collom, who is an experienced mining captain and metallurgist of large experience in England and the mining regions of Lake Superior and Colorado, claims that he can treat the low grade gold-bearing iron and copper pyrites of the gold districts, and the low grade galena ores of the silver districts, profitably to both miner and reducer.

In Summit county the Sukey Silver Mining Co. has reduction works; dry pulverization, chlorination and amalgamation; and the Boston Association, near their most valuable Comstock mine, has reduction works, in which we believe various processes have been tried, with an average degree of failures, but we have no statistics.

This brief notice of the reduction works in the silver districts includes all the mills of any importance now in operation. Besides these, there are the remains of various processes, which have been, in the main, worthless experiments, and the source of loss and disaster to their owners and projectors, and the country at large.

Besides the ores treated at the works referred to, large quantities are shipped out of the Territory for treatment, which does not speak well for either the skill of our reducers, or the perfection of their processes; but we are still in our infancy as a mining country, and evils that now exist will be removed by the experience that years will bring.

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CONCENTRATION OF ORES

Includes all mechanical operations for separating the mineral and valuable portions of ores from gangue, quartz rocks and other worthless contents of mineral veins. Both gold and silver ores of low grades require concentration and separation before being subjected to any reducing process. By concentration, the bulk of the ore is decreased, and the expense of handling and transportation lessened, and their condition rendered more favorable for reduction. Without concentration, all the third-class and much of the second-class ores of our mineral districts are valueless for any process of reduction yet introduced into the country; hence its importance is obvious to all interested in mining matters.

Many modes of separation and concentration have been adopted in different mining districts, but space will only permit us to notice briefly, first, dry separation, by the Krom separator, by which process, it is claimed, mechanical separation of the metals from gangue rock is thoroughly effected, and the bulk of low grade ores, containing lead, zinc, iron and copper, reduced to one-third or one-fourth of their original bulk, with but trifling loss of value. At the Washington mills, in Georgetown, the Krom separators were in active operation in the fall of 1870. The ores worked were second and third-class, worth about $50 per ton, in their crude state. They are first dried—taking out from 75 to 150 pounds of water from each ton—then crushed, passing through Cornish rollers into elevators; thence through revolving screens, which take out chips, nails and dust, and return the ore, that is not finely powdered, back to the crushers. The ore, finely powdered and cleansed, passes into bins, from which it is drawn by mechanism into the concentrators, where the rock is separated from the ore by the Krom Dry Ore Separators. The principle of separation is the action of air upon the finely pulverized atoms of ore. The specific gravity of the metal being greater than that of the gangue, the latter is blown away, while the former remains. While there is no doubt about the value of this process of separation when the gangue contains no precious metals, and these lie entirely in the galena, zinc-blende, or copper and iron pyrites of the ores, its value is questionable, however, when argentiferous and auriferous quartz form the valuable portion of the crevice material.

Wet separation is practiced very generally in the gold mining districts. At the tail of every stamp-mill there is some contrivance by which the gangue is washed from the metals of the ore, with more or less completeness.

Besides these different systems of "buddling tailings," we noticed, in the fall of 1870, two new inventions for the purpose of wet concentration. First, Collom's patent automatic ore washing machines, four of which are in successful operation at the Swansea Reduction Works, near Georgetown. They are capable of dressing about 30 tons daily, and seem to do their work very effectually. We have no statistics, however, from which we can give any comparison between the results from this process, and those from the dry separation. The second invention we examined was at the mill of E. W. Sinclair, at Georgetown. Mr. Sinclair has experimented with machines, for the purpose of concentrating ores, for several years, and as a result has perfected the invention of an ore-dressing and separating machine which we believe to be very well adapted to the desired purpose, and one which should

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be carefully examined by practical mill-men. Mr. Sinclair has every confidence in the success of his invention, and only requires capital to bring it properly into notice.

OTHER REDUCTION WORKS.

Besides works for the reduction of ores and separation of bullion in the Territory, we have examined, recently, the Omaha Smelting Works, at Omaha, Neb. These were constructed and are superintended by Leopold Balbach, of Newark, N. J. The buildings are capacious, substantial, and exceedingly well arranged; the furnaces carefully constructed of the best material, and the appurtenances all complete in every way. The location of these works is favorable, being immediately on the Union Pacific railway, and their facilities for treating ores unrivalled in the Western country. They are prepared to treat all grades of ore, and especially fitted up for the purpose of bullion separation by the Balbach process. Their capacity is about twenty tons daily of ore, besides bullion separation, which is sufficient to meet the wants of a large mining district. The officers of the company are most responsible and reliable business men, and altogether the enterprise is sure of success and prosperity, and well worthy of liberal patronage.

The Chicago Gold and Silver Quartz Reducing and Refining Co., whose works are in Chicago, also promise well. They have extensive buildings, and furnaces and appurtenances for treating ores of all grades and kinds, and for bullion separation. The capital of this company is ample, and its officers enterprising and reliable business men. The metallurgist in charge of the works is Dr. Phelps, who, perhaps, has no superior as a mineralist and practical reducer of ores in the Western country.

The fact that active business men have invested large capital in works for the reduction of Colorado ore, remote from the mines, when the expense of transporting ore to them is necessarily large, should, and no doubt will, stimulate capitalists in the Territory to construct similar works in our mining districts.

VALUE OF ORES.

This is the most important subject, in connection with ores, yet under consideration. To make mining, milling and reducing enterprises successful, there must be in a mining district not only large quantities of ores, but these must have sufficient value per ton to pay all expenses of mining and milling, and per centage on capital invested, or money will not be used for mining purposes.

Can it be proven, by statistics, that Colorado gold and silver ores possess the requisite value? We think the following statistics will fully decide this in the affirmative. The following data from Prof. Burlingame, Territorial assayer, gives a fair estimate of the average value of different grades of ores in various districts, and can be relied upon as strictly correct. We quote from a letter from the professor.

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"CENTRAL CITY, Col., February 17, 1871.

"In response to your request I forward you statistics of the average assay value of ores produced by some of the principal mining districts of the Territory:

"The following table represents the coin value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, of ore:

DISTRICTS.	SAMPLES.	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL, per ton.
Gregory.....	72 samples of mill ore, second-class.....	$ 24 10	$ 11 87	$ 35 47
"	35 " " smelting ore, first-class...	138 92	30 32	169 24
Nevada.....	56 " " mill ore, second-class.....	22 51	12 85	35 36
"	32 " " smelting ore, first-class...	90 30	37 62	127 92
Illinois Central	31 " " mill ore, second-class.....	19 93	13 12	33 05
" "	9 " " smelting ore, first-class...	86 39	40 57	126 96
Russell	59 " " mill ore, second-class.....	20 07	17 14	37 21
"	23 " " smelting ore, first-class...	50 28	61 90	112 18
Central City....	22 " " mill ore, second-class.....	17 30	10 60	27 90
" "	8 " " smelting ore, first-class...	63 61	23 44	87 05
Enterprise.....	25 " " mill ore, second-class.....	8 47	27 05	35 52
Eureka.....	17 " " mill ore, second-class.....	29 42	12 02	41 44
Lake.	12 " " mill ore, second-class.....	6 31	18 60	24 91
Idaho	39 " " mill ore, second-class.....	7 82	35 97	43 79
"	18 " " smelting ore, first-class...	18 44	228 90	247 34
Griffith.....	34 " " mill ore, second-class.....	.....	86 31	86 31
"	22 " " smelting ore, first-class...	.....	409 81	409 81
Grand Island...	First-class (smelting) average about.....	.....	200 00	200 00
Tailings from stamp mills (concentrated), 84 samples....		17 84	5 21	23 05

"The average of the silver ores from Griffith district is higher than that of the other localities, from the fact that the ores are richer, although the veins are not, usually, as large as those of the gold mines, and the mill-men have charged higher prices for reduction, so that the lower grades would not pay for working. It is somewhat difficult to correctly estimate the value of the ores from Grand Island district, as a majority of the samples are taken from new discoveries, and have been selected with a view to obtaining a high result; some of them assaying nothing, or a mere truce; others yielding several thousand dollars per ton. Although the district is new and not yet developed, some of the lodes have yielded enormous quantities of very rich ore; and there can be no doubt of its being one of our best mining localities. Yours, very truly,

E. E. BURLINGAME, *Territorial Assayer.*"

We have the average assay from seventy-six samples of concentrated "tailings," made by Prof. Burlingame in the spring and summer of 1870, which shows an average value of $40.87. They were, probably, from the very best "tailings" dressed in the district during the year, and not a fair exhibit of the average of "tailings" generally. The following letter, from an experienced and reliable assayer at Idaho Springs, contains valuable data:

"I have the honor herewith to forward the result of average assay of gold and silver lodes, made by me during the four months of August,

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September, October and November, 1870, within a boundary of five miles of Idaho:

"*Gold Lodes.*—Gold, 3 oz., 9 dwt., 21 gr., per ton of 2,000 lbs., ore.

"*Silver Lodes.*—Silver, 89 oz., 11 dwt., 16 gr., per ton of 2,000 lbs., ore.

"I have not here stated the quantity of gold contained in the silver ores; but, if you wish it, I can give you items from time to time.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY KEARSING, *Assayer.*"

The following statistics, from Jerry G. Mahany, of Georgetown, a gentleman of large experience in mining matters, and entirely reliable, will still further demonstrate the actual value of Colorado silver ores:

"During ten months, ending November 1, 1870, there was mined and treated, in Griffith and Queen districts, Clear Creek county, 1,396 tons of ore of all grades, that yielded $171,945.75 silver, coin value, or an average of $123.17 per ton. The first-class ore, from seven lodes, averaged 1,106½ ounces per ton, ranging as follows: Snowdrift, 1,156 ounces; O. K., 1,135 ounces; Federal, 1,385 ounces; Sterling, 1,000 ounces; W. B. Astor, 990 ounces; Terrible, 630 ounces; Guthrie, 1,500 ounces per ton, silver, as worked.

"Of sixty-five assays made by the Brown Mining Company, the lowest was 91 ounces and the highest 603 ounces, and the average 268 ounces, silver, per ton. Of thirty-two assays made from Baker mine, lowest 12 ounces and highest 1,002 ounces; average 240 ounces per ton. Of eighteen miscellaneous assays from mines in Argentine the average was 216 ounces per ton, silver. Six assays from Stevens' mine gave an average of 160 ounces per ton. The largest assay from the Federal lode is 2,152 ounces per ton, and from the W. B. Astor lode 17,137 ounces per ton. Two men worked eighteen days on the E Pluribus Unum lode, took out one and a half tons sulphurets of silver that yielded, at Stewart's Reduction Works, 300 ounces per ton. They paid $35, currency, per ton, for reducing, and $11 per ton, currency, for packing, which left them a neat little sum for wages. There are now four companies of miners working on this lode, on shares. A few months' development will place this mine foremost of the paying mines of Colorado. The owners are Wm. T. Reynolds and James A. Wilson.

"Of C. H. Moore I gained the following information: He made 500 assays in three months, ending this date (December 26, 1870), the average of which is $178.32."

Prof. A. Von Shultz, a mining engineer and assayer, who has superior attainments, is entirely reliable, and has been engaged in assaying and examining the mines and minerals of the Territory for the past three years, gives the following estimates: "Average mill value of first-class ores in Clear Creek county, $200, coin; average value of first-class ores in the Gilpin county mineral belt, $80, coin; average value of mill ores, per cord, $70; average cost of mining ores in Gilpin county, about $5 per ton."

Prof. Moore, assayer at the Stewart Reduction Works, Georgetown, assures us that the average of all ores assayed by him during the year of 1870 was about $100, and that all ores treated at the works averaged over $100 per ton. These are silver ores, exclusively.

The average of assays and mill returns given by owners of mines, and represented in our description of mines, is still higher than these estimates;

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but we do not give them, as we are fully aware that only the highest figures have been given in by owners of property. We think it entirely safe to take Prof. Burlingame's estimate, as a fair exhibit of the real assay value of ores in the Territory. From this we find the average value of the second-class ores, in the Gilpin belt, to be $33.80, coin. If eighty per cent. of this could be saved there would be the sum of $27.04 for the mining, transmitting to reduction works, and reducing. Deduct from this the average expense of mining and hauling any distance within the district, $6.50, and there remains, for reducing and profit, $20.54. With any cheap means of treating gold ores with eighty per cent. saving, the profits on this class of ore, which is very abundant, would be sufficient to satisfy the most avaricious.

The average assay of the first-class or smelting ores, from the same district, is $116.23. Of course this class is not so abundant, but it forms part of the crevice material of every fissure vein in the district, and is mined already in large quantities, which will be vastly increased when satisfactory reduction works are erected.

With silver ores, taking the average value of all ores treated at Prof. Stewart's works, during his first six weeks' run in his new works, in the fall of 1870, as a basis for calculation, we find that figures will clearly demonstrate that silver mining in that district, under all existing unfavorable circumstances, is a profitable business. The average assay of all ores treated was $118. Of this eighty per cent. was saved, or guaranteed, to the miner, which makes the sum of $94.40 actual amount received for the ore. Deduct from this $35 (the charge for reducing), and the miner has $59.40 for mining and transporting to the reduction works one ton of ore, any quantity of which is found in all the numerous veins which have been opened in the district. Deduct, again, $10—the highest amount charged—for transportation, per ton, by pack trains, in the district, and the miner has, for his labor and profits, $49.40 on each ton. And further, while the miner is taking out this one ton of ore, worth $94.40, he takes with it at least an additional ton, worth $50, which he leaves in his "dump" heap, and a small quantity of first-class specimens, worth, probably, $25 more. Besides this ore, worth $95.40 per ton, which reaches Mr. Stewart's and other reduction works in Colorado, a large amount of ore, worth from $350 to $650 per ton, is shipped to England, Newark, or elsewhere, for reduction.

In conclusion, while we know we have not given such complete statistics concerning mining matters as the importance of the interest in the Territory demands, we have done the best that present space, time and opportunity will permit, and hope, in future issues of our work, to complete fully what we have just commenced; still, we know we have published sufficient data to establish the fact that the mining districts of Colorado carry more extensive and richer deposits of the precious metals than any other in the known world. This is beyond question. And so soon as these mineral resources are fully developed the wealth and greatness of our people will be secured.

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SWINDLING AND UNSUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATIONS.

This will be a chapter of *generalities*, and though gold is the principal subject under consideration the generalities will not be *glittering*. The descriptive history of the principal mines of Colorado, their improvements, character of ores, assay value, etc., have shown that a large amount of valuable mining property has been fully or partially developed, sufficient to insure large wealth and an immense population to any country possessing them. Other chapters, in this fair exhibit of the Territory as it is, will point out our deficiencies in the matters of large wealth and population. The object of this article is to attempt an explanation of these discrepancies, especially apparent to the casual visitor to the Territory. He will see the evidence of failure in deserted towns, abandoned mining districts, and silent mills and reduction works. Still a careful examination of the country, or a glance at our chapter on mines, will show that the Territory has remarkable mineral wealth, and unusual advantages and resources. In no other country, in the same area, is there such a vast number of gold and silver mines, sufficiently improved to establish their true value and importance.

Gilpin, Clear Creek, and a part of Boulder, Park and Summit counties are traversed by a net-work of immense fissure veins, bearing vast quantities of ores, rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. Coal beds, unsurpassed in depth and extent by any other fields in the upper tertiary, abound at the base of the foot-hills. Superior water powers are numerous along the mountain streams in the mining districts; excellent timber for lumber and fuel is abundant everywhere, and nutricious grasses cover the valleys and slopes of the mountains; and still, in the face of all this, there is unmistakable evidence of numerous failures in our mining districts. The ruggedness or inaccessibility of our cañons or mountains, or the severity of the climate, does not show cause for these. The mining districts of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder, and the greater part of those of Summit and Park are traversed by excellent wagon roads, passable at all seasons. The climate is unusually mild and pleasant, and—notwithstanding the great elevation and proximity to the snow ranges, of the silver districts especially—the thermometer seldom indicates the extremes of cold that are common on the prairies of Illinois or Wisconsin; and quartz mining can be and is prosecuted at all seasons without any interruptions from extreme cold.

The only drawbacks or natural disadvantages of Colorado, as a mining country, have been her remoteness from commercial centres, and the refractory character of her ores—the former making the price of staples high, and the latter the saving of the precious metals difficult. The first has been overcome by two good and efficient causes, the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railways; the second by the patent fact that Prof. Hill, at his reduction works, treats all classes of mineral and so called refractory ores, successfully, and with enormous profits to his company, if not to the miners. It is safe, however, to assert that the surplus earnings of these works, after all expenses are paid and a handsome dividend to the stockholders, if divided among the miners furnishing the ores, these too would be well paid for their labors.

And now to the task of explaining the only causes for failures in the mining matters of Colorado—the only unpleasant labor imposed upon the

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compilers of this fair exhibit of Colorado's resources. A retrospective glance at the manner in which certain *mining* companies, so called, have been organized and conducted; the class of men in charge of these enterprises, and a brief notice of the metallurgical charlatans and bogus professors, who have introduced *new processes* and massacred old ones, will explain why mining operations have failed in Colorado. Swindling and unsuccessful mining companies are of two classes. The first, companies formed expressly for speculative purposes, with operating mines no part of their scheme. The second, *operative* and *speculative*. The organization of the first class requires dishonesty and trickery at both poles of the battery; dishonest men in Colorado to secure "wild cat" mining property, procure lying "reports," sworn to by bogus professors, maps, plats, photographs and assays; and ditto in New York, or elsewhere, to issue and sell, say $250,000 of worthless stock, based upon this worthless property. These schemes have been successful in too many cases. The stock is put in the market at any price, and manipulated by shrewd stock-jobbers. The money is realized, and then swindler No. 1, from Colorado, meets swindler No. 2, from New York, or elsewhere; the winnings are divided, and the bubble bursts. Stockholders, A, B and C, call upon the president of the great Bamboozle 'em Gold Mining Co., of Colorado, for dividends, and are quietly informed that the stock is worthless (truthful); that the money received from the sale of stock has been expended, and no gold found (true again); that the Colorado gentleman, with the big gold mine, was a swindler (again truthful), and the shareholders, who put in honest money to develop mining property in Colorado, are robbed, and the country cursed both loudly and deeply. The organization of the operative and speculative companies requires no swindling on the part of Colorado. The dirty work is done by the capitalists themselves, and their tools. Old Bullion Bull, of New York, or elsewhere, purchases valuable mining property from honest men in Colorado, who are compelled to sell their "lodes," from impecuniosity, at half their real value. A stock company is organized and stock sold, say to the amount of $250,000, a sum sufficient to pay for the mine and a surplus of $100,000. At first Old "B. B." intends to work the mine, as he knows it contains large quantities of rich ore, and believes money can be made rapidly and easily. To effect this, he sends out as agent, Mr. Bozyfizzle, who must be a good mining captain, as he is entirely worthless for all other purposes, and places at his disposal one-half of the $100,000 surplus. Mr. Bozyfizzle, in due time, reaches Central City, or thereabouts. After he gets over his first Rocky Mountain drunk, he concludes a large mill, or reduction works, is required to treat ores yet in the strong, rocky confines of a true fissure vein, which he has never seen, and so mill buildings are erected, and machinery ordered. The completion of this work is entrusted to Prof. Toothorn, who introduces his improved-back-action-lightning-gum-elastic-cylinder-and-Spanish-fly amalgamator, with which he can *draw* gold from a Rocky Mountain turnip. Toothorn completes the works. A ton of gangue rock, the result of Bozyfizzle's work in the mine while the mill was being built, is treated. The yield from this does not induce the company to declare a dividend, but prompts Old Bullion Bull, the president, to investigate matters: the result is not satisfactory. Agent Bozyfizzle is recalled; Prof. Toothorn is dismissed, and goes into the assaying business; the mill is abandoned, and work on the mine suspended. Old Bullion Bull finds all the money, raised from the sale of stock, except that

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which was paid for the mine, has been squandered; however, the mine is left, and this *he* knows to be valuable, but stockholders must be convinced to the contrary. This he sets about to accomplish. Mr. Screwtight-or-loose, the confidential business man of Old B. B. is sent to Colorado; he sells the machinery of Toothorn *process*, for old iron; pockets the proceeds, and reports to the stockholders of Bullion Bull's company that the property is entirely worthless, and their mining venture a failure. The stock depreciates and sinks to a mere nominal price, when an agent of Old B. B. buys it up, and the entire mine is the property of B. B. at a trifling outlay. The owner of the B. B. mining property, mill, reduction works, etc., is in no hurry about working his mines. He knows they will not decrease in value, and is satisfied that labor will cheapen, and all mining supplies come down, besides it would not be politic to resume operations too soon; defrauded stockholders might gain information of this, and injure the fair fame of Old B. B., who always manages his stock swindling operations so as to avoid the suspicion of fraud. As a result, a mine, on which 400 or 500 men could be employed profitably, is lying idle, and the country suffering in consequence.

In some of the above cases, stockholders will not part with the stock for a nominal sum. Then commence a series of sharp practices, known as "freezing out" among mining operators, which require consummate tact, untiring patience, and unscrupulous dishonesty. To superintend these trickeries—nominally to superintend the mine—Mr. Screwtight-or-loose is kept in Colorado on a fat salary, paid by assessments on the stockholders. Under the direction of Bullion Bull, this agent does every thing in his power to misrepresent and injure the mining interest of the Territory; *reports* of gash veins, and no true fissures, refractory ores, wild, inaccessable and barren country, frigid climate, and like calumnies, are widely circulated, and cruel wrong is done to this favored land and her sturdy pioneers. The usual results of these "freezing out" affairs are the success of Bullion Bull, and disaster to the mining interests of the district.

Another class of companies and speculators, who do wrong to the country, are the "bonding property operators." These, with the hope of effecting sales of mining property at fabulous prices in England, or elsewhere, induce mine owners to bond their property to them for a given time, at a certain fixed sum, in event of sale. One of the usual conditions of these bonds, or the result of the contracts, is the cessation of work on the lode in question. Sales are sometimes effected in this way for fair prices to the owners, and extravagant sums to the speculators; but, as a rule, the only result that follows is the injury caused by the suspension of work.

And yet another class, a small fry set of speculators, who club together and get control of a quantity of poor mining property, on which they get an extravagant report from some charlatan metallurgist. With this, and the usual outfit of specimen assays, maps and plats, one of their number goes East to make a sale. These are too small fish for the net of Old Bullion Bull, and altogether beneath the notice of stock-jobbers of any means or character; but they manage to pick up some fellow with a little money and less brains, and effect a sale. Small fry returns and divides the spoils, less hotel expenses and *sich*, and booby comes out to take possession of his property, (?) with visions of untold wealth filling his empty cranium. Of course booby "bursts up" in a few months, and adds his feeble wail to the general outcry against Colorado mines.

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And now the metallurgical charlatans and bogus professors, who have done an incalculable amount of harm to the mining interests of the Territory, and have shamefully robbed capitalists who have invested money liberally to develop the richest mining country in the world. These humbugs are foreigners as a rule, and graduates from all the schools of mines in the old world, especially Frieburg, so they represent. The truth is, they are only second rate apothecaries, and nothing more, except unscrupulous liars and swindlers. In the manipulations of pharmacy they have learned the use of the pestle and mortar (which is about the most important knowledge necessary for a fire assayer), and have picked up a smattering of the nomenclature of chemistry. The straight forward miner or capitalist knows nothing about sailing under false colors, and less about the science or manipulations of chemistry or metallurgy; and, partly from honesty of purpose, and the balance from ignorance, listens to the professor's glowing description of his means of reducing ores, and invests money in the professor and his new process. Forthwith, reduction works are erected; costly apparatus purchased, and freighted from the States at large expense; furnaces constructed with huge chimneys, that reach the summit of some neighboring mountain, and ponderous machinery is placed in position. Rich ores, from an adjacent mine, are at hand; steam is raised; the shrill shriek of the whistle affrights the mountain sheep in the ravines, and startles the prospecter on the mountains; cylinders revolve; ball pulverizers clatter; red flames and blue shoot out from the mouths of heated furnaces; great volumes of smoke and sulphurous acid fumes go up the towering chimney, and the gold and silver, too, for all the professor knows—at least, he never finds any of it worth mentioning—and then another failure, and another howl about refractory ores, or the modest request that $100,000 or so more be furnished for this charlatan to expend in learning the rudiments of his profession. Again poor Colorado is deeply wronged, and her best friends swindled. How the goddess of riches, who has yielded her fairest charms to the embrace of the pioneers of this favored land, must weep over these failures and disasters.

This retrospective view of mining and milling failures, and swindles, is not too highly colored; but it is to be hoped these are mostly among the things that were, and there are good and sound reasons upon which to base these hopes. "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true," however, that all evils connected with mining operations, are not yet corrected. There still exist a few tunnel selling companies—a class not mentioned before—that are grave stupidities, and are doing their quota of wrong to the country, and a few stock-jobbing and "freezing out" concerns, which are retarding the development of valuable mines, and crippling the resources of the country; but these will be gotten rid of or overlooked entirely by the class of men and capitalists that will soon control the mining interests of the Territory. These latter are the sturdy, enterprising and practical miners and capitalists of Colorado, and the educated and skillful laborers and mill-men, who are graduates from the mines and mills of our own mineral districts. Let honest capitalists from abroad interest themselves with these, for the true purpose of taking money from the rich lodes so abundant in our mountains, and the chronicler of events in Colorado will hereafter record only well merited and complete success.

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OBSERVATIONS.

SCENERY.

Celebrated travelers, learned tourists, versatile newspaper correspondents, poets, authors and editors have exhausted the vocabulary of laudatory phraseology in attempting to describe the grandeur, beauty and sublimity of the mountain and valley scenery of the "Switzerland of America," and have acknowledged their attempts, failures. The range of human thought and expression is limited. Even fancy cannot penetrate the infinite, nor soar to the boundaries of immensity. In the "mad pride of intellectuality" we may attempt to scan the upper atmosphere of the universe, and analyze the particles of light that emanate from the solar centre of unbounded space, but our efforts are futile. As well might we hope to achieve these things which only gods can accomplish, as to expect to portray, with our humble powers of expression, the wondrous beauty and marvelous sublimity of a view from the summit of the Rocky range or the towering brow of Gray's Peak. Thought is awed by sublimity; fancy paralyzed by the immensity of grandeur, and sensation drowned in an ocean of loveliness. It is not necessary, however, to ascend the range or summits of mountain peaks to find scenes of rare beauty or grandeur. These cluster about every mountain, and linger in every valley. We will not attempt description of what is indescribable, but particularize to tourists a few of the points which afford fine views in the mining districts, and the immediate vicinity of good roads.

Gray's Peak rises abruptly from the summit of the main range, near the head waters of a branch of the middle fork of South Clear creek, on the eastern slope, and the source of a branch of the Snake, a tributary of the Blue, on the western. The summit of the peak and its eastern slope are in Argentine mining district, Clear Creek county; its western declivity in Snake River district, Summit county. The distance from Georgetown, about thirteen miles, and from Montezuma, on the Snake, in Summit county, about eight miles. A good wagon road connects Georgetown with the base of the peak, *via* Brownville, Bakerville, and the Baker and Stephens mines The ascent to the crown of this giant king can be made on horse-back, and mounted on one of Bailey & Nott's sure-footed saddle animals, ladies can reach the highest point with ease and safety, and look upon a scene unsurpassed in the Switzerland of America. Parties can leave Georgetown, where there are excellent hotels, in the morning, spend two or three hours on the peak, and return before night-fall. The elevation of Gray's Peak is 14,251 feet above sea level—about 3,000 feet above the summit of the snow range at this point. Westward—the parks, the main range, with its spurs and peaks, and the innumerable lesser ranges parallel with it, to the cañons of

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the Colorado, their countless ravines and valleys, the Blue and Grand and their tributaries; eastward—spurs of the range, the foot-hills, unnumbered branches of the Platte, and its and their valleys, and beyond these the plains, stretching away to where the sky touches their sands, are before and around you, like the streets and blocks of a great city, from the top of a lofty tower. Denver and the lesser cities of the plains, and the trains of the Kansas & Denver Pacific railway, can be seen by the aid of a good glass.

James' Peak, about eighteen miles from Central, is reached by the Central and Middle Park wagon road, and affords a view nearly equalled in grandeur and beauty with that from Gray's Peak. Parties can leave Central in carriages in the morning; spend an hour on the peak, and return before night. The entire route from Central to the summit of the mountain is surrounded by every variety of scenery peculiar to these regions, replete with beauty and grandeur.

The Chief, which rises from a spur of the main range, three miles from Idaho Springs, southward, to an elevation of over 11,000 feet, also affords a rare view of mountain scenery. Parties can reach the summit of this, away above timber line, on horseback, without difficulty. From this is obtained one of the best possible views of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Pike's Peak, the head waters of the Platte, and its tributaries, and the vast plains. Its proximity to this exceedingly pleasant watering place, Idaho Springs, with its beautiful surrounding and good hotels, makes the Chief a favorite resort of tourists. Other points in the neighborhood of the springs, affording fine views, are the mountains at the head of Virginia Cañon and Gilson Gulch. These are about three miles from Idaho, and about the same from Central City—2,000 feet above the valley—and are reached by excellent wagon roads. Good, well developed silver mines are numerous in the hills, mountain ranches well cultivated in the valleys, and in no place in the mountains can the tourist spend a more delightful day, with the assurance he can reach good hotels at night.

Chicago Lakes, where Bierstadt locates his "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," should not escape the attention of travelers. These are near the head waters of Chicago creek, and the base of the main range in Ottaway mining district, Clear Creek county, about twelve miles from Idaho Springs. The route to the lakes lies along the valley of Chicago creek, surrounded by mountain and valley scenery peculiarly attractive. The Chicago Creek wagon road, owned and kept in good condition by the Tellers, of Central, makes seven miles of the distance accessible by carriage; the balance is reached by a good trail or bridle path. The lakes, two in number, surrounded by towering mountains, traversed by a rich belt of silver lodes, and covered by dense pine forest to timber line, are beautiful sheets of clear, cold sparkling water; the larger covering an area of about two acres; the smaller one, half its extent. No soundings have yet been, or perhaps ever will be made to find the bottoms of these remarkable basins. Space forbids further particularization; but every mountain around Georgetown, Idaho Springs, Central, Black Hawk, Golden; the ranges, summits and peaks of Park and Summit, and other of the mountain counties; the valleys and cañons of the Platte, the Arkansas, the Blue, Grand, and their branches and tributaries, afford scenes of bewildering splendor and grandeur rarely equalled and never excelled.

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TO IMMIGRANTS AND COLONISTS.

Every new comer to a new country is naturally anxious to learn just where the best locations are to be found. The information he usually receives is varied and conflicting. His informants may each be candid, and as "reliable" as human nature averages the world over, and yet each will, in a degree, exaggerate the advantages of his preference, and the disadvantages of other sections. It is a very difficult matter to give any general advice of this kind that will not be more or less partial, according to the predilections of observers for this or that particular quality of soil, scenery and surroundings, or the more or less propitious season at which the various spots have been visited. We may, however, venture a few suggestions, gathered from a general consideration of Colorado as a whole, rather than from personal preferences for any single locality.

For that large class of men of moderate means who are now seeking locations in this Territory, and who desire to make for themselves permanent homes as tillers of the soil or gatherers of flocks and herds, there are still fine tracts of government lands to which they may acquire title by occupation and improvement. Here, as elsewhere, land-sharks have been busy hunting up the "best" sections and "securing" them; but, in very many instances, their straw filings are worthless when opposed by the *bona fide* residence and tillage of the actual settler. Thousand of acres are now "held" by these unscrupulous speculators, which may be readily and successfully "jumped" by men who are honest in their intentions to occupy the land. After the lapse of six months or more, many of these sham prēemptors will be successful in "proving up" their bogus claims at the land offices, and acquire absolute title, unless genuine claimants have stepped in and thwarted their plans.

Many choice valleys, in various portions of the Territory, have been thus seized upon by the sharks, and are now "claimed" by them. But "claims," without accompanying evidences of actual occupation, go for very little in the eyes of the law, and hence, whole townships of choice lands may yet be reclaimed by means of actual setlement. Mere filings at the land offices need not frighten any land seeker, if he be satisfied the filer is a man of straw, or has no intention of occupying his claim. The government never intended that the public domain should fall into the hands of merciless speculators through the medium of hard swearing and pretended improvements.

There are yet unclaimed, detached sections here and there, within from ten to thirty miles of Denver, and other thriving towns; but for any considerable bodies of government land it is necessary to go farther away. South of the "Divide," in Douglas, El Paso and Pueblo counties, are some choice locations. There are also some vacant lands along the upper St. Vrain, the Big Thompson, and other mountain streams in the northern-middle portion of the Territory. The above applies to a belt of land thirty to forty miles wide, extending along the eastern base of the mountains, and readily irrigable by means of the numerous mountain streams.

Within this belt the principal sites, for the accommodation of colonies and coöperative associations of settlers, have now been occupied. Within the past three months, at least three distinct colonies, each numbering from

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one to three hundred families, have located along the valley of the Platte, Cache-a-la-Poudre, Big Thompson, St. Vrain and Boulder, and are vigorously at work subduing and developing their respective sections.

For organizations of lesser magnitude there are still desirable locations within forty or fifty miles of the mountains. South of the "Divide" are the valleys of the East Monument creek, Fontaine qui Bouille, the Arkansas and its tributaries, and still further south, the Cucharas, Apishapa, San Carlos, Apache, Huerfano, and other lesser streams, along each of which are greater or less bodies of wild lands, available to settlers.

For the accommodation of a very large colony, the San Luis park, in Seguache and Costilla counties, is now one of the most desirable regions unappropriated. It possesses all the elements of a successful agricultural and stock raising country, and contains an available area large enough for the accommodation of a moderate sized State.

Another region, as yet not more than half explored, and entirely unoccupied, but which must, ere long, become, in point of population, what it already is in point of natural scenery, the "Switzerland of America," is the Middle park. Mountain ranges, whose lowest passes are 5,000 feet higher than the snow-covered summit of Mount Washington—the crown of New England—now bar the passage to its beauties. Wild tribes of Indians still frequent it in summer time, and claim it as their hunting-ground, but the day is not far distant when its encircling walls of granite will be tunneled to let in the insatiable spirit of the nineteenth century, or scaled by ladders of iron track, over which will pour the van of empire in the wake of the iron horse.

Already English capitalists are on the way to test the feasibility of a railway line that shall pierce the snowy range at or near the base of James' Peak, and open up this rich and interesting region to the world. At present, no ordinary colony need attempt its settlement; but by another season, preparations might be perfected so as to make its occupation feasible. Its mountain gorges are rich in deposits of the precious metals; its streams are full of the finest fish; its valleys teem with luxuriant grasses and rarest wild flowers, and its sublime scenery is equaled nowhere on this continent.

The western or Pacific slope of Colorado, yet so little known, will, in time, become a thickly settled country. It abounds in finely watered, fertile and undulating prairies, and when made accessible to the arts of civilization, will be found to offer great inducements to all classes of settlers. The southern half of this slope is embraced in the consolidated reservation of the Ute tribe of Indians, and is, therefore, ineligible for occupation by whites; but these savage tribes are all waning, and must finally become extinct, leaving their rich possessions to be occupied and developed by a more appreciative race.

For another class, who come to Colorado for the sake of her climate, natural scenery and advantages, and who have money to invest, the settled valleys, already supplied with railroads, markets, educational and religious privileges and society, offer greater attractions. Our descriptive chapter of counties gives general details concerning all these, which we need not here repeat. Some cheap lands are yet open to settlement in each of these, the prices ranging from $2.50 to $10 per acre; but the best portions are occupied, and for the most part in a good state of cultivation. Well improved farms, lying contiguous to towns and railways, are held all the way from $25

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to $100 per acre. The valley of the Platte is, in many respects, very desirable, but the valleys of some of its mountain tributaries, though much less extensive in area, are more choice and picturesque. Prominent among these are the Clear Creek, Boulder, St. Vrain, Left Hand, Big Thompson and Cache-a-la-Poudre on the north, and the Cherry and Plum Creek valleys on the south of Denver. The valley of the Boulder (north and south branches) is probably the finest small valley in the Territory. It is as beautiful as it is fertile. South of the "Divide" the valley of the East and West Monument creeks, though narrower, and as yet little settled, are quite as beautiful and probably as fertile as that of the Boulder.

For those who would make stock raising their business, more extensive ranges are found farther from the mountains, in the "plains" tributaries of the Platte and Arkansas. The most noted of these are the Kiowa, Bijou, Huerfano and Las Animas.

TO TOURISTS.

As the first inquiry of immigrants invariably is for the best localities to settle in, so tourists, travelers, pleasure seekers and invalids are anxious to be told where to find good stopping places, and the most desirable scenery and experiences. This is another point on which it is impossible to give anything more than brief general advice. Some will prefer to make Denver their head-quarters and rallying point while in the country, since here they miss, less than elsewhere, society privileges, culture and bustle to which they have been accustomed. Others will not be content without a nearer contact with the rugged mountains themselves, and will prefer Central, Georgetown, or Idaho Springs as a rendezvous, from which to plan expeditions to the various points of interest. As a desirable mean between the two extremes, the mountain sheltered and thrifty town of Golden, located at the mouth of Clear Creek cañon, and the present terminus of the Colorado Central railroad, offers many advantages. Communication with the East is as direct and rapid as at Denver, while it is twelve miles nearer to every point of interest to be visited, and is also in close proximity to some of the wildest scenery in Colorado. It now contains an excellent hotel, kept in first-class style, and which is supplied with mineral and other baths, for such as seek health and recuperation. The Golden House is one of the finest hotels in Colorado, being built of brick, new, roomy and well ventilated, besides being kept in a style to make travelers feel at home.

Among the picturesque and curious attractions of the immediate vicinity are Castle or Pulpit rock, overhanging the town, Table mountain, Chimney cañon, above which is gained a most magnificent view of the Snowy range, Clear Creek cañon, with its craggy heights, the Eagle's nest, Red Rock point, Hell gate, Echo rapids, etc., etc. Another advantage of this point is that of economy. The cost of living is no higher than at Denver, while at many other places it is double.

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FIRST IMPRESSIONS NOT ALWAYS CORRECT.

The first impressions of an Easterner, on arriving in Colorado, are not usually very flattering. Accustomed to the sight of deep green landscapes, fringed and fretted with luxuriant foliage, and subdivided into many-fielded farms, the inevitable conviction is that the old geographical tradition of an American desert had its foundation in truth. He misses the stately forests, the wealth of vegetation, the exuberance of flowers and grasses, the rankness of *weeds*, the fenced highways and subdivided farms, and the fatness of soil, that, in its black, unctious-looking furrows, promises even more than it can perform. All these are wanting. There are, comparatively, no trees; even shrubs are wanting; the grass is, in most places, short, dead-looking stuff, even in its prime, and is found in tufts and patches; at least half the surface being barren of every thing, and naked to the sun. The soil is dead gray, or pale brown; looks gravelly and sterile, and there is nothing attractive, apparent, on its surface. He listens to the tales of great productiveness, mammoth turnips, and wheat, as beautiful as its yield is bountiful, with a kind of patronizing incredulity.

Irrigation is a great stumbling block to his faith in the possibilities of the country. Neither he nor his father, nor his father's father ever practiced it; he knows nothing whatever of its practical details, and has only a vague, general idea that it requires as much complicated and expensive preparation as the water supply of a great city.

It requires a residence of at least twelve months to enable any ordinarily observing man to form a comparatively correct opinion of the country. If homesickness drives him back to the States before that time, he is sure to carry an incorrect, and frequently a very damaging report of what he has seen. Of all unreliable things in the world, the most unreliable is a homesick man's opinion of a new country or place. A year's familiarity with the scenes and soil of Colorado effectually cures the conceit of unbelief and prejudice with which most men arrive here.

Irrigation is found to be a very simple matter, both inexpensive and easy. By its aid two of the chief drawbacks to farming in the States are fully overcome, viz: wet seasons and drouths. The former is a meteorological impossibility, and irrigation is the reliable and ever-ready remedy for the latter. The clouds are robbed of moisture by the mountains, so that the plains get but little rain; but the mountains yield their plundered stores again just when most needed by the independent husbandman, who is never storm-hindered, and whose stacks never sprout or spoil from excess of damp or rainy weather. Grain need not be housed, not even stacked before it is threshed. It may stay in the field until it is ready for market, and not a bushel of it will be lost by mildew or mould. The straw never rusts before it is cut, and comes out as bright in spring as when first tied in bundles. Grass cures without blanching, as it stands, and is more nutritious for stock, after a whole winter of exposure to the elements, than the best tame hay, scientifically cured (in the right time of the moon, and accurate to a day as to blossoming stage!) and royally housed.

Nearly every year at the East is either too wet or too dry. No farmer there but suffers from constant anxiety as to which extreme will prevail, and

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particularly in harvest time. Here he gives no thought to the morrow. Rain never interrupts or damages him, and if showers do not come, he taps the mountain streams and makes sure his yield.

PURITY OF ATMOSPHERE.

In the chapter on "Climatology" this subject receives proper notice, but too much cannot be written concerning the remarkable purity and healthfulness of this upper atmosphere.

Though in many places, on mountains and in cañons and gorges, snows remain all the year round, and the melting of these, during the heat of summer, produces streams of limpid waters, still vapors, mists and fogs are comparatively unknown. Malarious or poisonous exhalations never burden this pure air. Decomposition of animal matter takes place so slowly that the noxious gases engendered pass away imperceptibly, and no unpleasant effluvia is detected in the neighborhood of decaying carcasses. Fresh meats, left in the open air, are dried and perfectly cured. The unpleasant odors that emanate from offal, and the usual conglomeration of stenches that "smell to heaven" from the purlieus of human habitations, especially in large cities, are unknown in Colorado. Sloughing or indolent ulcer rarely follow gunshot wounds or other serious injuries, involving destruction of tissues, and the formation of tubercles never takes place in lungs expanded with this rarified air. The refractive power of this atmosphere is also remarkable, and produces illusions strange, startling and beautiful. The mirage of the mountains and plains are familiar to travelers in these regions. The thirsty emigrant on the plains sees clear streams of sparkling water he can never reach, and the mountaineer, beautiful valleys that are far below the horizon. At Denver, the mountains are twelve miles distant at their nearest point; still, at times, they seem near at hand, and strangers, at the hotels, often attempt a walk to the foot-hill before breakfast. In crossing the plains, after the first view of the mountains, they never appear distant more than a day's journey for an ox train. Hunters often shoot at antelope a mile off, and tourists attempt the ascent of mountains, believing it can be accomplished in an hour when it will require a day's hard climbing. These illusions add new charms to scenery, ever varying, grand and beautiful.

TERRITORIAL.

Although ten years have passed away since the boundaries of Colorado were defined, and a Territorial form of government inaugurated within the limits, with the Hon. W. H. Gilpin as first governor, still she has made no great effort to become a State. But the recent remarkable impetus given to all her industries by complete railroad connections, and the great additions to

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her population, by the influx of colonists and immigrants of every description, bespeak for her a speedy admission into the Federal Union; and no doubt the watchmen on the political towers of earth, already see, just above the horizon, gleams of the brilliant star so soon to appear in all its radiancy in the constellation of States.

No decade of years, since the independence of the United States, has been fraught with such momentous events as the last. During this, the tidal wave of unholy rebellion has swept over a portion of the surface of our fair land, bearing upon its bosom the argosies of war and destruction, and has been driven back and dried up by the winds of true human liberty and the sunshine of patriotism and righteousness. The foul waters, which formed this monstrous wave, were already gathering, and murmurs of the coming storm of anarchy filled the air, when the birth of Colorada was announced. As great numbers of the population of the Territory, at this time, were from the disaffected portion of the Union, a powerful effort was made by these to drag the Territory into open rebellion, and array her on the side of slavery and anarchy; but these efforts were bravely battled, and completely frustrated by the loyal, true-hearted men of our rich and beautiful land, and Colorado saved the shame and disgrace of disloyalty and rebellion. Space will not permit us to give any detailed account of the noble deeds of the staunch and energetic friends of liberty in Colorado. That they organized three good regiments, which did efficient service in crushing treason and slaying traitors, and presented everywhere an unbroken front, when assailed by the emissaries of disloyalty, are facts well known, the records of which brighten the fairest pages of our country's history. The friends of liberty in Colorado were firm in battle, and wise in council, and nobly acted their important part in saving the glorious union of States, whose broad boundaries inclose the homes of millions of freemen, and the towering temples of equal rights to all men.

Besides battling for the general freedom of the country, and warring with armed traitors, Colorado troops were compelled to contend with treacherous savages, who threatened the lives and homes of her citizens. The savage hordes of the plains and mountains, emboldened by the dangers which beset the country from the emissaries of rebellion, and urged on by the brutal councils of those disaffected white men, were especially troublesome while the rebellion lasted, and waged a merciless warfare against the white settlers in the Territory. But our troops were equal to this emergency, and taught these savages a lesson which will not soon be forgotten, and has already secured the country from further attacks from these enemies of progress and civilization. No part of our great country has a fairer record, during the last decade of years, than the part we are now discussing, and nowhere does the sun-rays of future peace and prosperity shine brighter than over her mountains and plains.

The manner in which the general government controls her Territories is too well known to require notice here. We append the names of the officers who are now entrusted with the administration of Territorial affairs:

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.—Governor, Edward M. McCook; Secretary, Frank Hall; Treasurer, George T. Clark; Auditor, James B. Thompson; Adjutant General, Hal Sayr; Attorney General, L. C. Rockwell; Surveyor General, W. H. Lessig; Superintendent of United States Branch Mint, J. F. L. Schirmer; Territorial Assayer, E. E. Burlingame; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. C. Lothrop.

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SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, Moses F. Hallett; Associate Justice, E. T. Wells; Clerk, David W. Crater; Marshal, M. A. Shaffenberg.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.—Jerome B. Chaffee.

UNITED STATES REVENUE OFFICERS.—Assessor, Daniel Witter; Collector, J. H. Morrison.

We believe these officials are well qualified to fill their various positions, and discharge all duties faithfully, and that our government affairs are ably conducted. One office and its incumbent, however, requires especial notice, from its paramount importance. We refer to the Territorial assay office, at Central, and the officer, Prof. E. E. Burlingame. This office, established, but in 1868, has been of great service to the prospecters and miners of the Territory. Previous to its existence, the price charged for a common fire assay was so extravagant, that poor men, making explorations in the mining districts, could not afford to have frequent assays from the ores discovered, and often passed by lodes containing valuable ores, or expended much time and labor in developing worthless property from this cause. In the establishment of the Territorial assay office these obstacles to successful mining enterprises have been entirely removed, as the price charged for an assay is only $2.50, a comparatively trifling sum, always readily obtained by all interested. The manner in which Prof. Burlingame has discharged his onerous duties has been entirely satisfactory to miners generally, and much good has been done by the wise legislation which created this office.

The United States Branch Mint, at Denver, also requires notice. The building, which is a capacious, substantial brick structure, located on the northwestern corner of G and Holladay streets, was first constructed by Messrs. Clark & Gruber, in 1861, and fitted out with the necessary apparatus for coining, and operations commenced on the 16th of July, of that year.

In 1862, a bill was introduced in Congress, by H. P. Bennett, the delegate from Colorado, to authorize the establishment of a branch mint or government assay office at Denver. This bill passed in April of the above year, and commissioners were appointed to examine and report upon the propriety of purchasing the mint of Clark, Gruber & Co., for that purpose. The report of the committee was favorable, and the purchase was effected by Secretary Chase, of the United States Treasury. Previous to the sale, Messrs. Clark & Gruber coined $594,305.50, and purchased $1,402,647.75 worth of gold bullion, besides private deposits.

The building has been enlarged by the government, but no apparatus for coining has been supplied, and it is exclusively a United States assay office, on a large scale, under the charge of Prof. J. L. F. Schirmer. His principal assistants are Chambers C. Davis, melter and refiner; Rodney Curtis, chief clerk, and M. H. Slater, calculation clerk. The retort gold from stamp-mills, and dust from placer diggings, are melted and refined at this institution, and their degree of fineness stamped upon them. Bricks, weighing from a few ounces to three or four pounds, are molded here daily.

A fine assortment of minerals, fossils and coins has been collected by the officers of this institution, and, altogether, the mint is one of the prominent objects of interest in Denver, and should be visited by all tourists.

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BOOK BINDER,

Blank Book Manufacturer and Paper Ruler.

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1866—At the first Colorado Territorial Fair, first premiums for job printing, book manufacturing and binding.

1867—First premiums for Plain and Fancy job printing, book making and binding.

1868—Made no entries.

1869—First premiums for Plain and Fancy job printing, blank books and book binding.

1870—First premiums for job printing and book work.

1869—First premiums for plain and fancy printing, and book making at Boulder County Fair.

1870—First premiums for all the above at Boulder County Fair.

[*The above are all the public Fairs ever held in Colorado.*]

COLORADO is bounded east by Kansas, south by New Mexico, west by Utah, and north by Wyoming. Its area is nearly 200,000 square miles. Its mines of gold silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal, are unlimited and inexhaustible; it produces its own supplies of agricultural products, and possesses an unlimited breadth of the best pastoral lands in the world. It possesses an equitable and delicious climate, beneficial to invalids and promotive of longevity. Its scenery is unsurpassed. Denver, the capital and commercial center, is connected with San Francisco, Chicago and St. Louis by direct lines of railway. Other lines are being rapidly built, making it a railway focal point. Denver is 5,300 feet above the sea.

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The Denver Tribune is one of the best papers in this Territory.—[Colorado Herald.]

The Tribune is one of the most extensively circulated papers in the Territory. [Missouri Democrat.]

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A Journal of much popularity, well conducted and placed on a solid footing by its enterprising proprietors.—[Missouri Republican.]

The Denver Tribune seems to be well filled with advertising, denoting an extremely healthy condition, while its editorial character is second to no sheet published in the Territory.—[Miners' Register, Central, Col.]

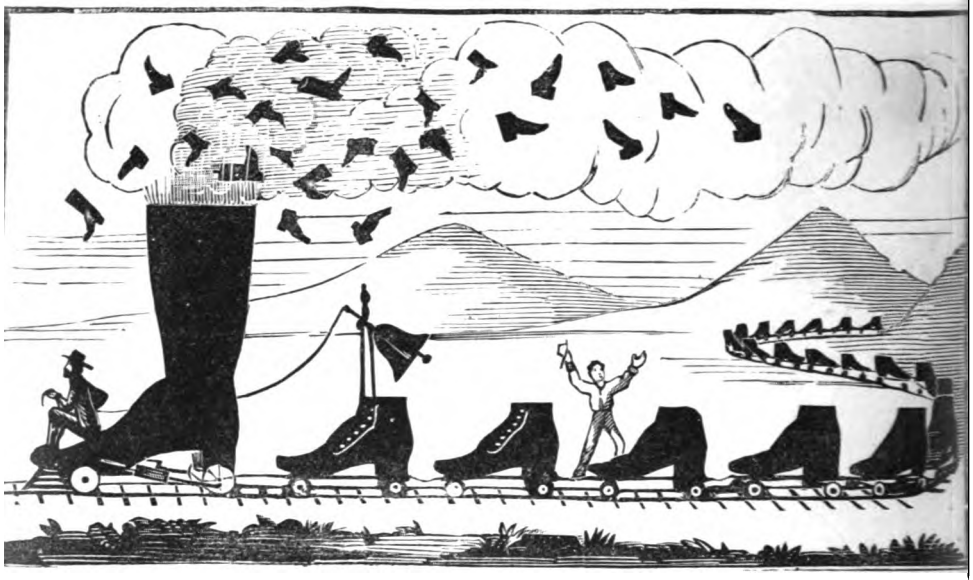
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There are No Better Goods offered, and None so Cheap,

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Opposite *Rocky Mountain News* Office, ***392 Larimer Street, cor. G.***

Come and see for yourself before you buy. **H. BURTON.**

Fine Goods a Specialty.

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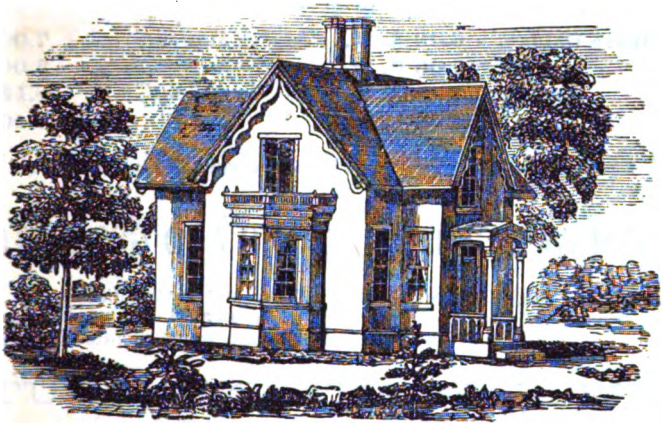
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—IN—

Pure Kentucky

WHISKIES

Importers and Jobbers

—OF—

Foreign Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

No. 378 Larimer Street,

DENVER, COLORADO.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

☞ **Orders Solicited.** ☜

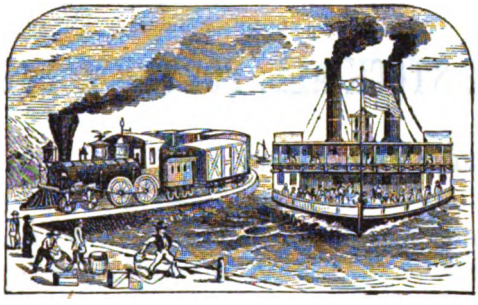
WM. S. WALKER.
CYRUS EATON.

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LOYAL S. NYE, President. GEO. STILLE, Cashier.

Nye Forwarding & Commission Co.

Wholesale Dealers in



COLORADO, WESTERN AND EASTERN

STAPLE PRODUCE

FORWARDERS TO

Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

GLASS, WOOL, HIDES, ETC.,

BEEF & STOCK CATTLE.

DENVER, COLORADO.

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Parkhurst's Brewery

Cor. Larimer and H Streets,

DENVER, - - COLORADO.

LYMAN PARKHURST, Proprietor,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENGLISH & STOCK ALE, PORTER & LAGER BEER.

Parkhurst's Premium Ale Always on Hand.

Malt, Hops and Yeast for sale, in quantities to suit. Orders from the country promptly filled.

L. PARKHURST, Denver, Colo.

DENVER

DOLLAR STORE

TAPPAN BLOCK,

F Street, DENVER.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS

Dry Goods, Teas, Glassware, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, Pictures, Hair Goods, Perfumery, Japanese and Chinese Goods.

ANYTHING FOR A DOLLAR!

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE COUNTRY TRADE. ☜

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S. A. GRANT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers & Stationers

AND

GENERAL NEWS AGENTS,

School Books, Chromos, Cards, Ink, Pens and Pencils, Blank Books, &c., &c.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

383 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

ALVIN McCUNE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS

Glue,	Brushes,	Artists' Materials,
Mirrors,	Gilt Mouldings,	Picture Frames,
Window Shades and Cornices,		Paper Hangings,

WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

HOUSE, SIGN AND **Ornamental Painting** Done to Order.

142 F Street, DENVER.

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C. M. TAYLER,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

NO. 75 BLAKE STREET,

One Door East of the American House,

DENVER, COLORADO,

Begs to inform the citizens of Colorado that he has opened his New Store at the above address, where he intends keeping on hand a large and select assortment of Groceries,

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices,

SYRUPS, CANNED & DRIED FRUITS,

NUTS, ROPE, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, &c., &c., &c.

And guarantees that the Quality and Price shall be such as will meet the approval of all who give him a call.

Particular attention paid to the

JOBBING TRADE.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR RANCH PRODUCE.

Notice the address,

75 BLAKE STREET,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

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MAD. EUGENIE PÜTZ,

(Née Charpiot,)

French Milliner and Dress Maker

Sub-agent of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine Company. Masquerade costumes for rent and made to order. Latest styles of Millinery Goods constantly on hand.

Roper's Block, entrance on G Street, opposite Broadwell House,

DENVER, COLORADO.

THE

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS.

HERCULES POWDER

Sporting, Cannon, Mining & Blasting.

CALA. CEMENT FUSE,

Eureka Grain,	Pacific Rifle,
Pacific Sporting,	Sea & River,
Cala. Sportsman,	Valley Mills.

C, FC, FM, F, FF, HF BLASTING,

The Best in these Mountains.

AGENTS:

WM. LARNED, Central City; ISAAC BRINKER & CO., Denver, Col.

ISAAC BRINKER. A. W. BRINKER.

ISAAC BRINKER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

CORNER BLAKE & F STS.

Agents California Powder Works.

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"O. K." "O. K."

PHIL. TROUNSTINE,

"O. K."

Clothing Store

172 F STREET,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

"O. K." "O. K."

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D. G. PEABODY,

No. 163 F Street, Denver,

Jobber and Retail Dealer in

CLOTHING

Dry Goods,

FURNISHING GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Cash Paid for Wool and Pelts.

Also, keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

Agent for

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

163 F Street,

DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

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H. R. GREEN,

DEALER IN

CHICAGO SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

DRESSED SIDING AND FLOORING,

NEWELL POSTS AND STAIR FIXTURES,

West end Larimer Street Bridge,

DENVER, COLORADO.

THE
South-Western Colony

GREENSBORO, COLORADO.

D. S. GREEN, Pres. S. P. BERNARD, Vice-Pres. I. C. HAGUE, Sec. L. H. COLE, Treas.
FRED. J. STANTON, Engineer.
JOHN C. FEBLES, Rev. J. DIX MILLS, P. B. WILLS, General Traveling Agents.

REFERENCES:

Hon. E. M. McCook, Governor of Colorado; Hon. Wm. Gilpin, Ex-Governor of Colorado; Hon. John Evans, do, and President D. P. Railway; Hon A. C. Hunt, Ex-Governor of Colorado; Hon. Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado; Hon. Moses Hallett, Chief Justice of Colorado; Hon. S. H. Elbert, Ex-Secretary of Colorado.

Membership fee, $100, which secures transportation to Colorado at reduced rates and purchases one lot in the new town of Greensboro, located on the South Platte river, twenty-five miles below Evans station, Denver Pacific Railway. Each member is then left to make his own selection of lands in the immediate vicinity, than which there are no better in Colorado.

For accurate description of the location, see chapter on COLONIES, in this work. For full particulars, address

Col. D. S. GREEN, Pres't,
DENVER, COLORADO.

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MAMMOTH CORRAL

AND

CARR HOUSE

S. H. CARR, Proprietor,

Foot of F Street, Denver, Col.

Board, per day	$2 00
" per week	6 00
Boarding and lodging, per week	8 00
Single meals	50
One span—hay per day	1 00

B. CORNFORTH,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

PROVISIONS AND RANCH PRODUCE,

No. 146 F Street,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

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S. BRUNSWICK,

Manufacturer of

FINE NATIVE GOLD

Jewelry, Chains

AND

SILVER WARE,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Howard, Elgin, Waltham, U. S. Company's,

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF

AMERICAN WATCHES.

I also keep constantly on hand the best variety of

Moss Agates and other Native Stones.

Every article manufactured by me is warranted to be

SOLID NATIVE GOLD!

S. BRUNSWICK,

360 Larimer Street, DENVER, COL.

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DENVER

Is the county seat of Arapahoe county, and the capital of Colorado. It is finely located on the South Platte, above and below the mouth of Cherry creek; contains a rapidly increasing population of nearly or quite 9,000; is the railroad and distributing centre of the Territory, and is, at this writing, in proportion to population and age, the liveliest and most enterprising town in America.

The first rude trapper's hut, built in Colorado, occupied a site within the present limits of Denver, and was occupied by one of the omnipresent and never-dying Smith family. It was built in the fall of 1857. The first cabin, dirt-roofed and built of logs, in what is now East Denver, the principal town, was the architectural conception of Gen. William Larimer, whose name has been perpetuated in the principal street, as well as in one of the counties of the Territory, and saw the light of day in the latter part of October, 1858. The place was then named St. Charles, and soon after a rival sprang into existence on the opposite side of Cherry creek, which was called by the classically ambitious name of Auraria. Its site is now known simply as West Denver. Such is earthly glory! A month later the town site of St. Charles changed hands, and was named Denver, in honor of Col. J. W. Denver, then governor of Kansas, to which all this region, now known as Colorado, was then an indefinite and unexplored western appendage.

The first family on the ground was that of S. M. Rooker, who arrived from Salt Lake, in August, 1858. The first business house was opened by Messrs. Blake & Williams. Mr. Blake's name has been canonized in Blake street, but that of Williams has been lost in the mutations of inexorable fate. The pioneer blacksmith was Thomas Pollok, who arrived from New Mexico, in December, 1858. The first hotel was opened on the 1st of February, 1859, by Murat & Smoke, and was called the El Dorado. The first child born was a half-breed son of one McGaa, and an Arapahoe mother. The first election was in March, 1859. The whole number of votes cast in the county was 774. Denver precinct polled 144, and Auraria 231.

Up to this time there was not a pane of glass nor a board in either of the jealous "cities." All buildings were constructed of logs, without floors, and with dirt roofs. A saw-mill was put up in the pineries, thirty miles south, in the spring of 1859, and soon began to supply the "cities" with lumber. This was the beginning.

The pioneer newspaper was the *Rocky Mountain News*, and was put forth by Wm. N. Byers & Co., the senior partner of which firm is now proprietor of that sheet. Almost simultaneously, the *Cherry Creek Pioneer* was issued by John L. Merrick, but this affair was soon absorbed by the *News*, never, in fact, issuing but a single number.

The first coach of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Co. arrived in Denver, May 7, 1859. The first election for county officers was held in March, 1859. The first matrimonial collision occurred on the 16th of the following October; the parties being John B. Atkins and Lydia R. Allen.

The first legislative body ever convened in the Territory, met in Denver, on the 7th of November, and included among their acts, the granting of a

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charter to "Denver City." The first election and formal organization under this charter was effected on the 19th of December. The year 1870, therefore, witnesseth the eleventh anniversary of the birth of Denver.

Eleven years have wrought greater changes, and resulted in more substantial progress in Denver, than ordinarily attends the growth and history of towns in new countries, for in that time Denver has been transformed from a mining camp to a metropolis.

To briefly sum up the practical in connection with the history of Denver, its situation is well selected. It might have been located at the foot of the mountains, with the single view of accommodating the trade of the mining regions; but, in that case, it could never have become the centre of so many radiating lines of travel as now. Nor would it have secured to the esthetic portion of its citizens the magnificent and ever-changing panorama of mountain beauties, now forever spread before them. It is built upon a slope, which rises gradually from the bed of the Platte to a distance of a mile and a half, where it reaches an elevation of nearly 200 feet from the level of the river. This slope faces westward, as if on purpose to guarantee to every lot owner a perfect mountain view. To this end, the projectors of the town plat must have unconsciously connived, for, by running diagonally with the points of the compass, every street has been made to open, in one direction, upon some portion of the snowy range.

The town is well and solidly built up, many of its banks, churches, public buildings, and principal business blocks comparing favorably with those of much older and larger cities further East. It contains not far from 1,500 buildings, and its population is perhaps a little under 9,000. Some 300 new buildings were erected in 1870, and the indications are that more than that number will go up in 1871.

The Board of Trade report for 1870, foots up the commercial statistics as follows:

SALES OF MERCHANDISE.

Dry goods and fancy goods	$2,388,000
Groceries, liquors, etc	1,636,000
Produce and provisions	1,825,000
Hardware	553,000
Fruit	160,000
Leather, boots and shoes, etc	235,000
Miscellaneous	1,703,000
Total trade	$8,500,000

This does not include many important items, including coal, lumber, live stock, land sales, manufactures, value of new buildings, etc., which would swell the amount as follows:

Coal	$164,250	
Lumber	600,000	
Manufactures	608,800	
Value of new buildings	575,000	
Sales of land—to settlers	575,000	
Live stock and beef	375,000	
Fresh meats—at retail	172,800	
Flour manufactured—value	75,000	
		$3,145,850
Sales—previous total		8,500,000
Total business for 1870		$11,645,850

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The banks of Denver carry an average of $1,500,000 in deposits, and the shipments of bullion, in 1870, were nearly $6,000,000.

Four lines of railway already centre here, the Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, Colorado Central, and Boulder Valley. A fifth, the Denver & Rio Grande, leading southward, is being graded, and a sixth is projected, opening up and connecting with the mining regions of Clear Creek and Gilpin counties.

The manufacturing facilities of the place have but just begun to attract attention. The unlimited water-power supplied by the Platte will eventually be utilized, and Denver will become a manufacturing town. Already there is a fine, brick woolen mill, two flouring mills, an iron foundry, two planing mills, a terra cotta foundry, a carriage factory, several wagon factories, a turning shop, etc.

Many other departments of manufacture would find here a very favorable opening. One of the most needed of these, is a tannery. Hides are cheap and plenty, because there is no one to transform them into leather. A good tannery and leather factory would find itself crowded with business from the start, and could not fail to make money for its owners.

Smelting works, in the immediate vicinity, are also coming to be a vital necessity. If Denver is wise, she will see to it that they are erected before the greater portion of the traffic of the mountains is diverted to some less favorable locality.

Besides churches, school buildings, capacious business blocks, hotels, elegant private residences, and the usual conglomerate or transition system of buildings which fill the spaces between the larger structures, Denver has a branch of the United States mint, and a theatre, both of which receive detailed notice elsewhere.

The elevation of Denver, above sea level, is 5,317 feet, and the climate that of the "plains" generally—exceedingly healthful and invigorating.

The following table shows the most important climatic features of the last fourteen months:

TEMPERATURE.

DATE.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Rain and Melted Snow.
December, 1869	.....	.....	.....	.84
January, 1870	60°	5°	29.4°	1.15
February, 1870	64°	1°	33.5°	1.70
March, 1870	67°	—8°	32.7°	.70
April, 1870	80°	16°	48.1°	2.80
May, 1870	86°	40°	56.1°	.35
June, 1870	94°	48°	68 2°	.52
July, 1870	98°	58°	74.2°	.51
August, 1870	97°	45°	64.8°	.12
September, 1870	89°	40°	60.1°	2.85
October, 1870	83°	27°	47.8°	.68
November, 1870	68°	20°	41.8°	.54
December, 1870	60°	—18°	28. °	.78
January, 1871	67°	6°	34.5°	.46

The total amount of rain and melted snow for the fourteen months is seen to be 13.45 inches, or for the year 1870, 12.65 inches. The average, per year, is believed to be from fifteen to eighteen inches. The fall of snow

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in 1870, was 48.20 inches, which would give about five inches of water. The year 1870 was unusually dry, and December was the coldest month since the settlement of the country.

Frequent mention is made, throughout this work, of the unusual enterprise, dash and reliability of the business men of Colorado, and the superior attainments and abilities of the professional gentlemen. In Denver, these features are especially prominent among the classes referred to. No city, either East, West, North or South, possesses business men who, as a class, have more enlarged ideas of financial enterprises, broader views of mercantile and commercial ventures, or principles of stricter fairness, honor and honesty in all business transactions and relations with each other, and with those they deal with elsewhere. Although the capitalists of Denver use money freely and liberally, and are always ready to invest in any legitimate enterprise that presents favorable features, still they are not wild speculators or desperate gamblers in stocks, and never take other than legitimate risks; so with the ordinary merchant, although anxious to push his trade to the utmost, and ambitious of large success, he rarely ventures out of his depth, and is seldom caught in the meshes of bankruptcy. Let all Eastern dealers make a note of this. Denver merchants are, as a rule, safe, reliable, honest business men, and sharp, capable, and well informed buyers, that know how to *buy*, and how to pay for what they purchase. One infallible evidence of their superior business tact, is the fact that they advertise judiciously and liberally.

In the general and business directory that follows, we have taken great pains to avoid errors or omissions; but more or less of these cannot be avoided under the most favorable circumstances, and in our case, where many adverse features have presented themselves, we can only acknowledge imperfections, and trust that the public will overlook them as much as possible.

As additional evidence of the business activity, prosperity and growth of Denver, we append the following statistics:

The receipts for premiums, of twelve life insurance companies doing business in Denver in 1869–70, amounted, in round numbers, to $85,000. The business for 1870–1, will not fall short of $150,000—a single company having issued new policies to the amount of nearly a million dollars on the lives of Coloradans during the year.

Fire insurance is also well patronized, the premium receipts for 1869–70, amounting to over $75,000.

The number of Eastern letters received and delivered daily, at the Denver post-office, averages from 600 to 800, and as high as 1,200 have been received in a single day.

The voting population of Denver has increased more than 700 during the last six months, and the prices of real estate, in the city, have doubled in the same time.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIRECTORY



AND

COLORADO GAZETTEER.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....agent	cor.....corner	nw.....northwest	se.....southeast
av.....avenue	E. or e.....east	opp.....opposite	sw.....southwest
bet.....between	lab.....laborer	pres.....president	sec.....secretary
bds.....boards	mnfr.....manufacturer	prop.....proprietor	supt.....superintendent
bldg.....building	nr.....near	r.....residence	treas.....treasurer
blk.....block	N. or n.....north	st.....street	W. or w.....west
(col'd).....colored	ne.....northeast	S. or s.....south	whol.....wholesale

DENVER DIRECTORY.

ABBOTT M. C. blacksmith, bds. Broadwell House

Abraham Maggie Miss, laundress, r. Stout, bet. F and G

Abrahams Belle, chambermaid, American House

Abrams J. merchant. bds. Tremont House

Abram M. clothing and agt. California cigars, Holladay, bet. F and G

Adams Geo H. ranchero, bds. Metropolitan Restaurant

Adams L. B. carpenter, bds. foot of Champa

Adams L. L. physician and surgeon, Larimer, bet. F and G

Albee Alfred, shoemaker, r. K, bet. Wiwatta and Wynkoop

Albright C. A. Mrs. dressmaker, Larimer, bet. G and H

Alcorn Robert, carpenter, bds. foot of Sixth

Alfred N. C. drover, bds. Broadwell House

Alhambra Hall, A. Fogus, prop. cor. Blake and F

Allender W. T. prop. Smith House, Fourth, nr. Front

Allebaugh Henry C. barkeeper, with W. P. Jones, 29 Blake

Allen A. M. r. cor. F and Arapahoe

Allen Henry, clerk, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G

Allen J. carpenter, bds. Tremont House

Alston David (Curtis & Co.), restaurant, F, bet. Wazee & Wynkoop

Alston Joseph, fruit dealer, bds. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop

Alexander & Smith (A. Alexander and A. H. Smith), whol. grocers, etc. 143 F

Altmeyer W. F. operator, W. U. Tel. Co. bds. Tremont House

Aliand F. A. cabinetmaker, with Maguire & Co. 185 F

Allison —— (col'd), nurse, bds. Lawrence, bet. F and G

American House, H. S. Smith, prop. cor. G and Blake

Anderson, A. gen. supt. K. P. R'y, general office, Lawrence, Kan.

Anderson C. domestic, with G. T. Breed

Anderson J. C. teller First National Bank, r. cor. E and Lawrence

Anderson Samuel, r. Blake, bet. H and I

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GEO. E. CRATER. CHAS. D. COBB.

CRATER & COBB,

INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

Notaries Public and Conveyancers,

Holladay Street, opp. Mint,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

Anderson W. H. bds. Elephant House
Anderson T. merchant, bds. Tremont House
Andrew John, carpenter, K. P. & D. P. R. R. Junction
Andrews J. bds. Tremont House
Andrews John (col'd), waiter, American House
Andrews R. P. employé U. S. Branch Mint, r. San Luis, bet. Sixth & Seventh
Andrus J. D. carpenter, r. cor. Arapahoe and H
Anglum J. (J. J. Reithman & Co.), druggist, cor. F and Larimer
Anthony C. E. deputy county clerk, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Anthony F. R. r. Champa, bet. C and D
Anthony Scott J. deputy county clerk and sec. Mutual Building and Loan Association, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Anthony W. D. county clerk, office, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Archer James, pres. Denver Gas Works, bds. Arapahoe, bet E and F
Arndt G. G. butcher, cor. Fourth and Front, r. Ferry, bet Fourth and Fifth
Arpp P. carpenter, r. San Luis, bet. Fourth and Fifth
Arpass Hans, pressman, Tribune office, r. foot of Arapahoe
Armstrong C. (col'd), chambermaid, Hatten House
Armstrong Geo. bds. Ferry. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Armstrong J. W. harnessmaker, r. Cherry, bet. Larimer and Sixth
Armstrong J. J. moulder, bds. Bell House
Armstrong M. clerk, with Daniels & Eckhart, 859 Larimer
Armstrong L. (col'd), bds. cor. H and Holladay
Armstrong W. fireman, Hallack's Planing Mill, bds. cor. K and Holladay
Arens A. C. laborer, bds. Colorado House
Arnett L. prop. bowling alley, 56 Blake, bds. People's Restaurant
Arbour A. prop. Capitol Hall saloon, r. cor. E and Holladay
Artman L. drayman, bds. Larimer, bet. M and N
Armor John, contractor, r. cor. G and Champa
Asbury J. Mrs. bds. 66 Holladay
Ashley E. M. chief clerk surveyor general's office, r. cor. Curtis and N
Ashley William, surveyor, r. cor. O and Champa
Ashard J. B. contractor and builder, r. Arapahoe, bet. L and M
Assessor City, E. H. Starrette, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Assessor County, Geo. T. Clark, office, cor. Larimer and F
Assessor Internal Revenue, Daniel Witter, office, cor. G and Larimer
Atchison House, T. Campbell, prop. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Atkins Geo. hostler, with W. M. Burns, bds. Washington House
Atkinson G. W. brick moulder, r. Arapahoe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Aubrens James, farmer, r. Welton, bet. L and M
Auditor Territorial, Jas. B. Thompson, executive rooms, McCool's bldg. cor. F and Larimer
Austin Mary Mrs. r. Lawrence, bet. D and E

BABEY Justin, saloon keeper, cor. K and Wazee
Babbitt W. laborer, bds. California House
Babcock Geo. r. cor. Arapahoe and M
Babcock E. L. Mrs. milliner, 846 Larimer
Bare S. N. painter, bds. Carr House
Barr Robert, carpenter, bds. Railroad House
Barbier Prosper, farmer, r. Wazee, bet. F and G
Bailey G. W. barkeeper, r. Larimer, bet. G and H
Bailey J. L. propr. Bull's Head corral, cor. G and Wazee, r. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Bailey R. B. hostler, Bull's Head corral
Bailey Wm. (col'd), laundryman, cor. D and Lawrence
Baxter ——, with Jones & Co. second-hand store, 14 Blake
Baxter Ben. J. carpenter, bds. Railroad House
Baxter J. carpenter, r. Holladay, bet. O and P
Baxter, Jas. clerk, with Beatty & Co. 18 Blake
Baker ——, brick moulder, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Baker Andrew, farmer, r. foot Seventh
Baker Wm. J. (Baker & Co.), grocer, Larimer, bet. F and G
Baker & Co. (Wm. J. Baker and John H. Martin), grocers, Larimer, bet. F and G
Baker Jacob (Wolff & Co.), butcher, 58 Blake, r. California, bet. H and I

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WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Depot, 209 G Street, Denver, Col.

REICHARD & WINNE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

DENVER, COLORADO.

Best companies in the world represented.

Losses adjusted at our office.

Baker —— (Baker & Co.), grocer, Larimer, bet. F and G
Baker John, speculator, bds, cor. G and Glenarm
Baker H. A. saloon keeper, 45 Blake, r. Larimer, nr. Front
Baker William, Colorado Stage Co. bds. American House
Bassett Anthony (col'd), porter, with Salomon Bros.
Bancroft F. J. physician and surgeon, office cor. F and Larimer, bds. American House
Banks Geo. O. freighter, r. Holladay, bet. H and I
Bancroft G. W. speculator, r. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Bard R. J. barkeeper, Broadwell House
Bates J. E. pres. Denver Ale Brewing Co. r. cor. Seventh and Ferry
Barndt Thos. carpenter, bds. California House
Barrett J. waiter, Railroad House
Barnett W. bds. Charter Oak House
Barnell T. (col'd) barber, 20 Blake
Bartels J. L. grocer, Holladay, bet. E and F, r. cor. Arapahoe and I
Bartels L. F. grocer, Holladay, bet. E and F, r. California, bet. F and G
Band City, W. Earl Reid, leader, G. A. R. Hall, Blake, nr. F
Baur — (Colwell & Baur), confectioner, etc. cor. Lawrence and G
Barth M. boot and shoe dealer, 169 F, r. 169 F
Barth Wm. boot and shoe dealer, 169 F, r. cor. G and Stout
Badger J. C. fruit dealer, etc. 198 F
Bacon L. W. carpenter, r. foot of Champa
Barber G. M. bookkeeper, Hallack's planing mill, r. Glenarm, bet. H and I
Ballin Chas. dry goods merchant, 352 Larimer
Barter T. hostler, with J. Hughes, bds. Broadwell House
Barnes J. Miss, rooms 66 Holladay
Bagley H. J. carpenter, r. California, bet. M and N
Baldwin E. Mrs. r. Welton, bet. E and F
Bennett Chas. propr. boarding house, Larimer, bet. Front and Cherry
Bennett Elisha, clerk, post office, r. Welton, bet. D and E

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Home Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

ASSETS, - - $9,000,000

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, Gen'l Agt.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Bennett H. P. postmaster, r. Champa, bet. D and E
Bennett W. H. bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Beade Jas. bds. Tremont House
Beatty Christine, laundress, r. foot of G
Beatty Jas. second-hand dealer, 18 Blake
Beatty W. R. bookkeeper, with J. S. Brown & Bro. 49 Blake
Berrons M. saloon keeper, cor. Wynkoop and K
Benton Jesse, laborer, r. cor. I and Blake
Beckstrom L. upholsterer, r. Curtis, bet. K and L
Benway A. waiter, American House
Bensoff A. laborer, r. foot of Arapahoe
Bell House, W. B. Ladd propr. Cherry, bet. Fourth and Larimer
Bell A. G. variety store, cor. Larimer and Cherry
Bell E. M. contractor, r. Capital av. nr. South E
Bell Sarah (col'd) laundress, r. Arapahoe, bet. M and N
Beyers ——, laborer, bds. California House
Betts John, cook, Railroad House
Beck M. clerk, with L. F. Bartels, Holladay, bet. E and F
Berger Wm. B. cashier Colorado National Bank, r. Champa, bet. G and H
Beach J. M. clerk, with Wells, Fargo & Co. r. Arapahoe, bet. L and M
Beach Wm. laborer, bds. 44 Blake
Bemer, C. G. laborer, r. foot of K
Bement W. S. saloon keeper, r. Holladay, bet. L and M
Berry B. clerk, with S. Hexter, 166 F
Benedict M. attorney at law, office 337 Larimer
Bergmann T, tailor, 191 F
Bevan A. D. physician and surgeon, office Larimer, bet. F and G
Benson C. domestic, with Daniel Witter
Benson C. Mrs. domestic, with Daniel Witter
Benson J. printer, bds. Broadwell House
Belden ——, carpenter, with E. A. Willoughby, G, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Belden D. D. (Belden & Powers), attorney at law, office Clayton's bldg. r. cor. I and Champa

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Berndt J. carpenter, r. I, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Benton Annie Miss, bds. cor. K and Holladay
Bean R. P. carpenter, bds. Blake, nr. Front
Beckwith George C. r. Champa, bet. G and H
Becker J. butcher, r. California, bet. H and I
Bender Louis, propr. soap works, Highland
Bearce H. B. adjutant general of Colorado, and president Colorado Ag. and Indus. Ass'n, office 356 Larimer, r. Highland
Biggs Jas. employé saw mill, bds. Tremont House
Biggs Jesse, carpenter, K P. Junction
Bivens Wm. farmer, bds. Tremont House
Biddle Alf. bds. Metropolitan Restaurant
Bickford L. J. laundress, r. foot of Cherry
Bissell A. trader, office cor. F and Holladay
Billings Geo. N. carpenter, r. cor. G and Curtis
Bibb Geo. R. physician and surgeon, office and r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Bishop R. C. carpenter, r. Lawrence, bet. K and L
Blanchard Frank, attorney at law, bds. Tremont House
Blanchard J. J. agt. Eagle Foundry, bds. Broadwell House
Bliss M. C. Mrs. propr. Elephant House, cor. E and Blake
Bliss Jos. clerk, with W. Richardson, 44 Blake
Bliss Jos. saloon keeper, cor. K and Wynkoop
Block D. bds. Washington Hotel
Block D. grocer, cor. H and Arapahoe
Block Jos. butcher, r. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Blake Chas. S. r. San Luis, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Blake J. A. editor Colorado *Tribune*, r. F, bet. California and Welton
Blair O. Miss, bds. 75 Holladay
Blair Robert, printer, *Herald* office, r. Curtis, bet. C and D
Borst W. W. freight agent K. P. and D. P. R. R. office Wazee, bet. K and L
Bowles J. carpenter, bds. Washington House
Bowles Joseph, carpenter, bds. Missouri House
Bohlemann H. cabinet maker, with Smith & Doll
Bown J. B. pastry cook, American House
Boyd J. G. train despatcher, K. P. By. bds. American House
Bond H. G. attorney at law, office, Holladay, nr. F
Bonner J. saloon keeper, Holladay, bet. F and G
Bornholdt J. porter, with F. A. Brocker
Bozier H. (col'd), laborer, bds. Holladay, bet. G and H
Bonsall J. H. draftsman and surveyor, bds. Curtis, bet. G and H
Boone L. (col'd), laborer, r. Champa, bet. K and L
Boone M. (col'd), laundress, r. Champa, bet. K and L
Boone Mattie Miss, bds. 75 Holladay
Boolsen C. carpenter, r. cor. K and Blake
Bostwick J. F. attorney at law, office, Roper's blk. bds. Broadwell
Booth S. C. carpenter, r. Arapahoe, bet. L and M
Booth A. teamster, bds. Arapahoe, bet. L and M
Boyce N. Miss, prop. private boarding house, cor. F and Arapahoe
Bowman G. J. butcher, cor. Arapahoe and H
Bonser S. plasterer, r. cor. M and Stout
Bottles J. F. contractor, r. Welton, bet. L and M
Bros Maggie, waiter, Tremont House
Broadwell J. M. stock dealer, Broadwell House
Brown A. K. carpenter, r. Welton, bet. H and I
Brown A. florist, bds. Colorado House
Brown E. H carpenter, bds. Carr House
Brown C. H. laborer, bds. I, bet. Wiwatta and Wynkoop
Brown C. H. clerk, with J. S. Brown & Bro. 49 Blake
Brown George, carpenter, r. Stout, bet. L and M
Brown Geo. W. blacksmith, bds. Washington House
Brown Geo. W. banker, 345 Larimer, bds. American House
Brown H.C. real estate and money broker, office, Larimer, nr. Front, r. Broadway, bet. Cofield and Brown

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Brown J. S. & Brother, whol. grocers, 49 Blake, r. cor. E and Stout
Brown Isaac (col'd), saloon, G, bet. Blake and Holladay
Browne S. E. (Browne, Harrison & Putnam), attorney at law, office, 888 Larimer, r. Larimer, bet. Q and R
Browne, Harrison & Putnam, (Sam. E. Browne, N. Harrison and T. G. Putnam), att'ys at law, office, 888 Larimer
Browne T. prop. Eagle Laundry Cherry, bet. Fourth and Larimer
Browne M. Mrs. laundress, r. cor. Third and Cherry
Browne W. C. commercial traveler, bds. Tremont House
Browne L. M. actor, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence
Bradburn W. L. blacksmith and wagonmaker, cor. Wazee and F
Brewster J. M. stock dealer, bds. Carr House
Braun T. F. civil engineer, office, 145 F
Brinker A. W. (I. Brinker & Co.), grocer, cor. F and Blake, bds. American House
Brinker Isaac & Co. (Isaac Brinker and A. W. Brinker), grocers, cor. F and Blake, bds. American House
Bridges C. F. agt. Erie and Pacific Dispatch, office, at K. P. R'y office
Brinker O. with I. Brinker & Co. bds. American House
Brewer G. G. tobacco, etc. Larimer, bet. F and G, bds. American House
Broadwell House, S. R. Edwards, prop. cor. Larimer and G
Briggs A. W. bds. Hatten House, Lawrence, bet. G and H
Briggs S. C. blacksmith and wagonmaker, cor. F and Wiwatta
Briggs H. L. r. Ferry, bet. Fourth and Larimer
Brannigan M. teamster, bds. Missouri House
Brannigan S. miner, bds. Missouri House
Brocker F. A. grocer, 187 F, r. same

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Brevoort H. N. tobacco dealer, 198 F, bds. Broadwell
Brunner R. drayman, r. Holladay, bet. L and M
Breckenridge G. E. contractor, r. cor. F and Curtiss
Breed G. T. prop. restaurant, Larimer, nr. cor. G
Brunswick S. mnfg. jeweller and watchmaker, Clayton's blk. Larimer, nr. F
Brainard T. C. r. Stout, bet. E and F
Brosnan P. Mrs. r. Stout, bet. F and G
Brooks Orson, U. S. Commissioner and life ins. agt. r. cor. M and California
Burnham J. cook, Tremont House
Butler J. H. painter, bds. Depot House
Butler W. moulder, bds. Missouri House
Buckner C. Miss (col'd), laundress, r. Wynkoop, bet. I and K
Buckner Felix (col'd), teamster, bds. Champa, bet. G and H
Burns A. baker, r. foot of F
Burns E. Miss, domestic, with F. A. Clark
Burns J. J. gas fitter, bds. Washington House
Burns John, stone mason, r. K, bet. Wazee and Blake
Burns W. M. prop. livery stable, G, bet. Holladay and Larimer
Bush B. P. manager W. U. Tel. Co. r. cor. Colfax av. and F
Bush H. upholsterer, with V. Kreig, 849 Larimer
Burton H. Boston shoe store, Roper's blk. r. F, cor. Arapahoe
Burton John, gunsmith, with M. L. Rood, 141 F
Buck H. baker, 80 Blake
Buckley M. laborer, r. Parkinson, bet. E and F
Buckley P. laborer, r. Parkinson, bet. E and F
Buckley Thomas, laborer, r. cor. M and Larimer
Buckley M. gas fitter, r. cor. M and Larimer
Bucklin & Clark, (W. C. Bucklin and Geo. T. Clark), grocers, Clayton's bldg. cor. F and Larimer

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Burdsall C. physician, r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Fourth
Burdsall Alice C. teacher, r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Fourth
Burnett A. Mrs. laundress, r. cor. Front and Fourth
Buttrick L. butcher, r. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Butteas J. waiter, Railroad House
Burke E. J. telegraph repairer, r. cor. N and Lawrence
Burnell S. carpenter shop and r. cor. G and Holladay
Boutelle Geo. V. M. surveyor, r. Larimer, bet. G and H
Byers W. N. general manager National Land Co. and editor and prop. **Rocky Mountain News,** office, *News* bldg. r. cor F and Arapahoe

CALIFORNIA HOUSE, Fourth, nr. Front. J. Weinshink prop.
Carey J. laborer, bds. California House
Carey Thos. hostler, with A. Templeton
Campbell Thomas, saloon and boarding house keeper, Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Campbell Kate Miss, waiter, Bell House
Campbell Fannie Miss, chambermaid, Bell House
Campbell I. N. plasterer, r. cor. Ferry and Ninth
Campbell Sarah Mrs. r. cor. Stout and G
Campbell Thos. B. bds. Broadwell House
Carr Mary, bds. Tremont House
Carr William, gas fitter, bds. Washington House
Carr S. H. prop. Carr House
Carr House, F, bet. Wynkoop and Wiwatta
Carr George, cook, Broadwell House
Carroll H. bricklayer, bds. Washington House
Carroll Daniel, laborer, bds. Washington House
Camelleri Nick. propr. Denver Pacific restaurant, r. Blake, bet. H and I
Carpenter S. P. contractor, bds. American House
Carpenter Charles, with C. M. Stebbins, Blake, nr. F
Cain J. waiter, Broadwell House
Cashman M. brewer, r. cor. Arapahoe and Fourth
Cashman Nora Miss, domestic, with John Evans
Casey J. G. drayman, r. Cherry, bet. Second and Third
Casey John, teamster, r. Cherry, bet. Second and Third
Casey Wm. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Carter W. T. life ins. agt. r. Arapahoe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Carter J. (col'd), waiter, Hatten House
Catlin Anna Miss, cook, Smith House
Catlin Maggie Mrs. r. Champa, bet. G and H
Cadwell E. A. drug clerk (with W. S. Cheesman), 38 Blake
Cass J. B. (Gill & Cass), real estate broker, office, Holladay, bet. F and G, r. cor. Curtis and G
Cassell D. bds. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Case F. M. civil engineer, office cor. Lawrence and G, r. Lawrence, bet. V and W
Case M. F. speculator, r. Holladay, bet. M and N
Cæsar John (col'd), cigarmaker, bds. cor. Lawrence and G
Castle Frank, carpenter, Kansas Pacific R. R. Junction
Cann ——, blacksmith, r. Arapahoe, bet. K and L
Calsen P. carpenter, Kansas Pacific R. R. Junction
Carrol M. laborer, bds. Curtis, bet. E and F
Carson G. W. painter, bds. F, bet. Blake and Larimer
Cavanaugh Thos. laborer, r. cor. Curtis and D
Chamberlain John, bds. Tremont House
Chamberlain W. G. photographic artist, cor. Larimer and F
Chamberlain Geo. W. attorney at law, r. Welton, bet. H and I
Champion Kate Miss, r. cor. Holladay and H
Chamard Margaret (widow), r. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Chandler T. J. bricklayer, r. cor. San Luis and Eighth
Chandler A. P. bricklayer, r. Wynkoop, bet. H and I
Chapman G. farmer, r. Larimer, bet. G and H
Charpiot F. restaurant, cor. Holladay and F, r. cor. Clency and E
Charpiot G. cook, r. Holladay, bet. G and H

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Charles J. Q. (Charles & Elbert), attorney at law, r. cor. Curtis and F
Charter Oak House, C. Murphy, prop. cor. I and Wazee
Chase ——, carpenter, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Chase J. prop. Cricket Hall, r. cor. Blake and I
Chase E. pawn broker, r. Blake, bet. I & K
Chase J. r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Sixth
Chatman Annie, bds. cor. Holladay and H
Chever D. A. sec'y D. H. R. R. Co. bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
Chever Geo. B. capitalist
Chever Chas. G. real estate broker
Chew G. B. real estate broker, office 847 Larimer
Cherot C. A. clerk, with V. Kreig
Cherot A. druggist, bds. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Chicago Sash Factory, H. R. Green, prop. cor. Larimer and Front
Cheesman W. S. druggist, 88 Blake
Cherry Jas. hostler at Elephant corral, Blake
Christman M. tailor, Blake, nr. Front
Christ Ida Miss, rooms 170 Holladay
City Jail, Front, bet. Larimer and Fourth
City Hall, Larimer, bet. E and F
City Clerk's Office, Clayton's bldg. cor. Larimer and F
City Collector's Office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Clemens C. bds. Washington House
Clelland James, clerk, with C. M. Stebbins, Blake, nr. F
Clelland George, clerk, with H. H. Mund, r. Curtis, bet. I and H
Clark L. ranchero, bds. Broadwell
Clark C. T. clerk, bds. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Clark R. laborer, r. cor Cheyenne av. and Seventh
Clark W. S. trader, bds. San Luis, bet. Eighth and Ninth
Clark Wm. carpenter, bds. Bell House
Clark H. C. auctioneer, with Strickler & Mahar, bds. Welton, bet. F and G
Clark J. with J. H. Eastabrook, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G

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Clark Fred. A. Colorado Stage Co. r. Curtis, bet. G and H
Clark Alex. mason, r. Glenarm, bet. H and I
Clarke Clarence J. (Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke), books, stationery, etc., Post Office bldg. r. cor. G and Larimer
Clements C. B. attorney at law, r. cor. Lincoln and Clements
Clements H. r. cor. Lincoln and Clements
Cleghan W. bds. Bell House
Clayton T. S. clerk, with George Tritch, 139 F
Clayton's Building, cor. F and Larimer
Clayton G. W. vice-prest. First National Bank, office Clayton's bldg. entrance on F
Clinton S. C. with Sprague & Webb, r. Stout, bet. L and M
Clifford M. D. lumber merchant, r. Welton, bet. F and G
Clifford T. bds. Welton, bet. F and G
Clough Henry A. judge probate court, bds. American House
Clough J. (B. F. Johnson & Co.), real estate and ins. agt. etc. office Larimer, nr. F
Clough C. bds. cor. L and Lawrence
Cook J. shoemaker, r. Blake, nr. Front
Cook G. prop. Rialto House, Blake, nr. Front
Cook J. A. speculator, bds. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Cook D. jailor, county jail, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
Cook C. H. Mrs. (widow), r. cor. Eighth and Ferry
Courtney M. S. stock dealer, bds. Tremont House
Corbett W. F. (Robinson & Corbett), painter, 211 G, r. Wyukoop, bet. H and I
Colorado Central Depot, freight and ticket office, Wazee, bet. K and L, J. B. Shepherd, gen. frgt. and ticket agt.
Colorado Daily Tribune, office and editorial rooms, Tribune bldg. 145 F
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Colwell & Baur, confectioners, etc. cor. G and Lawrence
Colston W. E. carpenter, bds. Carr House
Cole Frank, stock raiser, r. Blake, bet. H and I
Cole L. H. cattle dealer, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Cole's Block, Larimer, bet. F and G
County Assessor's Office, Larimer, cor. F, Geo. T. Clark, assessor
County Commissioners' Office, Larimer, bet. F and G
County Coroner's Office, R. L. Hatten, coroner, Larimer, bet. F and G
County Physician's Office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Court Probate, Larimer, bet. F and G, Henry A. Clough, judge
Court Supreme, rooms Larimer, bet. F and G, M. F. Hallet, chief justice
Colorado Brewery, M. Sigi, prop. cor. San Luis and Larimer
Colorado Stage Co. office, cor. Holladay and F, J. H. Jones, agt.
County Jail, D. Cook, jailor, Larimer, bet. E and F
County Hospital, cor. Eighth and Ferry
County Treasurer's Office, A. R. Lincoln, treasurer, Larimer, bet. F and G
County Clerk's Office, W. D. Anthony, clerk, Larimer, bet. F and G
County Surveyor's Office, C. A. Deane, surveyor, Larimer, bet. F and G
Courts Police, Blake, nr. Front and Larimer, bet. F and G
Corcoran Pat. carpenter, bds. Rocky Mountain House
Corcoran M. carpenter, bds. Rocky Mountain House
Cone A. J. carpenter, bds. Carr House
Cone Charlotte Mrs. (widow), r. Arapahoe, bet. M and N
Cone A. T. Mrs. dealer in hairwork, hair jewelry, etc. Larimer, opposite Broadwell House
Conners Dennis, laborer, bds. Curtis, bet. E and F
Collins James, bds. Broadwell House
Collins S. T. clerk, First National Bank
Collins J. L. bricklayer, r. Stout, bet. H and I
Cornforth Birks, grocer, 146 F, r. Holladay, bet. H and I
Cowell William, grocer, 144 F, r. Stout, bet. H and I
Cowell C. E. clerk, with W. Cowell, 144 F
Cowell E. R. plasterer, r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Conway E. R. (W. B. Daniels & Co.), 157 F, bds. American House
Cofield J. B. capitalist, bds. American House
Copeland George, machinist, r. foot of Seventh
Cobb P. R. private boarding house, Larimer, nr. Front
Cobb ——, real estate broker, bds. Larimer, bet. H and I
Cobb F. M. stock dealer, r. Stout, bet. D and E
Cobb Chas. D. (Crater & Cobb), ins. and gen. agt. office Holladay, bet. F and G, r. Arapahoe, bet. K and L
Cochran James, barkeeper, r. Front, bet. Fourth and Larimer
Cochran S. foreman Hallack's planing mill, r. cor. K and Holladay
Cort D. T. clerk, with W. B. Daniels & Co. bds. Tremont House
Cort Mary E. Mrs. (widow), teaches painting, r. Welton, bet. E and F
Connell E. blacksmith, r. Champa, bet. K and L
Connor W. B. watchmaker, with A. B. Ingols
Conner Anna Miss, cook, Colorado House
Courvoisier A. watchmaker, Larimer, nr. G
Connelly Mary, cook, Hatten House
Connelly David, speculator, r. Curtis, bet. F and G
Colored School, E. H. Richardson, principal, cor. L and Arapahoe
Congregational Church, F, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Conway F. contractor, r. Larimer, bet. G and H
Cohen R. grocer, cor. H and Arapahoe
Conway E. laborer, r. Stout, bet. D and E
Cody M. J. expressman, r. Champa, bet. E and F
Coberly W. D. stock dealer, r. cor. Colfax av. and South F
Commuck Therese, domestic, with A. C. Hunt
Crater D. W. attorney at law and clerk supreme court, office, Tappan blk.
Crater ——, brakesman, D. P. Ry. bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth

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Crater Geo. E. (Crater & Cobb), insurance and general agt. Holladay, bet. F and G

Crawford Thomas, machinist, bds. Tremont House

Crawford A. domestic, with J. O. Jordan, Welton, bet. F and G

Crane D. W. stock dealer, bds. Tremont House

Craven James, laborer, bds. Carr House

Craig W. H. farmer, bds. Railroad House

Craig H. C. carpenter, bds. Railroad House

Craig M. J. Mrs. r. cor. K and Wazee

Craig H. H. bds. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth

Craig A. stock manager S. O. Mail and Express Co. cor. H and Wazee

Craig S. A. (D. Tom Smith & Co.), livery stable prop. Holladay, bet. F and G

Crump C. Mrs. (col'd), laundress, r. Wazee, bet. G and H

Crouch T. B. waiter, American House

Crowder D. laborer, r. cor. Arapahoe av. and Fourth

Crowley J. blacksmith, r. cor. Ferry and Third

Crabtree M. J. Mrs. r. Terry, bet. Fourth and Fifth

Crosswaite W. E. bds. Bell House

Crumb A. J. Mrs. monthly nurse, bds. Bell House

Crocker F. B. (Scudder & Crocker), grocer, 51 Blake, r. Cherry, bet. Larimer and Sixth

Cramer S. M. tinsmith, r. cor. Sixth and Front

Cramer A. C. carpenter, r. cor. Holladay and L

Cramer Fred. carpenter, r. cor. L and Lawrence

Craft J. N. clerk, with M. L. Rood, 141 F, bds. Eureka House.

Cram F. W. (G. W. Kassler & Co.), merchant and gen. ins. agt. r. E, bet. Larimer and Lawrence

Crawson F. clerk, with C. E. Pooler

Cromwell J. B. clerk, with Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, Post Office bldg.

Crandall Laura, r. cor. H and Holladay

Cross F. C. turner, cor. G and Holladay

Cross Leonard, tinsmith, bds. Curtis, bet. C and D

Craddock Rachel, domestic, with Mrs. Williams, Arapahoe, bet. M and N

Crull W. M. supt. Indian agency, r. cor. G and Glenarm

Crosby P. laborer, K. P. Junction

Curran John, tinsmith, bds. Washington House

Currigan M. B. plasterer, bds. Washington House

Curtis A. hostler, Mammoth corral, bds. Carr House

Curtis C. T. (Curtis & Alston), prop. restaurant, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop

Curtis & Alston (C. T. Curtis and David Alston), restaurant, etc., F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop

Curtis T. P. saddler, bds. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop

Curtis W. H. clerk, Broadwell House

Curtis R. bookkeeper, U. S. Branch Mint, r. Curtis, bet. F and G

Curtis J. domestic, with H. P. Bennett

Curtice W. J. employé U. S. Branch Mint, r. Ferry, bet. Seventh and Eighth

Curtice L. A. real estate broker, etc., r. Cheyenne av. bet. Seventh and Eighth

Curley H. Mrs. chambermaid, Railroad House

Cull M. bds. Rocky Mountain House

Culver J. D. bds. Bell House

Cutting Walter J. carpenter, r. Lawrence, bet. E and F

Cutler L. W. contractor, r. Welton, bet. E and F

Cyr S. A. watchmaker, 353 Larimer

DAILEY J. L. printer, r. South F, nr. Colfax av.

Dailey M. C. speculator, bds. Tremont House

Daily Anthony, laborer, r. Stout, bet. E and F

Daly Patrick, bds. K, bet. Wazee & Blake

Daniels A. B. r. cor. Curtis and G

Daniels Chas. barkeeper, 56 Blake

Daniels Jacob, carpenter, r. Curtis, bet. K and L

Daniels W. B. (Daniels & Eckhart), dry goods, 359 Larimer

Daniels W. B. & Co. clothing emporium, 157 F

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Daugherty Eli, marble works, Fifth, bet. Cherry and Front
Davis C. C. refiner, U. S. mint, bds. American House
Davis D. M. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Davis John, bds. Pennsylvania House
Davis Lillie, bds. cor. K and Holladay
Davis Mary Mrs. (widow), r. Larimer, bet. F and G
Davis Mary, domestic, with Mrs. A. Kline
Davis Mary Mrs. dressmaker, r. cor. Third and Front
Davis Samuel S. barkeeper, r. cor. Third and Front
Davis Sanford, turnkey, county jail, bds. Lawrence, bet. D and E
Davis Tillman, asst. jailor, bds. Lawrence, bet. D and E
Davis William, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Davison Alex. brewer, r. Wynkoop, bet. F and G
Dea Daniel, lives with P. P. Gomer
Dean John, saloon keeper, cor. E & Blake
Deane C. A. county surveyor, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. South C and Capitol av.
Dedrick Albert, cook, People's restaurant, 42 Blake
Deitch Nicholas, barber, r. Fourth, bet. Ferry and Cherry
Deitsch & Bro., dry goods merchants, cor. F and Larimer
Deitsch Isidor (Deitsch & Bro.), cor. F and Larimer
Deitsch Jacob, clerk, bds. American House
Deitsch Jonas (Deitsch & Bro.), r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Delavanty —— Miss, bds. 75 Holladay
De Lappe J. A. clerk, "One Price" clothing store, r. cor. Cherry & Sixth
De Lappe Mary, dressmaker, cor. Cherry and Sixth
De Soto José D. professor of languages, r. Front, bet. Larimer and Fourth
Deleny Ada (widow), r. Fifth, bet. Ferry and San Luis
Deline J. M. carpenter, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Denver Brewing Co., Ferry, bet. Fourth and Fifth
Denver Foundry and Machine Shop, Cheyenne av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Denver Gas Co. Jas. Archer, pres. office Larimer, nr. G
Denver Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, Lawrence, bet. F and G
Denver House, John C. Ruffner, prop. 165 F
Denver Pacific Railway, freight and ticket office, Wazee, bet. K and L
Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence, J. S. Langrishe, prop.
Denver Terra Cotta Foundry, cor. N and Arapahoe
Denver Woolen Mnfg. Co. Arapahoe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Dend C. T. veterinary surgeon, r. cor. E and Clency
Deniston W. W. police justice, office, City Hall, r. cor. Broadway and Capitol av.
Denslow M. bds. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Dent George W. bricklayer, bds. Bell House
Depot House, John Eames, prop. cor. K and Wynkoop
Dercley Hubert, carpenter, bds. Washington House
Derry Portia Miss, domestic, cor. I and Larimer
Detrick Frank, bricklayer, r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Devine Josh. laborer, with L. Bender, Highland
Deavlin Honora, laundress, r. Second, bet. Front and Cherry
Dewitt George, bds. Tremont House
Dibble A. machinist, Blake, nr. Front
Dickinson Anna, laundress, r. Larimer, bet. L and M
Dickinson Cassius, hostler, with W. J. Palmer
Dickinson Mr. r. Wiwatta and Wynkoop
Dickinson J. bds. Wiwatta and Wynkoop
Dickinson John S. physician, r. and office 347 Larimer
Dickey J. P. (Knowlton & Dickey), bds. Tremont House
Diffendorffen Geo. S. bookkeeper, rooms cor. K and Larimer
Dillon E. teamster, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Dillon J. C. clerk, bds. Metropolitan restaurant
Dillon Maggie, dressmaker, F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Dimmen Matt. blacksmith, cor. F and Wiwatta
District Court, first judicial district, office, Larimer, bet. F and G

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Dodd ——, carpenter, rooms cor. G and Holladay
Dodson Isa Miss, domestic, with W. C. Kingsley
Dodge D. C. gen. agt. K. P. Ry. r. Lawrence, bet. K and L
Dolan Jas. stonemason, bds. Charter Oak House
Doll Louis (Smith & Doll), furniture dealer, r. Fourth, bet. Ferry & Cherry
Donahue James, laborer, bds. Charter Oak House
Donnelly Chas. contractor, r. Stout, bet. D and E
Donnelly E. dry goods, cor. E and Larimer
Donavan Thos. boarding house keeper, Blake, bet. F and G
Doubekin Geo. laborer, r. K. P. Junction
Doolittle J. K. dry goods dealer, 350 Larimer
Dorsey S. C. carpenter, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
Douglas J. W. crockery and glassware, r. cor. H and Lawrence
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Douglas W. clerk, bds. Broadwell House
Downing Geo. laborer, bds. Washington House
Downing J. attorney at law, Larimer, bet. G and H
Doyle Jas. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Doyle Pat. laborer, bds. Elephant House
Dozier J. L. clerk, 25 Blake
Drake A. teamster, bds. cor H and Blake
Drake Frank, driver, Denver Transfer Co. bds. Broadwell House
Drake ——, painter, bds. cor. H & Blake
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Dugan Jas. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Dudley Wm. A. physician and surgeon, r San Luis, nr. Larimer
Dunican John, ivory dealer, bds. Broadwell House
Dunn J. T. clerk, Tremont House
Dunham Wright, r. Larimer, bet. K & L
Dunnison Wm. G. r. Arapahoe, bet. E & F
Durkee C. O. clerk, r. San Luis, nr. Larimer
Duval Ben. barber, bds. Pennsylvania House
Duncan Merritt (col'd), r. Holladay, bet. G and H
Duncan ——, carpenter, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
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Ellerschewitz F. tailor, bds. cor. Cherry and Fourth
Elder Henry G. assayer, r. San Luis, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Elluschervick F. tailor, Blake, bet. E and F
Elephant House, Mary C. Bliss, prop. cor. E and Blake
Elephant Corral, Blake, bet. E & F, T. W. Farmer, prop.
Elbert S. H. (Charles & Elbert), attorney, 337 Larimer, r. cor. E and Arapahoe
Elderkin W. A. capt. and C. S., U. S. A. office, McCool's bldg. r. Champa, bet. K and L
Elsner J. physician and surgeon, Larimer, bet. F and G
Elder C. P. speculator, office, cor. E and Larimer
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Elsworth Nellie, rooms 76 Holladay
Emerson L. M. carpenter, r. F, bet. California and Welton
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Ermerins Bertha Mrs. milliner, cor. G and Larimer
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Estabrook G. H. liveryman, Holladay, bet. F and G
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Evans John, pres. D. P. Ry. office, cor. F & Blake, upstairs, r. E, cor. Arapahoe
Evans Hugh, steward, Broadwell House
Evans Thomas, carpenter, with E. A. Willoughby
Evans ——, carpenter, bds. Champa, bet. F and G
Evans Thomas N. carpenter, r. Champa, nr. Ford Park
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Farmer T. W. prop. Elephant Corral, Blake, bet. E and F
Farwell S. T. Jr. clerk, with W. Cowell, 149 F
Farling H. H. teamster, r. Cherry, bet. Second and Third
Farron Thomas, minstrel, r. Blake, bet. H and I
Feind C. H. cigars and tobacco, 42 F, bds. 42 F
Fernan Henry, bookkeeper, with Brocker, 187 F, bds. American House
Fetter Philip, r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Ferguson A. physician, bds. Bell House
Fee Susan, r cor. H and Holladay
Feuerstein Henry, prop. Feuerstein's blk. cor. G and Larimer, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
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First Congregational Church, cor. F and Curtis
First Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. P. Wells, pastor, Fifth, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Fredendal Ira, clerk, with Baker & Co. Larimer, bet. F and G
Field Thos. M. civil engineer, r. cor. I and Arapahoe
Fisher S. M. conductor, D. P. R'y, r. cor. I and Curtis
Fisher W. H. ins. agt. r. California, bet. N and O
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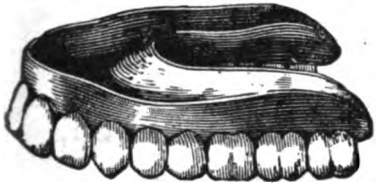
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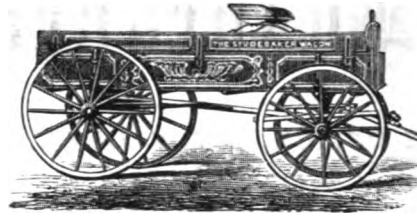
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Keystone Iron Works

McKNIGHT, GREEN & CO.

(Successors to J. P. Green,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines

Tubular, Locomotive and Flue Boilers, Cast Iron Building Fronts, Mill and Mining Machinery and Supplies, High and Low Mortar Stamp Mills, Wrought Iron Jails, Stamps and Dies of best Chilled, Cold Blast, White Iron, Steam Pumps and Hoisting Machinery. Also, keep in stock Wire Rope, Wrought Iron Pipe, Rubber and Leather Belting.

Office and Works, near Union Depot, West Kansas City,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

P. O. Drawer 2161.

DENVER, COLORADO,

Office, G St., two doors south of Broadwell House.

J. P. GREEN, Resident Partner.

C. D. McPHEE,

CARPENTER & BUILDER

Agent for PITCH AND GRAVEL ROOFING, warranted to stand for five years. Also offers TARRED PAPER AND PITCH by the barrel, at reasonable rates.

Holladay Street, bet. I and K,

DENVER, - - COLORADO,

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Lorillard Fire Insurance Company
NEW YORK.
ASSETS, - - $1,700,000
REICHARD & WINNE, Agents,
DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Fisher John, cook, French restaurant, cor. Holladay and F
Fisher C. W. supt. D. P. R'y, office at depot, foot of K, r. cor. E and Curtis
Fisher D. R. carpenter, r. N & Lawrence
Fisher Miers, farmer, r. on Clear creek
Fitspatrick Michael, lab. K. P. Junction
Finn A. E. dining room boy, American House
Finn C. C. dining room boy, American House
Finn J. G. A. plasterer, r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Flinn Samuel, farmer, bds. Hotel Garni
Fluke E. A. watchman, First National Bank
Flair John, barkeeper, Tambien saloon, 355 Larimer
Flood P. cook, K. P. Junction
Fletcher S. M. physician, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Flescher L. clerk, with Sands & Kline, Larimer, bet. F and G
Flowers Josephine, rooms, cor. H and Holladay
Ford Frank, ticket clerk, K. P. R'y, bds. American House
Ford Michael, carpenter, r. bet. H and I
Ford ——, carpenter, bds. Bell House
Ford Wm. R. stock raiser, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Ford B. L. prop. People's restaurant, 42 Blake, and Ford House, nr. depot
Ford House, B. L. Ford, prop. opp. D. P. Ry. depot
Ford C. W. clerk for Brinker & Co. bds. American House
Ford Hiram F. stock dealer, r. Curtis, bet. L and M
Ford Park, head of Downing av.
Foster James F. sawyer, r. Blake, bet. I and K
Foy Mollie, r. Holladay, bet. I and K
Foulkes Thomas, laborer, r. Curtis, bet. C and D
Forbes Nelson, carpenter, r. head of N
Forrest J. B. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Fowler Henry, cook, K. P. Junction
Forsburg Charles, yardmen, American House
Force J. E. prop. National barn, Front, bet. Fourth and Fifth, r. Front, bet. Larimer and Sixth

The Northwestern Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Receipts in 1870, - - - $3,670,370 07
Losses paid since organization, 1,700,000 00
Dr. S. S. Wallihan, Gen'l Agt.,
DENVER, - COLORADO.

Fogus A. prop. Occidental saloon, r. San Luis, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Fox Wm. carpenter, bds. Missouri House
Forey Charles, jeweler, 155 F, r. Blake, nr. Front
Foshay ——, bricklayer, bds. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Freund & Bro. gunsmiths, Blake, bet. F and G
Freund F. W. (Freund & Bro.), gunsmith, Blake, bet. F and G
Freund George (Freund & Bro.), gunsmith, Blake, bet. F and G
Freund I. r. cor. E and Curtis
Frey W. H. barber, r. Blake, bet. I and K
French Restaurant, F. Charpiot, prop. cor. and F Holladay
Frein Patrick, prop. boarding house, cor. K and Holladay
Frick Conrad (John P. Fink & Co.), boot, shoe and leather merchant, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. cor. I and Arapahoe
Freeman ——, laborer, bds. cor. D and Curtis
Freeman Ed. farmer, bds. Larimer, bet. Front and Cherry
Frank Mary, r. Third, bet. Ferry and Cherry
Fretz Wm. laborer, r. San Luis, bet. Fifth and Sixth
France L. B. (France & Rogers), attorney at law, office, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. cor. Stout and L
Frazer J. (col'd), well digger, r. Holladay, bet. G and H
Franklin N. jeweler, with Hense & Gottesleben, bds. Washington House
French Nellie, r. 75 Holladay
Fries Margaret (widow), laundress, Arapahoe, bet H and I
Furlong Phil. laborer, r. Stout, bet. E and F
Fuhrman Joseph, r. ——

GAFF JOHN, bds. Tremont House
Gaff John S. r. Front, bet. Third & Fourth
Gas Works (Denver), cor. I and Wiwatta, Jas. Archer, pres.
Gay Frank, engineer, bds. Depot House
Garnett Isaac, miner, bds. Railroad House

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Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

Of Brooklyn, New York.

Cash Assets, nearly Two Million Dollars.

For Policies in this "time-tried, fire-tested" and well-managed company, apply to

RATER & COBB, Agents,

Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Gallup & Gallatin, saddlers, 50 Blake
Gallup Francis (Gallup & Gallatin, 50 Blake), r. F, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Gallatin E. L. (Gallup & Gallatin, 50 Blake), r. bet. F and G
Gasper Eva, chambermaid, Broadwell House
Gasper Lizzie, laundress, Broadwell House
Galbreth J. flour and feed merchant, cor. Fifth and Front
Gangloff Clara, bds. Arapahoe, nr. H
Gabathuler J. plasterer, r. Lawrence, bet. L and M
Galligan Bridget, laundress, Champa, bet. F and G
Gallagher Mary, domestic, cor. Lincoln and Clements
Gallaher Pat. engineer, K. P. Junction
Gettes Jas. cook, Tremont House
Gelbreth D. blacksmith, bds. Carr House
George John, laborer, bds. cor. H & Blake
George H. B. stationer, bds. American House
George Robt. r. Curtis, bet. F and G
Geary R. H. prop. People's meat market, F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence, bds. cor. G and Lawrence
Gerdon J. scullion, American House
German House, John Wehr, prop. 48 Blake
Gehrung E. C. physician, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Girdlestone E. laborer, bds. Depot House
Gill A. J. (Gill & Cass), office, Holladay, nr. F, r. cor. Curtis and E
Gibson N. J. Mrs. r. Lawrence, bet. E & F
Gibson H. M. clerk, Nye Forwarding Co. bds. American House
Gibson Isabella Mrs. (col'd), bds. Curtis, bet. G and H
Gilshorn H. county hospital
Gilbert J. blacksmith, bds. Carr House
Gillman J. barkeeper, Cricket Hall, bds. Denver House
Gilman Ed. carpenter, r. cor. I and Stout
Gillis R. (Gillis & O'Brien), shoemaker, bet. G and H, bds. Tremont House
Gillis & O'Brien, shoemakers, Larimer, bet. G and H
Gilson Samuel H. civil engineer and surveyor, office, cor. G and Lawrence
Giltner A. shoemaker, r. Welton, bet. G and H
Glascott R. A. check clerk, K. P. Ry. bds. American House
Glascott D. S. clerk, K. P. Ry.
Glascott D. L. bds. Pennsylvania House
Glines & Noble, prop. Denver Transfer Co. office, Lawrence, bet. F and G
Glines George (Glines & Noble), Denver Transfer Co.
Glover W. A. clerk, with Heywood & Co. 159 F, bds. Smith House
Glenmore Luella Mrs. cor. H and Holladay
Gomer Philip P. lumber merchant, cor. Larimer and K
Gottlieb Joseph, pawnbroker, 47 Blake, r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Goodman F. clerk, with Steinhauer & Walbrach, 32 Blake, bds. Ford's restaurant
Goldman & Co. cigars & tobacco, 60 Blake
Goulden Geo. laborer, bds. cor. H and Blake
Goetz Henry, barkeeper, bds. Denver House
Gordon Chas. glazier, Hallack's Planing Mill
Gordon John, carpenter, K. P. Junction
Godfrey Ed. carpenter, bds. cor. E and Arapahoe
Gottesleben P. (Hense & Gottesleben), mnfg. jeweler, Laramie, nr. Fourth, r. Champa, cor. F
Good John, prop. Rocky Mountain Brewery, cor. Cheyenne av. and Second
Golding Philip, prop. Cabinet saloon, bds. American House
Goddard A. M. barkeeper, r. Blake, nr. Front
Gove C. gunsmith, Blake, bet. E & F, r. Stout, bet. D & E
Goodfellow H. prop. bowling alley, 56 Blake
Gotting C millwright, bds. Colorado House
Goldsby John, driver of water wagon, r. Champa, bet. F and G
Goodrich H. M. collector, r. cor. K and Curtis
Govers Geo. domestic, cor. G & Champa
Goodwin John F. r. cor. E & California
Goodridge H. M. capitalist, r. cor. M and California
Green William, stock dealer, bds. Tremont House
Green James, merchant, bds. Tremont House
Green Thos. blacksmith, bds. Washington House
Green W. H. (col'd), barber, r. cor. I and Lawrence
Green H. R. prop. Chicago Sash and Door Factory, r. Glenarm, bet. H & I

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REICHARD & WINNE,
THE LEADING
INSURANCE AGENTS
OF COLORADO,
Having returned $10,000 more premiums for 1870 than any other agency in Colorado.

Green James, laborer. bds. Charter Oak House
Green S. W. clerk, Nye Forwarding Co. bds. American House
Green Michael, roadmaster, K. P. Ry. r. Arapahoe, bet. P and Q
Green Betsey Mrs. (widow), r. Stout, bet. K and L
Grolu Joseph, brickmaker, r. K, bet. Wynkoop and Wazee
Greenleaf J. H. prop. barn, bet. F and Wynkoop
Greenleaf L. N. & Co. dealers in fancy goods, etc. next door to post office
Greenleaf L. N. (L. N. Greenleaf & Co.), r. cor. I and Curtis
Gray W. F. employé K. P. Ry. r. Fourth, nr. Front
Gray A. bds. Pennsylvania House
Gray Frank, harnessmaker, bds. Broadwell House
Gray Horace, clerk, president's office K. P. Ry. bds. cor. E and Arapahoe
Griffith C. W. waterman, D. P. Ry. bds. Railroad House
Griffith ——, messenger, K. P. Ry. office
Grill H. H. T. Mrs. (widow), r. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Greet Geo. laborer, bds. cor. H & Blake
Graham Geo. butcher, 189 F, rooms, 189 F
Graham J. C. Mrs. prop. Railroad House, G, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Graham Belle, r. 75 Holladay
Greer C. N. saloonkeeper, bds. French restaurant
Greer Maria J. (widow), laundress, r. Seventh, bet. Cherry and Ferry
Greer Chas. cook, Missouri House
Griffin James, principal, West Denver Schools, rooms Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Gray A. bds. Pennsylvania House
Greenfield E. butcher, 66 Blake, bds. American House
Greenfield A. butcher, 66 Blake, bds. Railroad House
Gravelle O. E. carriagemaker, bds. California House
Graller J. county hospital
Griswold L. carpenter, r. Front, bet. Larimer and Sixth
Gross W. J. actor, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Holds a Four Per Cent. Reserve.
Perpetual Charter and Perpetual Security.
DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Grupp M. blacksmith, bds. California House
Grade Louis, cook, Metropolitan restaurant
Greenwood W. H. chief engineer K. P. Ry. office, cor. F and Holladay, r. Champa, bet. F and G
Grimms J. musician, rooms, cor. K and Blake
Gregory J. painter, Lawrence, nr. F
Grant S. A. & Co. wholesale and retail stationers and booksellers, 383 Larimer
Grant S. A. (S. A. Grant & Co.), bookseller, etc. 383 Larimer, bds. Hatten House
Grant A. E. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Griffith J. N. actor, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Larimer
Grosclaud T. carpenter, r. cor. M and Curtis
Grosclaud C. F. carpenter, bds. cor. M and Curtis
Griggs J. W. blacksmith, nr. F, Highland
Griggs J. W. Jr. blacksmith, nr. F, Highland
Groves J. R. machinist, K. P. Junction
Gurlele E. waiter, Holladay, bet. E and F
Gunnell J. T. barber, r. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Guibor Aug. miner, rooms, Roper's blk.
Guiraud A. Mrs. r. Stout, bet. K and L
Guthrie George, with J. J. Reithmann & Co. bds. San Luis, cor. Eighth

HALEY THOMAS, laborer, bds. California House
Hakey William, laborer, bds. California House
Hagler Emil, bricklayer, bds. Blake, nr. Front
Hagen C. carpenter, bds. California House
Harvey Wm. laborer, bds. Tremont House
Harvey J. clerk, K. P. Ry.
Harvey John, bds. Pennsylvania House
Harvey Lydia Mrs. canvasser, bds. Arapahoe, nr. H
Harvell Martha Mrs. r. cor. I & Wynkoop
Hannigan Hannah, cook, Carr House
Hall M. E. Mrs. chambermaid, Carr House
Hall S. C. carpenter, bds. Bell House
Hall Moses (col'd), barber, bds. Lawrence, bet. I and K

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MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, nearly One and a Half Million Dollars.
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For perfect indemnity against loss, apply for policies in this VETERAN COMPANY.
CRATER & COBB, Agents,
Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Hall Geo. watchman, Hallack's planing mill
Hall ——, carpenter, bds. F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Hart D. S. painter, bds. Carr House
Hansen P. laborer, bds. Railroad House
Harriman John, laborer, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Hartman Felix, harnessmaker, with Wm. Lerchen, 53 Blake
Hartman Caspar R. livery stable, Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Hartmann George, barkeeper, 24 Blake
Hartmann Fred. teamster, cor. Cheyenne av. and Third
Hale H. W. clerk, with C. E. Pooler
Hafner O. harnessmaker, bds. Broadwell House
Harper & Housman, hardware merchants, 170 F
Harper John (Harper & Housman), hardware merchant, r. cor. Curtis and E
Harris D. (col'd), domestic, Holladay, bet. H and I
Harris N. painter, etc. r. alley rear of Front, bet. Fourth and Fifth
Harris R. W. cook, Lawrence, bet. G & H
Harris T. (col'd), laborer, r. Curtis, bet. G and H
Harrigan Mary, laundress, American House
Hawkins B. I. porter, American House
Hawkins S. T. second hand dealer, r. Arapahoe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Hamerschlak Geo. expressman, r. Cherry, bet. Third and Fourth
Haskell A. L. Mrs. r. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Harvill Jas. carpenter, r. cor. Sixth and Ferry
Hastings John, carpenter, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Hagus J. J. clerk, with Jas. Tynon, r. Wazee, bet. F and G
Hasenbalg T. tailor, F, bet. Blake and Wazee
Harlan J. H. & Co. variety store, 26 Blake
Harlan J. H. (J. H. Harlan & Co.), merchant, 26 Blake
Harlan J. M. printer, *News* office
Hannah P. J. tailor, r. cor. E and Holladay
Haymaker Lon, fruit dealer, 182 F
Hammill Rie, saloonkeeper, 186 F, r. cor. E and Champa
Haggerty H. tailor, Larimer, r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Hardin W. J. barber, Larimer, nr. F
Harrison N. (Browne, Harrison & Putnam), attorney, r. cor. I and Arapahoe
Hayden F. W. barber, r. cor. H and Holladay
Hallack E. F. prop. planing mill, Holladay, bet. I and K
Hallack's Planing Mill, Holladay, bet. I and K
Hallack & Webber, lumber merchants, cor. Lawrence and F
Hallack C. (Hallack & Webber), lumber merchant, r. California, bet. D and E
Haberl I. jeweler, with Hense & Gotteleben, r. Blake, bet. K and L
Hamilton Geo. tailor, 346 Larimer
Hamilton H. H. & Co. music dealers, Larimer, bet. F and G
Hamilton H. H. (H. H. Hamilton & Co.), music dealer, teacher, and piano tuner, 383 Larimer
Hamilton Eva, rooms, 75 Holladay
Hamilton Jas. stock dealer, r. Champa, bet. E and F
Harrington Chas. E. editor Daily *News* bds. American House
Harrington Jas. blacksmith, bds. American House
Hauck C. C. watchmaker and jeweler, Larimer, bet. E and F, bds. American House
Hadfield Ed. carpenter, bds. Blake, bet. I and K
Hatten R. L. prop. Hatten House, Lawrence, bet. G and H
Hatten House, R. L. Hatten, prop. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Hayman Mary W. r. G, bet. Curtis and Champa
Hardie J. W. actor, r. G, bet. Curtis and Champa
Hammond Sarah, domestic, Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Hacket ——, bds. Arapahoe, bet. E & F
Halstead James, clerk, with C. Caspar, r. Champa, bet. E and F
Halstead James, driver, Denver Transfer Co. bds. Broadwell House
Hasselbacker J. shoemaker, r. foot of F
Hake J. bds. Pennsylvania House
Hagar C. E. printer, bds. Champa, bet. E and F
Hangs George, printer, bds. cor. D and Champa
Hazlehurst H. B. U. S. mail agt. D. P. Ry. bds. D. P. Ry. restaurant
Healy Michael (H. W. Michael & Co.), hardware merchant, F, nr. Larimer

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ASSETS, - - - $800,000

REICHARD & WINNE, Agents, Denver, Colo.

NORTHWESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Company

Loans at 12 per cent. on Real Estate Security.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Heany Mary Miss, domestic, with Joseph Kenyon, Arapahoe, bet. M and N
Heathy E. Mrs. r. foot of San Luis
Heathy A. Mrs. r. foot of San Luis
Heath H. fruit dealer, cor. G and Blake
Hennegan Kate, waitress, Tremont House
Helderer F. brewer, Colorado Brewery
Helmar Antoine, domestic, with V. Kreig
Helmer W. farmer, bds. California House
Helmer F. laborer, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Helsolbaker J. shoemaker, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Heckendorf A. foreman, J. P. Fink & Co. r. Larimer, bet. L and M
Henkel A. mnfr. of cigars, 190 F, bds. Denver House
Heimberger D. physician, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Hewitt J. P. Mrs. dressmaker, with Mrs. E. Babcock, bds. cor. G and Lawrence
Hewitt J. M. engineer, bds. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Henry J. dishwasher, Carr House
Hempstead Asa, blacksmith, bds. Carr House
Heywood & Co. boot and shoe dealers, 159 F
Heywood D. H. (Heywood & Co.), boot and shoe dealer, 159 F, r. cor. H and Arapahoe
Heitler E. grocer, 64 Blake, r. 64 Blake
Hess W. C. trader, r. cor. Sixth and Cherry
Hepburn C. B. clerk, with C. Gove, Blake, bet. E and F
Hermans J. R. watchman, Colorado National Bank, bds. Hotel Garni
Hexter S. clothing merchant, 166 F
Henshall Jas. clerk, 339 Larimer
Helling William, cook, bds. Pennsylvania House
Hense & Gottesleben (J. H. Hense and P. Gottesleben), watchmakers and jewelers, Larimer, bet. F and G
Hense J. H. (Hense & Gottesleben), manufacturing jeweler, r. Central City
Hendricks Wm. O. laborer, r. Arapahoe, bet. K and L
Heyl Walter, clerk, with Sprague & Webb, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Hedges Miner, carpenter, r. California, bet. I and K
Herbert P. E. engineer, K. P. Ry. r. Champa, bet. E and F
Hibschle H. bakery and saloon, 30 Blake
Hickman C. B. clerk, with J. K. Doolittle, 350 Larimer, bds. Broadwell House
Hill Mohican (col'd), cook, bds. Wazee bet. G and H
Hill Edward (col'd), domestic, with W. H. Greenwood
Hill J. G. tinsmith, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Higgins Patrick, dining room boy, American House
Higgins M. D. farmer, bds. cor. I and Arapahoe
Higgins L. L. attorney at law, bds. cor. I and Arapahoe
Hildreth Jennie Miss, dressmaker, r. nr. I and Wynkoop
Hillander P. M. bds. Elephant House
Hilary Charles, merchant
Hitchcock A. clerk, with Freund & Bro. 200 F, bds. cor. I and Curtis
Hitchcock Amory, r. cor. I and Curtis
Hitchcock D. M. stock dealer, bds. Tremont House
Hiss Henry, porter, with J. J. Reithman & Co. cor. Fifth and Larimer
Hively Andrew, broommaker, Fifth, bet. Front and Cherry
Hoard Frank, bookkeeper, First National Bank
Hobson W. B. waiter, Carr House
Hodges J. H. shoe store, cor. Front and Blake, r. Cherry, bet. Larimer & C
Hodgson Wm. (McKee & Hodgson), grocer, etc. 57 Blake, r. Arapahoe
Hodgson Joseph, farmer, r. Arapahoe, bet. K and L
Hoffer Dan'l, butcher, cor. F and Larimer
Hoffer Brothers, butchers, cor. F and Larimer
Hoffer F. J. butcher, cor. F and Larimer
Hoffer John G. butcher, r. Welton, bet. F and G
Hoffman P. L. carpenter, bds. cor. E and Arapahoe
Holmes Thomas, cook, Carr House
Holt George E. lumber merchant, r. Wiwatta, bet. I and K
Holt Mrs. M. r. Holladay, bet. I and K
Hogberg Niels, silversmith, Hense & Gottesleben, r. Curtis, bet. I and K

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Yonkers & New York Fire-Insurance Co.
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Cash Assets, nearly a Million Dollars.
Liberal Rates—Conservative—Prompt to pay Losses.
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Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Holt ——, carpenter, bds. California House
Holly F. M. musician, rooms, cor. K and Blake
Holliday William, bds. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Holbrook Geo. teamster, r. Champa, bet. I and K
Holland J. M. miner, r. Stout, bet. I and K
Holland John, miner, r. Stout, bet. I and K
Holland T. S. actor, rooms G, bet. Curtis and Champa
Hommel Frank, real estate agent, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Hooper Thomas J. carpenter, bds. Tremont House
Houston C. R. ranchman, bds. Tremont House
Horner J. W. attorney at law, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Horr M. L. attorney at law, office, Roper's blk. r. H, bet. Arapahoe and Lawrence
Hood Joseph E. journalist, r. cor. L and Champa
Hoskins S. E. conductor, K. P. Ry. r. cor. M and Champa
Hotchkiss Margaret (col'd) domestic, with H. G. Bond, cor. I and Arapahoe
Horton Edwin, laborer, with W. N. Byers, cor. F and Arapahoe
Hopkins George M. city marshal, office, Larimer, bet. E and F, r. California, bet. E and F
Hotel Garni, A. Schultz, prop. F, bet. Wynkoop and Wazee
Houston E. R. ranchman, bds. Tremont House
Houston Charles (col'd), laborer, r. Curtis, bet. G and H
Hough Ben. J. clerk, K. P. Ry.
Howe George M. music teacher, bds. Tremont House
Howe Samuel, barkeeper, bds. Colorado House
Howard J. expressman, bds. Carr House
Howard Joseph, asst. pastry cook, American House
Howard Nellie Miss, rooms, cor. H and Holladay
Howard Hy. r. cor. H and Champa
Hoyes A. G. jeweler, Blake, bet. H and I
Howell Louis, stock trader, r. cor. Sixth and Cherry
Housman Henry (Harper & Housman), hardware, etc. 170 F, r. Cheyenne, W.T.
Hoyt S. N. mining engineer, r. cor. H and Champa
Hoyt G. E. brickmaker, r. foot of K
Hubbard John M. hostler, with C. R. Hartman
Huffman Dan. printer, *News* office, bds. Champa, bet. E and F
Hudson James, bds. Tremont House
Hust Frederick, dyer, r. Larimer, nr. Front, W. D.
Hughes T. T. laborer, bds. Carr House
Hughes B. M. attorney at law, office, Hughes' bldg. Larimer, bet. F and G, r. Champa, bet. H and I
Hughes A. S. trader, cor. F and Holladay, r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Hughes John, trader, office, over U. S. express office, r. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Hughes Thomas, tailor, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. Blake, nr. Front
Hughes Maggie Miss, bds. cor. H and Holladay
Hughes V. A. Miss, rooms, 170 Holladay
Hughes Ellen Miss, domestic, with J. Q. Charles, cor. H and Curtis
Hunt Michael, butcher, with Wolff & Co. bds. Carr House
Hunt H. R. attorney at law, office, Roper's blk. r. California, bet. G and H
Hunt M. C. Mrs. (widow), r. Stout, bet. G and H
Hunt Georgie Miss, music teacher, r. Stout, bet. G and H
Hunt A. C. National Land Co. r. Hunt's addition, cor. Eighth and Washington
Hummel Fred. cook, Pennsylvania House
Hummel Frank A. r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Humason E. F. barkeeper, cor. G and Blake, bds. Broadwell House
Hussey Warren, banker, cor. F and Holladay, r. Salt Lake City
Hussey Hyatt, banker, with Warren Hussey, cor. F and Holladay
Hutchins S. A. railroad contractor
Hurley H. r. Fifth, bet. San Luis and Ferry
Humphreys J. accountant, D. P. Ry. office, cor. F and Blake
Hutter S. bds. 64 Blake
Hunter John, carpenter, r. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Hurlburt Jeannett Mrs. dressmaker, r. Arapahoe, bet. I and K
Hulett Henry M. printer, *News* office, r. Champa, bet. E and F

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REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Assets, over - - - $1,300,000

COLORADO BRANCH,

RICHARD & WINNE, Managers,

DENVER, COLORADO.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Charges NO EXTRA PREMIUM on Lives of Colorado Miners.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,

DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

INGOLS A. B. watchmaker and jeweler, 184 F, r. Champa, bet. F and G
Ingersoll H. J. clerk, r. Stout, bet. D & E
Irving Kate Miss, milliner, rooms, Roper's blk.
Irwin Andrew, carpenter, r. cor. N and Lawrence

JACKSON E. J. bds. Broadwell House
Jackson M. V. B. printer, bds. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Jackson J. A. moulder, r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Seventh
Jackson James W. prop. Denver Foundry, r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Seventh
Jackson Eliz. (col'd), r. cor. E and California
Jackson Charles (col'd), laborer, r. cor. H and Glenarm
Jackson Sheldon Rev. supt. Presbyterian missions, r. cor. Colfax av. and Evans
Jacobs Royal, r. San Luis, bet. Eighth and Ninth
Jacox H. S. yard master, K. P. Ry. r. Holladay, bet. L and M
James Robert (Roberts & James), hardware merchant, r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Janson Christina, domestic, with Chas. Ruter
Jail County, Larimer, bet. E and F
Jenson Ferdinand, clerk, with Tappan & Co 181 F
Jenks G. D. stock dealer, r. Lawrence, bet. H and I
Jones J. H. agt. Wells, Fargo & Co. and U. S. Ex. Co. bds. American House
Jones W. H. plasterer, bds. Bell House
Jones A. B. clerk, post office, bds. Breed's dining rooms
Jones Robert M. life insurance agt. bds. Larimer, nr. Front, West Denver
Jones A. A. bds. California House
Jones ——, prop. second hand store, bds. Tremont House
Jones John S. prop. Red Barn, cor. F and Wynkoop
Jones W. P.
Jones E. P. notary public and conveyancer, office and rooms, Tappan blk.
Jones E. J. harnessmaker, with Lobenstein & Co. cor. G and Holladay
Jones Jas. A. agt. P P. Gomer, r. California, bet. N and O
Jones W. H. tinsmith, r. D, bet. Arapahoe and Curtis
Jones Samuel G. trader, r. Champa, bet. I and K
Jones M. C. bds. Pennsylvania House
John Hugo, barber, 151 F, r. Blake, nr. Front
Johnson William plasterer, r. cor. F and Wiwatta
Johnson James, property man, Denver Theatre, bds. cor. F and Wiwatta
Johnson Samuel, clerk, J. A. Miller & Co. bds. Railroad House
Johnson Joel, teamster, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Johnson Chas. lab. r. cor. H and Blake
Johnson Thomas (col'd), porter, Wells, Fargo & Co. bds. Curtis, bet. G and H
Johnson E. L. confectioner, bds. Breed's dining rooms
Johnson E. L. att'y at law, bds. Breed's dining rooms
Johnson Alexander (col'd), cook, bds. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Johnson C. C. bookkeeper, r. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Johnson Madison (col'd), waiter, Hatten House
Johnson A. W. laborer, r. Champa, bet. F and G
Johnson Thomas Rev. (col'd), pastor Zion Baptist Church, r. Champa, bet. I and K
Johnson Annie Miss, domestic, with S. Jackson
Johnson B. F. & Co. (B. F. Johnson and J. Clough, real estate agts. etc. 356 Larimer
Johnson Charles, boot and shoe dealer, 167 F
Jordan Jacob C. r. Welton, bet. F and G
Jordan Mark L. bds. Welton, bet. F & G
Justice A. L. physician and surgeon, office, Larimer, bet. F and G

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, freight and ticket office, foot of K, W. W. Borst, agt.
Kansas Pacific Railway, general ticket office, Blake, nr. G
Kane John T. r. with John Nuchling, cor. K and Champa

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Washington Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, nearly a Million Dollars.
Well managed. Worthy the honored name it bears.
CRATER & COBB, Agents,
Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Kane Sarah Mrs. r. foot of Seventh
Kane Mary Miss, domestic, with L. A. Curtice
Kasserman Stephen, contractor, r. Highland
Kanaran Hugh, laborer, r. cor. Front and Larimer
Kassler G. W. (G. W. Kassler & Co), stationer and insurance agt. r. cor. I and Lawrence
Kassler G. W. & Co. (G. W. Kassler and F. W. Cram), stationers and dealers in tobacco, cigars, etc. cor. F and Blake
Kassler & Cram (G. W. Kassler and F. W. Cram), general insurance agts. cor. F and Blake
Kastor I. H. clothing, 168 F, r. same
Kasler Chas. harnessmaker, bds. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Kaufman J. C. prop. Colorado House, Blake, bet. E and F
Kemp Phillis, clerk, with Joe Gottleib, 47 Blake
Kerchival Gerrett (col'd), porter First National Bank
Kelsey J. C. harnessmaker, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Kelsey Thos. harnessmaker, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Keyser ——, lab. bds. cor. H and Blake
Kesler Albert, cook, French restaurant, cor. F and Holladay
Kern Philip, tailor, 346 Larimer, bds. Pennsylvania House
Kehler J. H. Rev. r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Kent Omer Jr. molder, bds. cor. N and Lawrence
Kent Omer O. attorney at law, r. foot of Arapahoe av.
Keith W. M. r. Champa, bet. E and F
Keith Chas. H. coal office, foot of Blake, r. foot of G
Kenney W. B. r. K. P. Junction
Kern Phillips, tailor, bds. Pennsylvania House
Kelley Richard, porter, r. Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Kelley J. G. canvasser, bds. Broadwell House
Keller J. H. clerk, with Birks Cornforth, 146 F
Kettle Edward, butcher, cor. Fourth and Front
Kettle G. E. butcher, 189 F, r. up Cherry Creek, West Denver
Kemick Joseph, saddler, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Kerr Henry W. cigar and tobacco dealer, cor. F and Blake
Kennedy David, carpenter, bds. Colorado House
Kershaw Jere, r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Keyes Thos. clerk, with J. P. Fink & Co. Larimer, bet. F and G
Kenyon Joseph, whol. liquor dealer, Roper's blk. r. Arapahoe, bet. M and N
Kinsey & Ellis, blacksmiths and wagon-makers, cor. F and Wazee
Kinsey W. J. (Kinsey & Ellis), blacksmith, etc. r. cor. I and California
Kirkland G. W. artist, r. F, bet. Blake and Wazee
Kingsley W. C. attorney at law, r. Curtis, bet. K and L
King John H. lab. r. Curtis, bet. C & D
King Thomas, engineer, r. Fifth, bet. Ferry and San Luis
King J. B. barber, bds. Hotel Garni
King Philip, saloonkeeper, 14 Blake
Kiernan Jas. laborer, K. P. Junction
Kiernan J. butcher, 66 Blake, bds. Railroad House
Kidd T. R. G. miller, bds. Bell House
Kimball Maria Mrs. bds. Smith House
Kiefer Henry, barkeeper, Colorado House
Kirkpatrick James, with J. Kenyon, r. Arapahoe, bet. M and N
Klink John, butcher, with Wolf & Co. bds. Washington House
Kline Ann Mrs. r. cor. L and Arapahoe
Kline Francis Miss, school teacher, r. cor. L and Arapahoe
Kline Ellen Miss, r. cor. L and Arapahoe
Kline Henry, r. Sixth and San Luis
Kline Joseph, r. San Luis, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Kline D. (Sands & Kline), dry goods merchant, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. same
Kline John F. painter, r. cor. T & Champa
Klopfer H. saloonkeeper, Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Klots John, butcher, r. Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Knowlton & Dickey (W. F. Knowlton and J. P. Dickey), glass and crockery ware, 140 F
Knowlton W. F. (Knowlton & Dickey), r. Blake, bet. K and L
Kneeland Belle Miss, rooms cor. H and Holladay
Knox J. W. r. Arapahoe, nr. H
Knight James, carpenter, r. cor. F and Wasoola

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American Central Insurance Co.

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Assets, over - - - $300,000

Colorado Branch,

REICHARD & WINNE, Managers, Denver, Colorado.

Kountze A. pres. Colorado National Bank

Kountze C. B. vice-pres. Colorado National Bank, r. Champa, bet. G and H

Koch Alois, prop. bakery and saloon, Holladay, bet. E and F

Koch Joseph, stone cutter, bds. Holladay, bet. E and F

Kolmar C. painter, bds. cor. Fourth and Cherry

Kroeck Rudolphe, barber, bds. Hotel Garni

Kreig V. furniture dealer, 849 Larimer, r. cor. San Luis and Sixth

Kraatz Aug. furniture dealer, 337 Larimer

Kuhn Wm. carpenter, r. Fourth, bet. San Luis and Ferry

Kuhn Chas. upholsterer, 849 Larimer

LAMBIE JAMES F. clerk, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G

Lamb Wm. R. salesman, with Daniels & Eckhart, 359 Larimer

Lamme Perry, cook, 42 Blake

Lane John H. collector, *News* office, r. Champa, bet. D and E

Lane Thomas, bds. Pennsylvania House

Lane Amos, clerk, American House

Lane Oliver, switchman, D. P. and K. P. Railways.

Langrishe J. S. prop. Denver Theatre, r. cor. F and Welton

Laun Charles, bricklayer, r. Stout, bet. G and H

Lafferty John A. clerk, r. Glenarm, bet. G and H

Lawrence Wm. carpenter, r. cor. M and Welton

Lawrence Henry (col'd), waiter, Lawrence, bet. F and G

Langan Jas. blacksmith, bds. American House

Langdon T. J. actor, r. Arapahoe, bet. D and E

Landon Samuel, clerk, with D. Witter, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H

Laughlin Alex. bricklayer, r. foot of Fifth

Lawler John, plasterer, r. Sixth, nr. Cherry

Lare G. P. (Lare & Bradburn), blacksmith, etc. cor. F and Wazee

Lare & Bradburn, blacksmiths and wagonmakers, cor. F and Wazee

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ASSETS, $9,000,000.00.

No Extra Rate on Lives of Women. Policies Liberal. Losses Promptly Paid.

Dr. S. S. Wallihan, General Agent,

DENVER.

Land Alfred, prop. Mammoth Corral, cor. F and Wynkoop

Land D. H. bds Carr House

Lathrop H. P. physician, office, cor. F and Blake (up stairs)

Lauerth Eliza, cook, Colorado House

Lackey Annie Miss, laundress, cor. K and Holladay

Levi J. L. cook, Metropolitan restaurant

Levy M. W. dealer in wines, fruit and cigars, cor. G and Larimer

Lerchen Wm. saddler and harnessmaker, 53 Blake

Lewis James M. bookkeeper, bds. Pennsylvania House

Lewis John, harnessmaker, bds. Broadwell House

Lewis Jacob, clerk, bds. cor. E and Curtis

Lewis John, coachman, bds. Colorado House

Lewis C. M. speculator, bds. Colorado House

Lewis J. r. cor. F and Stout

Lewis Wm. r. cor. F and Stout

Lewis W. J. saloonkeeper, Blake, nr. Front

Lewis H. W. laborer, bds. Carr House

Lee J. M. machinist, bds. Elephant House

Lee Henry (Lee & McMullin), dealer in agricultural implements, bds. Carr House

Lee & McMullin (Henry Lee and Thos. McMullin), agricultural implements, Wazee, bet. F and G

Leas G. W. machinist, bds. Trement House

Lennon & Son J. A. (J. A. Lennon and J. B. Lennon), merchant tailors, 844 Larimer

Lennon John A. (Lennon & Son), merchant tailor, 844 Larimer, r. Lawrence, bet. P and Q

Lennon John B. (Lennon & Son), merchant tailor, 844 Larimer, r. Lawrence, bet. P and Q

Leimer & Co. grocers, Holladay, nr. F

Leimer Charles, clerk, Wells, Fargo & Co. bds. Lawrence, bet. E and F

Lessig W. H. surveyor general, cor. E and Larimer, r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G

Lessig John, surveyor, r. cor. K and Lawrence

Ledegar Frank, carpenter, Larimer, bet. H and I, r. Holladay, bet. I and K

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Don't go on a journey without an Accident Ticket of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS, HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

$3,000 { 1 day, $ .25; 5 days, $1.25. 10 days, $2.50; 30 days, $5.00.

Can be procured in one minute.

Crater & Cobb, Agts., Holladay St., opp. Mint, Denver.

Leahy B. Mrs. laundress, r. cor. M and Larimer
Lenahan Mary Mrs. laundress, r. Curtis, bet. M and N
Leary John, laborer, bds. Pennsylvania House
Leach Chas. carpenter, bds. Pennsylvania House
Leach C. C. painter, 147 F, bds. Carr House
Leidinger F. W. teamster, Colorado Brewery
Levenstein Jacob, county hospital
Levantow Fred. with B. Cornforth, r. Blake, bet. N and O
Leber Stephen, teamster, bds. California House
Leighton H. painter, F, nr. Wazee
Leonard Nellie E. Miss, dressmaker, Blake, bet. G and H
Linton Thomas, shoemaker, Blake, bet. G and H
Linton Charles, shoemaker, Blake, bet. G and H
Lincoln David, with Deitsch & Bro. cor. F and Larimer
Lincoln A. R. county treasurer Arapahoe county, r. Larimer, bet. E and F
Library Territorial, Larimer, bet. F and G. G. T. Clark, ex-officio librarian
Link John, bookkeeper, Denver House
Link George, butcher, 66 Blake, bds. Pennsylvania House
Livingston & Schram, hardware dealers, 351 Larimer
Livingston S. V. (Livingston & Schram), hardware merchant, r. Arapahoe, bet. I and K
Linhart George, freighter, r. Glenarm, bet. M and N
Lingner Henry, butcher, with G. C. Arndt
Lindauer S. clerk, with I. H. Kastor, 168 F
Littlefield S. S. bookseller, rooms, 341 Larimer
Lloyd Michael, laborer, bds. Charter Oak House
Lloyd B. bds. Pennsylvania House
Lorighry John, prop. boarding house, Holladay, bet. E and F
Lobenstein & Co. hide and leather dealers, cor. G and Holladay
Lobenstein W. C. (Lobenstein & Co.), hide and leather dealer, r. Leavenworth, Kan.
Longshore J. T. clerk, with A. Block, cor. H and Arapahoe
Long J. K. bds. Pennsylvania House
Loos Jacob, carpenter, r. Arapahoe, bet. B and C
Loosley John, dining room boy, American House
Loosley A. Mrs. milliner, Lawrence, nr. I
Lowery T. H. clerk, with Nye Forwarding Co. r. cor. N and Lawrence
Lorcy Nancy Mrs. r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Love J. C. laborer, bds. Carr House
Lond Michael, barber, bds. Wazee, bet. H and I
Londoner & Bro. whol. grocers, 148 F
Londoner W. (Londoner & Bro.), r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Londoner J. (Londoner & Bro.) r. cor. F and Champa
Lockitt Wm. clerk, with B. Cornforth, 146 F
Lothrop W. C. supt. of public instruction, office, 845 Larimer, r. cor. I and Lawrence
Luebbers Henry A. civil engineer and architect, office, 145 F
Lutz Wm. horse trainer, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Lynch John, hostler, Broadwell House
Lynch David, hostler, Broadwell House
Lyden Martin, gas fitter, bds. Charter Oak House

MARK JOHN, carpenter, bds. California House
Martin Jno. miner, bds. California House
Martin James (Post & Co.), blacksmith, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Martin O. printer, bds. Washington House
Martin Ed. laborer, r. Blake, bet. I & K
Martin Ida Mrs. r. Blake, bet. I and K
Martin W. S. waiter, Broadwell House
Martin & Nuckolls, merchants, 339 Larimer
Martin J. H. (Baker & Co.), grocer, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. Cheyenne
Martin Thos. laborer, with S. E. Browne, Larimer, bet. Q and R
Martin D. J. (Martin & Nuckolls), merchant, 339 Larimer
Martin James, blacksmith, r. cor. K and Curtis
Martin J. McVay, actor, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence
Manning ——, bds. Smith House
Manning H. H. druggist, r. H, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Mann John S. cook, Pennsylvania House

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Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

The Leading Life Insurance Company of the World.

RICHARD & WINNE, General Agents,

DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Mack Toney, cook, bds. Tremont House
Magins John, laborer, r. cor. Wiwatta and F
Malony Wm. blacksmith, bds. Carr House
Malony John, dealer in agrl. impls. F, nr. Wazee, member city council, r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Machette A. H. saddler and harness-maker, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Machette Chas. C. gloves and furs, 162 F, bds. cor. Larimer and San Luis
Mayer Geo. & Brother, hardware merchants, cor. G and Blake
Mayer J. C. (Geo. Mayer & Bro.), hardware merchant, cor. Blake and G
Mayer ——, K. P. Ry. r. Larimer, bet. G and H
Marlow Jas. U. mining operator, bds. American House
Marlow Hamilton, saloonkeeper, Planters' House
Magill Jane, housekeeper, American House
Marshall Joe. porter, American House
Marshall Josephine Miss, bds. 76 Holladay
Marshall Amos (col'd), cook, Arapahoe, bet. M and N
Marshall Frank, miner, r. cor. I & Curtis
Matthews E. G. (Matthews & Reser), real estate agts. bds. American House
Matthews & Reser (E. G. Matthews and E. A. Reser), real estate agts. office, 889 Larimer
Matthews John R. laborer, bds. foot of H
Magle Nicholas, bds. with H. Klopfer
Mathias Joseph, domestic, with J. Osterwick
Mahon Thomas, teamster, at Hartman's stable
Mahoney D. machinist, K. P. Junction
Matthewson David, contractor, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Mackle Joseph, bookkeeper, r. Arapahoe av. nr. Seventh
Mackie Tim. teamster, bds. cor. G and Blake
Maguire Wm. painter, r. Larimer, nr. Front
Maguire M. C. & Bro. (M. C. and E. R. Maguire), furniture dealers, 185 F
Maguire M. C. (M. C. Maguire & Bro.), furniture dealer, 185 F

THE NORTHWESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

Is the Leading Life Company of the West.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, Gen'l Agt., Denver.

Maguire C. lab. r. California, bet. F & G
Maguire E. R. (M. C. Maguire & Bro.), furniture dealer, 185 F
Maguire Thos. (M. C. Maguire & Bro.), furniture dealer, 185 F
Mahar C. J. (Strickler & Mahar), auction and commission merchant, 25 Blake, bds. Tremont House
Malhesias R. baker, 80 Blake
Marchant Wm. (Spencer & Marchant), saddler and harnessmaker, 32 Blake
Markisa Peter, with P. Schueler, Larimer, bet. F and G
Mays D. W. (J. A. Miller & Co.), commission merchant, r. Stout, bet. H and I
Maroney J. T. tailor, 346 Larimer
Marion Joseph, r. Arapahoe, bet. F & G
Magnet M. Nye, dentist, bds. Larimer, bet. F and G
Markham V. D. attorney at law, office, Roper's blk. cor. G and Larimer
Mayer-Marix M. physician, 356 Larimer, bds. American House
Manchester Thos. expressman, r. Arapahoe, bet. H and I
Maine W. H carpenter, r. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Mather C. W. miner, r. cor. L and Arapahoe
Maxey John J. blacksmith, F, nr. Wynkoop, r. Welton, bet. D and E
Mason Thomas, Welton, bet. E and F
McAvery T. porter Broadwell House
McClintock Ed. speculator, r. Sixth and Cherry
McCarty L. prop. Tremont House
McCarty F. clerk, W. S. Walker & Co. Larimer, bet. F and G
McCabe J laborer, bds. California House
McConnell A. D. saloonkeeper, Blake, nr. Front
McConnell J. B. bookkeeper, Colorado National Bank
McCune A. painter, 142 F, r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
McCune J. H. painter, 142 F
McCleary J. ranchero, bds. Tremont House
McClure G. W. machinist, r. Curtis, bet. H and I
McClure F. D. r. Curtis, bet. H and I
McClure C. T. teller, Warren Hussey's Bank, r. Curtis, bet. H and I

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Don't insure life or property until you read the list of sterling companies represented by

CRATER & COBB

On the upper left hand corner of the ten preceding pages in this book.

Aggregate Assets, Sixty-five Million Dollars.

No "Shoo Fly" Companies represented.

Office, Holladay Street, opp. Mint, Denver, Col.

McCloud J. W. hatter, r. Arapahoe av. bet. Third and Fourth
McClaskey G. H. (Armstrong & McClaskey), saddler and harnessmaker, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
McClelland W. F. physician and surgeon, office, cor. Larimer and F, r. Curtis, bet. H and I
McComb H. E. blacksmith, bds. Washington House
McComb L. H. blacksmith, bds. Washington House
McCool J. bds. 22 Blake
McCool J. S. capitalist and prop. McCool blk. r. Champa, bet. M and N
McCool T. clerk, with C. Johnson, 167 F
McCormiss F. C. saddler, 50 Blake
McCormick R. R. sec. D. P. Ry. and T. Co. r. Lawrence, bet. F and G
McCormic & Shallcross (T. B. McCormic and A. P. Shallcross), druggists, 371 Larimer
McCormic T. B. (McCormic & Shallcross), druggist, 371 Larimer
McCormick Isaac L. carpenter, Holladay, bet. F and G
McCord Chas. R. clerk, post office, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
McCord William, bds. Lawrence, bet. G and H
McCord A. painter, r. Riverside
McCoy W. clerk, with J. A. Miller & Co. bds. Lawrence, bet. G and H
McCoy D. domestic, Arapahoe, bet. M & E
McCoy J. W. carpenter, r. Champa, bet. L and M
McConners ——, saddler, bds. Railroad House
McCook E. M. governor of Colorado, executive rooms, McCool's blk. Larimer, nr. F, bds. American House
McCullum J. blacksmith, bds. American House
McCullough J. carpenter, r. Curtis, bet. M and N
McConahan M. V. miner, bds. Pennsylvania House
McDonald ——, speculator, bds. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
McDonald ——, carpenter, bds. Pennsylvania House
McDonald M. Mrs. bds. cor. M and Lawrence
McDonald F. A. clerk, with C. M. Stebbins, Blake, nr. F
McDougal J. B. carpenter, bds. cor. E and Holladay
McDermid A. W. carpenter, r. cor. I and California
McEwen B. F. freighter, r. Champa, bet. I and K
McElroy T. laborer, r. Glenarm, bet. E and F
McEachern A. carpenter, K. P. Junction
McFarland J. tinsmith, bds. Curtis, bet. C and D
McGregor A. foreman carpenter shop, K. P. Junction
McIlvain Thomas, sawyer, bds. Tremont House
McIntyre J. W. contractor, r. Stout, bet. F and G
McKee & Hodgson (J. C. McKee and Wm. Hodgson), grocers, 57 Blake
McKee Wm. laborer, bds. Colorado House
McKee J. C. (McKee & Hodgson), grocer, 57 Blake
McKee J. lab. bds. cor. K and Holladay
McKibben A. broker, bds. American House
McKindley J. P. Mrs. bds. American House
McLaughlin Mary Miss, r. Blake, bet. H and I
McLaughlin W. T. clerk, r. Curtis, bet. G and H
McLaughlin C. H. receiver U. S. land office, office, Feuerstein's blk. r. cor. F and Colfax av.
McLeod J. W. bookkeeper, with Harper & Housman
McMullin Thomas (Lee & McMullin), Wazee, bet. F and G, r. Lawrence, bet. O and P
McNeil J. clerk, D. P. Ry.
McNeil J. Mrs. r. Glenarm, bet. E and F
McNulty J. laborer, K. P. Ry. shops
McNichols R. carpenter, K. P. Ry. shops
McPhee J. laborer, bds. Curtis, bet. C & D
McPhee C. D. carpenter, r. cor. F and Holladay
McQuann G. L. stencil cutter, bds. Washington House
McTaggart J. (Haggerty & McTaggart), tailor, Larimer, bet. F and G
Meginnis J. H. machinist, K. P. Junction
Meal T. laundryman, Tremont House
Melvin House, Dupree & Co. props. Holladay, bet. F and G
Meredith Mary, waitress, Tremont House
Merk Andrew, shoemaker, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Merchants' Flouring Mills, O. W. Shackleton & Co. props. cor. Arapahoe av. and Seventh

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The WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE does all kind of Work.

Putnam Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, - - $900,000

REICHARD & WINNE, Agents,

DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Merchant John, carpenter, K. P. Ry. Junction
Metropolitan Restaurant, 31 Blake
Merseburg Chas. tailor, Blake, bet. E and F
Meyer H. H. with I. Brinker & Co. cor. F and Blake
Metcalf C. P. clerk, with Phil. Trounstine, 172 F
Merriman R. L. (Merriman Bros.), gen. agt. sewing machines and safes, cor. G and Larimer
Merriman E. R. (Merriman Bros.), gen. agt. safes and sewing machines, cor. G and Larimer, r. Stout, bet. F and G
Merriman J. F. plasterer, r. Glenarm, bet. E and F
Merritt Wm. bricklayer, bds. Colorado House
Mechling John, attorney at law, office, Clayton's bldg. r. cor. K and Champa
Metz Julius, clerk, bds. Melvin House
Merrill J. W. rooms, Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. L .Peck, pastor, cor. E and Lawrence
Missouri House, Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Mickle John A. shoemaker, Blake, nr. Front
Mickel Wm. r. Holladay, bet. H and I
Mickie S. W. gen. dealer, bds. Tremont House
Miller H. M. lab. bds. I, bet. Wiwatta and Wynkoop
Miller Jacob, cook, Washington House
Miller J. A. & Co. (J. A. Miller and D. W. Mays), forwarding and commission merchants, Blake, nr. G
Miller J. A. (J. A. Miller & Co.), forwarding and commission merchant
Millen P. Mrs. (col'd), laundress, r. cor. Third and Front
Millen J. C. (col'd), barber, r. cor. Third and Front
Miller Louis, prop. livery stable, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Miller Ed. C. clerk, Bell House
Miller H. cook, Bell House.
Miller Wm. barkeeper, 30 Blake
Miller T. S. with S. Brunswick, r. cor. H and Arapahoe

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE CO.

Combines Eastern prudence in management with Western rates on its investments.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Miller G. W. (Miller & Markham), attorney at law, office, Roper's blk. r. Curtis, bet. N and O
Miller & Markham (G. W. Miller and V. D. Markham), attys. at law, Roper's blk.
Miller J. G. carpenter, bds. Pennsylvania House
Miller H. A. Mrs. r. Champa, bet. N and O
Miller Chas. cook, r. foot of F
Millsaps Wm. laborer, r. I, bet. Wazee and Blake
Millsap S. B. hostler, with W. M. Burns
Millsap M. M. carpenter, r. Lawrence, bet. D and E
Mins Ellis (col'd), County Hospital
Mitchell J. H. laborer, bds. Carr House
Mitchell & Son, grocers, etc. 188 F
Mitchell S. J. (Mitchell & Son), grocer, 188 F, r. cor. H and Arapahoe
Mitchell D. clerk, with Mitchell & Son, 188 F
Mitchell J. (Mitchell & Son), grocer, r. cor. H and Arapahoe
Mitchell Jas. cook, Curtis, bet. D and E
Mitchell John, lab. K. P. Junction
Mitchaud Wm. with James Tynon, bds. Railroad House
Milcham D. F. teamster, r. Ebert's addition
Michael H. W. & Co. (H. W. Michael and M. Healey), hardware merchants and tinsmiths, Larimer, bet. F and G
Millard C. M. S. printer, *News* office
Miles A. H. farmer, r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Mills Pat. carpenter, r. Stout, bet. F & G
Moffat R. W. carpenter, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Moffat D. H. Jr. cashier First National Bank, r. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Moffett C. P. (Pierce & Moffett), prop. Dollar Store, Tappan's blk. bds. American House
Moffett J. H. carpenter and builder
Moore W. stage driver, bds. Tremont House
Moore F. S. bookkeeper, B. Cornforth
Moore Robt. teamster, bds. Carr House
Moore Robt. hostler, with W. T. Palmer
Moore Emma Mrs. r. Champa, bet. F & G
Morrill E. engineer, bds. Tremont House
Morris James, bds. Tremont House

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CRATER & COBB,

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DENVER, - COLORADO.

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Monroe Ed. prop. stable, G, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Montoyo Domingo, r. Blake, bet. H and I
Mosby A. (col'd), cook, Broadwell House
Mosby R. W. Mrs. (col'd), music teacher, r. Arapahoe, bet. I and K
Mountain Daniel, papermaker, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Mount ——, speculator, bds. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Montgomery J. L. carpenter, r. cor. Ferry and Sixth
Montgomery Geo. N. barkeeper, 186 F
Montgomery Geo. K. bookkeeper, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Montgomery J. A. artist, bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Montgomery Mattie, r. cor. K & Holladay
Morrison John, barkeeper, 46 Blake, bds. 48 Blake
Morrison A. clerk, with I. H. Kastor
Morrison S. B. with J. H. Morrison, r. H, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Morrison J. H. U. S. Collector Int. Rev. r. H, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Morrison W. F. painter, cor. H and Arapahoe
Morgan J. P. with A. K. Tilton, 52 Blake
Monk S. shoemaker, 191 F, r. Glenarm, bet. E and F
Monk B. with S. Brunswick, bds. Hotel Garni
Mowbray Roscoe C. surgeon dentist, office, cor. G and Lawrence
Mosser P. blacksmith, Holladay, nr. G, r. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Moss R. L. painter, Lawrence, bet. N & O
Moses T. stock dealer, bds. Curtis, bet. K and L
Moseley F. H. route agt. D. P. Ry. rooms Feuerstein's blk.
Moseley A. L. mechanical engineer, r. Stout, bet. C and D
Moncrieff J. carpenter, Holladay, nr. G, r. Arapahoe, bet. I and K
Morris W. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Murphy C. prop. Charter Oak House, r. Wynkoop, bet. H and I
Murphy S. steward, American House
Murphy H. butcher, cor. Fifth & Cherry
Murphy A. plasterer, bds. Missouri House
Murphy Jno. lather, r. Curtis, bet. E & F
Mulvie F. bds. Wynkoop, bet. H and I
Mund H. H. tobacconist, Larimer, bet. F and G
Murry J. (col'd), County Hospital
Mueller Wm. County Hospital
Muehler William, bookkeeper
Munshow ——, carpenter, 341 Larimer
Murat H. saloonkeeper, Larimer, bet. F and G
Mulahy J. Mrs. dressmaker, F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Mumford N. Mrs. bds. 75 Holladay
Muire A. A. Mrs. r. cor. E and California
Mulholland W. P. merchant, bds. Pennsylvania House
Munsporrer Geo. carpenter, bds. Pennsylvania House
Myers Wm. dealer in agricultural implements, etc. F and Wynkoop
Myer Geo. tinsmith, r. Arapahoe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Myer J. tinsmith, bds. Arapahoe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Myer Otto, mattressmaker, r. cor. San Luis and Fourth
Myers A. wagonmaker, r. Holladay, bet. G and H
Myers W. G. carpenter, r. cor. K and Larimer
Myers S. E. Mrs. dressmaker, r. cor. K and Larimer
Myers J. coachman, with Gov. E. M. McCook
Myers J. H. bricklayer, r. cor. H and Welton

NATIONAL LAND CO. office, Larimer, nr. G, W. N. Byers, manager
Nathan S. dry goods, etc. 854 Larimer
Nagel H. P. with Hense & Gottesleben, bds. Denver House
Newell ——, carpenter, bds. Tremont House
Newmark H. musician, r. cor. F and Arapahoe
Newland Wm. contractor, r. cor. M and Welton
Nettleton ——, switchman, D. P. & K. P. railways. bds. Depot House
Nehls W. wagonmaker, bds. Carr House
Neal Alex. (col'd), cook, r. cor. H and Holladay
Nelson O. tailor, 346 Larimer, bds. Holladay, bet. E and F
Nillson C. Miss, domestic, with J. Evans
Norris J. rooms cor. F and Wynkoop
North Chas. saloon keeper, bds. American House
Norrid W. (col'd), welldigger, r. Larimer, bet. H and I
Nuttal Wm. saloonkeeper, 46 Blake

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OF NEW YORK.
ORGANIZED IN 1822.
ASSETS, - - - - - *$800,000*
Reichard & Winne, Agents,
DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Nye Forwarding Co. 41 Blake, Loyal S. Nye, pres.
Nye L. S. pres. Nye Forwarding Co. r. Larimer, bet. K and L
Nyce Geo. W. carpenter, r. Larimer, bet. N and O

OAKES D. C. r. Curtis, bet. C and D
O'Brien M. overseer, D. P. Ry. bds. Charter Oak House
O'Brien J. E (Gillis & O'Brien), bds. Tremont House
O'Connell P. prop. Missouri House
Oder W. R. engineer, bds. Fourth, nr. Front
Oetter Adam, cabinetmaker, r. cor. N and Welton
Ogsberry C. carpenter, bds. Colorado House
Olsen O. G. scullion, American House
O'Neill J. C. gentleman, bds. American House
Opitz Gus. sec. Colorado Savings, Building and Loan Ass'n, office, 145 F
Orman Wm. trader, bds. American House
Orman Jas. trader, bds. American House
Osborn A. W. brickmaker, r. San Luis, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Osborn R. A. clerk, bds. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Osment W. W. bricklayer, r. San Luis, bet. Eighth and Ninth
Osterwick J. saloonkeeper, cor. Fifth and Ferry
Ostrander R. H. teamster, at Hartman's stable
Oswald D. C. butcher, 145 F, r. down Platte
O'Sullivan W. clerk, Railroad House
Osmond T. cook, bds. Elephant House
Ostrom W. H. carpenter
Owen T. M. architect, office, G, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Owens W. carpenter, r. Curtis, bet. I and K
Osgood W. T. hat, cap and fur dealer, F, nr. Larimer, bds. Hatten House
Ott Moritz, with Barth & Bro. 169 F
Otis O. G. with Harper & Housman, r. cor. G and Curtis

Northwestern Mutual Life
INSURANCE CO.
Ratio of expense to income in 1870, only 14.81
Dr. S. S. Wallihan, General Agent,
DENVER, COLORADO.

PALMER FRANK, manager Hussey's Bank, r. Champa, bet. M and N
Palmer W. J. civil engineer, r. cor. Clements and Lincoln
Palmer W. T. prop. Elephant Corral, Blake, bet. E and F
Palmer A. R. Mrs. milliner, 341 Larimer
Palmer Daniel D. r. 341 Larimer
Parmelee J. farmer, bds. Tremont House
Patten Bridget, dishwasher, Tremont House
Patten T. H. with E. Donnelly, r. California, bet. H and I
Parrott Sam. laborer, r. Wynkoop, bet. I and K
Pattengill H. blacksmith, bds. Washington House
Papst Aug. shoemaker, r. Cheyenne av. nr. Fourth
Parker H. barber, 40 Blake
Parker Wm. carpenter, bds. Larimer, nr. Front
Parkhurst L. brewer, cor. H & Larimer
Partridge J. W. miner, r. cor. H & Curtis
Payne C. H. W. farmer, r. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Payne Henry, farmer, r. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Payne Daniel S. farmer, r. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Patrick S. G. clerk, Blake, nr. F
Parence Aug. helper, Metropolitan restaurant
Pammon Chas. laborer, bds. Washington House
Parsons Fred. night watchman, U. S. mint
Page Frankie, r. cor. K and Holladay
Perrenoud ——, r. head of Glenarm
Penny Stephen, bds. Pennsylvania House
Peterson P. agt. Chalfant, Cox & Co. office, 839 Larimer
Pearce G. F. laborer, bds. Wynkoop, bet. I and K
Pearce G. tinsmith, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Pearse Julius, barber, Blake, bet. G & H
People's Restaurant, 42 Blake, B. L. Ford, prop.
Peite C. Mrs. laundress, Holladay, bet. G and H
Penwright C. Mrs. (col'd), laundress, Lawrence, bet. I and K

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ASSETS, $45,000,000, CASH
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Perren Mary A. domestic, with J. B. Ashard
Peabody H. O. r. California, bet. E and F
Peabody W. S. with D. G. Peabody, bds. American House
Peabody D. G. dry goods merchant, 163 F, r. Colfax av. nr. F
Peck J. L. Rev. pastor M. E. Church, r. cor. E and Stout
Pemberton James, malster, Denver Ale Brewing Co.
Pearl Joseph, laborer, r. Blake, nr. Front
Pettepier Frank, prop. Metropolitan restaurant, 31 Blake
Pennell S. bds. Elephant House
Pennsylvania House, J. Stockdorf, prop. 28 Blake
Perry M. A. Mrs. furnished rooms, Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Pekaric Kate Miss, domestic, with D. C. Dodge
Phelps S. H. lumber merchant, bds. Depot House
Phelps Lizzie Mrs. r. I, bet. Wazee and Blake
Phillips H. T. cook, Hotel Garni
Phillips S. carpenter, bds. Smith House
Phisterer E. gunsmith, 51 Blake
Philbeck Geo. grocer, 196 F, r. same
Philbrook M. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Phitten Miller, tinsmith, r. cor. Fourth and Arapahoe
Phifer W. G. freighter, bds. Curtis, bet. D and E
Pierce John, vice pres. D. P. R. R. cor. F and Blake, r. cor. D and California
Pierce & Moffett (W. H. Pierce and C. P. Moffett), props. Denver Dollar Store, Tappan blk.
Pierce G. H. speculator, bds. American House
Pierce W. H. (Pierce & Moffett), civil engineer, etc. r. Arapahoe, bet. F & G
Pierce Jonathan, bds. Curtis, bet. K and L
Piper F. M. with W. S. Walker & Co. r. cor. I and California
Pierson S. L. carpenter, r. Champa, bet. E and F
Pitzer H. L. grocer, cor. Fifth and Cherry
Piper F. saloonkeeper, r. California, bet. I and K
Platte Water Co. F. Z. Salomon, pres.
Post E. J. & Co. blacksmiths, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Post Office, 377 Larimer, H. P. Bennet, postmaster
Pollock Alex. wagonmaster, r. cor. F and Wynkoop
Pollock J. G. operator, W. U. Tel. Co. bds. Tremont House
Pooler C. E. whol. fruit dealer, 173 F, r. cor. K and Curtis
Pooler R. L. with C. E. Pooler, r. Arapahoe, bet. I and K
Potter A. G. prop. restaurant, 42 Blake
Potter C. saloon keeper, cor. G & Blake
Potter B. Mrs. laundress, Lawrence, bet. D and E
Police Court, 349 Larimer, (up stairs)
Powell Peter, r. Curtis, bet. K and L
Pomeroy Chas. blacksmith, bds. foot of Arapahoe av.
Pomeroy Thos. blacksmith, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Pope A. shoemaker, r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Fourth
Pope W. D. with J. J. Reithmann & Co. cor. F and Larimer
Porter Carrie, r. cor. Cherry and Third
Power A. Mrs. saleswoman, 44 Blake
Pochin J. L. carpenter, r. cor. I and California
Proctor H. W. telegraph operator, K. P. Ry. depot, bds. American House
Prugh W. W. clerk, supt's office, D. P. Ry.
Preston H. D. surveyor, bds. Holladay, bet. E and F
Preston E. Miss, r. Holladay, bet. H and I
Probate Court Arapahoe Co. H. A. Clough, judge, Larimer, bet. F and G
Primble ——, bds. F, bet. Lawrence and Larimer
Pringle J. P. shop clerk, K. P. Junction, r. cor. E and Lawrence
Prince H. blacksmith, Fifth, bet. Cherry and Ferry
Prince Chris. baker, with G. Reith
Pratt Frank, hostler, with C. R. Hartman
Pursell A. K. clerk, Tremont House
Purcell J. lab. bds. Charter Oak House
Purdy —, carpenter, rooms 341 Larimer
Purdy Wm. carpenter, bds. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Putnam T. G. (Browne, Harrison & Putnam), attorney at law, office, Larimer, nr. G
Putman G. L. (Fisher, Putman & Bulen), life ins. agt. r. Curtis, bet. C and D
Putz Eugenie Mdme. French milliner, etc. 205 G, Roper's blk.

QUAINTANCE W. L. expressman, r. Champa, bet. G and H
Quiner Wm. teamster, cor. H and Blake

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

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CAPITAL, - - - $400,000.00

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DENVER.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

293 and 295 Broadway, New York.

H. WESENDONCK, Pres't. C. DOREMUS, Sec'y.

Assets	*$4,000,000*
Annual Income	*1,500,000*
Dividend, in Cash among Policy Holders	*500,000*
Paid to Widows and Orphans	*1,250,000*

Annual dividends, on the contribution plan, to date, have been uniformly 40 per cent. on the Life Premiums.

ALL SURPLUS DIVIDENDS AMONG THE INSURED.

No unnecessary restrictions in the policies. Traveling to and residing in Europe permitted by the policy. The only American company which has established agencies throughout Europe.

All Policies become Non-forfeitable by their Terms.

Rates as low as consistent with solvency.

The Company's assets are	CASH.
Premiums are payable in	CASH.
Dividends are payable in	CASH.
And all losses promptly paid full in	CASH.

EDWARD VAN ENDERT, *Local Agent, Denver*

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H. H. HAMILTON & Co.

MUSIC DEALERS



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ARION PIANO

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HENRY F. MILLER PIANO,

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THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,

Prince & Co.'s Organs and Melodeons,

And the unrivalled

BURDETT ORGAN,

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We are also prepared to sell Pianos and Organs of any manufacture desired. We keep the Pianos we sell in tune for one year, GRATIS, and WARRANT THEM FOR FIVE YEARS.

We give special attention to the tuning and repairing of Pianos and Organs, doing the work in the most thorough manner and at the lowest prices.

☞ For a more detailed description of the ARION PIANO-FORTE and BURDETT ORGAN, see advertisement elsewhere in this work.

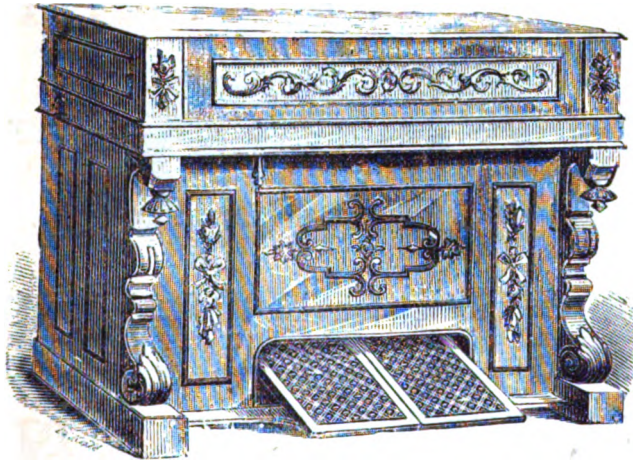
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DENVER, - COLORADO.

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THE

BURDETT ORGAN



Has obtained a sale unprecedented in the annals of the trade in this country, and gained, by intrinsic merit, a world-wide reputation, unsurpassed by any and all other instruments of this class. It is superior in

1. VOLUME OF POWER and VARIETY OF EXPRESSION, combining a roundness of expression and purity of tone heretofore considered unattainable.

2. PROMPTNESS OF ACTION, together with delicacy and elasticity of touch, rendering them especially desirable and superior to all others for the execution of Rapid Music, Runs, Trills, Cadences, etc., etc.

3. Their GRAND ORCHESTRAL EFFECTS, which may be produced at the will of the performer.

4. The fact that they contain the most USEFUL and IMPORTANT musical inventions and improvements of the age, the same being protected by separate patents, and USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE "BURDETT ORGAN."

The following are some of the more important recent improvements:

IMPROVED HARMONIC ATTACHMENT

Doubles the power of the instrument without increasing its size or the number of its reeds.

THE HARMONIC CELESTE

Is a new and valuable improvement, bringing into use an extra set of reeds, which, by their peculiar arrangement and method of tuning, produce a beautiful string-like quality of tone.

IMPROVED MANUAL SUB-BASS

Brings into use an independent set of large and powerful reeds, operated upon the usual key-board. It requires no extra space, is a perfect substitute for a pedal-bass, and increases the power of the bass notes more than three-fold.

IMPROVED VOX HUMANA,

Confessedly the most important of all modern improvements on Reed Organs, and the result of many years' study and experiment by R. W. Carpenter, Esq. This improvement is found only on the BURDETT ORGAN, and is, without exception, the most beautiful addition ever introduced.

ORCHESTRAL SWELL.

A most effectual mode of increasing or diminishing sound. By its use the performer has under perfect control an appliance for producing any required degree of "light and shade" of sound at pleasure.

THE CAMPANELLA,

A beautiful, bell-like attachment, which gives to the instrument a brilliancy of effect and vivacity of expression that renders it surpassingly sweet in music of a light, airy character.

☞ See advertisement of H. H. Hamilton & Co., elsewhere in this work.☜

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THE PATENT

Arion Piano-Forte

IS THE



BEST INSTRUMENT EVER MANUFACTURED.

The following are some of the reasons why the ARION is superior to all other pianos:

It combines Manner's Four Simplifying Patents, viz.:

Patent Arion Reversed Wooden Agraffe,
Patent Arion Compound Wrest Plank,
Patent Arion Full Iron Frame,
Patent Arion Sustaining Bar.

The ARION has greater power than any other piano manufactured. It will stand in tune longer, is more perfect in its mechanical construction, and therefore more durable than any instrument made in the usual manner. The arrangement of the agraffe, the manner of stringing, and the peculiar form and arrangement of the iron frame, are all superior to anything heretofore devised.

The construction of the ARION is such that there are no strings that rest on any metal surface. Every string in the ARION Piano rests on wood, and consequently the tone can never become sharp or metallic, as is always the case in all other pianos which use the Metal Agraffe.

The Patent ARION Piano was awarded the premium at the two last fairs of the American Institute.

All ARIONS are Square Grands, and all are 7⅓ octaves; the difference in the price and class is caused only by ornamentation of the case.

BLINDFOLD TRIALS AGAINST STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S AND OTHER PIANOS.

We, the undersigned, make oath, that at the time of the *last* fair of the American Institute, held in New York, immediately following the French Exposition in Paris, two pianos, made by Steinway & Sons, one piano by Chickering & Sons, one PATENT ARION PIANO, made by G. C. Manner, and several other makers' instruments, were tried against each other, by order and under control of the officers of the Institute, to decide which piano on exhibition in competition should receive the first premium "as the best Square Piano known." To obtain an impartial trial, twice all of said pianos were covered with papers, so that one piano could not be distinguished from another (during the absence of the Judges), and twice did they select one of said Pianos as the best, which, upon uncovering, both times, proved to be the said PATENT ARION PIANO, awarding it "the *first premium*" "over all others, for being the best Square Piano known to them."

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Prof. of Music, Musical Director and originator of the New York and Brooklyn Conservatories of Music.
CHARLES FRADEL, the eminent and favorite Composer, and Pianist to his Royal Highness the Duc Gustave of Sax Weimar, Eisenach.
FREDERICK R. BRANDIES, Professor of Music; Teacher of the higher school of Music, etc., etc.
A. D. BESEMANN, Organist at Cathedral, Jersey City; Pianist, etc.
JULIUS NEUHARDT, AUGUST GRUENEBERG, CHARLES SOLDWEDEL,
HENRY MILLER, ROBERT RIEGER, ROBERT MOENNEG,

G. C. MANNER, Inventor and Patentee of the Arion Piano-Forte.

Sworn before me this twenty-second day of July, 1869.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

This trial was after Chickering & Sons' Piano had received the Legion of Honor and Medal, and Steinway & Sons the Medal from Napoleon.

☞ *See advertisement of H. H. Hamilton & Co., elsewhere in this work.* ☜

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First National Bank

OF DENVER.

DESIGNATED AND APPROVED DEPOSITORY FOR

United States Disbursing Officers

AND

FINANCIAL AGENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Authorized Capital,	**$500,000**
Paid-in Capital,	**200,000**
Undivided Profits,	**100,000**

DIRECTORS:

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	GEO. W. WELLS.	

J. B. CHAFFEE, President. GEO. W. CLAYTON, Vice-President.

D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Cashier.

Corner Blake and F Streets, Denver.

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THE

Colorado National Bank

DENVER, COLORADO,

(Successor to Kountze Brothers,)

Capital Paid In, - - - - - - - $100,000
Capital Authorized, - - - - - - 500,000

Designated Depository and Financial Agents

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Approved Depository for Disbursing Officers.

AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, *President.* WM. B. BERGER, *Cashier.*

THE

Rocky Mountain National Bank,

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO.

(Successors to Kountze Brothers.)

H. KOUNTZE, *President.* J. S. RAYNOLDS, *Cashier.*

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

(Successor to Kountze Brothers.)

E. CREIGHTON, *President.* A. KOUNTZE, *Cashier.*

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DENVER PACIFIC DINING ROOMS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Blake St., bet. G and H, **DENVER.**

NICK CAMELLERI, Proprietor.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS of the DAY AND NIGHT.

The traveling public is respectfully informed that this house will be kept in first-class style, and travelers can get a first-class meal at all hours.

Clifton Boarding House

Cor. San Luis and Larimer Streets,

WEST DENVER, - - COLORADO.

W. C. THOMPSON, Propr.

BOARD AND ROOM, PER WEEK, $7.00.

This house has been thoroughly refitted and furnished with new bedding and furniture, and is kept in first-class style.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF BOOKS FOR TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

Cost of Zell's Encyclopedia, as Compared with other Works of Reference.

A Complete Dictionary of Language costs	$ 12 00
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A Complete Bible Dictionary	20 00
A Dictionary of Medicine	10 00
A Dictionary of Architecture and Building	15 00
A Law Dictionary	15 00
A Dictionary of Religious Denominations	7 50
A Complete Biographical Dictionary	20 00
Total	$234 50
Zell's Encyclopedia and Dictionary costs, bound	27 50
Difference in favor of Zell's Encyclopedia	$207 00

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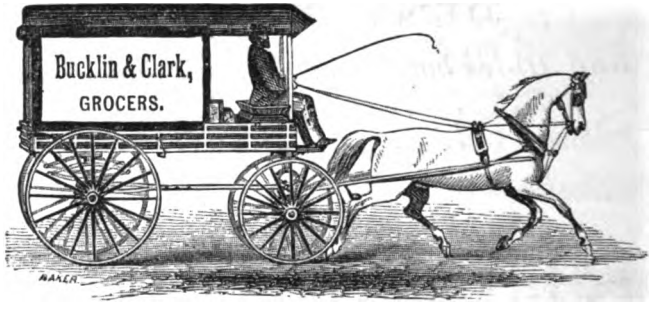
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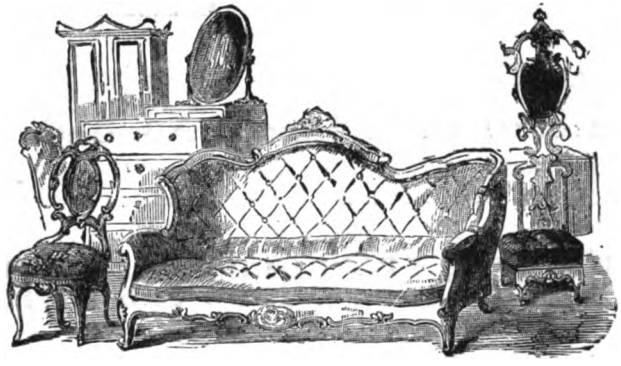
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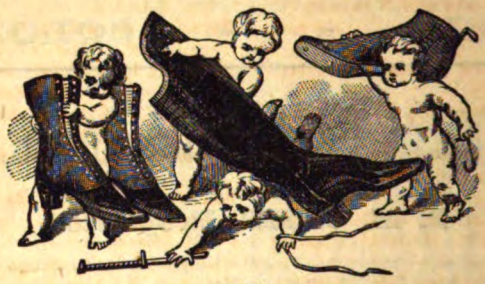
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Reynolds John (col'd), hostler
Rein Henry, bds. 64 Blake
Ready W. (col'd), saloonkeeper, G, bet. Blake and Holladay
Reithmann J. J. & Co. druggists, cor. F and Larimer
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Reddinger Fred. waiter, Pennsylvania House
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Richmond H. J. actor, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence
Richie J. carpenter, bds. Wazee, bet. H and I
Richie J. W. carpenter, bds. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Richie J. S. prop. French restaurant, cor. F and Holladay
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Riley ——, lab. bds. Rocky Mountain House
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Richards N. P. freighter, r. Curtis, bet. I and K
Richards A. freighter, bds. Curtis, bet. I and K
Richardson James (col'd), laborer, r. Champa, bet. G and H
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Rider John, driver, Transfer Co. bds. Broadwell House
Rith George, baker, Front, bet. Fourth and Larimer
Ringold ——, carpenter, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
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Rines H. Miss, rooms, cor. H and Holladay
Rivers Mary Mrs. school teacher, r. cor. I and Glenarm
Rounds F. A. clerk, 27 Blake
Rounds R. stone cutter, r. cor. O and Lawrence
Ross G. A. laborer, bds. Depot House
Ross J. W. deputy county clerk, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
Rowe T. J. r. Fourth, bet. Cherry and Ferry
Rowe Ed. r. G, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Rocky Mountain House, Wazee, nr. D. P. depot
Rocky Mountain Herald, O. J. Goldrick, prop. Office, Clayton's blk.
Rocky Mountain Directory, S. S. Wallihan & Co. publishers and props. Office, Clayton's bldg.
Rocky Mountain News, W. N. Byers, prop. *News* blk. Larimer, nr. G
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Roberts G. porter, J. S. Brown & Bro. 49 Blake
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Roberts C. A. (Roberts & James), hardware dealer, 54 Blake
Roberts Wm. cattle dealer, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Roberts W. A. with James Tynon, cor. F and Wazee
Roberts G. C. with W. B. Daniels & Co. 157 F, r. Curtis, bet. C and D
Roberts Fred. teamster, bds. Champa, bet. I and K
Roberts A. fruit dealer, bds. Pennsylvania House
Romaine R. accountant, K. P. Ry. office
Rose S. (Goldman, Rose & Co.) r. 60 Blake
Rogers D. N. carpenter, rooms, 341 Larimer
Rogers Geo. plasterer, bds. California House
Rogers B. W. (Rogers & Smedley), dentist, office, Larimer, bet. F and G, bds. American House
Rogers & Smedley, surgeon dentists, office, 370 Larimer
Rogers M. A. (France & Rogers), att'y at law, office, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. Champa, bet. L and M
Rogers Ellen Mrs. dressmaker, cor. H and Larimer
Rogers, Bradley & Co. (Isaac N. Rogers and Robert Bradley), commission merchants
Roger Haven, brewer, with John Good
Rohlfing Fred. L. grocer, 187 F
Robinson F. A. with Baker & Co. r. cor. H and California
Robinson Ellen J. Miss, school teacher, cor. K and Arapahoe
Robinson Frank, deputy collector internal revenue, bds. Larimer, bet. G & H
Robinson W. D. (Robinson & Corbett), painter, 211 G, r. Champa, bet. H & I
Robinson Charles, cook, r. cor. E and California
Robinson & Corbett (W. D. Robinson and W. F. Corbett), painters, glaziers and paperhangers, 211 G, Roper's blk.
Robbin Geo. laborer, bds. Depot House
Roundtree Isaac (col'd), tailor, r. alley, bet. G and H, and Larimer & Holladay
Rook D. C. carpenter, Lawrence, bet. E and F
Rothschild C. S. stock dealer, rooms, cor. F and Larimer
Roper's Block, cor. G and Larimer
Roper Geo. mason, r. Lawrence, bet. M and N
Roche J. San Luis, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Rood M. L. gunsmith, 141 F, r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Roth Chas. watchmaker, 155 F
Roath R. W. watchmaker, 348 Larimer
Roath T. W. watchmaker, 348 Larimer
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Ruffner Geo. teamster, bds. Carr House
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The safest, the promptest, the most liberal.
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Ruble G. W. hide and fur dealer, r. Larimer, bet. K and L
Rudolph H. baker, Holladay, bet. E & F
Ruter Chas. speculator, r. head of O
Ruter J. dairyman, r. head of O
Ruter G. A. r. head of Glenarm, nr. O
Ruth John, bds. Front, bet. Larimer and Fourth
Russell Frank, farmer, bds. Tremont House
Russell Ed. lab. r. C, nr. Capitol av.
Russell E. F. job printer, r. cor. San Luis and Eighth
Rumpf Leopoldine Miss, teacher, r. cor. L and Arapahoe
Rubicam ——, machinist, bds. Curtis, bet. K and L
Ryan Daniel, shoemaker, Blake, bet. F and G
Ryan William, r. Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Ryan Annie, domestic, with A. S. Hughes
Ryan James, bds. Pennsylvania House

SANDERSON J. miner, bds. Tremont House
Sanderson J. L. (Barlow, Sanderson & Co.), prop. S. O. Mail and Ex. Co. office, G, nr. Blake
Sanderson Samuel, lab. bds. foot of H
Sargent Wm. M. hotel keeper, bds. Tremont House
Sargent Nelson, real estate dealer, r. Broadway, nr. head of I
Sargent & Trimble (R. G. Sargent and J. J. Trimble), flour and feed merchants, *News* blk.
Sage Wm. blacksmith, bds. Washington House
Sackett Seth, carpenter, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Salomon Bros. (F. Z. and H. Z.), whol. and retail grocers and liquor dealers, cor. F and Blake
Salomon F. Z. (Salomon Bros.), r. Curtis, bet. F and G
Salomon H. Z. (Salomon Bros.), r. cor. F and Blake
Sampson J. bds. Broadwell House
Sanders William, hostler, with C. R. Hartman
Sanders W. B. bds. Bell House
Sanders ——, bricklayer, r. Capitol av. nr. South C
Saunders Chas. baker, r. cor. K & Blake
Sanford B. N. asst. melter and refiner, U. S. Branch Mint, r. cor. San Luis and Sixth
Sayre Alfred, attorney at law, office, Tappan blk. r. cor. San Luis & Seventh
Sayer Daniel, attorney at law, office, Clayton's blk. bds. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Sands & Kline (A. Sands and D. Kline), dry goods merchants, Larimer, bet. F and G
Sands A. (Sands & Kline), Larimer, bet. F and G
Sanderlin E. J. (col'd), barber and hair dresser, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Sanderlin A. J. barber, r. Champa, bet. F and G
Sagendorf A. ranchero, r. Champa, bet. M and N
Scherdler ——, carpenter, bds. California House
Scantling ——, bds. Smith House
Schick Martin, tailor, Blake, nr. Front
Schneider Perry, bricklayer, bds. Washington House
Schultz A. prop. Hotel Garni, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Schultz George W. conductor. D. P. Ry. bds Railroad House
Scott Geo. O. foreman *Tribune* office, bds. Broadwell House
Scott Samuel, with Salomon Bros. bds. Metropolitan Hotel
Scott Wm. grocer, cor. H and Holladay
Schoonmaker J. painter, bds. Elephant House
Schaafer C. (Schaafer & Hebschle), baker, 30 Blake
Schaafer & Hebschle (C. Schaafer and H. Hebschle), bakers, 30 Blake and 190 F
Schaafer Peter, cattle dealer, r. Blake, bet. K and L
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Schrieber C. brewer, City Brewery, Highland
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Schaffnit L. cabinetmaker, San Luis, bet. Fifth and Sixth
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Scudder & Crocker (E. Scudder and F. B. Crocker), grocers, 51 Blake
Scherer M. carpenter, r. rear of Front, bet Fifth and Larimer
Schearer J. stock dealer, r. cor. L and Holladay
Schwalbe Ed. barber, Blake, bet. G and H
Schwalbe J. barber, Blake, bet. G and H
Schayer C. M. cigar and liquor dealer, 183 F
Schayer H. grocer, Lawrence, nr. G
Schleier G. C. real estate agt. 192 F, r. G, bet. Lawrence and Arapahoe
Schwartz H. with S. Brunswick, bds. Hotel Garni
Schueler J. baker and confectioner, Larimer, bet. F and G
Schnicke C. carpenter, r. Lawrence, bet. H and I
Schirmer J. F. L. assayer, in charge of U. S. branch mint, r. Champa, bet. K and L
Segora D. r. Blake, bet. H and I
Sercur P. W. prop. eating house, 22 Blake
Seacy P. saloonkeeper, r. Cheyenne av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Seymour ——, conductor, K. P. Ry. bds. Holladay, bet. F and G
Sears J. P. speculator, r. Champa, bet. H and I
Shehan David, laborer, bds. cor. F and Wiwatta
Shehan James, laborer, bds. cor. F and Wiwatta
Sheidig Anna Mrs. waiter, Washington House
Shulte Theodore, stonemason, bds. Washington House
Shell S. fur dealer, 171 F
Shell A. A. engineer, r. cor. Ferry and Tenth
Shea Timothy, bds. Broadwell House
Shea C. C. glovemaker, rooms, Fifth, bet. Ferry and San Luis
Shields Fred. A. actor, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence
Shivers Thomas, rooms, Arapahoe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Sharman J. grocer, etc. cor. Fourth and Front
Shernin J. plasterer, r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Shackleton O. W. (O. W. Shackleton & Co.), miller, r. cor. Cheyenne av. and Sixth
Shackleton & Co. O. W. props. Merchants' flouring mills
Shewning J. C. clerk, bds. Bell House
Sherman Wm. machinist, bds. Missouri House
Shallcross A. P. (McCormic & Shallcross), druggist, Larimer, bet. F and G, r. cor. H and Stout
Shoenfeld H. F. locksmith, 353 Larimer
Shoenfeld Herman, pharmaceutist, with McCormic & Shallcross, bds. Larimer, bet. E and F
Sheriff R. expressman, r. cor. K and Blake
Sheriff's Office, Larimer, bet. E and F
Sheriff M. Mrs. r. Arapahoe, bet. H and I
Shortridge W. T. carpenter, r. cor. M and Larimer
Shipton J. (col'd), bill poster, r. cor. G and Lawrence
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Shaw Miss, domestic, with Chas. Ruter
Shrock Thomas P. bricklayer, r. Welton, bet. H and I
Shero John, carpenter, K. P. Junction
Sieber C. R. gunsmith, with C. Gove
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Simonton T. H. freighter, r. Curtis, bet. D and E
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Sloan S. C. bricklayer, bds. Cherry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Slaughter Wm. M. real estate agt. Clayton's bldg. r. Curtis, bet. I and K
Slater M. H. calculation clerk, U. S. branch mint
Slocum Ann F. Mrs. r. cor. E and Clency
Smedley W. (Rogers & Smedley), dentist, bds. Hatten House
Smart M. (col'd), r. Curtis, bet. G and H
Smart C. W. bookbinder, r. Stout, bet. D and E
Smith Austin, furniture dealer, bds. Smith House
Smith A. W. (Smith & Doll), furniture dealer, rooms 27 Blake
Smith & Doll (A. W. Smith and L. Doll), furniture dealers, 27 Blake
Smith Aug. blacksmith, Holladay, bet. E and F
Smith Chas. teamster, r. Champa, bet. E and F
Smith C. C. (col'd), porter, K. P. Ry. r. Lawrence, bet. H and I
Smith D. Tom. & Co. (D. T. Smith and Sam. A. Craig), liverymen, Holladay, bet. F and G
Smith D. Tom. liveryman, r. cor. G and Stout
Smith E. L. att'y at law, Clayton's blk.
Smith G. C. mason, r. cor. O and Arapahoe
Smith H. F. (col'd), barber, r. Lawrence, bet. H and I
Smith House, Fourth, nr. Front, W. T. Allender, prop.
Smith John, farmer, bds. California House
Smith John, laborer, r. cor. D and Curtis
Smith J. W. merchant, G, bet. Wazee and Blake
Smith J. W. Jr. with J. W. Smith
Smith James, barber, 40 Blake, r. cor. E and Holladay

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Smith J. W. pres. Denver Woolen Mnfg. Co. and prop. American House
Smith Joseph, waiter, Broadwell House
Smith J. B. attorney and law, 357 Larimer
Smith Jennie Miss, rooms 170 Holladay
Smith Jackson, farmer, r. Curtis, bet. G and H
Smith Levi, laborer, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Smith Nellie Miss, r. cor. K and Holladay
Smith Philena Mrs. domestic, with I. Salomon
Smith Phil. freighter, r. Stout, bet. D & E
Smith Thomas, surveyor, bds. Colorado House
Smith W. F. jailer, county jail, r. Lawrence, bet. D and E
Smith Wilson, carpenter, r. cor. O and Arapahoe
Snyder Wm. bds. Tremont House
Snyder S. O. chief clerk, chief engineer's office, K. P. Ry.
Snyder C. T. with Daniels & Eckhart, 359 Larimer, bds. American House
Snyder J. H. carpenter, r. cor. I and Lawrence
Snider C. waiter, Broadwell House
Sonneberg A. F. diningroom boy, American House
Somers Wm. bricklayer, bds. with —— Klopfer
Sonin J. dishwasher, French restaurant
Sopris A. B. melter and refiner, U. S. Branch Mint, r. cor. E and Stout
Sopris S. T. business manager, *News* office, bds. Ford's restaurant
Sollars H. teamster, r. cor. K and California
Sollars J. teamster, r. cor. K and California
Spriggs H. minstrel, r. foot of G
Sprague & Bro. liquor dealers, 46 Blake
Sprague L. M. (Sprague & Webb), grocer and provision dealer, r. cor. E and Curtis
Sprague & Webb (L. M. Sprague and O. D. F. Webb), grocers and provision dealers, 369 Larimer
Spitzer J. D. teamster, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Spitzer R. teamster, r. Ferry, bet. Fifth and Sixth

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Spencer L. W. (Spencer & Marchant), harnessmaker, r. 62 Blake
Spencer John C. treasurer, Denver Theatre, cor. G and Lawrence
Spencer S. H. cigar and tobacco dealer, Larimer, bet. F and G
Spencer B. F. carpenter, r. California, bet. M and N
Spear F. N. clerk, with S. Hexter, 166 F, bds. Denver House
Spalti F. grocer, cor. H and Blake
Spalti G. saloonkeeper, cor. H & Larimer
Speed J. H. musician, rooms Larimer, bet. E and F
Stone C. A. clerk, bds. American House
Stewart L. Miss, chambermaid, Tremont House
Stewart Robt. carpenter, bds. Railroad House
Stewart Geo. lab. bds. Charter Oak House
Stewart Wm. diningroom boy, American House
Stewart Wm. waiter, French restaurant
Street W. A. manager, Red Barn, cor. F and Wynkoop
Street M. J. Mrs. r. Arapahoe, bet. K and L
Street W. E. coal dealer, Arapahoe, bet. K and L
Stebbins Charles M. whol. grocer, etc. Blake, nr. F
Starrette E. H. city assessor, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Stockdorf J. F. prop. Pennsylvania House
Stein Hugo (Wortman & Stein), saloon keeper, 16 Blake
Steinhauer & Walbrach, druggists, 82 Blake and 881 Larimer
Stoll F. laborer, r. cor. Arapahoe av. and Fourth
Strickler J. M. (Strickler & Mahar), r. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
Strickler & Mahar (J. M. Strickler and C. J. Mahar), prop. Elephant Corral, 25 Blake
Steer Lizzie Miss, domestic, with W. Richardson, 44 Blake
Strauss A. with S. Hexter, 166 F, bds. Denver House
Stanton Fred. J. civil engineer, office, Larimer, nr. G, r. cor. C and Stout
Stumpf L. brewer, cor. H and Blake
Stiles R. B. city mayor, office, 837 Larimer, r. cor. L and Champa
Stiles M. F. attorney at law, 839 Larimer, bds. Hotel Garni
Stansbury A. saloonkeeper, r. Arapahoe, bet. F and G
Stanley G. plumber and gas fitter, bds. Pennsylvania House
Standley Wm. laborer, r. foot of H
Stanfield Levi, commission merchant, r. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Strong P. clerk, r. cor. H and Larimer
Strong Belle Miss, rooms, cor. H and Holladay
Strickland M. (col'd), r. cor. E and Lawrence
Steele H. D. grocer, F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Stimson Anna Mrs. dressmaker and ladies' hairdresser, Larimer, bet. F and G
Stimson Charles, merchant, r. Larimer, bet. F and G
Stills J. (col'd), boarding house keeper, Lawrence, bet. F and G
Stille George, cashier Nye Forwarding Co. r. Curtis, bet. H and I
Stedman A. physician and surgeon, office, Roper's blk.
St. John's Episcopal Church, Bishop Randall, rector, cor. E and Arapahoe
St. Mary's Academy, California, bet. E and F
Story M. Miss (col'd), domestic, with J. B. Cass
Story Isam (col'd), laborer, r. cor. O and Larimer
Steck A. r. Curtis, bet. G and H
Starkweather Henry L. r. cor. E and Glenarm
Stearing W. teamster, r. cor. Ninth and Ferry
Streble John, brewer, cor. Cheyenne av. and Second
Sutherland S. A. expressman, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Sutherland Charles, engineer, K. P. Ry. r. cor. H and Blake
Sutherland Alex. musician, cor. F and California
Sullivan Tim. blacksmith, bds. Rocky Mountain House
Sullivan Jerry, wood chopper, rooms, Second, bet. Front and Cherry
Sullivan Daniel, county hospital
Sutton Ben. hostler, with J. E. Force
Sumner Ed. C. clerk, post office, r. Curtis, bet. H and I
Sutfin J. H. dentist, office, Clayton's blk

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Surveyor General, W. H. Lessig, office, cor. E and Larimer
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Sweeney W. H. stock dealer, r. cor. O and Welton
Swoyer Wm. saloonkeeper, 351 Larimer
Sykes J. W. miner, r. Lawrence, bet. S and T

TALPEY W. merchant, bds. Tremont House
Taylor Robert, hostler, with J. H. Greenleaf
Taylor J. R. r. Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Taylor —— (col'd), domestic, with Gen. W. J. Palmer
Taylor R. W. r. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Taylor J. S. police justice (West Denver), office, west end Blake st. bridge
Tayler C. M. whol. grocer, Blake, nr. G, r. Stout, bet. D. and E
Talbot Alex. saloonkeeper. 24 Blake
Tate Robert, contractor, etc. bds. American House
Taggart Chas. hostler, Bull's Head Corral
Tappan Block, cor. F and Holladay
Tappan & Co. hardware dealers, 181 F
Tappan H. S. bookkeeper, with Tappan & Co.
Tappan L. W. (Tappan & Co.) hardware merchant, 181 F, r. Philadelphia
Templeton ——, gentleman, bds. American House
Templeton A. prop. feed and sale stable, cor. San Luis and Fifth
Territorial Library, George T. Clark, librarian, rooms, Larimer, bet. F and G
Territorial Treasurer, Geo. T. Clark, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Thayer H. L. publisher of Thayer's Sectional Map of Colorado
Thompson Sank, porter, Tremont House
Thompson W. H. clerk, with D. G. Peabody, r. cor. F and Champa
Thompson S. V. r. cor. F and Champa
Thompson P. plasterer, r. California, bet. N and O

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DENVER, COLORADO.

Thompson W. teamster, r. Front, bet. Fourth and Fifth
Thompson James B. territorial auditor, office, McCool's blk. r. Lawrence, bet. K and L
Thomas Jas. glover, Wazee, bet. F and G
Thomas T. P. boarding house keeper, Arapahoe, bet H and I
Thomas Eliza (col'd), ironing woman, American House
Thomas W. R. associate editor, Rocky Mountain *News*, bds. American House
Thomas Fanny (col'd), domestic, with J. Hamilton
Thrashley M. dishwasher, with Mrs. Rawlins
Thayer H. L. surveyor and draftsman, surveyor general's office, r. cor. E and Arapahoe
Thilander Aug. N. tailor, 346 Larimer, r. Champa, nr. D
Theis Fritz, musician, r. cor. F and Arapahoe
Tinkle W. W. depot baggagemaster, D. P. and K. P. Ry's.
Tinkel W. bds. Pennsylvania House
Tiestel L. cook, Washington House
Tilka Mary, chambermaid, Washington House
Tilton J. M. laborer, r. Blake, bet. H and I
Tilton & Co. whol. liquor dealers, Blake bet. F and G
Tilton A. K. (Tilton & Co.), whol. liquor dealer, bds. American House
Tillman B. (col'd), dishwasher, Broadwell House
Tisdale Charles, night clerk, Broadwell House
Tisdale Martin, lab. r. foot of Seventh
Tiedemann J. saddler, etc. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Tilley Jane Mrs. r. Cherry, bet. Fourth and Fifth
Tilford Tim. bricklayer, bds. Missouri House
Tillander A. tailor, r. foot of Champa
Timme Minnie Miss, domestic, with Chas. Ballin
Townsend Wm. laborer, bds. Washington House
Townsend R. B. stock dealer, bds. cor. Cherry and Sixth

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Torst Gus. laborer, r. foot of Arapahoe
Townsley Mrs. teacher, public school, r. Welton, bet. F and G
Townsley Chas. surveyor, r. Welton, bet. F and G
Towley James, bds. Pennsylvania House
Tompkins F. gentleman, bds. American House
Touse G. W. section overseer, D. P. Ry. bds. Railroad House
Tobin Wm. with Phil. Trounstine, 172 F
Trankle C. prop. Washington House, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Tritch Geo. hardware dealer, 189 F, r. cor. I and Arapahoe
Trounstine Phil. prop. "O. K." clothing store, 172 F
Trimble J. J. (Sargent & Trimble), flour and feed merchant, *News* blk.
Tracey Cora Miss, rooms cor. H and Holladay
Truax J. W. plasterer, r. foot of F
Trient ——, carpenter, bds. Atchison House
Tremont House, L. McCarty, prop. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Treat S. W. physician and surgeon, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Treasurer City, A. R. Lincoln, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Treasurer County, A. R. Lincoln, office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Treasurer Territorial, G. T. Clark, office, Larimer, nr. F
Twombley G. brickmaker, r. Wazee, bet. I and K
Turner Charlotte Miss, dressmaker, cor. I and Wynkoop
Turner Harriet, domestic, 75 Holladay
Turner Pat. bds. Elephant House
Turner Wm. stock dealer, bds. Tremont House
Turner W. E. druggist, with W. S. Cheesman, r. cor. I and Curtis
Turner C. A. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Tuttle J. E. painter, cor. F and Lawrence
Tupper Chas. county hospital
Tubbs Columbus, carpenter, bds. Larimer, nr. Front, West Denver
Tufts H. tinsmith, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Tweedle Wm. carpenter, K. P. Junction
Tyler Geo. (col'd), cook, bds. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Tynon Jas. grocer, cor. Wazee and F, r. Wazee, nr. F

UHLHORN J. H. clerk, Nye Forwarding Co. bds. American House
Underwood I. fancy grocer and fruit dealer, 196 F, r. Arapahoe, bet. M & N
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U. S. Land Office, Tappan blk.; C. H. McLaughlin, receiver; L. Dugal, register
Utter Joseph, foreman, *News* job office, bds. Broadwell House

VAN WORMER GEORGE, waiter, Broadwell House
Van Wormer I. P. stock dealer, r. cor. I and Lawrence
Vandeventer J. H. laundrer, Perry, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Van Horn Fred. butcher, bds. Carr House
Van Houten S. J. Mrs. milliner, cor. F and Lawrence
Van Houten J. T. carpenter, r. cor. G and California
Van Dusen J. S. dry goods merchant, cor. G and Blake
Van Dusen William, waiter, Metropolitan restaurant
Van Endert Ed. clerk, Pennsylvania House, and insurance agt.
Van Ranken G. carpenter, bds. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Van Camp John, gardener, r. head of N
Van Tassell Theo. waiter, People's restaurant
Varnes Lizzie Miss, seamstress, 62 Blake
Vail Fannie A. domestic, with J. H. Morrison
Velarde B. artist, r. Front, bet. Larimer and Sixth
Veasey J. M. commercial broker, r. cor. E and Arapahoe
Vischer C. carpenter, bds. Smith House
Vila J. clothing dealer, Blake, nr. Front
Vilas L. N. bds. Arapahoe, bet. H and I
Vincent L. laborer, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Vincent B. T. Rev. P. E. M. E. Church, r. Clency, bet. G and H
Vidal N. r. Champa, bet. E and F
Victory N. B. bds. Pennsylvania House
Von Aa Melchoir, laborer, bds. California House
Von Aa Caspar, baker, 44 Blake
Vogel A. saloonkeeper, Blake, bet. G and H
Vosburg N. O. r. Champa, bet. F and G
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Walker George M. hotel clerk
Walker John, cook, Railroad House
Walker John, farmer, bds. Colorado House
Walker W. S. (W. S. Walker & Co.) liquor dealer, 380 Larimer
Walker W. S. & Co. whol. liquor dealers, 380 Larimer
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Walker A. W. physician and surgeon, office, 382 Larimer, bds. Hatten House
Walker John, editor *Denver Tribune*, r. cor. G and Arapahoe
Walker Mollie Miss, 66 Holladay
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Wallihan Allie G. student, bds. cor. H and Lawrence
Washington House, C. Trankle, prop. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Washington M. (col'd), porter, American House
Washington Maria Mrs. (col'd), nurse, county hospital
Washington M. waiter, People's restaurant
Wallace Mack, laborer, bds. Rocky Mountain House
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Wagner H. shoemaker, cor. Larimer and Cherry
Wagner Geo. steward, California House
Wagner William, general accountant, D. P. Ry. office
Ward Morris E. journalist, bds. American House
Ward William I. P. bds. Ford House
Ward Clement, lab. bds. Colorado House
Ward C. R. r. Curtis, bet. F and G
Ward Susan, domestic, with J. Good
Walbrach C. (Steinhauer & Walbrach), druggist, 32 Blake, r. cor. G and Arapahoe
Walbrach A. druggist, bds. cor. G and Arapahoe
Warren Alex. blacksmith, Colorado Stage Co. bds. American House
Warren C. merchant, bds. Pennsylvania House
Warren William, carpenter, bds. Pennsylvania House
Walters C. J. Miss, actress, bds. Broadwell House
Ware ——, brewer, r. cor. Fourth and Arapahoe av.
Walley J. J. prop. planing mill, cor Third and Front
Washurne ——, ranchero, bds. Bell House
Washburne G. H. telegraph repairer, bds. Bell House
Waite ——, bds. Larimer, bet. G and H
Waldron M. r. Lawrence, bet. D and E
Waldron G. B. actor, Denver Theatre, rooms, cor. F and Larimer
Wanless G. F. fire and life insurance agt. office, Hussey's Bank, r. Clency, bet. E and F
Wanless Thos. carpenter, r. Stout, nr. E
Warner Porter, San Francisco market, F, bet. Larimer and Holladay
Welsh L. S. tailor, bds. Washington House
Westcoat E. C. blacksmith, r. Curtis, bet. K and L
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Wells S. L. clerk, with Deitsch Bros. cor. F and Larimer
Wells E. P. Rev. pastor First Presbyterian Church, r. cor. F and Cherry
Western H. Miss, r. cor. H and Holladay
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West D. N. carpenter, bds. F, bet. Lawrence and Larimer
Weimer C. prop. City Bakery, 190 F
Weil B. whitewasher, r. Fourth, bet. Arapahoe and Cheyenne avs.
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Wessell Mrs. chambermaid, American House
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Webb O. D. F. (Sprague & Webb), grocer, r. cor. M and Glenarm
Weinshink J. prop. California House
Webster D. G. harnessmaker
Webster A. S. chief clerk, U. S. Assessor's office, bds. Broadwell House
Webster J. W. attorney at law, office, Roper's blk. bds. Tremont House
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Welser Rosa, r. cor. K and Holladay
Weed Tillie Miss, rooms 66 Holladay
Weaver E. B. bds. cor. N and Lawrence
Weinberger ——, waiter, Pennsylvania House
Welker H. wood turner, scroll sawyer, etc. cor. H and Arapahoe, r. same
Whittemore Charles, surveyor, bds. Tremont House
Whittemore B. M. contractor, bds. Tremont House
Whittemore O. A. district clerk, first judicial district, r. cor. Arapahoe av. and Seventh
Whitehouse T. W. sewing machine agt. cor. F and Lawrence
White C. waiter, Tremont House
White J. B. saddler, bds. Cherry, bet. Larimer and Sixth
White C. E. r. Arapahoe, bet. L and M
Whitney S. E. policeman, r. Wiwatta, bet. I and K
Whitney W. L. engineer, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Whitney F. F. engineer, D. P. Ry. bds. Wazee, bet. H and I
Wheeler Chas. laborer, bds. Carr House
Wheeler R. P. plasterer, r. Ferry, bet. Sixth and Seventh
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Whittier O. H. constable, r. Fourth, bet. Arapahoe and Cheyenne avs.
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Williams John, laborer, bds. I, bet. Wiwatta and Wynkoop
Williams John, brickmolder, bds. Wazee, bet. I and K
Williams ——, section overseer, C. C. R. R. bds. Railroad House
Williams H. (col'd), barber, r. Wazee, bet. H and I
Williams A. J. r. cor. I and Wazee
Williams Lizzie Miss, r. cor. I and Holladay
Williams Charles L. bricklayer, r. cor. Fourth and Arapahoe
Williams Aaron, prop. Mexican House
Williams C. L. r. cor. Cherry and Eighth
Williams Jos. (col'd), job work, r. cor. E and Lawrence
Williams C. A. attorney at law, rooms Arapahoe, bet. E and F
Williams Milo (col'd), porter, with W. S. Walker & Co.
Williams Emma, waiter, Hatten House
Williams M. (col'd), laborer, r. California, bet. H and I
Williams Champion, bookkeeper, bds. Champa, bet. F and G
Williams Agnes E. Mrs. r. cor. I and California
Williamson C. W. Mrs. agt. Florence sewing machine, r. Larimer, bet. G and H
Wilson Chas. bookkeeper, Salomon Bros.
Wilson H. P. actor, bds. Broadwell House
Wilson R. S. agt. Chi. & R. I. R. R. r. K, bet. Larimer and Arapahoe
Wilson Lizzie Miss, domestic, with D. Kline
Wilson May (col'd), laundress, Lawrence, bet. I and K
Wilson Wm. bds. Pennsylvania House
Withers H. waiter, Carr House
Wilcox P. P. attorney at law
Wilcox C. carpenter, bds. Carr House
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Wilhelm J. H. teacher, r. cor. Third and Cherry
Wilder W. F. bds. Broadwell House
Witter Daniel, U. S. assessor, office, cor. G and Larimer, r. cor. Fifth and Larimer
Witter Hiram, real estate dealer, office, Clayton's bldg. cor. F and Larimer, r. Lawrence, bet. H and I
Winne Peter, general insurance agt. office, Roper's blk. r. cor. M and California
Winn Thos. laborer, bds. Curtis, nr. D
Willoughby E. A. contractor and builder, G, bet. Larimer and Lawrence, r. Lawrence, bet. L and M
Wight J. B. carpenter, r. cor. N and Curtis
Wille J. H. lab. bds. California House
Wilkins Francis, with D. G. Peabody
Wolf M. porter, with Lobenstein & Co.
Wolff J. & Co. butchers, 58 Blake
Wolfe Hall, young ladies' seminary, cor. H and Champa
Wolford Wm. carpenter, r. foot of Fifth
Wormington Henry, butcher, r. Wasee, bet. H and I
Woodward B. F. supt. Western Union Telegraph Company, r. Curtis, bet. E and F
Woodward O. H. saloon, 343 Larimer, r. Champa, bet. D and E
Wortmann & Steer, saloonkeepers, 16 Blake
Wortmann H. (Wortmann & Steer), saloonkeeper, 16 Blake
Wortmann E. prop. bakery, cor. Fourth and Cherry
Wood Geo. M. bds. People's restaurant
Wood W. H. lather, bds. Bell House
Wood S. M. teller, Colorado National Bank, r. Champa, bet. E and F
Woods Peter, surveyor, bds. Colorado House

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Woodbury Roger W. editor *Denver Tribune*, r. cor. F and Welton
Woodbury & Walker (R. W. Woodbury and John Walker), props. *Denver Tribune*, F, below Blake
Woodworth J. B. architect, bds. Broadwell House
Wœber A. & Co. carriagemakers, Ferry, bet, Fourth and Fifth
Wœber Amos, carriage blacksmith, with Wœber & Co.
Wright Jos. bds. Pennsylvania House
Wright A. C. (Wright & Sigler), stock dealer and liveryman, r. cor. D and Arapahoe
Wright & Sigler (A. C. Wright and G. W. Sigler), liverymen, Holladay, bet. G and H
Wright James, laborer, K. P. Ry. depot
Wright John, well digger, bds. cor. H and Blake
Wray H. G. jeweler, r. Colfax av. nr. F
Wunder Wm. carriage painter, with Wœber & Co. bds. Bell House
Wyant A. F. carpenter, r. Arapahoe, bet. O and P

YOUNG C. H. printer, bds. Washington House
Young James, blacksmith, r. Wiwatta, bet. F and G
Young Wm. miner, bds. Colorado House
Young James H.

ZANG Phil. brewer, cor. Second and Cheyenne av.
Zern Wm. carpenter, r. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Zion Baptist Church (col'd), Rev. T. L. Johnson, pastor, cor. L and Arapahoe
Zolinger B. Mrs. dressmaker, cor. K and Blake

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Gross W. J. Denver Theatre
Griffith J. N. Denver Theatre
Hardie J. M. Denver Theatre
Holland T. S. Denver Theatre
Langrishe J. S. manager Denver Theatre
Langdon T. J. Denver Theatre
Martin J. McVay, Denver Theatre
Mortimer B. S. Denver Theatre
Richmond H. J. Denver Theatre
Shields Fred. A. Denver Theatre

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEM'NTS

Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Harper & Housman, 170 F
Lee & McMullin, Wazee, bet. F and G
Malony John, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Myers William, 121 and 123 F
Roberts & James, 54 Blake
Tappan & Co. Tappan blk. F street
Tritch George, 187 F, cor. Wazee

AMUSEMENTS.

(Places of).

Denver Theatre, J. S. Langrishe, prop. cor. G and Lawrence
People's Theatre, Larimer, bet. E and F
Sigi's Hall, cor. Larimer and San Luis, West Denver
Turner's Hall, Cole's blk. Larimer

APOTHECARIES.

(See also Druggists.)

Cheesman W. S. 38 Blake
McCormic & Shallcross, 871 Larimer
Riethmann J. J. & Co. cor. F and Larimer
Steinhauer & Walbrach, 32 Blake and 881 Larimer

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Ashard J. B. & Co. cor. G and Holladay
Luebbers Henry A. 148 F, bet. Blake and Wazee
Owen T. M. office, G, bet. Larimer and Lawrence

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Grant S. A. & Co. 383 Larimer
McCune Alvin, 142 F
Riethmann J. J. & Co. cor. F and Larimer
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 377 Larimer

ARTISTS.

(See also Photographers.)

Chamberlain W. G. cor. F and Larimer
Danielson F. M. cor. G and Larimer
Duhem & Brother, 877 Larimer
Stobie C. S. scenic artist, Denver Theatre

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Belden & Powers, office, Clayton's blk.
Benedict M. office, 337 Larimer
Bennett H. P. Feuerstein's blk.
Bond H. G. office, over Hussey's Bank
Bostwick John F. office, 394 Larimer
Browne, Harrison & Putnam, office, 383 Larimer
Charles & Elbert, office, 337 Larimer
Crater David W. office, Tappan's blk.
Eyster C. S. office, Larimer, bet. F and G
France & Rogers, office, 389 Larimer
Horner J. W. office, 368 Larimer
Horr M. L. office, 394 Larimer
Hubbard H. W. office, 337 Larimer
Hughes B. M. office, 368 Larimer
Hunt H. R. office, 394 Larimer
Kingsley W. C. office, Clayton's bldg.
Mechling John, office, Clayton's bldg.
Miller & Markham, office, Roper's blk.
Raymond W. office, Tappan's blk.
Rollins J. A. *News* blk.
Sayer Daniel, office, Clayton's bldg.
Sayre Alfred, office, Tappan's blk.
Slaughter Wm. M. office, Clayton's bldg.
Stiles B. B. office, 337 Larimer
Townsend W. H. office, Feuerstein's blk.
Webster J. W. office, 394 Larimer
Witter Daniel, office Feuerstein's blk.

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Clifton Fred. A. (live stock), Clayton's bldg.

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Colorado Bakery, Koch & Bro. props. Holladay, bet. E and F
Eckert A. Front, bet. Fourth and Larimer
Schaeffer & Hibschle, 80 Blake and 190 F
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Hussey Warren, cor. F and Holladay, F. Palmer, manager

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Chaffee J. B. president First National Bank
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Fey J. 40 Blake
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Loud M. 29 Blake
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Kinsey & Ellis, cor. Wazee and F
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Langan James, Holladay, bet. E and F
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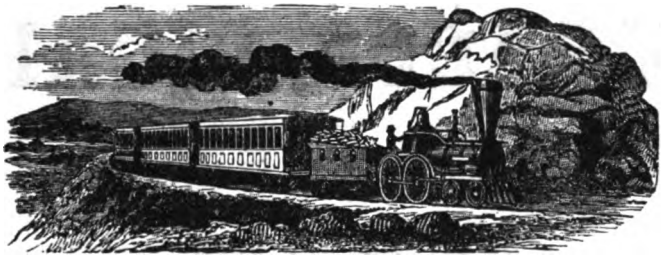
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HIGHLAND

NURSERY



Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Weeping Trees, Ornamental Trees, Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Creepers, Roses, Green House and Bedding Plants.

Nursery, one Mile North of F St. Bridge,

DENVER.

Let everybody plant trees, and take care of them.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE.

F. C. TAYLOR, Propr.,

Office, Corner Larimer and G Streets,

DENVER, - - COLORADO.

There is no longer any Doubt of the Success of FRUIT GROWING in COLORADO.

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W. T. OSGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats & Caps



GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Cor. G and Larimer Streets,

(Feuerstein's New Block,)

DENVER, - COLORADO.

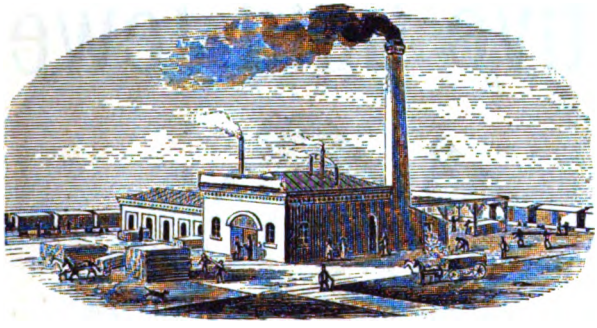
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E. F. HALLACK,

DEALER IN

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS

Blinds, Mouldings, Turnings,



PAINTS, OILS, GLASS & PUTTY

Holladay Street, bet. I and K, DENVER.

WM. M. SLAUGHTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LAND AND MINING AGENCY,

Clayton's Block,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Will attend to suits, only, in which titles to lands or mines are in dispute.

Will buy and sell Lands and Mines; examine and report on titles; select and purchase Railroad Lands, in Colorado or New Mexico.

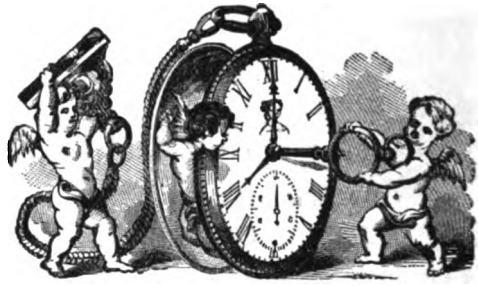
☞ All business entrusted to my care will be promptly attended to.

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A. B. INGOLS,

Manufacturer of

Native Gold Jewelry



AND DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

Clocks and Silverware,

No. 184 F STREET,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Digitized by Google

WARREN HUSSEY,

Banker,

DENVER, - - COLORADO.

DEALER IN

GOLD DUST, COIN, BULLION

AND

EXCHANGE.

My facilities for drawing **Foreign Exchange**, *in sums to suit purchasers, are unsurpassed.*

FRANK PALMER, Manager.

Digitized by Google

FRED. J. STANTON,

Surveyor, Draftsman

AND

LAND CLAIM AGENT,

DENVER, - - COLORADO.

Government Lands, Pre-emptions, Homesteads and Soldier's Claims. Town plats laid out. Mapping and Drafting in all its branches. Estimates made for Canals, Ditches, etc. Copies or tracings of all the additions to Denver always on hand and furnished to order. Information to Settlers, Immigrants and Real Estate Owners.

E. G. MATTHEWS. E. A. RESER.

MATTHEWS & RESER,

REAL ESTATE

AND

LOAN AGENCY.

Publishers of the "Colorado Real Estate Register."

383 Larimer St.,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

GEO. E. CRATER. C. D. COBB.

CRATER & COBB,

Real Estate, Insurance

AND

GENERAL AGENTS,

Notaries Public & Conveyancers

Holladay Street,

(Opp. Mint,)

DENVER, - - COLORADO.

R. H. GEARY,

DEALER IN

Fresh Meat and Game

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail,

F Street, between Larimer and Lawrence,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

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ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Under the Care of the Sisters of Loretto.

The situation of the Academy, on California street, is healthy and pleasant. The Pupils will always be under the mild and efficient care of the Sisters, who will leave nothing undone in imparting to the pupils, confided to their care, a thorough education. Children of every denomination will be admitted into the Institution. For the sake of order, the pupils will be required to observe the general Rules and Regulations of the School.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first day of September, and the second on the first day of February.

No deduction will be made for absence or withdrawal, unless occasioned by sickness or dismission.

On Saturdays, from ten o'clock till five, the pupils are permitted to receive visits from their parents.

The boarders are required to furnish their own bedding, also toilet and table furniture.

TERMS—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE:

Board, Washing, and Tuition, in all its branches; except Music, the Languages, Drawing, and Painting, per Session..... $165 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, per Session	40 00
Languages, each, per Session	10 00
Drawing and Painting, per Session	20 00
For Day School, per month	4 00

EXTRAS—The same as for boarders.

REFERENCES:

RIGHT REV. J. P. MACHEBEUF, Bishop of Colorado and Utah.
REV. J. B. RAVEDY, Pastor, Central City, Colorado.
REV. R. GARASSU, Pastor of San Luis, Colorado.
REV. FATHER FOLEY, Pastor of Salt Lake City, Utah.
COL. DONNELLAN, Laramie City, Wyoming.

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ADIN ALEXANDER. A. H. SMITH.

ALEXANDER & SMITH,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions

WINES, LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Etc., Etc.

Tribune Building, 143 F Street,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

Denver Soap Works

HIGHLAND,

Below F Street Bridge, Platte River,

L. BENDER, Proprietor,

—AND—

Manufacturer of Various Kinds of Soaps,

Will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the

BEST QUALITY,

And at the

LOWEST PRICES.

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KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

50 to 150 MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE

From Denver to St. Louis, New York

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH!

Denver to Chicago without change. Only one change from DENVER to ST. LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

The only road running PULLMAN'S PALACE CARS from DENVER!

NO OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFER.

Close connections made in Union Depots at State Line and Kansas City, with Missouri Pacific, Hannibal and St. Jo, and North Missouri Railroads, for

ST. LOUIS, QUINCY, CHICAGO

And all Points East, North and South.

	MILES.		
LEAVE Denver		10 00 P. M.	
" Kit Carson	152	5 20 A. M.	
" Hays	350	3 05 P. M.	
" Ellsworth	416	6 10 "	
" Brookville	459	7 30 "	5 30 A. M.
" Salina	454	8 35 "	6 35 "
" Abilene	476	9 45 "	7 45 "
" Junction City	501	11 00 P. M.	9 00 "
" Manhattan	521	12 02 A. M.	10 05 "
" Wamego	535	12 50 "	10 50 "
" Topeka	572	2 30 "	1 00 P. M.
" Lawrence	601	3 55 "	2 35 "
ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY	639	6 00 "	4 35 "
Leavenworth	635	6 35 "	4 35 "

FAVORITE ROUTE TO

Kansas City, Leavenworth, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Baltimore, New York,

AND ALL POINTS EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

☞ Passenger and Freight Rates as Low and Time as quick as by any Route. ☜

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at Denver, Greeley, Central City, Georgetown, Pueblo, Trinidad, Santa Fe and Kit Carson.

5,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from $2 to $6 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVEREUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

T. F. OAKES,	A. ANDERSON,	W. W. BORST,	D. C. DODGE,
General Freight Agent,	Gen'l Sup't,	Local Agent,	General Agent,
KANSAS CITY, MO.	LAWRENCE, KAN.	DENVER, COLORADO.	

BEVERLY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

F

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after January 22, 1871, trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.				GOING WEST.			
LEAVE.	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	TOPEKA ACCOMM'N.	LEAVE.	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	TOPEKA ACCOMM'N.
Denver	10.00 P. M.	.....	.....	Wyandotte	9.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.	4.25 P. M.
River Bend	2.00 A. M.	.....	.....	Kansas City	10.45 "	9.20 "	5.10 "
Hugo	3.10 "	.....	.....	State Line	11.00 "	9.35 "	5.30 "
Carson	5.20 "	.....	.....	Leavenworth	11.00 "	9.00 "	4.35 "
Ellis	2.25 P. M.	.....	.....	Stranger	12.35 A. M.	10.40 "	6 50 "
Hays City	3.05 "	.....	.....	Lawrence	1.00 "	11.15 "	7.30 "
Ellsworth	6.10 "	.....	.....	Perryville	1.37 "	12.05 P. M.	8.10 "
Brookville	7.30 "	5.30 A. M.	.....	Topeka	2 30 "	1.20 "	9.05 "
Salina	8 35 "	6.35 "	.....	St. Mary's	3 35 "	2.35 "	.....
Solomon	9.20 "	7.20 "	.....	Wamego	4.15 "	3.20 "	.....
Abilene	9.45 "	7.45 "	.....	Manhattan	4.55 "	4.05 "	.....
Junction City	11.00 "	9.00 "	.....	Junction City	5.50 "	5.15 "	.....
Manhattan	12.02 A. M.	10.05 "	.....	Abilene	6.55 "	6.35 "	.....
Wamego	12.50 "	10.50 "	.....	Solomon	7.20 "	7.05 "	.....
St. Mary's	1.27 "	11.30 "	.....	Salina	8.25 "	8.15 "	.....
Topeka	2.30 "	1.00 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	Brookville	9.30 "	9.00 "	.....
Perryville	3.20 "	1.55 "	7.50 "	Ellsworth	10.35 "	.....	.....
Lawrence	3.55 "	2.35 "	8.30 "	Hays City	1 45 P. M.	.....	.....
Stranger	4.30 "	3.10 "	9.10 "	Ellis	2.10 "	.....	.....
ARRIVE AT				Carson	11.33 "	.....	.....
Leavenworth	6.35 "	4.35 "	11.20 "	Hugo	1.45 A. M.	.....	.....
State Line	5.50 "	4.25 "	10.40 "	River Bend	2.50 "	.....	.....
Kansas City	6.00 "	4.35 "	10.45 "	ARRIVE AT			
Wyandotte	6.25 "	5.00 "	11.10 "	Denver	7.00 "	.....	.....

Mail and accommodation trains leave State Line, Kansas City and Leavenworth, daily (except Sunday). Express trains leave State Line, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Denver, daily, connecting, at Leavenworth, with the L., L. & G. R. R., for Baldwin City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Parker and Fort Scott; at Topeka, with the A., T. & S. F. R. R., for Burlingame, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa; at Junction City, with the M., K. & T. L. W. for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa; at Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express Company's daily line of coaches, for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Fort Union, Santa Fe and all points in New Mexico and Arizona; at Denver, with Denver Pacific Railway, for Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Territories; and with overland passenger and express coaches for Central City, Georgetown, and all points in Colorado.

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the company's offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and Lawrence.

At Leavenworth, with the Missouri Pacific and Missouri Valley railroads, for Atchison and St. Joseph; at State Line, with trains of the Missouri Pacific railroad; and at Kansas City, with the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads for Chicago and St. Louis, and points South and East.

☞ Pullman's Sleeping Cars attached to night express trains, and run through between Kansas City and Denver.

☞ 5,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific railway, at from $2 to $6 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DAVEREUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

BEVERLY R. KEIM,
General Ticket Agent.

A. ANDERSON.
General Superintendent.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE,

Flour, Feed, Grain, Groceries & Provisions

OVID PLUMB, PROPRIETOR,

GREELEY, - - - - COLORADO.

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COLORADO

Stage Company

ARE NOW RUNNING A

DAILY LINE

OF

SIX-HORSE CONCORD COACHES

FROM

DENVER TO GEORGETOWN

FROM

Golden City to Central,

AND FROM

CENTRAL TO IDAHO AND GEORGETOWN.

Close connections made at DENVER with the

Kansas & Denver Pacific Railways

And at GOLDEN with the

COLORADO CENTRAL.

Also, TRI-WEEKLY from

Denver to Hamilton, Fair Play and the South Park Country,

Leaving DENVER on

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

Conveying the United States Mails, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and the United States Express.

Coaches leave DENVER for

	HOTELS.	OFFICE.
GEORGETOWN, at	6.30 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
FAIR PLAY, at	6.30 A.M.	7.00 A.M.

For tickets or information apply to

J. H. JONES, Agent, Denver, Col.

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UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

VIA

Omaha and Platte Valley.

FIVE HOURS SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN

CHICAGO and DENVER.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

This Line makes close connections at CHEYENNE with

Denver Pacific Rail Road

FOR

Denver, Golden City, Black Hawk, Central City, Idaho, Georgetown, Nevada City,

And all points in

COLORADO, ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping & Drawing-Room Cars

ON ALL FIRST-CLASS TRAINS.

TRAINS LEAVE OMAHA DAILY AT 11 A. M.

Arriving at Cheyenne at 12:40 P. M.,

Connecting with DENVER PACIFIC Train leaving Cheyenne at 2:05 P. M., arriving at Denver at 7:08 P. M.

EAST—LEAVE DENVER AT 8:10 A. M.

Arriving at Cheyenne at 12:25 P. M.,

Connecting with UNION PACIFIC Train, leaving Cheyenne at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Omaha at 2:30 P. M., making close connections both ways with Daily Trains to and from

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

W. C. THOMPSON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

T. E. SICKELS,
Chief Eng. and Supt.

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THE MISSOURI VALLEY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

FISHER, PUTMAN & BULEN,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

COLORADO, UTAH & WYOMING.

Office, Denver, Colorado.

The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company adopted, at its organization, all the advantageous features of life insurance, as follows:

FIRST—*It is organized on the mixed plan.*
SECOND—*Its policies are all non-forfeiting after the second annual payment.*
THIRD—*It has no restrictions on travel. Its policies are world-wide.*
FOURTH—*It is purely a cash company. It takes no notes and gives none.*
FIFTH—*Its dividends are declared upon the contribution plan, and paid in cash, annually.*
SIXTH—*It insures at lower rates than any other company.*
SEVENTH—*Its success is unparalleled.*

As an illustration of the benefits received by the Policy holder in the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company over other companies, we call your attention to the following examples:

An Endowment Policy entered in the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company for $10,000, at the age of thirty-five years. Premium, $643.40, in ten payments. The amount payable to the insured, when he shall have reached the age of sixty, will be $60,211.22.

In an Eastern Company, for $10,000, at the age of thirty-five, premium, $691.30, in ten payments, the amount payable to the insured, when he shall have reached the age of sixty, will be only $28,062.11, and this is in an ALL CASH company. In a NOTE COMPANY the Policy would be the same as when first entered, viz.: $10,000.

The success of the Missouri Valley, during the period of its existence, is a sufficient guarantee that it is one of the best managed companies doing business. It has a guaranteed capital of $1,000,000, offering you as good security as any other company. That you can secure your Policy at LOWER RATES, on BETTER TERMS, and receive LARGER DIVIDENDS than in any other company, is admitted by the best Insurance Actuaries in the United States. Hence, if you are already insured in this Company, you are a member of one of the best companies doing business. If you are not, and desire to secure for yourself or family a nice patrimony for the future, you should take the proper steps at once to secure a Policy in it.

Your patronage is solicited.

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OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., JAN. 23, 1871.

In presenting the Annual Report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, it affords us pleasure to refer you to the accompanying statements, showing the steady growth and increasing prosperity of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, now just entering upon the thirteenth year of its corporate existence.

The low mortality record for the past and preceding years, evidences skill and care in the selection of the lives insured; while the reserve fund of the Company (4 per cent. actuaries), the highest security known to any American Company, safely invested, places the Northwestern, with its reduced expenses, upon an impregnable basis of security, and guarantees to its members a reliable and permanent fund, for those whom they designed to benefit and protect.

At the time when disaster, the legitimate result of mismanagement and abuse, is overtaking some of the insurance companies of the country, it is especially gratifying to call attention to this Company's strength and security.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report of 1870, says: "The computed reserve or accumulated fund of a Company, is the best and safest test of its soundness, and the most promising element of its future stability and strength."

There have been paid, during the year, two hundred and forty-three policies, upon two hundred and thirty-two lives, covering four hundred and seventy-seven thousand, eighty-five dollars and eleven cents of insurance. The ratio of loss to the mean amount at risk is but seventy-six one-hundredths of one per cent. Of the twenty companies organized before the year 1860, and reporting to the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner in 1870, the average ratio of loss to the mean amount insured is a fraction less than ninety-five one-hundredths.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

We invite the attention of the members of the Company to the following synopsis of its business, which gives evidence that the security this Company offers to its policy-holders is equal to that of any company in the land; relatively strong as the strongest, and deserving the full confidence of its members, and the patronage of the community at large.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
HEBER SMITH,
C. F. ILSLEY,
D. FERGUSON,
J. A. DUTCHER,
Executive Committee.

New policies issued during the year 1870	7,781
Amount of Insurance thereon	$16,591,033 23
Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1871	35,107
Total amount of risk thereon	$65,186,706 98
Amount paid for losses during the year 1870, upon 243 policies	477,085 11
Whole amount paid for losses since the organization of the Company,	1,682,856 30
Total income during the year 1870	3,670,370 07
Total amount loaned on bond and mortgage, January 1, 1871	3,795,285 16
Total assets, January 1, 1871	8,991,766 48

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts for the year 1870.....14.81

☞ See advertisement elsewhere in this work.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN,
Gen. Agt. Rocky Mountain District, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. Head-quarters, Denver.

W. T. CARTER,
Local Agent, Denver.

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MERRIMAN BROTHERS,

DENVER, COL.

General Western Agents for the Celebrated

Wilson Improved

UNDERFEED,

SHUTTLE



SEWING MACHINE

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, Stands Unrivaled.

STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES. Over fifty thousand sold in 1870. Good, reliable agents wanted throughout Colorado, to whom liberal inducements will be given.

ALSO GENERAL AGENTS FOR

MARVIN'S ALUM & DRY PLASTER FILLED

Fire & Burglar Proof Safes

Over 30,000 in use among the principal business firms, banks and corporations in the country.

HAVE NEVER FAILED TO SAVE THEIR CONTENTS

In the largest fires to which they have been exposed.

They combine the two MOST PERFECT FIRE-PROOF SUBSTANCES KNOWN; they are perfectly dry, and do not corrode the iron; they do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

OUR LOCKS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS IN USE.

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Tremont House

L. McCARTY, Proprietor.

A. K. PURSEL, Clerk.

Blake St., West Denver, Colorado.

This first-class hotel has fine, large and airy rooms, and having recently been enlarged by the addition of another complete story, is now better than ever able to maintain its well known reputation and popularity.

The table is constantly supplied with all

The Delicacies of the Season.

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TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The present arrangement of running trains gives all who are passing Cheyenne ample time to see the

THE RICHEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF

JEWELRY

IN THE WEST.

Novelties in

MOSS AGATES, TOPAZ

And other native stones, as well as exquisite productions from

NATIVE GOLD.

Sure to please and interest all. It is but a few steps from the depot to JOSLIN & PARK'S establishment.

TO THE STAY-AT-HOME PUBLIC.

Send your orders to

JOSLIN & PARK, CHEYENNE, WYOMING,

For anything in the jewelry line.

By dealing with them you buy directly from the manufacturer, saving all profits of middle men. They have built up their large business by adhering to small profits and keeping their work up to their WELL-KNOWN, NEVER-QUESTIONED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

TO ANY OTHER MAN!

Buy your Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, or any other goods in this line, of JOSLIN & PARK, Cheyenne, W. T., either by order or in person.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AND SATISFACTION IS SURE TO FOLLOW.

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JOHN HOOPER & Co.'s Advertising Agency, established in 1842, being the first in New York, consolidated with GEO. P. ROWELL & Co. in 1870.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

ADVERTISING AGENTS

AND

American Printers' Warehouse.

Every article needed in a printing office, and every article manufactured for printer's use, at manufacturer's prices.

No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper Directory

REVISED ANNUALLY.

PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

CONTAINS

A list of the Newspapers and other Periodicals in the United States and Territories, the Dominion of Canada and the British Colonies, arranged alphabetically by towns, giving name, days of issue, politics or general character, form, size, subscription price per year, date of establishment, editor's and publisher's names, circulation, etc.

A list of Towns and Cities in the United States and Territories, the Dominion of Canada and the British Colonies, in which Newspapers and other Periodicals are published, arranged alphabetically by counties, giving population, location, branch of industry from which it derives its importance, etc.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals claiming more than 5,000 circulation each issue.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals claiming more than 10,000 circulation each issue.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals claiming more than 20,000 circulation each issue, with actual amount of circulation given in each case, according to the best accessible authority.

A list of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Medicine and Surgery.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Educational matters.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to the Amusement and Instruction of Children.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Freemasonry, Odd-Fellowship and Temperance.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Commerce and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Mechanics, Law, Sporting, Music and Woman's Rights.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals printed wholly or in part in the German, French, Scadinavian, Spanish, Hollandish, Italian, Welsh and Bohemian languages.

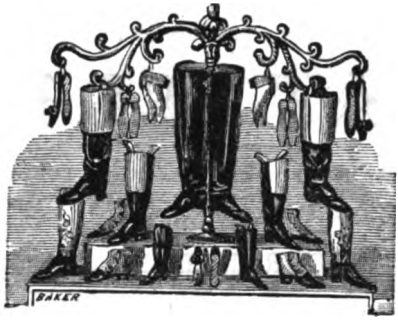
In every town there are men who want this book. To agents who will make a thorough canvass, we will allow a liberal commission upon copies sold.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers,
41 Park Row, New York.

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C. JOHNSON,

(Successor to McCool & Johnson,)



Dealer in all kinds of

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

Rubber Goods,

AT

167 F Street, Denver,

AND

No. 2 GURNEY BLOCK,

Main Street, Central City,

COLORADO.

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INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

RAILROAD,

In connection with the

GREAT BEE LINE!

The most popular route from ST. LOUIS to

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,
PITTSBURGH, BUFFALO,
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA,

And all Eastern cities.

S. F. PIERSON,
General Ticket Agent.

J. V. WESTLAKE. A. A. BUTTON.

St. Louis Novelty Works.

WESTLAKE & BUTTON,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in all kinds of

MACHINIST, FOUNDRY, BLACKSMITH

AND

CARPENTER WORK,

Factory, 1201 to 1217 North Main St., | OFFICE, 1213 North Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Railroad Contractors' and Builders' Supplies, Bridge and Truss Bolts, Wheelbarrows, Dirt Cars, Brick Hoists, Derricks, Pile Drivers and Stone Trucks, on hand or manufactured at short notice; also, Tackle Blocks, Cordage, Pumps, Skiff and Yawl Oars, Broom Makers' Machines, Warehouse and Store Hoists, Trucks, Skids, Solid Pump Tubing, etc., etc.

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R. C. MOWBRAY, M. D., D. D. S.



DENTIST,

Office on G Street, opposite Theatre,

DENVER, COL.

STEINHAUER & WALBRACH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

Fillmore Block, Blake St. and No. 381 Larimer St.

DENVER, COLORADO,

Dealers in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Lamps, Chimneys, and Pure Liquors for Medicinal use.

S. E. BROWNE. N. HARRISON. T. G. PUTNAM.

BROWNE, HARRISON & PUTNAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office, 388 Larimer St.

DENVER, - - COLORADO.

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Kassler G. W. & Co. cor. F and Blake
Knowlton & Dickey, 140 F
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Hallack E. F. Holladay, bet. I and K
McCune, Alvin, 142 F
Sturtevant W. M. Blake, bet. I and K

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Albright C. A. Mrs. Larimer, bet. G & H
Babcock E. L. Mrs. 346 Larimer
Davis M. A. Mrs. cor. Third and Front
Edwards Jennie Mrs. F, nr. Larimer
Ermerins Bertha Mrs. 395 Larimer
Hannah Annie Miss, Holladay, nr. E
Leonora N. E. M.s. Blake, bet. G and H
Mulaby Johanna Mrs. F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
McClellan L. Mrs. 384 Larimer
Palmer A. R. Mrs. 389 Larimer
Putz E. Madame, Roper's blk. G
Rogers Ellen Mrs. cor. F and Lawrence

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(Dealers in.)

Ballin Chas. 352 Larimer
Caspar C 354 Larimer
Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
Deitsch & Brother, cor. F and Larimer
Doolittle J. K. 350 Larimer
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Peabody D. G. 163 F
Putz Eugenie Madame, Roper's blk. G
Sands & Kline, 366 Larimer
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Sands & Kline, 366 Larimer
Strickler & Mahar, 27 Blake

ENGINEERS.
(Civil.)

Boutelle Geo. V. M office, 356 Larimer
Case F. M. office, Larimer, bet. F and G
Gilson Sam'l H. office, cor. G and Lawrence
Pierce W. H. office, F, nr. Holladay
Stanton Fred. J. office, Larimer, nr. G
Thayer H. L. office, cor. E and Larimer
Woodworth J. B. bds. Broadwell House

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Southern Overland Mail and Ex. Co. office, G, nr. Blake
United States, J. H. Jones, agt. cor. F and Holladay
Wells, Fargo & Co. J. H. Jones, agt. cor. F and Holladay

ENGRAVERS.

Brunswick S. 360 Larimer
Hauck C. C. 376 Larimer
Hense & Gottesleben, 368 Larimer
Ingols A. B.
Joslin & Park, (Cheyenne)

FISHING TACKLE.
(Dealers in.)

Freund & Brother, Blake, bet. F and G
Gove C. 12 Blake
Greeenleaf L. N. & Co. 375 Larimer
Rood M. L. 141 F, bet. Wazee and Blake
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 377 Larimer

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Excelsior Mills, J. W. Smith, prop. Sixth and Arapahoe av.
Merchant Mills, O. W. Shackleton & Co. props. Seventh and Arapahoe av.
Rough and Ready R. S. Little, prop. Littleton

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Terra Cotta Foundry, cor. M & Arapahoe
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Brooker L. E. F, nr. Lawrence
Bucklin & Clark, Clayton's blk.
Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Harlan J. H. & Co. 26 Blake
Hilary C. 198 F
Johnson & Spencer, 365 Larimer
Pooler C. E. 173 F
Sprague & Webb, Larimer, bet. F & G
Underwood J. 194 F
Warner Porter

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(Dealers in.)

Abrams M. Holladay, bet. F and G
Daniels W. B. & Co. F, nr. Blake
Daniels & Eckhart, 359 Larimer
Hexter S. 166 F
Kastor I. H. 168 F
Osgood W. T. Clayton's blk. F, nr. Larimer
Peabody D. G. 163 F
Trounstine Phil. ("O. K.") 172 F

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Kraatz A. Larimer, nr. E
Kreig V. 149 Larimer
Maguire M. C. & Bro. 185 F
Smith & Doll, 27 Blake

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Fink Joseph, 55 Blake
Lobenstein W. C. & Co. cor. G & Holladay
Machette Chas. C. 164 F
Shell Samuel, 171 F

FLOUR AND FEED.
(Dealers in.)

Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Salomon Brothers, 150 F
Sargent & Trimble, 391 Larimer
Smith J. W. G, bet. Blake and Wazee

FANCY GOODS.
(Dealers in.)

Babcock E. L. Mrs. 346 Larimer
Ballin Chas. 352 Larimer
Caspar C. 154 Larimer
Cheesman W. S. 38 Blake
Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
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Peabody D. G. 63 F
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Putz Eugenie Madame, Roper's blk.
Riethmann J. J. & Co. cor. F & Larimer
Sands & Kline, 366 Larimer
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 377 Larimer

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Great Western Despatch, J. H. Jones, agt. cor. F and Holladay
Merchants Despatch, J. H. Jones, agt. cor. F and Holladay

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Nye Forwarding Co. L. S. Nye, pres. 41 Blake
Rogers, Bradley & Co. Holladay, nr. F
Strickler & Mahar, 27 Blake

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(Dealers in.)

Bucklin & Clark, cor. F and Larimer
Geary R. H. F, nr. Larimer
Warner P. 189 F

GAS FITTERS.

Livingston & Schram, 351 Larimer
Michael H. W. & Co. 372 Larimer
Stanley & Randall, Tappan's blk.
Tritch George, 137 F

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(Dealers in.)

Denver Gas Co. Larimer, bet. G and H
Douglas J. W. 379 Larimer
Early J. R. & Co. 358 Larimer

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
(Dealers in.)

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Early J. R. & Co. 358 Larimer
Knowlton & Dickey, 140 F

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Shell Sam'l, 171 F
Thomas James, Wazee, bet. F and G

GLOVES—(Ladies'.)
(Dealers in.)

Ballin Chas. 352 Larimer
Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
Deitsch & Brother, cor. Larimer and F
Doolittle J. K. 350 Larimer
Nathan S. 354 Larimer
Pierce & Moffett, (Dollar Store) Tappan's blk.

GLOVES—(Gents'.)
(Dealers in.)

Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
Osgood W. T. Clayton's bldg. F
Peabody D. G. 168 F
Pierce & Moffett, (Dollar Store) Tappan's blk.
Shell S. 171 F

GRAIN DEALERS.

Brown J. S. & Brother, 49 Blake
Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Miller J. A. & Co. G, bet. Blake and Wazee
McKee & Hodgson, 57 Blake
Salomon Brothers, 150 F
Sargent & Trimble, 391 Larimer
Sprague & Webb, 271 Larimer

GROCERS.
(Wholesale.)

Alexander & Smith, F, bet. Blake and Wazee
Brinker Isaac & Co. cor. F and Blake
Brown J. S. & Brother, 49 Blake
Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Cowell W. 144 F
Leimer & Co.' Holladay, nr. F
Salomon Bros. 156 F
Sprague & Webb, 369 Larimer
Stebbins C. M. 89 Blake
Tayler C. M. 75 Blake
Tynon James, 188 F

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Brinker Isaac & Co. cor. F and Blake
Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Cowell William, 144 F
Cook W. P. Larimer, bet. Cherry and Ferry
Heitler E. 64 Blake
Londoner & Brother, 148 F
Mitchell & Son, 188 F
McKee & Hodgson, 57 Blake
Mortmann E. cor. Fourth and Cherry
Pitzer H. L. cor. Larimer and Cherry
Riethmann L. D. 200 F
Salomon Bros. 156 F
Scudder & Crocker, 51 Blake
Scott W. M. cor. H and Holladay
Smith J. W. G, bet. Blake and Wazee
Sharman John, cor. Fourth and Front
Steele H. D. F, bet. Larimer and Lawrence
Schayer H. Lawrence, bet. F and G
Sprague & Webb, 369 Larimer
Spalti F. cor. H and Blake

GUNSMITHS.

Freund & Brother, 24 Blake
Gove C. 12 Blake
Rood M. L. 141 F

HAIR DRESSERS.
(Ladies'.)

Cone A. T. Mrs. Larimer, nr. G
Sanderlin E. J. 374 Larimer
Stimson Anna Mrs. 368 Larimer

HAIR DRESSERS.

Harding & Green, 367 Larimer
John Hugo, 151 F
Lond M. 29 Blake
Sanderlin E. J. 374 Larimer
Schwalbe E. Blake, nr. G
Wagner H. O. 22 Blake

HAIR GOODS.
(Dealers in.)

Cone A. T. Mrs. Larimer, opp. Broadwell House
Putz Eugenie Madame, Roper s blk.
Stimson Anna Mrs. 368 Larimer

HAIR JEWELRY.

Cone A. T. Mrs. Larimer, opp. Broadwell House
Pierce & Moffett (Dollar Store), Tappan's blk.

HARDWARE.
(Dealers in.)

Harper & Housman, 170 F
Michael H. W. & Co. 372 Larimer
Roberts & James, 54 Blake
Tappan & Co. Tappan's blk.
Tritch George, 137 F, cor. Wazee

HARNESSMAKERS AND SADDLERS.

Armstrong & McClaskey, 147 F
Gallup & Gallatin, 50 Blake
Gottlieb Joseph, 47 Blake
Lerchen William, 53 Blake
Lobenstein W. C. & Co. cor. G and Holladay
Spencer & Marchant, 62 Blake

HATTERS.

Osgood W. T. cor. G and Larimer

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.
(Dealers in.)

Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
Daniels W. B. & Co. F, nr. Blake
Osgood W. T. cor. G and Larimer
Shell S. 171 F

HATS AND CAPS.
(Dealers in.)

Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
Hexter S. 166 F
Osgood W. T. cor. G and Larimer.
Peabody D. G. 163 F
Shell Samuel, 171 F
Strickler & Mahar, 25 Blake
Trounstine Phil. ("O K"), 172 F

HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS.

Bull's Head Corral, J. L. Bailey, cor. G and Wazee
Hartman C. R. Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Jones J. S. "Red Barn," cor. F and Wynkoop
Land Alfred, cor. F and Wynkoop

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Bull's Head Corral, cor. G and Wazee
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Broadwell House, S. R. Edwards, prop. cor. G and Larimer
California House, Fourth, nr. Front
Carr House, S. H. Carr, prop. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Colorado House, 17 Blake
Denver House, 165 F
Elephant House, foot of Blake
Ford House, B. L. Ford, prop. D. P. Ry. depot
German House, 48 Blake
Hatten House, R. L. Hatten, prop. Lawrence, bet. G and H
Hotel Garni, F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Missouri House, Mrs. C. S. Williams, prop. Front, nr. Blake
Pennsylvania House, J. F. Stockdorf, prop. 28 Blake
Railroad House, G, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Smith House, Fourth, nr. Front
Tremont House, L. McCarty, prop. Front, bet. Third and Fourth
Washington House, Conrad Trankle, prop. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop

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Denver Horse Railway Co. D. A. Chever, sec. office, cor. F and Larimer
Denver Gas Co. James Archer, pres. office, cor. G and Larimer
Platte Water Co. F. Z. Solomon, pres. office, 150 F

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
(Accident.)

Railway Passengers', Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, opp. Mint
Travelers' Accident, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F. and Blake

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
(Life.)

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Germania, Orson Brooks, gen. agt. Larimer, bet. F and G
Globe Mutual, R. M. Jones, agt. 383 Larimer
Mutual, of New York, M. C. Simpkins, agt. Roper's blk. Crater & Cobb, local agts. Holladay, opp. Mint
Mutual, of Chicago, J. Clough, agt. 356 Larimer.
New York Life, J. C. Anderson, agt. office, First National Bank
Northwestern Mutual, Dr. S. S. Wallihan, gen. agt. Clayton's bldg. cor. F and Larimer

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
(Fire.)

Ætna, of Hartford, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint
Albany City, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F and Blake
American Central, of St. Louis, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
Atlantic, of New York, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
Continental, of New York, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint
Great Western, of Chicago, J. Clough, agt. 356 Larimer
Hartford, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F and Blake
Home, of New York, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F. and Blake
Imperial, of London, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F and Blake
International, of New York, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F and Blake
Insurance Co. of North America, of Philadelphia, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint
Liverpool and London and Globe, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
Lorillard, of New York, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer

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North American, of New York, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
Phenix, of Brooklyn, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint
Phœnix, of Hartford, Kassler & Cram, agts. cor. F and Blake
Putnam, of Hartford, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
Republic, of Chicago, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
Security, of New York, Reichard & Winne, agts. Roper's blk. G, nr. Larimer
State, of Chicago, J. Clough, agt. 356 Larimer
Underwriters' Agency, of New York, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint
Washington, of New York, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint
Yonkers and New York, of New York, Crater & Cobb, agts. office, Holladay, bet. F and G, opp. U. S. Mint

IRON AND STEEL.
(Dealers in.)

Harper & Housman, 170 F
Michael H. W. & Co. 372 Larimer
Roberts & James, 54 Blake
Tappan & Co. Tappan's blk. F

JEWELRY DEALERS.

Brunswick S. 360 Larimer
Hense & Gottesleben, 368 Larimer
Ingols A. B. 184 F
Pierce & Moffett (Dollar Store), Tappan's blk.
Roath R. W. 348 Larimer
Roth Charles, 155 F

JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS

Brunswick S. 360 Larimer
Hense & Gottesleben, 368 Larimer
Hoyes A. G. Blake, bet. H and I
Ingols A. B. 184 F
Joslin & Park, Cheyenne (see adv't).
Roth Charles, 155 F
Roath R. W. 348 Larimer

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Deniston W. W. police justice, City Hall, 345 Larimer
Taylor J. S. police justice (West Denver), Blake, nr. Front

LAMP DEALERS.

Douglas J. W. 379 Larimer
Early J. R. & Co. 358 Larimer
Knowlton & Dickey, 142 F
McCormic & Shallcross, 371 Larimer

LAND AGENCIES.

Clough J. & Co. 356 Larimer
Gill & Cass, Holladay, nr. F
Horner J. W. & Co.
Hunt A. C. & Co. cor. E and Larimer
Johnson B. F. & Co. 356 Larimer (up stairs)
Mathews & Reser, office, 383 Larimer
National Land Co. W. N. Byers, manager, *News* blk.
Schleier George C. 192 F
Slaughter Wm. M. office, Clayton's blk.
Townsend W. H. office, Feuerstein's bldg.
Whitsitt R. E. office, 198 F
Witter Daniel, office, cor. G & Larimer
Witter Hiram, office, Clayton's bldg.

LAND OFFICE.
(United States.)

Dugal Louis, register, office, Feuerstein's bldg. cor. G and Larimer
McLaughlin C. H. receiver, office, Feuerstein's bldg. cor. G and Larimer

LAUNDRIES.

Eagle Laundry, T. Brown, prop. Cherry, bet. Fourth and Larimer
McBay A. Mrs. Larimer, bet. Front and Cherry
Yang Yaa ("Heathen Chinee"), Wazee, bet. F and G

MILLINERS.

Babcock E. L. Mrs. 346 Larimer
Ballin C. 352 Larimer
Ermerins Bertha Mrs. 396 Larimer
Halstead Mrs Jas. Larimer, bet. G & H
Loosley A. Mrs. Lawrence, nr. I
Putz Eugenie Madame, Roper's blk.
Stillwell J. A. Mrs. 389 Larimer

MILLINERY.
(Dealers in.)

Babcock E. L. Mrs. 346 Larimer
Ballin Charles, 352 Larimer

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REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Assets, over - - - $1,300,000

COLORADO BRANCH,

REICHARD & WINNE, Managers,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Caspar C. 154 Larimer
Ermerins Bertha Mrs. 395 Larimer
Nathan S. 854 Larimer
Putz Eugenie Madame, Roper's blk.
Rogers Ellen Mrs. cor. F and Lawrence
Sands & Kline, 366 Larimer
Stillwell J. A. Mrs. 339 Larimer

MILLS.
(Flouring.)

Excelsior, J. W. Smith & Co. props. cor. Sixth and Arapahoe av.
Merchants, O. W. Shackelton & Co. props. cor. Seventh and Arapahoe av.
Rough and Ready, R. S. Little, prop. Littleton

MILLS.
(Planing.)

Billings G. N. & Co. cor. I and Blake
Hallack E. F. Holladay, bet. I and K
Walley J. J. cor. Front and Third

MILLS.
(Woolen.)

Denver Woolen Mnfg. Co. J. W. Smith, pres. Arapahoe av. nr. Larimer

MOULDINGS.
(Dealers in.)

Billings G. N. & Co. cor. I and Blake
Hallack E. F. Holladay, bet. I and K
Hamilton H. H. & Co. 383 Larimer
McCune Alvin, 142 F
Welker H. cor. H and Arapahoe

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
(Dealers in.)

Ashley E. M. cor. E and Larimer
Greenleaf L. N. & Co. 375 Larimer
Hamilton H. H. & Co. 383 Larimer
Roath R. W. 348 Larimer
Wanless George F. cor. F and Holladay

NEWS AGENTS.

Grant S. A. & Co. 383 Larimer
Kassler G. W. & Co. cor. F and Blake
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 377 Larimer

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Bulletin, (Theatre Programme) P. J. Reid, prop.

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DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

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Rocky Mountain Herald, O. J. Goldrick, prop. Clayton's bldg. F, nr. Larimer
Rocky Mountain News, W. N. Byers, prop. *News* blk. 389 Larimer

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Anthony W. D. County Recorder's office
Benedict M. office, 337 Larimer
Browne S. E. office, 383 Larimer
Carter W. T.
Crater George E. Holladay, opp. U. S. Mint
Crater David W. Tappan's blk.
Downing Jacob, office, cor. H & Larimer
France L. B. office, 389 Larimer
Horner J. W. office, 368 Larimer
Horr M. L. office, 394 Larimer
Hubbard H. W. office, 337 Larimer
Reichard A. L. office, Roper's blk.
Schleier Geo. C. office, Larimer
Slaughter Wm. M. office, Clayton's bldg.
Townsend W. H. office, Feuerstein's blk.
Webster J. W. office, cor. G and Larimer

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Underwood I. F, nr. Larimer
Warner P. 189 F

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People's Restaurant, B. L. Ford, prop. 42 Blake
Schueler J. 376 Larimer

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Klein J. F. Larimer, West Denver
Leach C. C. 147 F
Moss W. H. H, nr. Arapahoe
McCune Alvin, 142 F
Robinson & Corbett, 211 G
Tuttle J. E. cor. F and Lawrence

PAINTERS' MATERIALS.
(Dealers in.)

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Cornforth Birks, 146 F
Douglas J. W. 379 Larimer

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Reithmann J. J. & Co. cor. F & Larimer
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Steinhauer & Walbrach, 32 Blake and 381 Larimer

PAPER HANGINGS.
(Dealers in.)

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McCune Alvin, 142 F
Robinson & Corbett, 211 G
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 377 Larimer

PAWNBROKERS.

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Gottleib Jos. 47 Blake

PERFUMERY
(Dealers in.)

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Deitsch & Brother, cor. F and Larimer
McCormic & Shallcross, 373 Larimer
Riethmann J. J. & Co. cor. F & Larimer
Steinhauer & Walbrach, 32 Blake and 381 Larimer
Pierce & Moffett, (Dollar Store) Tappan's blk.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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Danielson F. M. 394 Larimer
Duhem Brothers, 377 Larimer

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(See also Surgeons.)

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Anderson Helene Mrs. office, Lawrence, nr. H
Bancroft F. J. office, cor. F and Larimer
Bevan A. D. office, 369 Larimer
Buckingham R. G. office, Cole's blk.
Dickinson J. S. office, 357 Larimer
Dudley W. A. office, San Luis, nr. Larimer
Ermerins J. office, 360 Larimer
Elsner J. office, 381 Larimer
Fletcher S. M. office, Feuerstein's bldg. G, nr. Larimer
Gehrung E. C. office, 380 Larimer
Harding S. W. office, California, nr. F, r. same
Heimberger D. office, 381 Larimer
Justice A. L. office, 388 Larimer
Lathrop H. P. office, Blake, nr. F
Mayer-Marix M. office, 356 Larimer
McClelland W. F. office, cor. Larimer and F, r. Curtis, bet. H and I
Stedman A. office, 394 Larimer, Roper's blk.
Treat S. W. office, Feuerstein's blk.

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(Dealers in.)

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Carrigan M. D.
Christian W. A.
Finn J. G. A. r. Arapahoe, bet. G and H
Friel John,
Ikeman J.
Ingols E. H.
Johnson Wm. r. cor. F and Wiwatta
Lawler John, r. Sixth, nr. Cherry
Loshbough W. J.
Marron Michael,
Merriman J. F. r. Glenarm, bet. E and F
Murphy A.
Smith G. C. r. cor. O and Arapahoe
Stewart Henry
Thompson Phil.
Williams C. S.

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(Dealers in.)

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Knowlton & Dickey, 140 F
Pierce & Moffett, (Dollar Store) Tappan's blk.

PLUMBERS.

Livingston & Schram, 351 Larimer
Michael H. W. & Co. 372 Larimer
Stanley & Randall, Tappan's blk.

PORK PACKERS.

Jones John S. ("Red Barn") cor. F and Wynkoop

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(Dealers in.)

Chain & McCartney, Feuerstein's blk. Larimer
Grant S. A. & Co. 388 Larimer

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Sargent & Trimble, 391 Larimer
Salomon Bros. 150 F
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Early J. R. & Co. 358 Larimer
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Denver Pacific, office and depot, foot of K. C. W. Fisher, supt.
Denver and Rio Grande, office, cor. E and Larimer. W. J. Palmer, prest.
Kansas Pacific, depot, foot of K, office, American House. D. C. Dodge, gen. agt.
Union Pacific, office, G, cor. Blake. J. J. T. Ball, gen. agt.

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Gill & Cass, office, Holladay, nr. F
Horner J. W. & Co. office, 368 Larimer
Hunt A. C. & Co. office, cor. E and Larimer
Matthews & Reser, office, 383 Larimer
Schleier G. C. office, 192 F
Slaughter William M. office, Clayton's bldg.
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Whitsitt R. E. office, 193 F
Witter Daniel, office, cor. G & Larimer
Witter Hiram, office, cor. F & Larimer

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(Searchers of.)

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Horner J. W. & Co. office, 368 Larimer
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Rath George, 24 Blake
Schrader & Co. 61 Blake
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(Paper—Dealers in.)

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Morrison Brothers, Blake, bet. H and I
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 877 Larimer

ROOFERS—(Tin).

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Livingston & Schram, 351 Larimer
Mayer George & Brother, 65 Blake
Michael H. W. & Co. 372 Larimer

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Gallup & Gallatin, 30 Blake
Lerchen William, 53 Blake
Lobenstein W. C. & Co. cor. G and Holladay
Spencer & Marchant, 62 Blake

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(Agents for.)

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Peabody D. G. 168 F

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McCormic & Shallcross, 371 Larimer
Riethmann J. J. & Co. cor. F and Larimer

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Putz Eugenie Madame, Roper's blk.
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Gove C. 12 Blake
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Estabrook J. H. Holladay, bet. F and G
Emigrant Corral, G. W. Bennett, prop. F, bet. Wazee and Wynkoop
Hartman C. R. Fourth, bet. Front and Cherry
Jones J S. ("Red Barn") cor. F and Wynkoop
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Miller Louis, 16 Blake
Wright & Sigler, Holladay, nr. G

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Estabrook J. H. Holladay, bet. F and G
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Tappan & Co. Tappan's blk.
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Steinhauer & Walbrach, 82 Blake and 381 Larimer
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Douglas J. W. 379 Larimer
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Londoner & Brother, 148 F
Salomon Brothers, 150 F
Sprague & Webb, 371 Larimer
Stebbins C. M. 39 Blake
Tayler C. M. Blake, nr. G

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Salomon Brothers, 150 F
Tynon James, 138 F, cor. Wazee

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Daniels & Eckhart, 357 & 359 Larimer
Deitsch & Brother, cor. F and Larimer
Doolittle J. K. 350 Larimer
Grant S. A. & Co. 383 Larimer
Kassler George W. & Co. cor. F and Blake
Nathan S. 354 Larimer
Peabody D. G. 163 F
Pierce & Moffett, (Dollar Store) Tappan's blk.
Woolworth, Moffat & Clarke, 377 Larimer

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THE

Colorado Transcript

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT

GOLDEN, - - COLORADO.

BY

GEORGE WEST, Editor and Proprietor.

The TRANSCRIPT has a good circulation throughout the Territory and the States, and is an *excellent advertising medium.*

Special attention given to local and territorial news.

TERMS:

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GOLDEN.

This is one of the oldest and among the most prosperous cities of Colorado. Its location was chosen by gulch miners early in 1859, before the discovery of gold in the mountains. Its early growth in population and general importance was extremely rapid. It was for some time the principal city, as well as the capital of the Territory, and still maintains a proud position among Colorado cities, and may eventually rival the largest in wealth and population.

The location is remarkable for the beauty and grandeur of its surroundings, and possesses unusual advantages, which will assuredly make it one of the first manufacturing cities of the great West. This is on Clear creek, between where it debouches from the foot-hills, and its final exit to the plains through the "Golden gate." Except these openings made by the creek, the site is surrounded by mountains on all sides. These do not reach any great elevation, but their formations are peculiarly beautiful and picturesque. They are not generally covered with forests, but are clothed with grasses, only where the rocky strata present their bare outlines against a beautiful Colorado sky. Where the city is built in the valley of Clear creek the fall of that stream is about sixty-five feet per mile, and the supply of water sufficient at all seasons to drive any amount of machinery.

Besides this manufacturing advantage, there is in the city limits, and surrounding them, immense coal mines, already extensively worked; large deposits of fire and potter's clay, and quarries of excellent lime and building stone. Already these manufacturing advantages have attracted the attention of capitalists, and there is now in active operation in Golden a tannery, foundry, paper-mill, brewery, and an extensive pottery and fire-brick manufactory; three yards for the manufacture of ordinary brick, and three flourishing flour-mills. The supply of wheat for the flouring-mills is abundant from the agricultural districts near Golden, in Jefferson county, as is also the supply of barley for the brewery.

The abundance of cheap fuel, fire-clay and superior water-powers at Golden, together with its proximity to the gold districts of Gilpin and Boulder counties, make it a suitable point for the erection of extensive reduction works, for the treatment of all grades of Colorado ores, and no doubt these will soon be added to the manufacturing industries of this favored city.

This place is at present the terminus of the Colorado Central railway, and the starting point of the Colorado Stage Co.'s stages for Black Hawk, Central, Nevada, Idaho Springs and Georgetown. It is the county seat and principal town of Jefferson county, and the home of the best educational institute in the Territory, Jarvis' Hall—which is noticed elsewhere—as are all its educational and religious advantages.

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Besides the usual mercantile and manufacturing business of Golden, slaughtering and shipping cattle East by car loads are assuming considerable importance. The gross price paid for Texas cattle in the fall of 1870, was from 3 to 3½ cents per pound; for American cattle, 4 cents. Preparations for a large increase in this business are being made, and no doubt the returns from this in 1871, will be considerable.

The condition of all business and manufacturing enterprises in the city at this time, is prosperous, and prospects for the future most favorable. The fact of present railroad connection by the Colorado Central eastward, and the probability of western connection ere long, is benefitting the city materially.

The lot of the citizens in this beautiful city is cast in pleasant places truly, and their town lots for building and business purposes, vary in price from $50 to $1,000; these are 50x140 feet, all in the valley, and most desirable building locations.

The site of Golden is in the northern central portion of Jefferson county, fifteen miles west of Denver; its elevation above sea level, 5,882 feet. It is needless to add that its climate is healthful, and the air clear and invigorating; these follow its location in Colorado.

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GOLDEN DIRECTORY.

ABBOTT CHARLES S. prop. Golden House, cor. Arapahoe and Third
Adams W. H. laborer, r. Platte, nr. Ford
Ahlstrom A. lab. r. First, nr. Arapahoe
Ahlstrom Lena Miss, waiter, Overland House
Allen George, blacksmith, r. Platte, bet. Arapahoe and Cheyenne
Ambrose N. schoolteacher, r. head of Ford
Anderson ——, hostler, Overland House
Anderson A. P. paper maker, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Anderson Annie, domestic, with Henry Nutt
Anderson C. J. paper maker, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Anderson Eda, domestic, with W. A. H. Loveland
Anderson Joseph, physician and surgeon, office, Platte, bet. Ford and Miner
Andrews John, blacksmith, cor. Water and Ford
Armor, Harris & Co. general merchandise, cor. Washington av. and Second
Armor John (Armor, Harris & Co.), r. cor. Washington av. and Second
Armor Wm. (Armor, Harris & Co.), cor. Washington av. and Second
Arnold Richard, farmer, r. Platte, nr. Ford
Astor House, S. Lake, prop. cor. Arapahoe and Second
Austin ——, contractor, bds. Astor House

BARBEAN S. miller, bds. First, bet. Washington av. and Arapahoe
Bacon G. W. clerk, with Patrick & Co. cor. First and Washington av.
Bacon M. (Patrick & Co.), general merchandise, cor. Washington av. and First
Baptist Church, cor. Miner and Second
Baird A. B. r. Platte, bet. Arapahoe and Cheyenne
Baird S. M. attorney at law, r. Platte, bet. Arapahoe and Cheyenne
Barber O. F. prop. Rock flouring mills, head of Arapahoe
Barnes David, prop. flouring mill, cor. Water and Ford
Baller Chas. lab. r. cor. Ford and Platte
Ballou E. B. prop. restaurant, cor. Water and Platte
Berry Charles, laborer, Golden City Pottery, bds. with T. Nixon
Bennett C. H. bricklayer, r. Second, bet. Arapahoe and Cheyenne
Benson Carrie, chambermaid, Overland House
Benson Christine Miss, domestic, with S. W. Fisher
Benson Nelse, tailor, cor. Arapahoe and First
Benson Tilda, waiter, Overland House
Beesher J. W. hostler, bds. Railroad House
Berthoud Ed. L. civil engineer, office and r. First, bet. Washington av. and Miner
Bedwell John, teamster, bds. Astor House
Beckenboupt I. welldigger, cor. Garrison and Ford
Bell ——, laborer, C. C. R. R.
Bell Henry, prop. Pottery and Fire Brick Works, cor. Washington av. and Water
Bell Wm. cook, Astor House
Birch T. carpenter, r. First, bet. Washington av. and miner
Blake Joseph, miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Blank Joseph, miner, bds. Railroad House
Boland C. laborer, r. cor. Ford and Sixth
Bosse C. carpenter. r. Washington av. bet. Platte and Water
Boutwell J. S. carpenter, r. cor. Garrison and Ford
Boyd J. T. engineer, r. Fourth, bet. Washington av. and Miner
Boyd L. carpenter, bds. Overland House
Bradley W. C. blacksmith, cor. Ford and Second, r. cor. Ford and Fifth
Browlee J. miner, bds. Railroad House

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Brown Ed. bds. Astor House
Bristol N. carpenter, bds. Astor House
Burke Jas. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Burgess T. W. r. Ford, bet. Water and Platte
Butler John, laborer, bds. Astor House
Burnett D. C. blacksmith, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Bush Chas. r. cor. Arapahoe and Third
Bush John J. contractor, r. cor. Arapahoe and Third

CATHOLIC CHURCH, cor. Ford and Fourth
Cameron J. Miss, waiter, Railroad House
Carpenter C. C. deputy clerk, second judicial district, office, cor. Washington av. and Second
Carter T. J. pres. Colorado Central R. R. bds. Golden House
Carter T. J. & Co. bankers, cor. Washington av. and Second
Campbell J. A. carpenter, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Carson George, laborer, bds. Astor House
Cassady Robt. lab. bds. with Wm. Ryan
Chamberlain H. butcher, Ford, bet. First and Second
Cheney P. B. grocer, etc. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Chinn R. W. ranchman, r. foot of Second
City Restaurant, C. Garbereno, prop. Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Clark C. A. groceries and provisions, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Colbert W. M. miner, Golden City Pottery Works
Colorado Central Railroad, depot, foot of Wall
Couch W. saloonkeeper, cor. Washington av. and Platte
Cox J. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Coyne P. J. barber, r. cor Garrison and Ford
Crawford D. C. county clerk and notary public, office, cor. Washington av. and Second
Crippin Thomas, blacksmith, r. Fourth, bet. Miner and Ford
Crisman & Fitzpatrick, planing and flour mill, cor. Arapahoe and First
Crisman Obid (Crisman & Fitzpatrick), r. cor. Arapahoe and First
Cross James C. carpenter, r. First, bet. Ford and Miner
Curry J. H. mason, bds. Golden House
Curry P. miner, bds. Railroad House
Custer C. A. potter, bds. cor. Washington and Water

DALRYMPLE W. r. cor. Washington av. and Fifth
Davis Chas. lab. r. cor. Ford and Fifth
Davison S. teamster, r. Ford, bet. First and Second
Danforth C. H. postmaster, r. cor. Washington av. and Third
Dennison H. laborer, Golden City Pottery and Fire Brick Works
Deaver J. F. miner, r. cor. Ford and Fifth
Devern J. laborer, bds. with W. M. Ryan
De France A. H. attorney at law, office, cor. Washington av. and Second
Dickson C. blacksmith, cor. Ford and Second
Dillon Ed. blacksmith, cor. Garrison and Ford
Doolittle T. S. prop. C. C. livery stable, cor. Miner and Third
Dollison & Townsend (G. W. Dollison and A. Townsend), butchers, Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Dodge Henry, barkeeper, with J. S. Hill

ELLIOTT HENRY, machinist, bds. First, bet. Washington av. and Arapahoe
Ender J. R. watchmaker, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Episcopal Church, cor. Arapahoe and Third
Everett F. E. cashier, T. J. Carter & Co.'s bank, cor. Washington av. and Second, bds. Golden House

FAIRBAIRN D. laborer, bds. Railroad House
Fall D. W. clerk, with C. A. Clark
Farrall Frank, printer, bds. Astor House
Faulkner Clarence W. groceries, feed, flour, etc. cor. Ford and First
Fisher S. W. manager for H. Nutt, clothing, etc. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Fisher W. L. barkeeper for L. Garbereno
Fitzpatrick J. B. (Crisman & Fitzpatrick), planing and flouring mills, cor. Arapahoe and First

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Gardiner B. N. carpenter, r. Platte, bet. Miner and Ford
Gardiner Wm. miner, bds. cor. Platte and Ford
Garbereno Chas. prop. City restaurant, Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Garbereno Louis, saloonkeeper, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Gaskill H. A. miner, bds. Railroad House
Givens Dudley, bookkeeper, bds. Miner, bet. Second and Third
Golden City Pottery and Fire Brick Works, M. C. Kirby, supt. head of First
Golden City Brewery, Bron & Krœnig, props. cor. Ford and Water
Golden House, Chas. S. Abbott, prop. cor. Arapahoe and Third
Gorman J. H. clerk, Johnson House
Gorman Joseph, freighter, bds. cor. Platte and Ford
Grant Thomas, freighter, r. cor. Garrison and Ford
Gray G. laborer, C. C. R. R. depot
Green Chas. printer, bds. Astor House
Guy Sam. laborer, C. C. R. R. depot

HADDEN GEORGE, foreman, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Hammond E. bricklayer, r. cor. Miner and Fourth
Harris A. C. paymaster, C. C. R. R. bds. cor. Garrison and Ford
Harris R. H. (Armor, Harris & Co.), general merchandise, cor. Washington av. and Second
Harrison D. E. r. Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Harsh Levi, physician and surgeon, r. cor. Arapahoe and Wall
Hahn J. stonemason, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Hansbro ——, carpenter, bds. Washington av. bet. Platte and Water

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Hebron Henry, miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Hendricks W. C. r. Platte, bet. Miner and Ford
Hendrickson J. G. grocer, etc. Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Hennegar John, carpenter, rooms cor. Garrison and Arapahoe
Hennegar Wm. clerk, with O. F. Barber
Hepner W. r. Washington av. bet. Platte and Water
Higby G. B. farmer, r. cor. Ford and Fourth
Hill J. S. saloonkeeper, Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Hiney H. bds. Golden House
Honess M. master mechanic, C. C. R. R. bds. cor. Garrison and Ford
Hood J. S. laborer, bds. with T. Nixon
Howard A. C. saloonkeeper, cor. Ford and First, bds. Johnson House
Howell H. M. prop. Overland House, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Hoyt C. P. bds. Johnson House
Huddleston S. F. agt. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. r. Miner, bet. Second and Third
Hurlburt H. A. r. Platte, bet. Ford and Miner

JAMESON A. deputy county clerk, bds. Overland House
Jarvis Hall, half mile s. Golden City
Jennison Mary B. Mrs. r. cor. Arapahoe and Second
Jewett E. H. livery stable, hacks, etc. r. cor. Miner and First
Johnson A. millinery, Second, bet. Washington av. and Miner
Johnson Frederick, laborer, bds. cor. Ford and Sixth
Johnson House, J. M. Johnson, prop. cor. Ford and Second
Johnson J. miner, bds. cor. Washington av and Platte
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Judkins C. H. saloonkeeper, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Judkins R. Mrs. (widow), r. First, bet. Ford and Miner
Judkins W. W. saloonkeeper, Washington av. bet. First and Second

KELLY J. physician and surgeon, drug store, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Ketter Phil. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Kilbaugh J. miner, bds. head of Ford
Kilbaugh Zadac, supt. Mammoth Mining Co. r. head of Fourth
Kimball Geo. H. carpenter, r. cor. Miner and Garrison
Kimball Geo. K. freight agt. C. C. R. R. depot, r. Arapahoe, bet. Garrison and Platte
King John, carpenter, bds. Astor House
Kinsey Peter, engineer, Golden City Pottery, head of Second
Kirby M. C. supt. Golden City Pottery and Fire Brick Works, supt. public schools, r. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Kirch J. N. saddler, bds. cor. Ford and Second
Kite John, miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Klaus Joe. teamster, Golden City Pottery, head of Second
Kline J. H. laborer, r. head of Platte
Kourtz L. laborer, C. C. R. R. depot
Krauter David, laborer, C. C. R. R. depot
Krœnig C. (Bron & Krœnig), Golden City Brewery, cor. Water and Ford

LA GRANGE J. H. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Lake Carlos, bds. Astor House
Lake Charles, bds. Astor House
Lake Seth, prop. Astor House, cor. Arapahoe and Second
Langworthy T. H. shoemaker, r. Washington av. bet. Water and Platte
Lawson C. teamster, bds. cor. Fourth and Sixth
Leach H. S. saloonkeeper, cor. Ford and First, bds. Johnson House
Le Cavalier J. E. carpenter, bds. Platte, bet. Miner and Ford
Lee H. engineer, bds. Railroad House
Lee Samuel, master mechanic, Golden City Pottery and Fire Brick Works
Lichtenheld R. barber, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Lind ——, rector, St. John's Episcopal Church, bds. cor. Arapahoe & Second
Livermore R. Mrs. chambermaid, Golden House
Lomax A. P. carpenter, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Lomax E. L. carpenter, cor. Garrison and Ford
Loveland, Welch & Nutt, forwarding and commission merchants, C. C. R. R. depot
Loveland W. A. H. (Loveland, Welch & Nutt) r. cor. Arapahoe and Fourth
Lovell W. H. carpenter, bds. Railroad House
Lyden P. blacksmith, bds. cor. Ford and Sixth
Lyons J. B. prop. Railroad House, Ford, bet. First and Second.

M. E. CHURCH, cor. Washington av. and Fourth
Maltby E. B. agt. Hazelton Coal and Mining Co. bds. City restaurant
Maguire Wm. section overseer, C. C. R. R. depot
Mann J. attorney at law, probate judge, office, cor. Washington av. and Third
Marr Wm. molder, Golden City Pottery
Marksbury J. P. miner, r. First, bet. Washington av. and Arapahoe
Masonic Hall, cor. Washington av. and Second
Maynard D. bds. Johnson House
Mayne Ben. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
McCarty John, laborer, bds. Astor House
McClellan Wm. E. Wells, Fargo & Co. and stage agt. bds. Overland House
McCormic T. B. clerk, with Armor, Harris & Co. cor. Washington av. and Second
McDonald Wm. lab. bds. with T. Nixon
McFarland J. W. miner, r. Ford, bet. First and Second
McGrath M. J. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
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Merrill J. W. bds. Golden House
Milligan Robert, carpenter, r. cor. Arapahoe and Wall
Millington A. S. Mrs. school teacher, cor. Washington av. and Fifth
Millington F. E. pastor, M. E. Church, cor. Washington av. and Fourth
Miller John, carpenter, bds. with T. Nixon
Miller Chas. laborer, C. C. R. R. depot
Miller G. H, carpenter, r. head of Ford
Miller John D. carpenter, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Miller Wm. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Mills G. H. bookkeeper, with Loveland, Welch & Nutt, r. cor. Ford and Fourth
Moffett J. H. sash, doors and blinds, Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Moore Chas. miner, r. foot of Wall
Moore J. M. physician and surgeon, r. head of First
Moore Thomas C. laborer, Golden City Pottery
Moore J. L. freighter, r. head of Platte
Monroe S. cook, bds. Overland House
Montgomery John G. (Nye Forwarding Co.), office, cor. Ford and Water
Morris A. T. shoemaker, Second, bet. Miner and Ford
Morris J. W. saloonkeeper, cor. Ford and Platte
Moulton Julia Miss, bds. Overland House
Murphy J. laborer, C. C. R. R. depot
Myers Peter, lab. Golden City Pottery

NASH DELOS B. bds. Golden House
Noble Thomas, farmer, r. C. C. R. R. depot
Norquist Nels, lab. r. First, nr. Arapahoe
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Olaf L. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Olsen Clara, domestic, with Charles Phelps
Osborne E. T. r. Fourth, bet. Washington av. and Miner
Osborne Mary A. Mrs. school teacher, cor. Washington av. and Fifth
Osborne William, laborer, bds. cor. Miner and Third
Osborne William, clerk, with H. Nutt, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Ozborn Daniel, r. First, bet. Washington av. and Miner

PAGE JOHN, wagonmaker, bds. Astor House
Parsons J. H. contractor and builder, r. Second, cor. Cheyenne
Parker H. J. machinist, r. Platte, bet. Washington av. and Miner
Patterson A. O. attorney at law, r. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Patrick S. G. & Co. general merchandise, cor. Washington av. and First
Peedie A. railroad contractor, bds. Golden House
Pepper George W. conductor, C. C. R. R.
Person Presley, cook, Overland House
Perrin T. blacksmith, bds. Overland House
Peterson George H. lumber dealer, bds. Railroad House
Phelps C. H. r. cor. Washington av. and Fifth
Phillips Rachel, waiter, Railroad House
Pick Chas. laborer, bds. Astor House
Pipe John, clerk, with Loveland, Welch & Nutt, bds. Johnson House
Platte Wm. farmer, r. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Post Office, cor. Washington av. and Third
Pratt A. r. Garrison, bet. Ford and East

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Raymond G. S. surveyor, r. cor. Arapahoe and First
Reay Wm. blacksmith, r. cor. Ford & Fifth
Reed Ben. freighter, bds. Railroad House
Reed P. S. roadmaster C. C. R. R.
Remington J. C. blacksmith, r. Arapahoe, bet. Second and Third
Rennick Henry, miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Reynolds N. P. surveyor, r. cor. Ford and Third
Reynolds R. miner, bds. Railroad House
Rhoads J. carpenter, bds. Railroad House
Ring W. T. surveyor, bds. Railroad House
Ringwalt J. P. (Nye Forwarding Co.), office, cor. Ford and Water
Richards W. H. foreman, Golden City Pottery and Fire Brick Works
Robinson J. blacksmith, cor. Garrison and Ford
Rollins Isaac, saloonkeeper, cor. Ford and Water
Rowell L. D. attorney at law, office, cor. Washington av. and Third, bds. Astor House
Ryan Wm. laborer, r. foot of Platte

SAFFORD —. REV. bds. Astor House
Sales N. G. physician and surgeon, r. cor. Ford and Fourth
Samuels Wm. teamster, bds. cor. Ford and Sixth
Sarell W. M. B. tinsmith, Second, bet. Miner and Ford
Schamel & McClaskey, saddlers and harness makers, cor. Ford and Second
Schamel J. S. (Schamel & McClaskey) r. cor. Ford and Second
Schenck J. H. cook, Golden House
Schultz J. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Scott James S. contractor, r. Third, bet. Miner and Ford
Shaffner H. J. Rev. r. cor. Fifth & Miner
Sheldon F. F. bookkeeper, bds. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Shepherd J. B. supt. C. C. R. R. bds. cor. Garrison and Ford
Sherman Charles, miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Shirley John, laborer, bds. head of Platte
Short W. H. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Singer J. P. surveyor, bds. Golden House
Smith E. r. cor. Ford and Third
Smith J. A. blacksmith, cor. Water and Ford
Smith J. H. blacksmith, bds. Railroad House
Smith J. W. cook, C. C. R. R. depot
Smith James, lab. bds. Railroad House
Smith Julia, waiter, Railroad House
Smith M. plasterer, r. cor. Arapahoe and Garrison
Smith T. J. printer, bds. Overland House
Snodgrass John, carpenter, r. First, bet. Washington av. and Miner
Soper Frank, furniture dealer, bds. Golden House
Spearing John, laborer, bds. Astor House
Stevens H. teamster, r. head of First
Stokes Samuel S. miner, bds. Railroad House
Sullivan J. R. ranchman, bds. Railroad House
Sullivan James, printer, bds. Overland House

TALLMANN A. laborer, r. cor. Ford and Water
Tallmann N. lab. r. cor. Ford and Water
Thomson A. R. surveyor, bds. Railroad House
Thibadau Edward, barber, bds. Ford, bet. First and Second
Tipton S. Mrs. school teacher, cor. Washington av. and Second
Titus J. H. county treasurer, r. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Townsend A. butcher, r. cor. Arapahoe and Garrison
Townsend J. carpenter, r. cor. Arapahoe and Garrison
Trenchard C. carpenter, r. head of Ford
Turner H. B. carpenter, r. Washington av. bet. Platte and Water
Turpin Thos. laborer, bds. Ford, bet. First and Second
Tyler R. (col'd), plasterer, r. Ford, bet. Fourth and Fifth

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Voll G. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.

WALKER WM. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Wasmoth A. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Wamsley Lock, r. Second, bet. Ford and East
Ward J. R. sheriff, Jefferson county, office, cor. Washington av. and Third
Weiskopf J. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
West A. miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
West George, editor Golden *Transcript*, r. Third, bet. Miner and Ford
Wells A. S. blacksmith, r. Ford, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Wells C. W. tinsmith, bds. Railroad House
Wells R. C. prop. paper mill, r. cor. Washington av. and Fourth

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DENVER, COLORADO.

Welch C. C. (Loveland, Welch & Nutt), forwarding and commission merchant, bds. Golden House
Welch James, laborer, r. Second, bet. Miner and Ford
Weibel J. brickmaker, r. cor. Water and Ford
Whittaker C. J. miner, r. foot of Fourth
Whitlock A. engineer, r. cor. Platte and Ford
Wilkinson Thomas, miner, Hazelton Coal and Mining Co.
Williams C. engineer, r. cor. Ford & Sixth
Williams C. A. attorney at law, office, cor. Washington av. and Second
Williams George, bds. Railroad House
Williams H. C. farmer, cor. Washington av. and Platte
Williams Robt. laborer, bds. with E. L. Berthoud
Wimple C. J. freighter, bds. Railroad House
Wilson —, carpenter, bds. Johnson House
Wieger Joseph, prop. German House, cor. Washington av. and Water

YEOMANS H. S. stationer, etc. cor. Washington av. and Third
Young & Macy (John Young and R. C. Macy), shoemakers, cor. Miner and Second

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Baird S. M.
De France A. H. office, cor. Washington av. and Second
Mann J. office, cor. Washington av. and Third
Patterson A. O.
Purkins G. W.
Rowell L. D. office, cor. Washington av. and Third
Williams C. A.

BANKERS.

Carter T. J. & Co. cor. Washington av. and Second

BARBERS.

Coyne P. J.
Litchenheld R. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Thibadau Edward

BLACKSMITHS.

Allen George
Andrews John
Bradley W. C. cor. Ford and Second
Burnett D. C.
Crippen Thomas
Dickson C. cor. Ford and Second
Dillon Ed. cor. Garrison and Ford
Lyden P.
Perrin T.
Reay William
Remington J. C.
Robinson J. cor. Garrison and Ford
Smith J. A. cor. Water and Ford
Smith J. H.
Verdon E. F. cor. Garrison and Ford
Wells A. S.

BREWERIES.

Golden City, Bron & Krœnig, props. cor. Water and Ford

BRICK MAKERS.

Weibel Q.

BUTCHERS.

Chamberlain H. Ford, bet. First and Second
Dollison & Townsend, Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Mellen B. Ford, bet. First and Second
Mellen Jas. Ford, bet. First and Second
Townsend A.

CARPENTERS.

Birch T.
Bosse C.
Boutwell J. S.
Boyd L.
Bristol N.
Campbell J. A.
Cross James C.
Foster G. J.
Gardiner B. N.
Hansbro ——
Hennegar John
Kimball George H.
King John
Le Cavalier J. E.
Lomax A. P.
Lomax E. L.
Lovell W. H.
McLaughlin D.
Milligan Robert
Miller John
Miller G. H.
Miller John D.
Rhoads J.
Snodgrass John
Townsend J.
Trenchard C.
Turner H. B.
Van Gundy George
Wilson ——

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Berthoud Ed. L. office, First, bet. Washington av. and Miner

CLOTHING, ETC.

Nutt H. prop. S. W. Fisher, manager, Washington av. bet. First and Second

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Attachments for SEWING MACHINES at 209 G Street, Denver, Colorado.

Fair Dealing and Prompt Adjustment

Of all honest losses, our motto.

Represent over ($40,000,000) Forty Millions of Capital!

REICHARD & WINNE, General Insurance Agents,

DENVER, COL.

CONTRACTORS.

Austin ——
Bush John J.
Hawkins W.
Peedie A.
Scott James S.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Parsons J. H.

DRUGGIST.

Kelley J. Washington av. bet. First and Second

ENGINEERS.

Boyd J. T.
Fleggan Louis
Kinsey Peter
Lee H.
Whitlock A.
Williams C.

FARMERS.

Arnold Richard
Higby G. B.
Noble Thomas
Nixon Thomas
Platte William
Williams H. C.

FLOURING MILLS.

Barber O. F. prop. Rock, head of Arapahoe
Barnes David, cor. Water and Ford

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Loveland, Welch & Nutt

FREIGHTERS.

Gorman Joseph
Grant Thomas
Moore J. L.
Reed Ben.
Wimple C. J.

FURNITURE.

(Dealer in.)

Soper Frank

The 'NORTHWESTERN'

Has become a HOUSEHOLD WORD IN COLORADO.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,

DENVER, COLORADO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Armor, Harris & Co. cor. Washington av. and Second
Patrick & Co. cor. Washington av. and First

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

(Dealers in.)

Cheney P. B. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Clark C. A. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Faulkner Clarence W. cor. Ford and First
Hendrickson J. G. Washington av. bet. Second and Third

HOTELS.

Astor House, cor. Arapahoe and Second
German House, cor. Washington av. and Water
Golden House, cor. Arapahoe and Third
Johnson House, cor. Ford and Second
Overland House, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Railroad House, Ford, bet. First and Second

LIVERY STABLES.

Doolittle T. S. cor. Miner and Third
Jewett E. H

LUMBER.

(Dealer in.)

Peterson George H.

MACHINISTS.

Elliott Henry
Parker H. J.

MASONS—(Brick and Stone).

Bennett C. H.
Curry J. H.
Hammond E.
Hahn J.

MILLERS.

Barbean S.
Brady Thos.

MILLINERY.

(Dealer in.)

Johnson A. Second, bet. Washington av. and Miner

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Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

Of Brooklyn, New York.

Cash Assets, nearly Two Million Dollars.

For Policies in this "time-tried, fire-tested" and well-managed company, apply to

CRATER & COBB, Agents,

Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

MOLDERS.

Frisbie Ben.
Marr William

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Crawford D. C. office, cor. Washington av. and Second

PAPER MILL.

Wells R. C. prop. cor. Washington av. and Fourth

PAPER MAKERS.

Anderson A. P.
Anderson C. J.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Anderson Joseph, office, Platte, bet. Ford and Miner
Harsh Levi
Kelly J.
Moore J. M.
Sales N. G.

PLANING AND FLOUR MILL.

Crisman & Fitzpatrick, cor. Arapahoe and First

POTTERY AND FIRE BRICK WORKS.

Bell Henry, prop. cor. Washington av. and Water; M. C. Kirby, supt.; W. H. Richards, foreman

PRINTERS.

Farrall Frank
Green Charles
McNeil S.
Smith T. J.
Sullivan James

RANCHMEN.

Chinn R. W.
Sullivan J. R.

RESTAURANTS.

Ballou E. B. prop. cor. Water and Platte
E. Garbereno, prop. Washington av. bet. Second and Third

SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.

Kirch J. N.
Schmael & McClasky, cor. Ford and Second

SALOON KEEPERS.

Couch W. cor. Washington av. and Platte
Garbereno Louis, Washington av. bet. First and Second
Hawkett William
Hill J. S. Washington av. bet. Second and Third
Howard A. C. cor. Ford and First
Judkins C. H. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Judkins W. W. Washington av. bet. First and Second
Leach H. S. cor. Ford and First
McHolland C. B. cor. Ford and Water
Morris J. W. cor. Ford and Platte
Rollins Isaac, cor. Ford and Water

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

(Dealer in.)

Moffett J. H. Washington av. bet. Second and Third

SHOEMAKERS.

Gardiner Stephen, Second, bet. Miner and Ford
Langworthy T. H.
Morris A. T.
Young & Macey, cor. Miner and Second

SILVERSMITH.

Haynes M. S.

STATIONER.

Yeomans H. S cor. Washington av. and Third

SURVEYORS.

Raymond G. S.
Reynolds N. P
Ring W. T.
Singer J. P.
Thompson A. R.

TAILOR.

Benson N. cor. Arapahoe and First

TEACHERS.

Ambrose N.
Millington A. S. Mrs.
Osborn Mary A. Mrs.
Tipton S. Mrs.

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Keystone Meat Market

J. W. GROU, Proprietor,

DEALER IN

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Game, Poultry and Ranch Produce.

MAIN STREET. **NEVADA CITY, COL.**

W. S. HASWELL,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines

Main Street,

NEVADA CITY, COL.

THE NORTHWESTERN

The "MODEL"

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CONTINENT,

Has become a HOUSEHOLD WORD IN COLORADO.

J. A. & P. G. SHANSTROM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

OF ALL KINDS,

RANCH PRODUCE, ETC.

NEVADA CITY, - COLORADO.

HASKIN HOUSE

HENRY HASKIN, Propr.

NEVADA CITY, - COLORADO.

Travelers will find this hotel the best in Nevada. The establishment is WELL FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and every attention will be given to the COMFORT of guests.

GOLD

J. W. RATLIFF,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

NEVADA CITY, COL.

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ROCK FLOURING MILLS

GOLDEN, COL.

Best IXL Flour and Feed on hand at all times.

O. F. BARBER, PROPRIETOR.

C. C. R. R. LIVERY STABLE



THOMAS S. DOOLITTLE, Proprietor,

Miner Street, bet. Second and Third,

GOLDEN, COLORADO.

Keeps constantly

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

In connection with the above is a first-class Feed and Sale Stable.

☞ Horses boarded by the day or week, on the most REASONABLE TERMS. ☜

CHICAGO HALL

CHARLES H. JUDKINS, Propr.

Cor. Washington Ave., and First St., **COLDEN, COLO.**

☞ The finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars ☜

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GOLDEN HOUSE

GOLDEN, COLORADO.

This new and popular house has recently been enlarged to a four-story (brick) building, containing upwards of seventy rooms, with a special view to accommodate tourists and invalids as well as the traveling public. It is pleasantly located, overlooking the town, and is within half an hour's drive of some of the ruggedest scenery to be found in the Rocky Mountains.

Connected with the house is a fine

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,

with facilities for *hot*, *cold* and *mineral* baths, the water coming from a celebrated spring on the mountain side above it.

The sleeping rooms are new and well ventilated, and the table will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.

A first-class Barber Shop, and also a Livery and Feed Stable are attached to the house.

Since the completion of the Colorado Central Railway, Golden is more favorably situated as a rendezvous for tourists and invalids than any other point in Colorado.

Parties desiring to secure rooms in advance, can do so by addressing

CHARLES S. ABBOTT, Proprietor,
GOLDEN, COL.

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OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., JAN. 23, 1871.

In presenting the Annual Report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, it affords us pleasure to refer you to the accompanying statements, showing the steady growth and increasing prosperity of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, now just entering upon the thirteenth year of its corporate existence.

The low mortality record for the past and preceding years, evidences skill and care in the selection of the lives insured; while the reserve fund of the Company (4 per cent. actuaries), the highest security known to any American Company, safely invested, places the Northwestern, with its reduced expenses, upon an impregnable basis of security, and guarantees to its members a reliable and permanent fund, for those whom they designed to benefit and protect.

At the time when disaster, the legitimate result of mismanagement and abuse, is overtaking some of the insurance companies of the country, it is especially gratifying to call attention to this Company's strength and security.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report of 1870, says: "The computed reserve or accumulated fund of a Company, is the best and safest test of its soundness, and the most promising element of its future stability and strength."

There have been paid, during the year, two hundred and forty-three policies, upon two hundred and thirty-two lives, covering four hundred and seventy-seven thousand, eighty-five dollars and eleven cents of insurance. The ratio of loss to the mean amount at risk is but seventy-six one-hundredths of one per cent. Of the twenty companies organized before the year 1860, and reporting to the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner in 1870, the average ratio of loss to the mean amount insured is a fraction less than ninety-five one-hundredths.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

We invite the attention of the members of the Company to the following synopsis of its business, which gives evidence that the security this Company offers to its policy-holders is equal to that of any company in the land; relatively strong as the strongest, and deserving the full confidence of its members, and the patronage of the community at large.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
HEBER SMITH,
C. F. ILSLEY,
D. FERGUSON,
J. A. DUTCHER,
Executive Committee.

New policies issued during the year 1870	7,781
Amount of Insurance thereon	$16,591,033 23
Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1871	35,107
Total amount of risk thereon	$65,186,706 98
Amount paid for losses during the year 1870, upon 243 policies	477,065 11
Whole amount paid for losses since the organization of the Company,	1,682,856 30
Total income during the year 1870	3,670,370 07
Total amount loaned on bond and mortgage, January 1, 1871	3,795,285 16
Total assets, January 1, 1871	8,991,766 48

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts for the year 1870.....14.81

☞ See advertisement elsewhere in this work.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN,
Gen. Agt. Rocky Mountain District, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. Head-quarters, Denver.

W. T. CARTER,
Local Agent, Denver.

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REICHARD & WINNE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

DENVER, COLORADO.

Best companies in the world represented.

Losses adjusted at our office.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Home Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

ASSETS, - - $9,000,000

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, Gen'l Agt.

DENVER, COLORADO.

TINSMITHS.

Sarell W. M. B. Second, bet. Miner & Ford
Wells C. W.

VARIETY STORE.

Johnson T. C. Washington av. bet. Second and Third

WATCHMAKER.

Ender J. R.

WAGONMAKER.

Page John

T. J. CARTER & CO.

Bankers

GOLDEN, COLORADO,

DEALERS IN

Domestic and Foreign Exchange, Gold, Bullion and Government Securities.

Railroad, County and City Bonds, Loans, Mortgages and Securities negotiated.
Drafts and Collections on all parts of the United States at current rates of exchange.

REFERENCES:

National Bank of Commerce, Boston.
American Exchange National Bank, New York.
Traders' National Bank, Chicago.
State Saving Association, St. Louis.
Omaha National Bank, Omaha.
The Bank of California, San Francisco.
Colorado National Bank, Denver.

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BLACK HAWK.

The first discoverers of gold in the mountains were the first citizens of Black Hawk. The growth of this town, and the portion of Central known as Mountain City, were simultaneous, and in the fall of 1859 their population was numbered by thousands. We have gathered data of many interesting incidents attending the early settlement of these rich mining localities, but space forbids their publication in our present issue, though we do not abandon the idea of giving publicity to the stirring events that characterized these early days in the history of the richest gold mining district in the world.

Nearly every nationality in the civilized world, and every phase of human character were represented among the early miners that found their way into this mountain-locked mining camp. This conglomerate mass of humanity, gathered here from the four corners of the world, was without the usual local laws that govern communities, and remote from the moral and restraining influences of society and religious institutions. Besides this, they were engaged successfully in the most exciting pursuit in the world—gold hunting. It is not strange that, under such circumstances, much lawlessness should exist, and that scenes were enacted characterized by extraordinary recklessness and brutality. Crime walked abroad at noonday, and even murder did not seek the obscurity of night. Gamblers and robbers preyed upon the unsuspecting, and life and property were insecure. But this condition of things did not long exist. Among these pioneer miners were many men, good and true. These soon saw the necessity of organization for mutual protection, and, after effecting such crude organization as the circumstances would permit of, they determined to make themselves the enactors and administrators of laws, and the guardians of the public peace and safety. This was soon accomplished by establishing the *Peoples' Courts*. These enacted laws suitable to existing emergencies, and enforced them most rigidly. Justice demanded life for life, and the murderer was hung; and upon all other classes of criminals appropriate punishments were inflicted, and the conglomerate community freed from the grasp of lawlessness and crime. We have talked with prominent actors in these stirring scenes, who are now most excellent and influential citizens of the county, and heard from their own lips detailed accounts of bloody incidents, in which they were actors, thrilling in the extreme. Among these, we take pleasure in mentioning Capt. Hall, of Gilpin county, C. R. Fisk, Esq., formerly a resident of Russell Gulch, but now a prominent citizen of Georgetown. But space forbids further notice of these early days; suffice it to say, as early as 1860, law and order reigned over the mountains and valleys of Gilpin county.

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The present governing powers of Black Hawk are the usual village authorities of Colorado, the chief power being vested in the police judge, who is *ex officio* mayor. There is, besides this officer, a marshal and his assistants, assessor and collector, street commissioner, etc., and a board of selectmen. As we have no recent data, we cannot give the names of these officers. In the fall of 1870, S. H. Bradley, Esq., was police judge, and we believe there has been no change since that time. No city in the world is more orderly; the administration of the laws is attended with no difficulty, and due attention paid to religious and moral observances by all.

Though Black Hawk is paved and surrounded by placer diggings and gold mines, mining is not its principal industry. This is milling and reducing ores. The stamp-mills and reduction works, that are massed together here, are described in detail elsewhere, and in number and capacity exceed those of the balance of the county The clang of ponderous machinery, and the fall of the ore-crushing stamps are heard incessantly, and the fires in Prof. Hill's smelting works are never quenched.

Another important feature of the industries of Black Hawk is the iron foundry and machine shop, owned by A. G. Langford. This manufacturing establishment is one of the most extensive in the Territory, and the work turned out, equal in strength, durability and finish to that of the largest Eastern works. Mr. Langford gives his undivided attention to his foundry, and is a thorough business man and competent mechanic. As a singular item of history, we can state truthfully, that all the iron used at this extensive manufactory, is from the broken-down engines, furnaces, retorts, etc,, of played out reduction processes, and still a good supply is on hand. The amount of costly machinery sold for old iron, in the mining districts of Colorado, has been large, and still her gulches and ravines are unsightly with rusty shafts, and misshapen and broken wheels and engines.

The institutions of education and religion in this town are liberally sustained, and of course prosperous. A fine school-house, costing over $14,000, ornaments one of the mountain slopes that surround the city. The churches and religious institutions receive due notice elsewhere. The Masonic order, Odd Fellows and Good Templars are represented by prosperous lodges, and a base-ball club manages to find enough level ground in the vicinity to enable them to engage in this national sport.

We have no statistics showing the exact amount of ore crushed and reduced in Black Hawk, nor the amount of bullion produced; but these will be at at least one-half the entire amount reduced by Gilpin county, and the sum total of the result over $1,000,000.

The location of Black Hawk is peculiar. The site is "Y" shaped; the upper portions of the "Y," Gregory and Chase gulches, and the tail, Clear Creek valley. There is but little level space at any point, and the city is built irregularly along the gulches and against the mountain sides. Its appearance from one of the surrounding mountains is unique and peculiar, and though no features possessing beauty present themselves, the view is not without that undefined charm which characterizes all mountain towns.

The tourist, who visits the mining districts, should not fail to remain a few days in Black Hawk. He will find good hotel accommodations with mine host of the St. Charles or Mountain House, either of whom will do everything in his power to ensure comfortable and pleasant accommodations to guests; and in the town and neighborhood are many objects of unusual

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interest. The exact spot where Gregory discovered gold will be pointed out; the richest and best improved gold mines in the Territory or the world are at hand, and innumerable mills and reduction works, accessible at all times.

The cessation of operations of any magnitude on the Gregory and Bob Tail lodes has interferred materially with the prosperity of Black Hawk for a year or two. Nevertheless, her merchants and business men have fair prospects, and do considerable profitable trade.

Visitors to Black Hawk will find Dr. Garrott, one of the proprietors of the Polar Star Mills, Geo. E. Congdon, Esq., agent of the Black Hawk Co., B. F. Wells, agent of Smith & Parmelee Co., A. G. Langford, Esq., owner of Black Hawk Foundry, and Robert McCarroll, mine owner and contractor, gentlemen well posted in matters pertaining to this city, and ready to impart valuable information to all seeking such.

Among the merchants of the town, well worthy of patronage, are Orahood & Nesmith, and Ed. Seiwell, druggists; H. Vosburg, fruiter; G. B. Rudolph, jeweler; Warren & Scobey, wines and liquors; Ed. E. Hughes, butcher. Those who desire to patronize livery men, will find excellent turnouts and good saddle horses at the stables of the Germain Bros., on Gregory street.

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BLACK HAWK DIRECTORY.

ABBE WILLIAM A. mining operator, Main
Allard A. miner, Main
Allebough C. C. liquor dealer, Gregory
Allebough N. S. liquor dealer, Gregory
Allebough & Son, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, Gregory
Anderson Mrs. C. Gregory

BACKUS G. B. notary public, nr. toll-gate
Backus Geo. B. Jr. millman, Main
Backus William, miner, Main
Bailey Asher, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Baldon Francis, miner, nr. tollgate Black Hawk
Ballard John B. carpenter, Gregory
Barker W. J. merchant, r. Chase gulch
Beadle Charles, miner, Gregory
Beadle Charles, engineer, P. O. Black Hawk
Beach T. miner, Gregory
Bebee M. F. Pioneer Express, Gregory
Beers Becker T. H. mining operator, Chase gulch
Beiger Herman, metallurgist, Main
Behr A. Dr. metallurgist, P. O. Black Hawk
Blake E. S. laborer, Main
Blasely R. W. millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Boylan John, engineer, Main
Boyland John, millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Bradly S. H. police judge and attorney, office, Gregory
Britton & Powell, People's restaurant, Gregory
Briggs George W. miner, Gregory
Brown Benjamin, miner, Cooper
Brooker Max, miner, nr. tollgate, Black Hawk
Bruce George, teamster, P. O. Black Hawk
Bruce J. C. mining operator, Chase gulch
Bryan Robert, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Bunney F. J. miner, Cooper
Bunney John, miner, Cooper
Bunney Robert, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Burk Daniel, miner, nr. tollgate, Black Hawk
Burk Dennis, miner, nr. tollgate, Black Hawk
Burkhart J. G. Black Hawk Beer Hall, Gregory
Butt A. J. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Butt John, miner, Denver road, Black Hawk
Butt Anderson, miner, Denver road, Black Hawk

CADDON JOHN, millman, Main
Carey W. F. miner, High
Carroll Thos. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Carrington Ed. E. miner, Dory road
Carrington Eph. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Champion Benjamin, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Chaney R. R. blacksmith, Main
Chaplin A. B. millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Chaplin James L. millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Chaplin J. W. millman, Main
Chase J. A. miner, Main
Chirgwin Henry, miner, Gregory
Chisholm Thomas, blacksmith, Gregory
Childs A. J. engineer, P. O. Black Hawk
Childs A. J. teamster, Main
Clague Thomas, miner, Main
Clark Mrs. Robt. A. photographist, Gregory
Clark William, miner, Main
Clinton Edward, miner, Main
Cochran J. engineer, P. O. Black Hawk
Cody Edward, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Collier John Z. miner, Gregory
Congdon George E. agt. Black Hawk Gold Mining Co. Black Hawk
Conners Thomas, miner, Gregory
Conant Fred. mill owner, Chase gulch
Conner R. H. blacksmith, Gregory
Cowenhoven H. P. dealer in groceries and provisions, and agt. Perigo Mining Co. Gregory

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MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, nearly One and a Half Million Dollars.
INCORPORATED A.D. 1821.
For perfect indemnity against loss, apply for policies in this VETERAN COMPANY.
CRATER & COBB, Agents,
Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Corcoran M. J. carpenter, P. O. Black Hawk
Cook John, barber, Main
Crisman & Fitzpatrick, merchants, Gregory
Crouse William, hotelkeeper, Clear Creek
Crowe W. M. Arcadia House, Black Hawk
Curtis John, miner, Gregory

DAILY JEREMIAH, miner, Main
Davis John, ranchman, P. O. Black Hawk
Davis Lewis, laborer, Main
Decker Charles L. miner, Main
Dempsey John, miner, Main
Devire Peter, miner, Cooper
Dickenson W. N. mill owner, P. O. Black Hawk
Doh Louis, laborer, Main
Domm Vite, smelter, Chase gulch
Donelly T. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Donelly John, millman, Main
Dorris Henry, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Drew Richard, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Drummond John, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Du Bois H. A. mining operator, Black Hawk
Dunlap John C. millman, Main

EICHER JOHN, smelter, Chase gulch
Elder George, miner, Gregory
Elliot Conrad, millman, Chase gulch
Ellis William, miner, Clear Creek
Erwin David, miner, Main
Evans John J. miner, P. O. Black Hawk

FAIRBURN GEORGE, laborer, Main
Fallon Eliza J. Mrs. Black Hawk
Fallon John L. miner, Main
Fallon Thomas, engineer, Main
Fallon Edward, millman, Main
Fallon Robert, laborer, Main
Faraghar Robert, miner, Cooper
Farnatzer Leonard, Pennsylvania House
Farven Samuel, news agt. and dealer in books and stationery, fruits and confectionery, Gregory
Farwell Abraham, teamster, Main
Feehan Walter, Pacific boarding house, Gregory
Fellows Noah, millman, Main
Ferron John, millman, Main
Field F. F. miner, Black Hawk
Fisher William, miner, Main
Fitzsimmons Geo. millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Fitzpatrick J. B. machinist, Chase gulch
Flanagan John, miner, Cooper
Flanagan Mich. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Flynn Thomas, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Francis Joseph, laborer, Main
Frazer Robert, miner, Chase gulch
Freeman John, engineer, P. O. Black Hawk
Funderberk John, millman, Main

GADDIGAM MORRIS M. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Garrott E. physician and surgeon, and medical examiner Northwestern Life Insurance Co. Black Hawk
Germain William, livery and sale stable, Gregory
Germain Hector, livery stable, Gregory
Gilman James R. miner, Gregory
Gillett Henry, miner, Main
Gibson W. N. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Gladding Oscar, engineer, Cooper
Glennan Richard, justice of the peace, Gregory
Graham P. D. blacksmith, Main
Grant James, millman, Main
Gray Isaac, miner, Gregory
Gray Charles, laborer, Main
Green Otto, miner, Gregory

HAINES THOMAS W. ranchman, P. O. Black Hawk
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Halpine John, miner, Main
Hampton A. J. miner, Gregory
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Harris William, laborer, Main
Harris J. N. clerk, cor. Main and Gregory
Hamlek John J. butcher, Main
Havens Charles W. dealer in groceries and provisions, cor. Main and Gregory
Hathaway Robert, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Henderson E. W. mining operator, Chase gulch
Henges J. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Hicks S. R. miner, Gregory
Hicks Sam'l, millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Hicks C. D. butcher, Main
Hill Elijah, smelter, Chase gulch
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Jones E. T. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Jones T. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Jones E. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Johnson Alex. miner, Chase gulch
Johnson A. C. saloonkeeper, Main

KELLY JOHN, merchant, Main
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Kelley J. M. laborer, Main
Kensley Benj. C. policeman, P. O. Black Hawk
Kevern Francis, barkeeper, Main
Klatt John, miner, Clear Creek
Knabb Amos, millman, Main
Kriegbaum J. T. merchant, Black Hawk

LANE DENNIS, blacksmith, P. O. Black Hawk
Langford M. B. foundryman, Black Hawk
Langford A. G. prop. foundry, Main
Langlee John, miner, Main
Lake H. W. mill and mine owner, P. O. Black Hawk
Larson Nelson, millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Lathrop Samuel P. principal of school, Chase gulch
Ledford Abram, millman, Main
Ledford Sanford, millman, Main
Lesher Samuel, miner, nr. Hill's Works, Black Hawk
Lesher J. P. merchant, P. O. Black Hawk
Lewis Martin, millman, P. O. Black Hawk
Lincoln S. W. physician and surgeon, Black Hawk
Lynn W. L. miner, Clear Creek

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Marsh Alvin, attorney at law, Clear Creek
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Miller Jacob, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Miller Jacob, engineer, Main
Mitchell Frank, millman, Main
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Michler Samuel, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Michler David, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Moore F. H. miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Morgan Samuel B. merchant, Chase gulch
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Phillip M. blacksmith, Main
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Plunket Thomas, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
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Procter Thomas, miner, Main
Preston John, molder, Chase gulch
Pumphry Phil. miner, Main

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Remsen A. laborer, Main
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Roch ——, barber, Main
Roland Matthew, miner, Main
Rollins David, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
Rough George, mill owner, Main
Rule William, miner, Cooper
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Scanlon Jas. engineer, P. O. Black Hawk
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Schuyler J. C. merchant, Main
Schœmman Ernst, laborer, Main
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Smith George, miner, P. O. Black Hawk
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Smith R. C. cook, P. O. Black Hawk
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CENTRAL.

Central is the business centre of the gold mining districts of Gilpin county, its principal city and county seat, and the most populous of the mountain cities of Colorado. It is located in the central part of the county, in a portion of the valley of a tributary of North Clear creek—Gregory gulch—also in two other gulches—Spring and Eureka—and on the slopes of surrounding mountains. It is built irregularly, but quite substantially, of wood, brick and stone. The streets are narrow, and some of them steep and rugged. It is surrounded and mined by the richest gold mines in the world. The gulches, which are now its principal streets, were formerly rich placer diggings, and the surrounding mountains are furrowed and pitted by surface openings, mining shafts, and "prospect" holes. Its location in the centre of the mining district, and midway between the great milling and mining cities of Black Hawk and Nevada, makes it readily accessible to most of the miners and mill-men in the county; hence its importance in a business point of view.

Although comparatively a new mining camp, almost in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, Central is not devoid of the educational, religious and literary institutions peculiar to older and more improved districts, East or West; nor is she behind in the fashions, follies and vices which follow civilization everywhere. The former is illustrated by substantial school buildings, churches, literary institutions and libraries; the latter by the appearance of fashionably and over-dressed ladies and gentlemen at public gatherings, and in the streets, and the same evidences of reckless living and dissipation which present themselves in every American city. Among educational institutions in Colorado, the high school building in Central is the most substantially built and appropriately furnished. Notice of this appears under educational in this work, but we cannot refrain from again referring to this structure, which speaks volumes in favor of the progressive spirit which prompted its projectors to inaugurate the enterprise, and sustained them throughout all the difficulties that attended its completion.

The earlier settlers of Central, like those of other mountain towns and cities, were miners and prospecters, who were soon followed by traders, merchants, professional and business men generally. At present the largest portion of the population are not miners, nor are they directly connected with mining enterprises; but, nevertheless, their interests are all identified with mining and milling, and Central is dull or brisk, with the activity or depression of mining industries.

The matter of railroad communications, East and West, is now exciting much interest among all classes in Central, and no doubt the desired object will soon be accomplished. The practicability of building a railway through

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the foot-hills has been clearly demonstrated by careful surveys, and no insurmountable obstacles stand in the way of Central and Georgetown being bound to the "plains" by iron bands of railroad communications. Make this an accomplished fact, and the value of all property in these mountain towns will be largely increased, and the future mining prosperity of the districts established on a firm basis.

The authorities of Central are those of Colorado cities generally. They act under regular charter and appropriate laws, and the city is orderly and apparently well governed by competent officials. The following is a list of these:

Mayor, William M. Roworth; City Clerk, O. L. Peers; Police Justice J. M Ginn; City Collector, A. Ham. Jones; City Marshal, A. Ham. Jones; Street Commissioner, A. Ham. Jones; City Attorney, C. Reed; City Treasurer, F. H. Messinger; City Engineer, Hal. Sayr; City Assessor, P. Leyden.

City Council—First Ward, M. H. Root, —— Bolthoff; Second Ward, B. W. Wisebart, D. M. Richards; Third Ward, H. J. Kruse, Jas. Sowden.

Justices of the Peace, Wm. R. Kennedy, Eureka street; C. M. Leland, Eureka street.

United States Land Office—Office, Eureka street, Methodist Church building; I. W. Stanton, Register; Col. Arnold, Receiver.

Like all of the mountain towns, the early history of Central is fraught with incidents of unusual interest; but space, at present, forbids any mention of these, or any reference to the hardy pioneers who reclaimed this mountain wild, broke down all barriers between it and civilization, and have laid the foundation of a city which will eventually number her population by tens of thousands, and her treasure by billions.

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CENTRAL DIRECTORY.

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Adams Erwin, miner, P. O. Central
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Ainsworth C. W. miner, P. O. Central
Aitcheson John, jeweler and watchmaker, cor. Main and Eureka
Aitcheson William, mnfr. and dealer in jewelry, cor. Main and Eureka
Alston John, fruit dealer, Nevada
Alger Frank, millman, P. O. Central
Allen Oscar, miner, Nevada
Altvater Henry, plasterer, Gregory
Ambrose W. M. miner, Eureka
Ambrose William, miner, P. O. Central
Anderson James, miner, Spring
Anderson John, machinist, Eureka
Annear William J. miner, P. O. Central
Andrews Richard, miner, P. O. Central
Applebury F. F. miner, Eureka
Armstrong L. M. butcher, and dealer in valley produce, Main
Arden Joseph, miner, P. O. Central
Arkush S. prop. New York store, dry goods, etc. Main
Arnold William A. receiver, land office, Eureka
Ashbury Charles, miner, Eureka
Arthur Joseph, miner, P. O. Central
Ashman George, miner, P. O. Central
Atkins H. H. mining operator, St. James

BACHARACH SOLOMON, clerk, Main
Bailey Jacob, miner, Nevada
Baker G. W. editor, Lawrence
Banty Daniel, ranchman, P. O. Central
Barney W. S. miner, Spruce
Barclay & Co. contractors and builders, Eureka
Barclay W. J. contractor and builder, Eureka
Barclay P. F. contractor and builder, Eureka
Barnabi Robert, ranchman, High
Barnoloski L. miner, Spring
Barrett G. W. agt. Barrett Mining Co. P. O. Central
Barnes David, whol. and retail flour and feed, Main
Bartholomew Thomas, millman, P. O. Central
Barry Walter, miner, Gregory
Barhight Joseph, brickmason, Spring
Barrett Wesley, miner, P. O. Central
Barr Robert, miner, Lawrence
Baum I. Temple of Fashion, Main
Bawocki Lawrence, saloonkeeper, Spring
Beach J. H. dentist, Van Deren's blk. Main, agt. Wilson's sewing machines
Beard John C. grocer, High
Beeler D. T. engineer, P. O. Central
Beers Louis V. physician, Gregory
Beach E. C. miner, Gregory
Beghley H. B. miner, Gregory
Bell William, miner, Casey av.
Belden ——, engineer, Eureka
Belton W. I. miner, Eureka
Bennetts William, miner, Gregory
Berkley P. F. miner, Eureka
Bernhard J. miner, P. O. Central
Bermallick Wm. miner, Gregory
Best John, pharmacist, Main
Bishop H. G. miner, Eureka
Bisbee H. boot and shoemaker, Gregory
Binckley G. M. printer, P. O. Central
Black Philip, baker and grocer, Main
Black ——, grocer, Spring
Blair S. M. miner, Lawrence
Bolston James, miner, Fifth
Bolthoff Henry, machinist, Eureka
Bourlear Henry, clerk, Conner House
Bowden John, miner, Gregory
Bowman J. miner, P. O. Central
Boyd Douglass, miner, P. O. Central
Brastow Henry B. mill owner, Casey av.
Bradley G. L. mining agent, Lawrence
Brannon Edward, miner, P. O. Central
Branch George, blacksmith, Packard
Brewer G. W. miner, Lawrence
Briggs George W. miner, Gregory
Briggs John B. miner, Third
Bridger John, miner, Gregory
Brittain Isaac, miner, Gregory

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Brodie John, miner, P. O. Central
Brown Thomas, miner, Eureka
Brockman John, boarding house, Gregory
Brown George, miner, Gregory
Brown Alexander K. sheriff, Gilpin county, Eureka
Buckman H. Mrs. Lawrence
Buel C. S. miner, St. James
Buell Bela S. banker, r. St. James
Buell S. A. stationer, Main
Bunch Horman, miner, P. O. Central
Burger Henry, miner, Eureka
Bull Frank, clerk, Main
Burlingame E. E. Prof. Territorial assayer, office, Lawrence
Burger Roland, miner, Eureka
Burns James, miner, Gregory
Burke William, miner, Gregory
Burger Fred. miner, Gregory
Burkhard John, miner, Pine
Burnell S. miner, Spring
Bunny Robert, miner, Packard
Burnham E. B. miner, Gregory
Burns Terrence, miner, Spring
Burgess J. miner, P. O. Central
Burpee Mat. miner, Casey av.
Burrell Henry, clerk, Main
Burrell James, notary public, Main
Butler William, miner, Casey av.
Butler Hugh, lawyer, Main

CAMERON ROBT. shoemaker, Main
Cameron Alex. miner, Pine
Cameron Daniel, miner, P. O. Central
Campbell H. A. miner, Nevada
Campbell Thomas J. editor and prop. *Herald*, Spring
Calloway W. F. miner, Eureka
Cassels John, baker and confectioner, Main
Cassidy Robert, miner, Packard
Carrol Morris, miner, Gregory
Carstens Alex. saloon, Turner Hall, Gregory
Casey Micheal, miner, Gregory
Cascaden David, mason, P. O. Central
Cash Robert, Cash's Reduction Works, P. O. Central
Cash James, Cash's Reduction Works, P. O. Central
Cave Joseph, miner, Lawrence
Caze William, miner, Gregory
Champion Hugh, miner, Lawrence
Champion B. miner, Lawrence
Champion Thomas, miner, Lawrence
Chase L. W. tobacconist, Main
Chase W. D. Rev. Methodist clergyman High
Chacksfield John, miner, Eureka
Charpiot J. restaurant, Lawrence
Chattilon Henry, miner, Eureka
Clark James, miner, P. O. Central
Clark George, clerk, Main
Clark Joseph, miner, P. O. Central
Cleveland John R. county clerk, Third
Cozens Wm. L. miner, r. Fourth
Cochrin T. J. miner, Casey av.
Cochran Daniel J. laborer, Casey av.
Cochran John, miner and ranchman, P. O. Central
Cody M. E. Mrs. dry goods and millinery, Main
Collier D. C. editor and prop. *Register*, High
Cole W. A. miner, Main
Collins Thos. in charge Colorado Stage Co. stock, Eureka
Collins John, miner, Eureka
Conly Thomas, hostler, Lawrence
Connor Walter O. miner and ranchman, P. O. Central
Comfort Moses, speculator, Lawrence
Cook William, ranchman, P. O. Central
Copeland J. B. miner, P. O. Central
Cook E. speculator, Lawrence
Cook Samuel, miner, Eureka
Cornforth James T. merchant, P. O. Central
Corwin Wm. printer, *Register* office
Coulson H. C, agt. Main
Coutts William, miner, Gregory
Craze William, miner, Gregory
Crohn Th. Temple of Fashion, Main
Crohn M. Temple of Fashion, Main
Critchet W. carpenter, High
Crane L. R. stationer, Main
Cremer Nicholas, saloon and billiard hall, Main
Crotti John, miner, Gregory
Crees J. W. carpenter, Eureka
Crown Margaret Mrs. Gregory
Currier Geo. W. capitalist, Lawrence
Curtis Ralph, miner, Gregory
Cushman Samuel, editor *Register*, High
Cudehay Edward, miner, Gregory

DALE LIZZIE MRS. r. Third
Daly James, miner, P. O. Central
Dann Peter, miner, Eureka
Darlington W. T. engineer, Spring
Davids William, miner, Gregory
Day Albert, clerk, Main

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Of any kind to place, will conserve their interests by consulting
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DENVER, COLORADO.

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Davis L. Mrs. boarding, Spring
Davis Samuel, farmer, Spring
Davis R. miner, Lawrence
Davis Albert, miner, Lawrence
Davis Leander, miner, Spring
Davey Richard, miner, P. O. Central
Daugherty Edward, miner, P. O. Central
Decker Charles, miner, Casey av.
De Emmett ——, miner, P. O. Central
Deits John, saloonkeeper, Gregory
Delany John, miner, Spring
Depis M. J. miner, P. O. Central
Dickinson S. F. Rev. Congregational clergyman, Third
Dillon Ann Mrs. Lawrence
Dimmery John, ladies' and gents' hair dresser and barber, Main
Dinners Samuel, miner, Lawrence
Ditrick George, miner, P. O. Central
Dixon Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Dixon Michael, miner, Eureka
Dobson Henry R. barkeeper, Main
Dobson William, miner, Lawrence
Dodge Henry, miner, Main
Dolen Edward, miner, Nevada
Dostal & Bro. butchers and provision dealers, whol. and retail, Main and Spring
Dostal J. O. butcher, Main
Dostal J. F. butcher, Main
Dostal J. W. Miss, P. O. Central
Donelly George, miner, P. O. Central
Douglas Lewis J. millman, Spring
Dougherty Peter, miner, Gregory
Doyle Patrick, miner, Gregory
Doyle James, saloonkeeper, r. Spring
Doyle Pierce, miner, P. O. Central
Driver William, miner, P. O. Central
Dunham Henry, barber, Main
Duncan John, miner, P. O. Central
Dunnigan P. H. miner, P. O. Central
Dunn Thomas, miner, Eureka
Dwen Ed. L. engineer, Spring

EAGAN THOMAS, miner, Gregory
Ede John, miner, Gregory
Edloff Abel, miner, Gregory
Edmunson W. physician and surgeon, office, cor. Main and Eureka
Edward Nat. deputy sheriff, P O. Central, or Caribou, G. I. D. B. C.

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LIFE INSURANCE
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ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.
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Ellerbeck Fred. cabinetmaker, Fourth
Elliot Conrad, miner, P. O. Central
Elliot John, miner, Gregory
Ellis W. T. Dr. druggist, Main
Elsam John, miner, P. O. Central
Engeskirchen H. brewer, Main
Ennis Lawrence, miner, P. O. Central
Ernest Daniel, barber, Main, r. Pine
Eustis Bartholomew, miner, Gregory
Evans David, miner, Spring
Evans M. F. miner, Spring
Ewers James, miner, Nevada

FAULDING JOSIAH, miner, P. O. Central
Fisher James, miner, P. O. Central
Fisher James, engineer, Lawrence
Flanagan L. miner, Lawrence
Flood John, foreman Lexington mills, P. O. Central
Fohey Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Fohey Richard, miner, P. O. Central
Folster Theo. miner, Gregory
Fossett Frank, editor, *Colorado Herald,* Spring
Fowley Richard, miner, P. O. Central
France Mrs. Gregory
Franks J. C. miner, Spring
Freas L. M. dealer in general merchandise, Lawrence
French J. W. miner, P. O. Central
Freeman John, blacksmith, P. O. Central
Freeman Austin, wood dealer and miner, P. O. Central
Freeman W. H. miner, Packard
Fritz Edward, stock raiser, Gregory
Froggatt E. blacksmith, Gregory
Fry George, miner, P. O. Central
Fry Thomas, miner, High
Furnald Alonzo, druggist, Casey av.

GALER JOSEPH, miner, Gregory
Ganson W. H. ranchman, P. O. Central
Gardner D. W. carpenter, Eureka
Garry John, miner, Lawrence
Gastange D. miner, P. O. Central
Gearhart George, jeweler, Nevada
Gebhard Henry, butcher, Spring
George Joseph, miner, Lawrence
Gibson Nellie Mrs. Spring

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Don't insure life or property until you read the list of sterling companies represented by

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Aggregate Assets, Sixty-five Million Dollars.

No "Shoo Fly" Companies represented.

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Giddings E. J. agt. Northwestern Life Insurance Co. Lawrence
Gilbert Edward, miner, Third
Ginn John M. attorney at law and police judge, office, Main, r. Eureka
Gleig Peter S. machinist, Lawrence
Glendinen J. Y. painter, shop, Lawrence, r. High
Goeize H. miner, P. O. Central
Goldsmith Thomas, miner, Lawrence
Good Adam, Rocky Mountain Brewery, Eureka
Goldman E. merchant, r. High
Goodall Anthony, laborer, High
Goodfellow A. E. waterman, Lawrence
Gorgensen John, miner, Spring
Govsoline W. R. lawyer, Main
Goss E. F. miner, Gregory
Grant James R. blacksmith, Spring
Grant John, carpenter, Bridge
Grant D. E. miner, Spring
Gray John, miner, Eureka
Grannis Henry, notary public, r. Pine
Greenlee James, miner, Eureka

HABEN JOHN, hostler, P. O. Central
Hach Frank, miner, Gregory
Hafer J. B. miner, Spring
Hahn S. B. lawyer, Lawrence
Hall Moses, laborer, Eureka
Hambly Thomas, blacksmith, Eureka
Hambly James, miner, Lawrence
Hambly Ed. miner, Packard
Hambly William, miner, Lawrence
Hammond Wm. O. miner, P. O. Central
Hank Jacob, miner, Eureka
Hanchett Ed. miner, P. O. Central
Hannah Wm. miner, Lawrence
Hansen Andrew, miner, Lawrence
Hanscome L. carpenter and builder, Gregory
Harington H. miner, Lawrence
Harington Con. miner, P. O. Central
Harington J. miner, P. O. Central
Harlow J. F. patternmaker, Casey av.
Harmon Lewis, miner, St. James
Harper W. H. merchant, P. O. Central
Hard Cyrus, mill owner, Main
Hart & Schlessinger, mnfrs. and dealers in lumber, sash, blinds, doors, shingles, etc. Gregory
Hart David F. lumber dealer, Gregory
Hart William, miner, P. O. Central
Haskell N. D. miner, Eureka
Haston George, miner, P. O. Central
Harvey Richard, carpenter, P. O. Central
Harvey Christ. miner, P. O. Central
Hatch John, jeweler, r. High
Hathaway C. G. clerk, court, P. O. Central
Hawley H. J. merchant, r Nevada
Hawley S. B. miner, P. O. Central
Hays Martin B. mining agt. Eureka
Hayward J. F. painter, Nevada
Hearns James J. miner, P. O. Central
Heiser Herman H. saddler and dealer in saddlery, harnesses, etc. Lawrence
Helme Asher, miner, Gregory
Henderson David, miner, P. O. Central
Henderson Joseph, miner, High
Hepburne Henry, miner, Packard
Henshaw Robert, barber, Main
Herrick W. W. miner, Eureka
Herrick Mrs. A. Eureka
Herrick H. A. miner, Eureka
Hern S. H. printer, P. O. Central
Hense J. H. jeweler, Main
Heustis A. J. miner, P. O. Central
Hickey W, H. miner, Gregory
Hickcox George, ranchman, P. O. Central
Higgins Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Hill Geo. civil engineer, P. O. Central
Hillary Chas. confectioner, Main
Hill E. A. blacksmith, P. O. Central
Hilton S. W. miner, Casey av.
Himes James, miner, Prosser
Hines John, ranchman, P. O. Central
Hines Edward, miner, Gregory
Hinman John B. miner, Spring
Hines J. D. carpenter, Spring
Hinds B. S. miner, Spring
Hisart Frank, miner, Lawrence
Hite J. miner, Casey av.
Hocking Alfred, miner, Gregory
Hogan James, miner, Nevada
Hoffmaster Henry, butcher, Spring
Holmes James, tailor Main
Holmes John, miner, Main
Holmes Edgar, miner, Eureka
Holmes Isaac, laborer, Eureka
Hooper Thomas, brickmaker, Spring
Hooper George, brickmaker, Spring
Holcomb John, teamster, Eureka
Holstein, Benj. clothing dealer, Main
Hoskins Mrs. E. Lawrence
Humphrey S. W. millman, Eureka
Hurst Joseph, dealer in groceries, junction of Gregory and Lawrence
Huntd John, butcher, Eureka
Hutchinson James, miner, Gregory
Huston William, miner, P. O. Central

JACKSON ALFRED, ranchman, P. O. Central

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OVER 500,000 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES in Daily Use.

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Jacoby Rudolph, miner, P. O. Central
James James, miner, Gregory
James William, miner, Lawrence
Jefferson William, City restaurant, Lawrence
Jeffry John, miner, P. O. Central
Jeffry William, miner, P. O. Central
Jenkins John P. miner, P. O. Central
Jenkins David, miner, Casey av.
Jennings ——, miner, P. O. Central
Johns Henry, miner, Lawrence
Johns Stephen, miner, Gregory
Johns W. H. miner, P. O. Central
Johns John H. policeman, Packard
Johnson Charles J. custom and merchant tailor, Main, nr. Fonda & Furnald's drug store
Johnson Charles, tailor, High
Johnson James, miner, P. O. Central
Johnson Charles A. brewer, P. O. Central
Johnson H. A. lawyer, Eureka
Johnson P. C. miner, Main
Jones William, saloonkeeper, Lawrence
Jones E. hair dressing and shaving saloon, Main
Jones & Townsend, hair dressing and shaving saloon, Main
Jones A. H. city marshal, r. Nevada
Jones W. H. plasterer, P. O. Central
Jones R. H. carpenter, Lawrence
Jones Samuel, miner, Lawrence
Jones W. H. miner, P. O. Central
Jones Edwin, miner, Main
Jones C. miner, Nevada
Jones Robert, miner, P. O. Central
Jonson Charles, boot and shoe dealer, Main
Jordan John, miner, Gregory
Jurgens Jacob, Big Barn sale and feed stable, Gregory
Julbert Richard, miner, Third

KAFLA LOUIS, miner, Main
Kanber W. S. miner, Eureka
Kearn John, miner, Lawrence
Keene F. miner, P. O. Central
Kelly Thomas, miner, Eureka
Kelly James, miner, Eureka
Kellet R. G. miner, Nevada
Kennedy William R. probate judge, office, Main, r. Lawrence

The Northwestern Mutual
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Receipts in 1870, - - - $3,670,370 07
Losses paid since organization, 1,700,000 00
Dr. S. S. Wallihan, Gen'l Agt.,
DENVER, - COLORADO.

Kendall S. P. watchmaker, Main
Kerton M. miner, Lawrence
Kettron R. W. carpenter, P. O. Central
Kid James, stock raiser, r. Gregory
Kieser Gotleib, miner, P. O. Central
Kiessig Charles, gunsmith and locksmith, Lawrence
Kimball J. C. clerk, Main
Kimball Gordon, clerk, Main
Kimber Charles, miner, Eureka
Kimber J. B. millman, Gregory
Kinney A. shoemaker, Main
King A. T. miner, P. O. Central
King James, miner, P. O. Central
King John, miner, P. O. Central
King John, miner, Lawrence
Kinzebeck John, miner, Nevada
Kippen George, carpenter, P. O. Central
Kirby Edward, miner, Spring
Kissinger Jacob, miner, Gregory
Kleins George J. miner, Gregory
Klepple Geo. miner, Main
Kneale Thomas, miner, Gregory
Kœpel J. miner, Main
Koffat Hynes, laborer, Nevada
Koroch William, miner, Nevada
Krug G. miner, P. O. Central
Kruse John, grocer's clerk, Gregory
Kruger William, barkeeper, Main
Kouse Peter, miner, P. O. Central
Kruse H. Jacob, dealer in groceries and provisions, miners' supplies, and bakery, Gregory
Kruse Brothers, dealers in groceries, provisions and miners' supplies, Gregory
Kruse H. J. grocer, Gregory
Kruse F. grocer, Gregory
Kruse Gustavus, grocer, Gregory
Kufed John, mechanic, Main
Kushter Fred. miner, P. O. Central

LACKEY SAMUEL, miner, High
Lake & Hawley, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, cor. Main and Bridge
Lake Benjamin, merchant, r. cor. Main and Bridge
Lake William M. salesman, r. High
Lake David D. grocer, r. Eureka
Lake R. C. grocer, Main
La Haye George M. miner, P. O. Central

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CRATER & COBB,

INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

Notaries Public and Conveyancers,

Holladay Street, opp. Mint,

DENVER, - COLORADO.

Lane Dennis, miner, Spring
Langden Patrick, saloon, Main
Larson Nelson, miner, P. O. Central
Larson Chris. miner, P. O. Central
Larkin John, millman, P. O. Central
Larry Edwin, miner, P. O. Central
Lartz Thomas, miner, Lawrence
Larnard Wm. powder agt. Lawrence
Laughran Enos, miner, Lawrence
Lavin Miss Nellie, dress and cloak maker, Bridge
Lawrence Peter, shoemaker, Main
Layden P. saloonkeeper, r. Third
Leahy Marcus, miner, P. O. Central
Leahy John, miner, P. O. Central
Le Cavalier, J. E. miner, Lawrence
Lee Jeremiah, miner, High
Lee Thomas, laborer, Spring
Lee Jerry, miner, High
Leathers D. miner, Gregory
Leland Charles M. attorney at law, justice of the peace, and notary public, office, with probate judge, Main
Lemkuhl William, prop. City Brewery, Eureka
Lewis Oscar, livery stable, Lawrence
Linderman B. miner, Gregory
Lindsay John, miner, P. O. Central
Linsley William, miner, Casey av.
Linsley Taylor, miner, Casey av.
Liss John, miner, Spring
Livingston L. D. miner, Main
Lobach Israel, shoemaker, Main
Lodd W. B. miner, Spring
Logan Cyprus, miner, P. O. Central
Long W. H. mechanic, Pine
Long Benjamin, miner, Spring
Long Joseph, miner, Lawrence
Loring Charles, carpenter and builder, shop, Gregory, r. Eureka
Lorane Sylvester, miner, P. O. Central
Lorah S. J. clerk, r. Third
Lorenzen Peter, miner, Gregory
Loshbaugh C. E. miner, Pine
Loughran James, teamster, Gregory
Loughran John, miner, Gregory
Loughran Frank, miner, Lawrence
Loughran Hugh, miner, Lawrence
Lowring Edward, miner, Packard
Lugg Cyprus, miner, P. O. Central
Lucas William, miner, Lawrence
Lynn E. A. miner, Nevada
Lyon Cyrus A. miner, Nevada

MABEE GEORGE W. clerk, r. Lawrence
Machin Patrick, miner, P. O. Central
Mack Jacob, Rocky Mountain Brewery, Eureka
Mack M. brewer, Eureka
Madgean John, miner, P. O. Central
Maginnis Frank, miner, Lawrence
Maginnis John, miner, Lawrence
Maguire Thomas, butcher and provision dealer, Lawrence, r. Spring
Malone Aaron, engineer, Gregory
Manville J. S. D. miner, Eureka
Martin P. M. merchant, r. High
Martens Detlef, shoemaker, Gregory
Marcom James, miner, P. O. Central
Martin Wm. miner, Lawrence
Marlow D. printer, *Register* office
Marshall P. W. miner, Spring
Marsh W. H. clerk, Main
Mason Tilton, miner, High
Mason J. F. miner, High
Mathews Charles, millman, P. O. Central
Mather Charles W. miner, Gregory
Meagher Thomas, miner, Lawrence
Medley A. clerk, P. O. Central
Mensel Charles H. miner, Spring
Meller Samuel, millman, Lawrence
Merick Hiram, miner, Gregory
Merrill Amos H. ranchman, P. O. Central
Messinger F. C. printer, Pine
Meyers William, saloonkeeper, Lawrence, r. Nevada
Meyers Mary S. Mrs. Spring
Meyer J. miner, Main
Meyers Fred. miner, Gregory
Miller C. C. dealer in provisions and staple and fancy groceries, Gregory
Miller George D. miner, P. O. Central
Miller Samuel, miner, Lawrence
Miller J. R. miner, Bridge
Miller L. D. blacksmith, Nevada
Mills James, broker, Lawrence
Mitchell Edward, cook, Lawrence
Mitchell D. H. Rev. Presbyterian clergyman, Spring
Mitchell J. G. miner, Lawrence
Mellor George, miner, Lawrence
Moore M. K. carpenter and builder, Eureka
Morelle J. C. miner, Eureka
Morgan John R. blacksmith, P. O. Central
Morris John E. miner, Lawrence
Morris Robert, laborer, P. O. Central
Morrison W. H. miner, Eureka
Morrison S. B. miner, Main
Moyle John, miner, Lawrence
Morse H. B. lawyer, Eureka
Mullen Thomas, expressman, Lawrence
Mullen Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Mullin Patrick, miner, P. O. Central
Mullin Michael, miner, P. O. Central

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Mummer D. S. miner, Nevada
Mundie Wm. miner, Spring
Murphy Joseph, salesman, Gregory
Murphy James, miner, Packard
Murphy John, miner, P. O. Central
McBride R. J. miner, Eureka
McCall & Lewis, Central Stables, livery, feed and sale, Lawrence
McCall N. H. Lawrence
McClusky Thomas F. miner, P. O. Central
McClusky John F. miner, P. O. Central
McFarland P. B. contractor and builder, Eureka
McFarland W. O. contractor and builder, Eureka
McFarland J. Peter, prop. City restaurant, Lawrence
McGee James M. miner, P. O. Central
McGlothlin F. miner, P. O. Central
McGuise ——, miner, P. O. Central
McIntosh Thomas, miner, Gregory
McKinney Albert S. photographic artist, Main
McKennay D. H. laborer, P. O. Central
McLaughlin R. M. miner, P. O. Central
McLead Alex. D. miner, P. O. Central
McMarnara John, miner, Lawrence
McOmber Warren, miner, Eureka
McShane J. C., P. O. Central
McShane J. C. merchant, Nevada
McWithay ——, millman, Gregory
McWithey D. H. millman, Casey av.

NAGLES WILLIAM, miner, Eureka
Nash E. D. clerk, post office, r. Lawrence
Neeley J. D. miner, Lawrence
Neilson Matthew, baker and confectioner, Main
Neilson Peter, miner, P. O. Central
Neilson Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Neidalmier Joseph, carpenter, Eureka
Neidalmier Favre, carpenter, Eureka
Nelson Wm. H. millman, P. O. Central
Newton George, engineer, Prosser
Newman Aug. miner, Gregory
Newton H. B. miner, Gregory
Nicholson James, butcher and grocer, r. Spring
Nicholson Wm. provision dealer, Spring
Nicholson David, clerk, Spring

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Holds a Four Per Cent. Reserve.
Perpetual Charter and Perpetual Security.
DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Nichols Foster, agt. Dupont Powder Co. Main
Nichols S. clerk, Main
Nichols William, miner, Lawrence
Northey John, miner, P. O. Central
Nosley Valentine, barkeeper, Main
Nossman L. T. miner, Gregory
Nuckols C. notary public, Lawrence

OAKLIN CHARLES, miner, Main
Oats William, miner, P. O. Central
O'Brien Lawrence, miner P. O. Central
O'Connell T. miner, Spring
Ogden Richard, miner, P. O. Central
Ogden John, miner, P. O. Central
O'Donohugh H. miner, P. O. Central
Ohm J. miner, Main
Oldweiler Philip, miner, Spring
Oldham Robert, teamster, Gregory
O'Neil Constantine, blacksmith, Gregory
Opie John, miner, P. O. Central
Orbinson John, miner, Eureka
Oskins John, miner, Packard
O'Shea Thomas, blacksmith, Gregory
Otto C. miner, Main
Owen John Q. A. blacksmith, Eureka
Owens Alfred, agt. Pleasant Valley Gulch Mining Co. P. O. Central
Owen N. D. miner, Spring
Owens William, miner, Spring

PALMETER H. C. miner, Gregory
Parent Sidney, millman, P. O. Central
Parker Robert, miner, High
Patten George A. prop. Pioneer Express Line, Eureka
Paul Henry C. plasterer, P. O. Central
Patsey Conrad, miner, Spring
Parch George, miner, Spring
Pearpeart Michael, tailor, Main
Pearce Richard W. miner, Gregory
Pearce William, miner, Gregory
Penrce Henry, miner, P. O. Central
Pearce John, miner, Gregory
Pearce Emanuel, miner, Gregory
Pease B. F. mill owner, P. O. Central
Peart Edward, miner, P. O. Central
Peers O. B. merchant, Main
Perrigrine John D. surveyor, Main
Perry George, miner, P. O. Central
Peller Joseph, miner, Lawrence

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The Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Largest and best in the world.
ASSETS, $45,000,000, CASH
CRATER & COBB, Agents,
Holladay Street, opposite Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Peller W. H. miner, Lawrence
Penberty R. H. miner, Gregory
Pflughaut Joe. miner, Main
Phelps Gilbert, laborer, Spring
Phillips A. W. clerk, Eureka
Phillips Irving, miner, Lawrence
Pierce Alfred, blacksmith, Lawrence
Pierce Julius, miner, Main
Pike A. clerk, P. O. Central
Pippin James, miner, Main
Pitts J. W. prop. brewery, Central
Pippin Darius, miner, P. O. Central
Plumb F. M. speculator, High
Plumb J. B. printer, *Register* office
Plumb Nelson, millman, P. O. Central
Pollock Thomas, miner, Gregory
Post C. C. lawyer, r. Eureka
Powell George, saloonkeeper, r. Pine
Power Roger F. machinist, Eureka
Poynter Henry, miner, Third
Pryan Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Price John H. engineer, High
Pugh George A. gentleman, r. Nevada
Putnam Paulina Mrs. boarding, Eureka
Pulglaze John, miner, Lawrence
Purmont C. S. miner, High

QUEEN JOHN, miner, P. O. Central
Queen William, miner and ranchman, P. O. Central
Quigley E. D. agt. for David Barnes, whol. flour and feed, Main
Quinn Thomas, miner, P. O. Central

RANDOLPH GEORGE E. mining agt. Lawrence
Raber Fred. miner, Lawrence
Raisch Dorick, miner, P. O. Central
Raverdy John B. Rev. Catholic priest, Central
Rank John M. miner, Lawrence
Ramsey J. B. miner, Third
Reamer John, miner, Gregory
Reed & McKinney, photographic rooms, Main
Reed William H. photographic artist, Main
Reed G. B. lawyer, Main
Reed Clinton, lawyer, Main
Reicharecker A. miner, Eureka
Reicord John, miner, Spring
Remine A. Mrs. boarding, Nevada
Raynolds J. O. agt. Hazard Powder Co. Lawrence
Reynolds J. S. banker, Casey av.
Richardson Miss Sarah J. Nevada
Rich C. F. assistant postmaster, r. Nevada
Rickard Charles, miner, Packard
Richart Henry, butcher, Gregory
Richards William, miner, Lawrence
Richardson Peter, miner, P. O. Central
Richards C. F. miner, Gregory
Rickards J. M. miner, P. O. Central
Rice A. H. miner, Lawrence
Rice Catherine Mrs. P. O. Central
Ridgley J. G. miner, Third
Riley William, expressman, Eureka
Riley George W. miner, Spring
Roach Paul, miner, Spring
Robins Bart. miner, P. O. Central
Robinson J. S. miner, Spring
Roche Derrick, stableman, Eureka
Rock John, miner, Gregory
Rockwell L. C. attorney, r. and office, Lawrence
Rockwell D. W. miner, P. O. Central
Rockwell W. B. mining operator, Lawrence
Rodgers James, miner, P. O. Central
Rogers A. N. mining agent, Lawrence
Rogers J. H. mining agent, Third
Robbins Patrick, miner, P. O. Central
Romer Peter, shoemaker, Main
Romer John, laborer, P. O. Central
Romer George, miner, Casey av.
Romer Theo. miner, Casey av.
Root M. H. contractor, Eureka
Root William B. engineer, Eureka
Rourke Eugene, miner, P. O. Central
Rowe Mich. miner, Third
Rowe W. A. miner, P. O. Central
Rowe William, miner, P. O. Central
Roworth W. M. merchant and mayor of city, Main
Roworth F. M. merchant, Main
Ruby George, laborer, High
Rule E. boot and shoemaker, Lawrence
Rush Roreick, laborer, P. O. Central
Russell B. F. miner, Eureka

SABIN GEORGE K. mining operator. Casey av.
Salsman Jacob, butcher, Main
Salsburg W. H. mining operator, P. O. Central
Saner Oto, merchant, Main
Samuels Henry, plasterer, Gregory
Sarton James, miner, Nevada
Sawin F. O. miner, Gregory
Sayr Hal, civil engineer and adjutant general Territory, Eureka
Schmetz Henry, saloonkeeper, Lawrence
Schmitt Frederick, boarding, Gregory

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TRY THE WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

Merchants' Insurance Co.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

ASSETS, - - - $800,000

REICHARD & WINNE, Agents, Denver, Colo.

Schmidt & Jenner, merchant and custom tailors, Bridge
Schmidt N. tailor, Bridge
Schneider D. dealer in boots and shoes, Main
Schlessinger T. S. lumber dealer, Gregory
Schlessinger S. V. lumber clerk, Lawrence
Scheidemantel Charles, saloon and billiard hall, Main
Schellenkan Joseph, stonemason, Spring
Schaffint Henry, miner, Eureka
Schaffint L. miner, Eureka
Scarff E. N. ranchman, P. O. Central
Schuer John, miner, Eureka
Schneider J. H. clerk, Main
Schmitz Henry, saloonkeeper, Lawrence
Schneider J. W. miner, Main
Scott J. C. carpenter, P. O. Central
Scott Smith, carpenter, P. O. Central
Scott R. W. miner, Spring
Scott G. O. carpenter, Eureka
Schnider Conrad, merchant, r. Eureka
Schomecker A. miner, Eureka
Schmeder J. W. miner, Main
Scannel J. miner, Main
Schultz Louis, miner, Pine
Schram George, miner, Casey av.
Schlapkohl Claus, miner, Gregory
Schustler Jos. miner, P. O. Central
Schulz Avon Prof. mining engineer and assayer, office, Lawrence
Schellenger John L. deputy sheriff, agt. Montana Gold Mining Co. and insurance agt. Spring
Schoolfield S. miner, Lawrence
Scudder John, mining agt. P. O. Central
Seavey Mason M. commission merchant, P. O. Central
Sears W. F. tobacconist, Main
Sessler Fred. furniture dealer, Main
Sessler & Seaurs, whol. grocery dealers, Main
Sessler ——, whol. grocer, Main
Shæffer J. W. millman, Eureka
Shæffer John J. G. teamster, Eureka
Shæffer Daniel W. miner, Eureka
Shæffer B. B. M. teamster, Eureka
Shæffer Fred. A. miner, Eureka
Shafer J. B. stonemason, Pine
Shephard Daniel, miner, P. O. Central
Shea Daniel D. miner, Lawrence

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Company

Loans at 12 per cent. on Real Estate Security.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Shea Patrick, miner, Lawrence
Shea John B. miner, Lawrence
Shea Michael, miner, Main
Sherwood William, miner, Lawrence
Shluster Cloas, shoemaker, Gregory
Shope Rudolphus, miner, P. O. Central
Short William Henry, shoe dealer, Gregory
Shaw James, miner, Nevada
Shincly David, miner, Spring
Shupp D. W. engineer, r. Pine
Sick John, miner, Gregory
Simmons E. T. carpenter, Nevada
Simms G. B. miner, P. O. Central
Simpson Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Simpson N. P. miner, Lawrence
Siss John, carpenter, Spring
Skinner Malvin A. miner, Casey av.
Smith Fred. millman, Spring
Smith William, laborer, Spruce
Smith Eben, mining operator, Casey av.
Smith F. C. millman, Spring
Smith Robert, miner, P. O. Central
Smith Jack, miner, High
Smith Chris. miner, Lawrence
Smith J. Alden, metallurgist, r. Third, P. O. Central
Smock R. B. National Hotel, Lawrence
Sowden James, miner, Gregory
Sowden John, miner, Gregory
Sparks Richard, saloonkeeper, Main
Spanner Peter, engineer, Eureka
Spalding Ed. miner, Eureka
Springer William, miner, Spring
Sparks Richard, miner, Main
Stafford Edgar L. stonemason, Eureka
Stag John, miner, P. O. Central
Stanton I. W. register, land office, Eureka, r. High
Stevens William C. miner, Eureka
Story S. C. miner, Eureka
Stegner George, merchant, r. Eureka
Strasburg Charles, bookkeeper, r. Third
Strausburg Chas. lumber clerk, Lawrence
Stevens James, miner, Eureka
Strehlke Julius, saloon and billiard hall, junction Lawrence and Gregory
Sutton John B. miner, P. O. Central
Sutton N. S. miner, P. O. Central
Sutherland James, teamster, P. O. Central
Sullivan Tim. miner, P. O. Central
Sugg James, miner, Gregory

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THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD.
Assets, nearly six million dollars.
Losses paid, $27,000,000 in 51 years.
NEEDS NO COMMENDATION.
CRATER & COBB, Agents, Holladay Street,
Opp. Mint, Denver, Col.

Sweet R. W. physician and surgeon, office, Main
Sweetzer C. H. whol. fruit store, and storage and commission, cor. Spring and Bridge

TALLMAN JACOB, miner, P. O. Central
Taneberger Charles, brewer, P.O. Central
Tappan W. H. hardware dealer, Lawrence
Tascher Jacob, mill owner, Eureka
Taylor William, miner, Lawrence
Teats John, prop. Exchange saloon, cor. Gregory and Spring
Teats Robert, miner, Gregory
Teats Eugene H. miner, Gregory
Teese Conrad, miner, Nevada
Teller H. M. lawyer, Eureka
Teller Williard, lawyer, Eureka
Terry Ira E. dealer in cigars, fruit, confectionery, etc. Main
Terry Samuel, laborer, P. O. Central
Terry Samuel, stage driver, Eureka
Terrell Elijah, miner, P. O. Central
Terrell Thomas, miner, P. O. Central
Thatcher J. A. banker, r. Casey av.
Thœny Charles, mechanic, Main
Thomas Richard, miner, Lawrence
Thomas John, miner, Lawrence
Thompson J. R. miner, Main
Thoney Frank, miner, Gregory
Tiarnay John, stonemason, Gregory
Tiffany W. W. miner, P. O. Central
Tiffany J. W. merchant, r. High
Tippett Ed. miner, Lawrence
Tishler Joseph, dealer in fruit, cigars, tobacco and confectionery, Main
Tiernan H. L. tinsmith, Main
Tolles L. C. physician and surgeon, office, Main, r. Lawrence
Torb John, millman, Eureka
Torrier Joseph, mason, Eureka
Townsend W. A. hair dressing and shaving saloon, Main
Travis David, miner, Lawrence
Trevillian James, miner, P. O. Central
Trossan Jacob, saloonkeeper, City Brewery, Eureka
Truan John, miner, Packard
Tunis Joseph C. miner, Pine
Turck John, mining operator, P. O. Central
Turck Titus, restaurant, Spring
Tucker E. Mrs. Gregory
Turner George F. expressman, Eureka
Turner Joseph M. Rev. Episcopal clergyman, Lawrence
Tyrer Simon, miner, Eureka

ULRICH FRED. miner, Eureka
Updegraff Joseph, miner, Eureka
Updegraff N. Dr. U. S. revenue collector, second district, office, cor. Main and Lawrence, r. Eureka
Updike William, miner, Pine

VIDAL MAURICE, miner, Spring
Valentine S. H. mining operator, Eureka
Valentine Phebe Mrs. High
Van Ablo Charles, miner, P. O. Central
Van Camp A. dealer in meats of all kinds, and provisions, Gregory
Van Deren A. J. mining operator, Eureka
Velnowith W. J. miner, P. O. Central
Vivian F. J. miner, P. O. Central
Vivian Thomas, miner, Gregory

WAGGONER JOHN, miner, Casey av.
Wakeley E. Judge, lawyer, Lawrence and Main
Walker J. H. miner, Eureka
Walrod Abram, laborer, P. O. Central
Walters Edward, miner, Packard
Walters Charles, miner, Nevada
Wannemaker ——, miner, P. O. Central
Waltdschmidt Gustave, agt. Peoria Mutual and Benevolent Association, Central
Ward L. P. telegraph operator, Lawrence
Ward Joseph, miner, Lawrence
Ward Elijah, miner, Lawrence
Ward Joseph P. miner, Gregory
Watterman John, laborer, Lawrence
Watson David, miner, High
Warner J. D. druggist, Central
Washington Martin, miner, Eureka
Webb William, miner, Gregory
Webber Joseph, miner, P. O. Central
Weber Charles, furniture dealer, Main
Weeks Charles, miner, Casey av.
Weidman James, miner, High
Weil L. merchant, r. Pine
Welch James, miner, P. O. Central
Wells John, hostler, P. O. Central
Wells E. T. lawyer, P. O. Central
Wells John, teamster, Eureka
Wentworth Charles, prop. Connor House, Main
Werley Peter J. miner, Main
Werley Val. miner, Main

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A. Farrar & Co., Agts. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, 209 G St., Denver.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Assets, over - - - $1,300,000

COLORADO BRANCH,

REICHARD & WINNE, Managers,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Weston & Weber, whol. and retail furniture dealers, Main
Weston Chas. M. furniture dealer, Main
West Wm. E. ranchman, P. O. Central
Westgate Alfred, miner, Eureka
Westover J. D. miner, P. O. Central
White James T. saloonkeeper, Lawrence
White Henry, mechanic, Eureka
Whiting William A. mining operator, Lawrence
Whalen John, miner, P. O. Central
Wieschan F. W. miner, P. O. Central
Wieser Bernard, miner, P. O. Central
Wightman W. W. agt. Eureka Foundry, Eureka
Wiley P. dealer in fancy and staple groceries and provisions, Gregory
Wilcox L. R. molder, Eureka
Williams F. M. liveryman, Gregory
Williams Henry B. miner, Gregory
Williams Mary A. Mrs. Lawrence
Wilson Walter, miner, P. O. Central
Wilcoxson I. N. lawyer, Main

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Charges NO EXTRA PREMIUM on Lives of Colorado Miners.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,

DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Wilder Eugene, foreman Central City *Register*, Eureka
Wiggers James, miner, High
Wilmers Louis, miner, Eureka
Wilmot Robert, blacksmith, Gregory
Wisebart B. W. clothing dealer, Main
Wohlgesinger Gotlieb, physician and surgeon, Main
Wolcott L. H. miner, P. O. Central
Wolcott O. T. miner, Gregory
Wood James D. postmaster, r. Nevada

YANSON F. miner, Main
Young Frank C. bookkeeper, Thatcher & Standley's Bank, Main
Young John, miner, Nevada
Young J. Austin, miner, P. O. Central
Young William, miner, P. O. Central
Young Nat. bank clerk, Main

ZIGLER CASPAR, livery stable, Gregory
Zwerfel J. J. miner, Nevada

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BAKERS.

Black Philip, Main
Cassels John, Main
Kruse Brothers, Gregory
Neilson Matthew, Main
Roworth & Co.

BANKERS.

Buell Bela S. r. St. James
Chaffee J. B. & Co. Eureka, cor. Main
Goodspeed J. H. with Thatcher, Standley & Co.
Kountze Herman, R. M. National Bank
Potter Thomas H., R. M. National Bank
Reynolds J. S., R. M. National Bank
Thatcher, Standley & Co. cor. Main and Eureka

BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS.

Dimmery John, Main
Dunham Henry, Main
Ernest Daniel, Main
Henshaw Robert, Main
Jones & Townsend, Main

BLACKSMITHS.

Branch George, Packard
Freeman John, P. O. Central
Froggart E. Gregory
Grant James R. Spring
Hambly Thomas, Eureka
Hill E. A., P. O. Central
Miller L. D. Nevada
Morgan John R., P. O. Central
O'Neil Constantine, Gregory
O'Shea Thomas, Gregory
Owen J. Q. A. Eureka
Pearce Alfred, Lawrence
Wilmot Robert, Gregory

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

Brockman John, Gregory
Davis L. Mrs. Spring
Putnum Paulina Mrs. Eureka
Remine M. A. Mrs. Nevada
Schmidt Frederick, Gregory

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

Bisbee E. Gregory
Fink John P. & Co. Main
Johnson Charles, Gurney blk. Main

BUTCHERS.

Armstrong L. M. Main
Dostal & Bro. Main
Gethard Henry, Spring
Hoffmaster Henry, Spring
Huntel John, Eureka
Maguire Thomas, Lawrence
Nicholson Brothers, Spring
Richart Henry, Gregory
Salsman Jacob, Main
Van Camp A. Gregory

CARPENTERS.

Barclay & Co. Eureka
Crees J. W. Eureka
Critchel W. High
Gardner D. N. Eureka
Grant John, Bridge
Hanscome L. Gregory
Harvey Richard, P. O. Central
Hinds J. D. Spring
Jones R. H. Lawrence
Kettron R. W., P. O. Central
Kippen George, P. O. Central
Loring Charles, Gregory
Moore M. K. Eureka
Neidalmier Brothers, Eureka
Scott J. C., P. O. Central
Scott Smith, P. O. Central
Scott G. G. Eureka
Simmons E. T. Nevada
Siss John, Spring

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Hill George, P. O. Central
Peregrine J. D. office, Main
Sayr Hal, Eureka

CONFECTIONERS.

Cassels John, Main
Badger John C. Main
Neilson Matthew, Main

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American Central Insurance Co.

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Assets, over - - - $800,000

Colorado Branch,

EICHARD & WINNE, Managers, Denver, Colorado.

Terry Ira E. Main
Tishler Joseph, Main
Toworth & Co. Main

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

Barclay & Co. Eureka
Hanscome L. Gregory
Loring Charles, Gregory
McFarland Brothers, Eureka
Moore M. K. Eureka
Mullen Thomas, Lawrence

DENTIST.

Beach J. H. Van Deren's blk. Main

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

(Manufacturers and Dealers in.)

Hart & Schlessinger, Gregory

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

Best John, "The Pharmacy," Main
Ellis W. T. Dr. Main
Furnald A. Casey av.
Warner J. D., P. O. Central

ENGINEERS.

Beeler D. T., P. O. Central
Belden ——, Eureka
Darlington W. T. Spring
Fisher James, Lawrence
Malone Aaron, Gregory
Newton George, Prosser
Price John H. High
Root William B. Eureka
Schupp D. W. Pine
Spanner Peter, Eureka

FRUIT DEALERS.

Alston John, Nevada
Terry Ira E. Main
Tishler Joseph, Main
Hilliary & Co. Main

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Sessler Fred. Main
Weston & Webber, Main

GROCERS.

Black Philip, Main
Black ——, Spring
Freas L. F. Lawrence

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ASSETS, $9,000,000.00.

No Extra Rate on Lives of Women. Policies Liberal. Losses Promptly Paid.

Dr. S. S. Wallihan, General Agent,

DENVER.

Hurst Joseph, cor. Gregory and Lawrence
Kruse Brothers, Gregory
Lake & Hawley, cor. Main and Bridge
Miller C. C. Gregory
Nicholson Brothers, Spring
Roworth & Co. Main
Sessler & Seaur, Main
Van Camp A. Gregory
Wiley P. Gregory

GUNSMITHS.

Day John, Nevada
Kiessig Charles, Lawrence

HARDWARE DEALERS.

Roworth & Co. Main
Tappan W. H. & Co. Lawrence

HOTELS.

Connor House, C. Wentworth, prop. Main
National, R. B. Smock, prop. Lawrence

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(Life and Fire.)

Ætna Fire Insurance, *et al.* Foster Nichols, Main
Northwestern Mutual Life, E. J. Giddings, district agt. office, Main
Pacific Fire, J. A. Thatcher, agt. office, cor. Main and Eureka
St. Louis Mutual Life, J. Schellinger, agt.

JEWELERS.

Aitcheson William, cor. Main and Eureka
Gearhart George, Nevada
Hatch John, High
Hense J. H. Main

LAWYERS.

Butler Hugh, Main
Connelly E. R. Main
Ginn John M. Main
Gorsline W. R. Main
Hahn S. B. Lawrence
Johnson H. A. Eureka
Kennedy W. R. Main
Leland Charles M. Main
Morse H. B. Eureka
Post C. C. Main
Rockwell L. C. Lawrence
Reed G. B. Main
Reed Clinton, Main

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The Underwriters' Agency
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Security, Four Million Dollars. Large Lines Liberal Rates, Fair Adjustments.
CRATER & COBB, Agts.,
Holladay Street, opp. Mint,
DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Teller H. M. Eureka
Teller Willard, Eureka
Wakeley E. Main
Wells E. T. Main
Wilcoxen I. N. Lawrence

LIVERY STABLES.
(Proprietors of.)

Jurgens Jacob, Gregory
McCall & Lewis, Lawrence
Williams F. M. Gregory

LUMBER DEALERS.

Hart & Schlessinger, Gregory

MACHINISTS.

Anderson John, Eureka
Bolthoff Henry
Gleig P. S. Lawrence
Power Roger F. Eureka

MERCHANTS.
(Dry Goods, etc.)

Arkush S. "N. Y." Store, Main
Baum I. Main
Cody M. E. Mrs. Main
Cornforth Jas. T., P. O. Central
Crohn M. & T. Main
Freas L. M. Lawrence
Goldman E. High
Harper W. H., P. O. Central
Hawley H. J. Nevada
Holstein Ben. Main
Wisebart B. W. Main

MILLMEN.

Alger Frank, P. O. Central
Douglas Lewis G. Spring
Humphrey S. W. Eureka
Larkin John, P. O. Central
MacWithay ——, Gregory
Matthews Charles, P. O. Central
Mellon Samuel, Lawrence
Nelson Wm. H., P. O. Central
Parent Sydney, P. O. Central
Plumb Nelson, P. O. Central
Shœffer J. W. Eureka
Smith Fred. Spring
Smith F. C. Spring

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Burrell James, Main
Grannis Henry, Pine
Leland Charles M. Main
Nuckols C. Lawrence
Tanson F. Main

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Reed & McKinney, Main

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

A'Duddell R. G. Main
Beers Louis V. Gregory
Edmunson W. cor. Main and Eureka
Sweet R. W. Main
Tolles L. C. Main
Updegraff N. cor. Main and Lawrence
Wohlgesinger Gottlieb, Main

PLASTERERS.

Atwater Henry, Gregory
Jones W. H., P. O. Central
Paul Henry C., P. O. Central
Samuels Henry, Gregory

POWDER COMPANIES.
(Agents of.)

California Powder Works, William Larned, agt. Main
Dupont Powder Co. Foster Nichols, agt. Main
Giant Powder Co. W. H. Tappan & Co. agts. Lawrence
Hazard Powder Co. J. O. Raynolds, agt. Lawrence
Laflin & Rand Powder Co. W. H. Tappan & Co. agts. Lawrence

PRINTERS.
(Book and Job.)

Campbell T. J. *Herald* office, Lawrence
Collier & Hall, *Register* office, Eureka

RESTAURANTS.
(Proprietors of.)

Charpiot J. Lawrence
Jefferson William, Lawrence
McFarland Peter, Lawrence
Turek Titus, Spring

SHOEMAKERS.

Bisbee E. Gregory
Cameron Robt. Main
Kinney A. Main
Lawrence Peter, Main
Lobach Israel, Main
Martens Detlef, Gregory
Romer Peter, Main
Rule E. Lawrence
Schneider D. Main
Shleuter C. Gregory
Short Wm. H. Gregory

STATIONERS.

Buell S. A. Main
Crane L. K. Main

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COLORADO AGENCY

OF THE

DU PONT POWDER CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

FOSTER NICHOLS, General Agent,

OFFICE IN HUSSEY'S BANK,

Main Street, CENTRAL.

The following named well known and "Old Reliable" Fire Insurance Companies are now represented in this city:

Ætna Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, $5,549,504.97

Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, - $1,831,017.47

"UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY."

Germania, Hanover, Niagara, and Republic Fire Insurance Companies,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1870, $3,866,979.14.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, $1,368,191.92

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Cash Assets, January 1, 1870, $2,783,580.96

Yonkers & New York Fire Ins. Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, - $882,189.16

Continental Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1870, $2,339,122.50

Washington Fire Ins. Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1870, $805,697.92

Aggregate Cash Assets, $20,000,000.

All square losses will be fairly adjusted and promptly paid, with little or no trouble or expense to the assured.

FOSTER NICHOLS, Agent.

Office, opposite Roworth & Co.'s,

MAIN STREET, CENTRAL.

CEN.

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JAMES BURRELL,

Notary Public & Conveyancer

Particular attention given to ABSTRACTS OF TITLES OF MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Main Street, Gurney Block,

CENTRAL, - - - COLORADO.

C. C. POST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office, Main Street,

CENTRAL, - - COLORADO.

E. J. GIDDINGS,

DISTRICT AGENT

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

☞ Main Street, ☜

CENTRAL, - - COLORADO.

WM. R. KENNEDY,

(Probate Judge,)

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Main Street,

CENRAL, - COLORADO.

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THATCHER, STANDLEY & CO.

(Successors to Warren Hussey,)

BANKERS,

Corner Main and Eureka Streets,

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Nevada is located in a small valley nearly surrounded by mountains. The chief of these, Bald mountain, is among the highest of the foot-hill range. The valley, like those adjoining, was formerly gulch diggins, and has yielded largely in gold.

Mills for the reduction of ores are numerous. Nevada is next to Black Hawk in importance as a milling town; but this is fully noticed elsewhere. Perhaps no town in the mountains or the Territory produces so largely in gold in proportion to its population, and still the great mineral wealth of its mines is not fully realized, nor will it be until reduction works, for the treatment of low grade ores, become a success in Colorado.

The society of Nevada is like that of all mining camps in the Territory, and the usual attention is paid to religious and moral observances. Altogether, this mountain town is prosperous, and its inhabitants rank among the first in the Territory in wealth and social position, and its surroundings are unusually beautiful and grand.

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IDAHO SPRINGS.

This town, one of the oldest in the mountains, and formerly the county seat of Clear Creek county, is located on South Clear creek, eighteen miles from its junction with the Platte river, thirty-five miles from Denver, six miles from Central City, thirteen miles from Georgetown, and three miles from the mouth of Fall river. At this place Clear Creek valley, noted for its beauty even in the "Switzerland of America," where grandeur and picturesqueness are everywhere apparent, widens out to nearly half a mile in breadth, is quite level and was covered with dense pine forests and luxuriant grasses before the adventurous prospecter and miner destroyed them in his determined search for glittering nuggets. Chicago and Soda creeks, tributaries of South Clear creek, after passing through deep cañons and pleasant valleys, mingle their sparkling waters with those of that stream within the town limits, and Virginia cañon, a deep gorge through which the wagon road from Central winds its circuitous way, terminates at the northern boundary of the town. The mountains on either side rise gradually to an elevation of at least 1,000 feet—their slopes covered with grass and timber, interspersed with bare rocks and rugged crags. Towering above these mountains, southward are the Squaw, Papoose and Chief—the latter rearing his bald head, above timber line, to an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea level. The ascent to the summit of the Chief is so gradual that it can be reached easily on horseback, and the tourist is enabled to enjoy, without fatigue, a view of mountain scenery rarely excelled

The town is built on each side of the creek, which is spanned by good bridges. The residences, store houses and public buildings are wooden structures—the lumber from mountain pine—painted white, and neat and tasteful in architecture. The principal streets follow the course of the creek, and wind along the base of the mountains; are in excellent condition, and always free from mud. The cross streets reach from mountain to mountain, and intersect the longitudinal streets at right angles. The first settlers in Idaho were gulch miners, attracted thither by reports of rich deposits of gold in the gravel and sands of the bed of Clear creek. The first white men who invaded this district, staked out a claim and broke ground, were George A. Jackson and his party, early in the spring of 1859. A. P. Smith, at present a resident of Idaho, and others, commenced gulching about this time. This was on Chicago Bar, at the mouth of Chicago creek, now within the town limits. These pioneer miners were fairly successful, and at times took out large pay, often as high as $20 or $30 per day. This attracted miners from other locations, and in the fall of 1859 there was in the district a population of over 300. But little attention was paid to house building or town improvements by these hardy gold hunters. Their homes were rude cabins and tents, and their household fixtures and culinary apparatus of the crudest character. The first hotel, the "Saints' Rest," was

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part tent, part wagon cover, and the parlor a wagon box, with a sheet for roof. The first mercantile house was established by S. D. Hunter, early in the spring of 1860, and the first bakery about the same time, by H. S. Thomas, familiarly known in the district by the cognomen of "Old Shakspeare." These establishments were primitive in character, but their owners soon realized considerable money from their investments, and either left for the States with their "pile," or sought profitable investments in the Territory, which, by the way, was not found in all cases.

The discovery of rich lodes in the surrounding mountains, and the continued evidence of gold in paying quantities in the valley, convinced the miners that Idaho would be a permanent mining district, and early in 1860 a town company was organized, with the following members: J. W. Hamilton, James Julien, William Rumsey, W. E. Sisty, F. J. Hamilton, William Spruance, S. D. Hunter, Robert Diefendorf, L. W. Bliss, W. L. Campbell and M. J. Dougherty. The name chosen was Idaho, and a survey and plat was made by William L. Campbell, and the town site preëmpted under the Territorial laws of Jefferson Territory. In the summer of 1860, a survey and plat of Grass valley, which is now a portion of Idaho Springs, was made by P. E. Charruand. These surveys still define the boundaries, streets and blocks of the town. The site includes the entire valley, about one and a half miles in length. The recognized authority, previous to the organization of the county, was the miners' court and code of laws; since that, the county officers.

The county seat was moved from this place to Georgetown, in 1867, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the citizens of the county; but Idaho Springs can well afford to lose the guardianship of the county archives, and could dispense with her rich belt of gold and silver lodes, and valuable placer claims, and still possesses features that would attract tourists and immigrants from all quarters—her mineral springs. These remarkable hot springs burst from the ground near Soda creek, within the town limits. The temperature of the water is about 100° Fahrenheit, and the flow sufficient to supply two large swimming baths with a renewed charge of pure water every twenty-four hours. The curative properties of the water, are explained in the following letter and accompanying analysis:

NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

I have made a careful chemical analysis of a sample of medical mineral water from Idaho Hot Soda Springs, of Colorado, of which Mr. H. Montague is proprietor. The water, as sent to me, was contained in a tin can, securely soldered, and was found to yield the following constituents, in the annexed proportions, to the gallon:

Carbonate of soda	30.80
Carbonate of lime	9.52
Carbonate of magnesia	2.88
Carbonate of iron	4.12
Sulphate of soda	29.36
Sulphate of magnesia	18.72
Sulphate of lime	3.44
Chloride of sodium	4.16
Cholrides of calcium and magnesium, of each a trace	
Silicate of soda	4.08
Grains	107.00

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Waters of this alkaline class occasionally contain iodine and bromine, but the small amount of water at my disposal prevented me from making an examination for these substances, which generally exist only in small proportions.

The water yielded a small proportion of carbonic acid gas only. The medicinal characteristics of this spring are antacid, alterative, and in many cases, slightly laxative. Its external use as a bath will be found beneficial in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the skin.

I. G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

For bathing purposes they are unsurpassed. The temperature is sufficiently high in winter to make the bath pleasantly warm, and can be regulated to suit all seasons and all classes of bathers. They were discovered by James Jack and son, in 1860, whilst engaged in sinking a shaft to the bed rock for gulch mining purposes. At a depth of sixteen or eighteen feet they were compelled to abandon the work on account of the *heat* of the water that flooded the shaft. This prospect hole, filled with hot water, was used as a bath occasionally by citizens and travelers, but excited little attention, and remained unimproved until 1863, when Dr. E. S. Cummings obtained possession of the property and erected the building now known as the Ocean Bath House, which is owned and kept in excellent condition at all seasons by Mr. H. Montague, who resides on the premises and attends personally to the wants of his customers, and does everything in his power to make the springs and the Ocean Bath a pleasant resort. Since Mr. Montague has had possession of the springs, he has improved the building and surroundings, and has now a swimming bath, 24x40 feet, four feet in depth, the water in which is renewed every twenty-four hours from the springs, private baths for ladies, with female attendants, private baths for gentlemen, and a hot and cold shower bath, all in first-class order, and the dressing rooms comfortable at all seasons. We have indulged in the luxury of a plunge in the swimming bath in summer and the tub and shower bath in winter, and having experienced the peculiar exhilaration and agreeable sensation that follows, must believe bathing at Idaho Springs to be beneficial to invalids, and healthful to everybody.

The Mammoth Bath Co. have also a large, comfortable and convenient building, in which they have a swimming bath, 45x65 feet, five feet in depth, ladies and gentlemens' private baths, shower baths, and all appurtenances complete. This is in charge of J. H. Phillips, who does everything in his power to make the Mammoth Bath House a pleasant feature of this Saratoga of the mountains.

Besides the spring above described, there has been discovered, near Soda creek, a soda spring, whose waters are nearly as sparkling and effervescent as those charged with carbonic acid gas for use at soda fountains. This spring is not improved, nor has its waters been analyzed, but without doubt they possess curative properties, and will soon be used extensively by all visitors to the springs. Tourists, pleasure seekers and everybody visiting the Rocky Mountains, should not fail to spend some time at this beautiful watering place. They will find first-class hotel accommodations, good liveries and delightful drives over fine roads, surrounded by unrivalled scenery, agreeable people and a good billiard hall. If these desire a view of rugged mountain

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scenery, let them ascend the Chief; if interested in mining matters, a belt of gold and silver lodes surround the town, among these, the celebrated Seaton, and good gulch claims are worked within its boundaries. If the frequenters of Saratoga of the East would try one season (and no doubt many of them will) at the Saratoga of the Rocky Mountains, they would go to their homes wiser, better and healthier people. The purity of mountain air, and the grandeur and beauty of mountain scenery, inspire in all a love of the pure and good, and will protect this beautiful retreat from the follies, vices, debaucheries and extravagance of fashionable watering places. This alone should induce rich fathers and husbands to bring their fashion and folly stricken daughters to Idaho Springs—a Saratoga free from follies and crimes.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The interest taken in educational matters by the citizens of Idaho Springs is manifested practically by their school building—a fine wooden structure—capable of accommodating seventy-five scholars, finished in first-class style, and furnished with Sherwood's improved school furniture, two fine chandeliers, a good bell, and all requisite appurtenances. This building was completed in the winter of 1868–9, at an expense of $2,500. A visit to the school, which is in charge of Mr. H. Montague, convinced us that educational matters received proper attention in this mountain region.

Calvary Church, a neat chapel erected under the direction of Bishop Randall, with funds donated by a member of Calvary Church, of New York, furnished by the ladies of this district, and consecrated by the Bishop, assisted by Revs. Messrs. Jennings, Whitehead and Byrne, in July, 1869, affords religious privileges to citizens and visitors. This is a mission chapel, and services are held here as often as possible by the rectors of Central, Nevada and Black Hawk. Besides this, the Methodist, Congregationalist and other societies have church organizations, and will soon erect suitable places of worship.

HOTELS, BUSINESS HOUSES, ETC.

There are two good hotels, the Beebee House and Springs' House. The former, the first hotel built at the springs, and with the additions and improvements completed in 1869, the largest in the mountains. It has accommodations for 100 guests; the sleeping rooms well ventilated and comfortable; the parlors elegant; the dining-room spacious; the table well supplied; and the landlord and attendants always attentive and agreeable. The Beebee House merits the liberal patronage it receives.

The Springs' House, John N. Harden, proprietor, is a new hotel building, with first-class accommodations for thirty guests, centrally located in the immediate vicinity of the springs, and kept in good style by an agreeable and competent landlord.

The Idaho billiard hall is one of the pleasant features of this watering place. The building, constructed expressly for this purpose by the proprietor, J. H. Warner, is large, well ventilated, fitted up in excellent style, with four Phelan & Collender tables, and all first-class appliances. This place is so conducted that it is an agreeable place of resort for citizens and visitors.

Among the leading merchants—whose business cards will be found elsewhere—are Dennis Faivre, who is an old pioneer miner and merchant, whose

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business was established in 1862; Peter Theobold, one of the pioneers of 1859, also a miner and prospecter, who conducts business, is the oldest business house in the district, and Cowell & Patten, whose business was established in 1861, and conducted by the present owners since 1864. They are also pioneer miners. The post-office and agency for the *Colorado Gazetteer* are at this store.

Among the leading citizens of the Springs, to whom we are indebted for valuable information and mining items, and to whom all visitors can apply for reliable intelligence, with the assurance they will receive the same, we will mention the following, although if space would permit, we could and would most cheerfully give the names of many more equally as responsible:

Dr. E. F. Holland, physician and surgeon, a graduate of Harvard University. He came to the Territory in 1860; has represented the county in the Territorial legislature, and is largely interested in mining and milling enterprises, and well informed in all matters pertaining to the mines and minerals of the district.

Dr. A. M. Noxen, a leading citizen since 1860. He was engaged in the practice of his profession for some years, but is now an active operator in mining enterprises, and the owner of valuable mining properity.

Hopkins Barnes, justice of the peace, notary public and *democrat*; a leading citizen since 1860, justice of the peace since 1862, a democrat since the earliest recollection of the oldest inhabitant, a hospitable, whole-souled gentleman for the last forty years, and a trusted and worthy citizen at all times. He has commenced the construction of a large building for an ale brewery, public hall and reading room, which, when completed, will be a pleasant resort for tourists. He is learned is the mysteries of *clam-chowder*.

J. K. Womack, mining operator and one of the proprietors of the celebrated Seaton lode; a resident since 1860, and thoroughly well informed in all mining matters. P. E. Charraund, also a mining operator, and completely identified with the mining interests of the district; a resident since 1860, and a prominent citizen. Also William Hobs, a pioneer prospecter and miner. J. A. Dory, a pioneer miner and mill-man, and proprietor of reduction works in Cascade district. John Needham, one of the 1859 pioneers, and still a miner and mine owner. H. B. Graeff, a miner and prospecter, and resident of the district since 1860, except during his term of service in the Second Colorado volunteers. Thomas Ray, a pioneer of 1859, and one of the first gulch miners in the district. T. H. Todd, an experienced and successful prospecter; and last, though not least, our esteemed friend B. F. McHurd.

To Harry Kearsing, a metallurgist and assayer of extensive experience in the mining districts of California and Colorado, we are idebted for valuable statistics.

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IDAHO SPRINGS DIRECTORY.

ANDERSON HENRY, miner, Payne's bar
Ambrose N. M. miner
Anderson Andrew, miner, Payne's bar
Arthur Levi H. miner, P. O. Idaho
Aspel Daniel, miner

BANGS CHARLES C. clerk, Main
Barnes Hopkins, justice, notary public and conveyancer
Badders Almer, miner
Beebee F. W. prop. hotel, Colorado
Bearzy J. B. miner, P. O. Idaho
Beauregard Peter, miner
Beaupry David, miner
Benning Alex. laborer
Bennett H. clerk, Main
Bell Frank, miner
Bell James H. miner
Belinger Henry, miner
Black John, carpenter
Blarnalier Thomas, miner
Blanchard S. W. miner
Blackman ——
Boyd Dennis, miner
Boyer Agusta, miner
Bornetti Daniel, miner
Bogue F. N. stage agt. Main
Bonham S. miner
Bruno Paul, miner
Brunaulp Felaux, miner
Brune F. F. civil surveyor, Main
Busin Lewis, miner
Busha Oliver, miner, P. O. Idaho

CARTER W. M. freighter
Carup Calvin, speculator
Cahill James, laborer
Cathers John, freighter
Carlile Joseph, miner
Cafferty Ed. miner
Callison E. F. miner
Cauhose August, miner
Choath Henry, carpenter, Main
Charruand P. E. mining operator
Clenfield John, miner
Clawson G. W. miner
Cook John M. miner
Cook W. E. laborer
Cooper Thomas, miner
Coons G. W. miner
Corcoran James, miner
Coddington M. O. prop. livery stable
Craven James W. miner
Curin Austin, miner

DAVIS WARREN, laborer
Davis Charles, laborer
Daginais Paul, miner
Daginais Samuel, miner
Dahl John, miner
Dean Thomas J. miner
Decker G. W. miner, Colorado
Devel John, miner
Dixon Thomas, miner
Dory John, mining operator, Main
Dory Scott, miner
Dority Dan, millman
Dority John, tailor
Dority W. F. millman
Dougherty Ed. miner
Doe George H. constable
Dominguess Celestine
Dorlow David, miner
Dunn James, ranchman
Dwrey J. F. miner

EDWARDS JOHN, miner
Ellis Amos, shoemaker

FAIVRE DENNIS, merchant
Felt William, miner
Fitzpatrick F. H. millman
Fitzgerald E. laborer
Fitzgerald W. J. carpenter
Fridge Oldridge, miner
Freeman Jacob, miner
Friedes Jaques, miner
Fox H. F. miner

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Gallagher John, miner
Gibson Loril, miner
Gibson William, speculator and mining operator
Gilson Robert
Glass Daniel, miner
Gray R. C.
Griswold R. B. prospecter, Colorado
Green Joseph, blacksmith
Green John, miner

HARDEN J. N prop. hotel
Harris F. B. miner
Harrison William, miner
Halderman Daniel, ranchman
Hall William, ranchman
Helms Franklin, miner
Helms V. miner
Hicks Daniel W. lumberman
Hosking Benj. miner
Holland E. F. surgeon
Hough T. J. ranchman
Hobbs William, clerk
Howard George F. miner
Holton John, miner
Hughes James, miner
Hulverson Christ. blacksmith
Hulverson O. miner
Hunter William F. miner
Hunter G. W. miner
Hudson Greg. miner
Hylands H. miner
Hylands William

IVERSON HANS, carpenter, Main

JESSUP ASA, teamster
Jolly Frank, miner
Johnson Andrew, miner

KALBAUGH JAMES, miner
Kelso George L. miner
King Francis, miner
Kelter Philip, miner
Kooken Daniel, miner
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Layton Fred. miner
Lashu Cephas, miner
Lacoy Eline, miner
Lamein Ed. miner
Lacoy Herbet, miner
Lauglien ——, miner
Lowe Theo. mining supt.
Lowe E. A. ranchman
Long Jacob
Luky Mike, miner

MARION JESSE, miner
Mason A. L. freighter
Martin Charles, millman
Mason A. L. miner
Marilly Frank, miner
McAlister Sam. miner
McCool Mike, miner
McGee John, miner
McHurd B. F. carpenter and builder
McMann Mike, miner
McMickle Peter, laborer
Mead John L. miner
Metcalf George, miner
Mickle H. V. miner
Mickle J. H. miner
Mitchell John, clerk
Miller George C. justice of peace
Mixer E. T. miner
Morton M. R. shoemaker, Main
Moorse F. H. laborer
Montague H. prop. Ocean Bath
Montague D. A.

NEEDHAM JOHN, miner
Nierdemus William, miner
Noxen N. M. physician and surgeon

OWENS EVAN, tollgate keeper
Owen William, miner

PATTEN AMBROSE E. tollgate keeper
Patten G. W. merchant, Main
Parker Robert, Main
Peters E. D.
Plummer H. liveryman
Phennings A. miner

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Potter Chand. miner
Presler Jacob, miner
Primony Nelson, miner

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Quinn John, stone mason

RAY THOMAS, speculator
Reader J. A. H. ranchman
Reily Barney, miner
Revera J. A. miner
Rice George
Richards Peter, miner
Richards J. M. miner
Rice Jos. A. miner
Rice J. A. miner
Riley Mich. miner
Rogark Thomas, miner
Roberts John G. miner
Roberts Thomas, miner
Rossiter G. E. laborer

SARIBLE ANTOINE, miner
Schwartz B. baker
Scovill Henry, miner
Seaton C. L. miner
Seaton Pat. miner
Sharp J. H. carpenter
Shepard W. A. prop. billiard hall
Sines J. F. miner
Simmons Jos. R. miner
Silvertooth John, deputy sheriff
Simpson William, teamster
Sisty E. B. ranchman
Sisty W. E. ranchman
Simms W. R. miner
Skinner D. K. prop. billiard saloon
Smith John, stonemason
Smith John, Blue ranch
Smith J. N.
Smith S. P. miner
Smith Charles, miner
Sullivan Patrick W.

TAYLOR JOHN H. livery and feed stable
Taylor Henry, clerk
Taylor Baltic, teamster
Terrill Hiram, miner
Theobold Peter, merchant
Thorn James G. mountaineer
Todd Tipton H.
Todd M.
Toussant Lewis, miner
Tolley Robert, miner
Topping John, mining supt.
Triphmier P. miner

VANCE JOHN E. ranchman
Vinette Clestins, ranchman
Veilling Wm. C.

WARNER H. J. prop. billiard hall
Watson Zeb. miner
Wagner Wille, miner
Wells Elisha, mining operator
Whaley Wm. Wm. miner
Williams John, miner
Wilson James L. miner
Woods G. W. blacksmith
Womack S. R. mining operator
Womack R. M. miner
Wright J. C. miner
Wright William, miner
Wurtz George W. miner

YOUNG CHARLES, miner

ZORNS JAMES, teamster

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Groceries, Provisions, Cigars, Tobacco, Miners' Supplies, Boots, Shoes, General Merchandise, Wines, Liquors, etc. The PIONEER store of the district.

IDAHO SPRINGS, - COLORADO.

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IDAHO

BILLIARD HALL

FIRST AVENUE,

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J. H. WARNER, Proprietor.

Phelan & Collender's improved tables. The hall, 26 by 65 feet, well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with Sherwood's improved seats. The bar always supplied with choice Wines and Liquors, and the attendants experienced and accommodating.

SPRINGS HOUSE

JOHN N. HARDEN, Proprietor,

IDAHO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO.

This Hotel is new, thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every way first-class. It is in the immediate vicinity of the

MAMMOTH AND OCEAN BATH HOUSES,

and centrally located. Every attention paid to guests, and their comfort the first object of the proprietor.

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MAMMOTH BATHS

AT THE

MAMMOTH BATH HOUSE.

Mammoth swimming baths at the largest swimming bath house at the springs.

All kinds of baths in the waters of these famous springs, and every attention paid to comfort of patrons. Private bath rooms for ladies.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Proprietor,

IDAHO SPRINGS, - COLORADO.

FALL RIVER HOUSE

GEO. W. AUSTIN & J. C. EASLEY, Proprs.,

Mouth of Fall River, Spanish Bar,

CLEAR CREEK CO., COLORADO.

This beautifully located and excellent hotel, formerly kept by Edwards, and known as

EDWARDS'

to tourists and travelers, was purchased by the present proprietors in the fall of 1870.

They intend to keep up the reputation of the house and make it a pleasant and comfortable resort for Rocky Mountain tourists.

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BEEBEE HOUSE

F. W. BEEBEE, Proprietor,

IDAHO SPRINGS, - COLORADO.

This Hotel, so well and favorably known to travelers and tourists, is the largest and most elegantly furnished and best arranged in the mountains. The proprietor is thoroughly acquainted with the hotel business, understands how to take care of guests, and has the accommodations and appliances requisite to insure comfort to all. The Hotel is on one of the principal streets, only five minutes' walk from the famous Hot Springs and Bath Houses.

Ocean Baths! Ocean Baths!

OCEAN SWIMMING BATHS!

AT THE OCEAN BATH HOUSE

Mouth of Soda Creek,

IDAHO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO.

H. MONTAGUE, Proprietor.

If you desire a bath in the remarkable waters of these Springs, famous for their curative properties to invalids, and peculiarly exhilarating and healthful to all, go to the Ocean Baths, at the OLD Bath House. Private bath rooms for ladies, with female attendants.

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GEORGETOWN,

The principal town and county seat of Clear Creek county, is pleasantly located in a beautiful valley on South Clear creek, about twelve miles from its confluence with Fall river, and eight miles from its source, at the base of the main range. This valley is surrounded on three sides by mountain ranges, which, at some points, reach an elevation of 2,000 feet above the valley—Leavenworth mountain on the south, Republican on the west, and Summit on the east. It is nearly half a mile in breadth, level and fertile. Within the city limits the two principal branches of South Clear creek unite and form this beautiful stream, which furnishes abundant water-power for reduction works and machinery, and to the citizens an ample supply of pure, cold sparkling water for all purposes. The city limits include an area of 637 acres, 22 rods and 12 yards. The streets run north and south, and east and west, intersecting each other at right angles, and crossing Clear creek and its branches on substantial bridges. The buildings are chiefly wooden; the lumber from the pine forests that abound on the mountains and in the valleys of Clear Creek county. Many of the residences and business blocks are large, well constructed, neatly painted, and tastefully ornamented. The streets are paved with gravel and pebbles from the bed of the creek; entirely free from mud at all seasons, and in excellent condition. Altogether, Georgetown is one of the most beautiful and prosperous mining towns in Colorado—the surrounding scenery unsurpassed in grandeur and loveliness. The climate is unusually mild, considering the elevation and proximity of the snow range; the belt of mines in the surrounding mountains inexhaustible in richness, and their extent unknown, and the inhabitants orderly, intelligent and enterprising.

The town is connected with the plains by excellent wagon roads, in good condition for travel at all seasons. The Colorado Stage Co.'s coaches transfer passengers from this place to Denver, a distance of forty-eight miles, in about eight hours; to Idaho Spring, a distance of thirteen miles, in two hours, and Central, eighteen miles, in less than four hours, and soon a railroad will link this mining centre to the great commercial centres of the East. The district and town was first settled in 1860 by the Griffith family, from which the town and district take their names; the town from *George* Griffith, the first recorder of the mining district. The first survey and plat of the town site was made by David Griffith, in 1860. This was lost, and a second survey made by Charles Hoyt, Esq., an employé of the Bullion Silver Mining Co., in the fall of 1867, under the direction of the citizens. This survey defines the boundaries, blocks and streets of to-day, and is incorporated in the town charter granted by the Territorial legislature, in an act approved January 10, 1868, signed by C. H. McLaughlin, speaker of the house of representatives, William Webster, president of council, and Frank Hall, acting governor.

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Previous to this charter, the authorities in the town and district were the officers of the Miners' Court, acting under the miners' code of laws, and the county officials since the county organization. Under the charter, the governing powers are a police judge, who is *ex officio* mayor; two selectmen from each ward (two wards), a city marshal, city clerk, attorney, surveyor assessor, collector, treasurer and street commissioner. These are elected, a part annually and the balance bi-ennially, by the legal voters of the town. The police judge is also president of the board of selectmen. The first police judge and selectmen were as follows:

Police Judge, Prof. Frank Dibben; Selectmen—First Ward, W. W. Ware, Charles Whitner; Second Ward, H. K. Pearson, John Scott.

The present city officials are:

Police Judge, C. A. Whitford; Selectmen—First Ward, A. B. Rea, H. C. Chapin; Second Ward, A. D. Cooper, J. M. Smith; City Clerk, C. B. Patterson; City Attorney, Frank A. Pope; City Marshal, J. F. Wyman; Surveyor, Albert Johnson; Assessor and Collector, C. R. Fish; Treasurer, W. H. Cushman; Street Commissioner, A. H. Whitehead.

The first settlers in this town and district prospected and mined for gold only, and soon discovered that the surrounding belt of lodes were not rich in ores bearing the precious yellow metal. The existence of silver ores in Colorado was not fully established at this time, and the miners believing the large quantities of mineral discovered nearly valueless, many of them abandoned the district, which was but thinly populated until the important discovery was made, in 1864, that these ores were exceeding rich in silver. This changed the course of events. The abundance and richness of the silver ores of Clear Creek county, and Griffith district especially, created unusual excitement among miners and prospecters, who rushed to these mines in numbers unprecedented since the first discovery of gold in the mountains. From this period dates the real success of silver mining in Colorado, and the permanent growth and prosperity of Georgetown, which has already secured the position of second mining and mercantile town in the Territory, and will, no doubt, very soon rank among the first in wealth, number of inhabitants, and mining, milling and mercantile importance. We spent considerable time in Georgetown in the summer and fall of 1870, and know, from actual observation, that the climate is unusually mild for its elevation, and exceedingly pleasant and healthful; the location of the town and its surroundings unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty of scenery; the silver lodes in the adjacent mountains of unusual richness, and the inhabitants enterprising and prosperous. Tourists will find Georgetown a pleasant place of resort, and mining operators and capitalists a good point for safe and profitable investments.

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GEORGETOWN DIRECTORY.

ACCIOR A. miner, second ward
Adams A. T. M. miner, second ward
Aitkin George, miner, second ward
Allen I. D. miner, first ward
Allen J. T. miner, first ward
Allen J. O. miner, first ward
Ames Fisher, miner, first ward
Ambrose Philip, shoemaker, Alpine
Amsberry W. A. miner, first ward
Antentio Antoni, miner, second ward
Archibald Robert, miner, second ward
Archibald Joseph, miner, second ward
Ashard J. B. miner, first ward
Ashley Franklin, miner, second ward
Atherton Henry, miner, second ward
August A. J. miner, second ward

BALDWIN CHARLES P. mining agt. Main
Barnard A. W. editor and prop. *Miner*, Main
Barnes Thomas, billiard saloon, cor. Rose and Mary
Barrett George W. mining agt. P. O. Georgetown
Bates Walter, carp ter, Argentine
Barton William, prop, hotel, Taos
Barton J. N. prop. hotel, Taos
Bailey P. S. liveryman, Alpine
Bailey & Nott, liverymen, Alpine
Badger J. C. miner, first ward
Barker Josh. miner, second ward
Baxter Stephen, miner, first ward
Barney F. F. miner, first ward
Bechtel A. mining supt. P. O. Georgetown
Bell C. T. miner, first ward
Bell Adolphus, miner, second ward
Bell J. L. miner, second ward
Bedell John, miner, second ward
Beffers John, miner, second ward
Berry L. W. miner, second ward
Bissell C. R. miner, first ward
Blossom E. H. clerk, Alpine
Blumer L. saloon, cor. Tenth and Argentine
Bowme B. C. miner, Taos
Bofry Peter, miner, first ward
Bowman L. M. miner, first ward
Bowen J. miner, first ward
Borret Anthony, miner, first ward
Borret Pat. miner, first ward
Boyer Henry, miner, first ward
Bradley Fred. C. clerk, Taos
Bryant A. H. clerk, Taos
Bryant P. L. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Bramel C. W. judge and attorney at law, office, Alpine, r. Main
Brownell A. W. miner, Alpine
Bracken Mike, miner, first ward
Bracken Pat. miner, first ward
Brofry Alex. miner, first ward
Brother E. T. miner, first ward
Brothers F. S. miner, first ward
Brown W. H. miner, first ward
Brown F. T. miner, first ward
Butten Chas. printer, *Miner* office
Bush Joseph, miner, Taos
Burdsall C. W. general merchandise, cor. Argentine and Tenth
Burleigh Charles, pres. Burleigh Tunnel Co. P. O. Georgetown
Buttrick L. butcher, Alpine
Burdett ——, brickmaker, Argentine
Buchanan G. W. physician and surgeon, Taos
Buchanan T. J. miner, second ward
Bullock J. T. miner, second ward
Bullock T. J. miner, first ward
Butler T. S. miner, first ward
Butler Samuel, miner, first ward
Buchman Louis, miner, second ward
Burkherp S. H. miner, first ward

CANDEE & PITZER, groceries, provisions, fruit, cigars, etc. Main
Candee Fred. P. merchant, Main
Case John W. miner, High
Case M. D. carpenter, High
Case L. Y. miner, second ward
Case J. miner, first ward
Case Wm. B. miner, second ward
Campbell H. C. mining agt. Taos
Campbell W. L. sheriff, Clear Creek county, Argentine

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Camper James, miner, second ward
Callery James, miner, second ward
Carroll William, miner, first ward
Canlenth James, miner, second ward
Caze August, merchant, Alpine
Chafee A. J. miner, second ward
Chapin H. C. merchant, Rose
Charles James, miner, second ward
Charles Thomas, miner, second ward
Cheever B. W. metallurgist, at International Reduction Works, P. O. Georgetown
Cheide Peter, miner, second ward
Churchill A. A. news depot, California fruits, etc. Rose
Churchill C. C. miner, Rose
Clark Andrew, engineer, Taos
Clark Horace F. clerk, Main
Clark D. B. miner, first ward
Clark David, miner, first ward
Clark Fred. miner, second ward
Clay Henry, miner, first ward
Clements Ed. miner, second ward
Cooper Thomas B. millman, Clark
Cooper W. R. miner, second ward
Cooper A. D. miner, second ward
Coulson John, printer, *Miner* office
Coulter J. A. lawyer, first ward
Coulter George, miner, first ward
Courtney Elec, miner, second ward
Cornman G. W. cabinetmaker, Alpine
Collins R. J. miner, first ward
Conner Richard, miner, second ward
Cook J. M. miner, second ward
Cowles H. C. miner, first ward
Cowles S. M. miner, first ward
Cox G. W. miner, first ward
Cox B. E. miner, first ward
Cox Jasper, miner, first ward
Crossman A. C. blacksmith, Rose
Crow Henry, miner, first ward
Cree John, mining operator, P. O. Georgetown
Cree Alex. merchant, Alpine
Cummings J. W. carpenter, Taos
Curtis A. F. hardware, books and stationery, Alpine

DARRAH BENJ. F. notary public and mining operator, Main
Davidson Joseph, miner, first ward
Dennis J. M. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Dennison C. W. miner, first ward
Denel J. A. miner, second ward
Decatur Stephen, editor *Miner*, Taos
De la Mar Frank, lawyer, first ward
Devallie Peter, carpenter, Taos
Devotie D. miner, Clark
Devotie John C. millman, Clark
Devotie H. M. miner, first ward
Dewitt Walter, miner, P. O. Georgetown
De Main R. N. miner, second ward
Dimick Lee, miner, Clark
Dimick C. A. miner, Clark
Dibben Frank Prof. metallurgist and mining agt. P. O. Georgetown
Dickinson Eli, miner, second ward
Dixon P. B. miner, second ward
Dofram A. miner, first ward
Donald William, miner, first ward
Domingues C. miner, second ward
Dorsch Martin, miner, first ward
Doyle Dan. prop. Doyle House, Main
Doyle George, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Duggan Stephen, barkeeper, Mary
Du Laney David, miner, first ward
Dupke August, blacksmith, Tenth
Durhan E. packer, Taos

EBERLEIN WILLIAM F. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Ebner John, miner, first ward
Edwards Stephen, miner, first ward
Edwards A. C. miner, first ward
Egan Jonathan C. painter, Taos
Eggleston Bros. photographic artists, Alpine
Eggleston E. M. artist, Alpine
Eggleston W. K. artist, Alpine
Eggleston C. B. miner, first ward
Eliza Florentine, second ward
Emmanuel Henry, miner, second ward
Erskine William, miner, first ward
Eubank C. miner, first ward
Evans John, millman, Clark
Evans David, millman, Clark
Evans Frederick, brickmason, Clark
Evans Thomas N. miner, first ward

FAHAY THOMAS, miner, first ward
Fellows A. C. miner, second ward
Fillius Bros. dealers in groceries and miners' supplies, cor. Argentine and Mary
Fillius John, merchant, cor. Argentine and Mary
Fillius Philip, merchant, cor. Argentine and Mary
Fish C. R. notary public, city assessor and collector, lawyer, etc. Taos
Fisher M. prop. bakery, saloon and boarding house, Main
Fisher J. A. miner, Clark
Fisher A. C. miner, first ward

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Flathers Ira, millman, Rose
Folty N. R. miner, first ward
Forrest J. W. packer, Mack
Foster J. H. miner, second ward
France Matt. miner, first ward
Franklin William, miner, first ward
Franklin Ashley, miner, second ward
Fretz W. K. miner, first ward

GARBARINO JOSEPH B. saloon, Taos
Gallup & Gallatin, harness and saddlery, Alpine
Gamer J. R. miner, first ward
Gage James, miner, first ward
Garcas Thomas, miner, second ward
Garera Jos. Simon, miner, second ward
Garera Antonio, miner, second ward
Gatchell E. L. miner, second ward
Gilchrist W. J. miner, first ward
Glaze David W. miner, first ward
Goutens Robert, miner, first ward
Goss C. J. mining agt.
Gould Joseph, miner, second ward
Green Charles, milkman, Taos
Greenleaf C. jeweler, Taos
Gravell John, miner, second ward
Graves A. M. miner, first ward
Griffiths Wm. R. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Guard Henry, butcher, Alpine
Guard James, butcher, Alpine
Gunn William, miner, first ward
Gunn James, miner, first ward

HAMEL WILLIAM, miner, South
Hamill W. A. miner, first ward
Hambill John R. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Hamble Clinton, miner, first ward
Hand Pat. miner, first ward
Hansdon D. H. carpenter, Main
Harris John T. mining agent, Main
Harney C. H. C. millman, Clark
Harsha David, miner, first ward
Hartwell T. A. miner, first ward
Harrington John, miner, first ward
Harrington H. C. notary public, Alpine
Hale Wm. M. miner, first ward

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Hanson D. miner, first ward
Hanna D. W. miner, first ward
Haskins W. J. miner, second ward
Haskins Jerry, miner, first ward
Hacket W. T. miner, second ward
Henderson W. H. miner, first ward
Hedges Clark A. miner, first ward
Herrick J. T. miner, first ward
Hewitt H. H. miner, first ward
Heywood W. mining agt. Clark
Higgins Philip, miner, Main
Hill W. H. miner, first ward
Hill Miles, miner, first ward
Hillary Charles, miner, first ward
Hiltibiddle C. miner, second ward
Hood William B. lawyer, Taos
Holmes D. W. miner, second ward
Hogan Philip, miner, first ward
Housen Harmon, miner, first ward
Howlett John, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Hoskins P. S. miner, second ward
Huel George, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Hulburt W. N. miner, second ward
Huddleston S. F. miner, first ward
Hunter W. A. miner, first ward
Hunter George W. miner, first ward
Hutchinson William, clerk, Alpine
Hutchinson W. N. miner, first ward
Hughes Shannon, miner, first ward
Hughes Patrick, miner, first ward
Hubbard James, miner, second ward

INGRAM JAMES, miner, second ward
Ingram William, miner, second ward
Irwin Joseph, miner, first ward
Isaacs J. M. miner, first ward

JAMES MAX, miner, Taos
Jansom Thos. W. miner, first ward
Jacobs William, miner, second ward
Jarvis J. miner, second ward
Jennings D. D. carpenter, Clark
Johnson Nelson, barber, Alpine
Johnson Albert, civil and mining engineer, office, Taos, r. Burrill
Johnson William, miner, first ward
Johnson W. R. miner, first ward
Johnson Egbert, miner, first ward
Jones W. C. laborer, Taos
Jones Charles, miner, first ward

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Jones James, miner, first ward
Joy D. H. miner, first ward

KALLABURGH ISAAC, miner, first ward
Karwin Theo. miner, second ward
Kelley Michael, miner, second ward
Kempton James, miner, second ward
Kerr J. B. miner, second ward
Kelso F. W. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Kinney A. R. teamster, Taos
King David, miner, second ward
Kimberlin C. A. miner, second ward
Kirngle Gotlieb, miner, first ward

LAKE D. merchant, Argentine
Lake John D. merchant, Argentine
Lahay David, miner, first ward
Lafferta I. A. miner, first ward
Lampshire H. F. miner, second ward
Lane John, butcher, Alpine
Lawson J. B. miner, first ward
Lawler John, miner, first ward
Leggett H. prop. Leggett House, Taos
Ledom A. W. miner, first ward
Lees David, miner, second ward
Leonard B. F. miner, first ward
Leas G. W. miner, first ward
Lewis Samuel, miner, second ward
Lewis Allen, miner, second ward
Lewis E. H. miner, second ward
Light William, mining agt. Argentine
Linn W. P. miner, second ward
Lichfield J. W. miner, first ward
Little James, miner, second ward
Lockwood Mrs. prop. boarding house, Argentine
Loring J. E. miner, second ward
Lorton Thomas, miner, second ward
Love J. A. merchant, Alpine
Lowry Andy, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Lusk Lafayette, miner, first ward
Lucero Gregoris, miner, second ward
Lynch J. S. mining agt. P. O. Georgetown
Lynch John, miner, first ward
Lynch Thomas S. miner, first ward
Lynch J. T. miner, second ward
Lynch Joseph M. miner, first ward

MAHANEY MICHAEL, miner, P Georgetown
Mahany J. G. mining operator, P Georgetown
Mahaney A. D. miner, second ward
Majors E. R. miner, second ward
Mann Ira O. shoe dealer, Alpine
Marsh Daniel, miner, first ward
Marsh Geo. E. civil engineer, Alpine
Marshall E. G. dealer in cigars, tobacco etc. Rose
Marshall T. J. miner, first ward
Marshall E. J. miner, first ward
Madrid Josh. miner, second ward
Mathew Joseph, miner, second ward
Martin C. H. miner, first ward
Martin W. A. miner, first ward
Martin Juan Antonio, miner, second ward
Martine C. A. metallurgist, P. O. Georgetown
May Charles, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Mayer John, miner, second ward
McAfee James, miner, Rose
McAfee Joseph, miner, first ward
McAners R. S. miner, first ward
McCord Joseph, physician, second ward
McCoy J. C. hotel prop. Taos
McClurg A. miner, second ward
McDowell J. N. miner, Taos
McDonnel John, miner, first ward
McFarland J. W. miner, first ward
McGowen Thomas, miner, first ward
McGowen George, miner, first ward
McGowen George, miner, second ward
McGahay G. T. miner, first ward
McGrath George, miner, second ward
McKipp Thomas, miner, Main
McKay J. P. miner, first ward
McKensey J. J. miner, second ward
McLaughlin James, miner, first ward
McLelland Erskine, miner, first ward
McMurdy J. H. lawyer, Georgetown
Merrill L. H. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Mills J. K. merchant, cor. Argentine and Alpine
Mills G. A. miner, first ward
Mills Marcus, miner, first ward
Mickle J. H. miner, second ward
Mitchael John, miner, second ward
Monti J. merchant, Alpine
Monti B. merchant, Alpine
Monroe George, builder, Argentine
Morse G. M. miner, first ward
Morse Sullivan, miner, second ward
Morse C. W. miner, first ward
Moore John, miner, second ward
Moore C. H. miner, second ward
Moor C. H. metallurgist, Stewart's Reduction Works
Moore F. A. miner, second ward
Moore M. K. miner, second ward
Morrison R. S. lawyer, Georgetown

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orris J. A. Georgetown bakery, Main
orkley W. A. miner, first ward
oney Thomas, miner, first ward
sier H. D. miner, first ward
rgan C. H. miner, first ward
offat J. H. miner, second ward
ntoy Juan, miner, second ward
ss George M. butcher, Alpine
unsell Thomas, miner, first ward
urphy Thomas, miner, Main
urray George, miner, first ward
uschoe Theo. miner, second ward
yer Gus. miner, second ward
yers Charles, miner, second ward

NASH HENRY, tinsmith, Clark

ash S. tinsmith, Rose
apheys B. F. editor *Miner*, Taos
ott C. C. teamster, Taos
ott S. W. prop. livery and feed stable, Alpine
ichols W. H. clerk, Brownell

OAKS JACOB, mnfr. and dealer in boots and shoes, Alpine
'Bryan Jerry, miner, second ward
'Bryan D. W. miner, first ward
gle B. miner, second ward
hary Mike, miner, second ward
lson Ole, miner, first ward
sborne Thomas, merchant, Alpine
sborne John, miner, second ward
wsley James B. miner, first ward

PACHIO GINNO, miner, second ward

'ackard George, miner, second ward
'arker Henry C. miner, Main
'arker M. P. miner, Main
'arpelione James, saloonkeeper, Argentine
'atterson C. B. miner, first ward
'atterson N. J. miner, first ward
'atterson H. O. miner, first ward
'atten William, miner, second ward
'ayne E. S. miner, second ward
'ayne Joseph, miner, second ward
'earson H. K. miner, second ward
'eck F. L. miner, second ward
'helto Joseph, miner, first ward
'iper J. R. blacksmith, P. O. Georgetown
Pointer Charles, miner, first ward
Pollard C. W. merchant, r. Argentine
Pope Frank A. lawyer, Georgetown
Potter A. A. miner, second ward
Powers R. A. miner, first ward
Powers S. J. miner, first ward
Pratt S. J. miner, first ward
Pues Joseph, miner, first ward

RANDALL J. S. foreman, *Miner* office
Randall Charles, printer, *Miner* office
Randolph W. C. miner, first ward
Ranchelor F. C. miner, first ward
Raynolds R. R. miner, second ward
Reynolds Warren, engineer, Taos
Reynolds J. T. miner, second ward
Reynolds R. P. miner, second ward
Rea A. B. miner, first ward
Reardon Andrew, miner, first ward
Reid J. S. miner, first ward
Remine Pachio, miner, second ward
Rhoades C. C. merchant, Taos
Richards John, miner, second ward
Richards W. A. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Rigsby D. T. miner, first ward
Roberts Jesse, musician, Taos
Rodgers E. W. miner, first ward
Rodgers Henry, miner, first ward
Romero Antonio, miner, second ward
Rounds Barney, prop. livery stable, Alpine
Rowley W. N. miner, first ward
Roy Antonio, miner, second ward
Rorg Frank, miner, second ward
Russell Joseph, miner, first ward

SANDERS HARRY, miner, first ward
Sanders W. C. miner, Main
Sanders Gilbert, miner, first ward
Saunders Gabriel, laborer, P. O. Georgetown
Sanguincti Augustus, saloonkeeper, Taos
Salam Sampson, miner, first ward
Sanborn J. T. miner, second ward
Scott John, miner, second ward
Scott A. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Scott Samuel, miner, second ward
Scanlon Patrick, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Selak Albert, brewer, P. O. Georgetown

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Seaman Lafayette, miner, first ward
Shaw Scott, miner, Clark
Shaw Robert, miner, second ward
Shephard L. H. probate judge, office, Taos
Shephard William M. miner, first ward
Shayer S. merchant, Alpine
Sherman Ira, miner, first ward
Shermer Fred. miner, second ward
Shide Peter, teamster, Mack
Simmons Aaron, miner, second ward
Simmons T. F. miner, first ward
Simmons J. A. miner, first ward
Sinclair E. W. prop. reduction works, Argentine
Skehan P. A. mining supt. P. O. Georgetown
Slate Philip, miner, first ward
Smith Conrad O. miner, Main
Smith A. C. miner, cor. Clark and Eighth
Smith William S. engineer, Taos
Smith P. J. shoe dealer, Taos
Smith G. A. miner, second ward
Smith J. M. shoe mnfr. and dealer, Taos
Snyder F. J. miner, second ward
Snyder H. B. miner, second ward
Spruance William, recorder and county clerk, Rose
Spruance & Love, merchants, Alpine
Spruel J. C. miner, first ward
Srader Henry, miner, first ward
Stahl Ernst, tailor, Alpine
Stewel J. H. miner, first ward
Stewart J. O. reduction works, second ward, P. O. Georgetown
Stanton Henry, miner, Clark
Stickle James, miner, first ward
Stile G. J. miner, second ward
Stille George, miner, second ward
Steel R. W. miner, first ward
Stœlting Herman, miner, first ward
Stowel C. S. miner, first ward
Strouse & Sprague, merchants, Alpine
Strater E. S. miner, first ward
Stryker John, miner, first ward
Stuart Joseph, miner, second ward
Sullivan John, miner, Main
Sulivan J. E. miner, first ward
Summer John, cooper, Mary
Summer Louis, miner, Mary
Summer Leonard, saloonkeeper, Mary
Swayney A. J. miner, first ward
Sites Geo. L. mining operator, first ward

TAFT W. DEWITT, miner, Rose
Taft Louis P. metallurgist, Main
Taft Lewis B. mining operator, Rose
Taft Walter, mining operator, Rose
Taft W. T. miner, second ward
Tafte Frederick, miner, second ward
Talmage L. J. miner, first ward
Taylor James, miner, first ward
Thomas H. M. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Thomas John, miner, first ward
Thompson A. G. lawyer, first ward
Thornton Geo. E. miner, first ward
Tindell Gaston, miner, second ward
Tindell G. E. miner, second ward
Todd Samuel, miner, first ward
Tooker Dubois, miner, Taos
Townsend C. O. barber, Alpine
Townsend W. A. barber, Alpine
Townsend A. H. lawyer, Georgetown
Trajillo Manuel, miner, second ward
Trapp Louis, merchant, Alpine
Tracy John, carpenter, Taos
Tull Geo. W. miner, second ward
Tucker J. F. miner, second ward
Tucker A. C. miner, second ward

ULRICH FRED. miner, second ward
Utter Charles, packer and prop. livery stable, Main

VANCE CHARLES, miner, first ward
Vandergrieff James, miner and mill owner, P. O. Georgetown
Vanhyning Isaac, engineer, Clark
Varnes J. A. miner, first ward
Vesnor Selim, miner, second ward
Velot J. E. miner, second ward
Veyni Lelin, miner, second ward
Villat J. A. miner, second ward

WAY G. W. miner, first ward
Wallace G. W. miner, P. O. Georgetown
Walters Albert. metallurgist, P. O. Georgetown
Ware Wm. W. merchant, Alpine
Warner A. C. miner, first ward
Watson Joseph W. mining agt. Argentine
Weakley W. L. carpenter, Main
Weaver John, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Weaver E. S. miner, Mary
Weaver J. W. miner, Mary
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Whitehead A. H. street commissioner and deputy sheriff, Georgetown
Whitford L. miner, second ward
Whitford C. A. police judge, Taos
Whitmer Charles, miner, first ward
Whorton J. E. miner, first ward
Wiekle David, laborer, Taos
Williams J. millwright, Taos
Williams John P. millman, Clark
Williams H. D. miner, first ward
Willihan Stephen, miner, first ward
Wilson Gilbert, miner, P. O. Georgetown
Woodward J. H. engineer, Taos
Wood F. J. miner, first ward
Worren D. M. miner, first ward
Worthington L. miner, first ward
Wright E. S. druggist, Taos
Wyman John, miner, Georgetown
Wyman J. H. city marshal, P. O. Georgetown

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Young John, miner, Clark

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Congregational
Episcopal (Grace)
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Case M. D. High
Cummings J. W. Taos
Devallie Peter, Taos
Handson D. H. Main
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Candee & Pitzer, Main
Case August, Alpine
Chapin H. C. Rose
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Love J. A. Alpine
Mills J. K. Argentine, cor. Alpine
Monti J. Alpine
Monti B. Alpine
Osborn Thos. Alpine
Pollard C. W.
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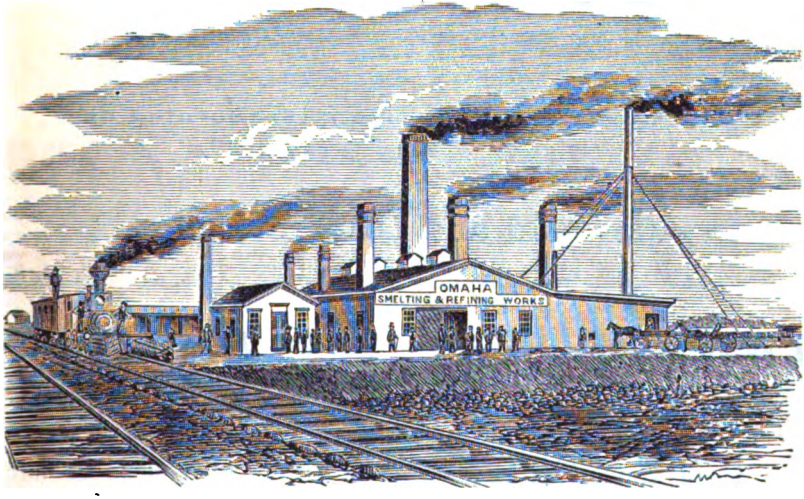
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This House is entirely new, the largest in the mountains, and is finished and furnished throughout in

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BOULDER,

The principal town and county seat of Boulder county, is beautifully located near the foot-hills, in a valley of the North Boulder. Its settlement dates back to the earliest days of gold discoveries in Colorado, and its growth, in population and importance, has been steady and uninterrupted.

The peculiar advantages of Boulder county have been fully noticed elsewhere, and but little need be said here of the city, except that it represents the principal wealth, and is the head-quarters of the chief mining, manufacturing and mercantile industries of the county. Its remarkably beautiful site and surroundings, together with the superior manufacturing advantages arising from the excellent water-powers afforded by Boulder creek, and the great mineral and agricultural wealth of the county, will eventually make Boulder's population equal that of the principal cities of Colorado, and place it beyond rivalship in wealth and importance. The completion of the Boulder Valley railroad, which will take place during the coming summer, will give her railroad communication and a fresh impetus to all industries. The proximity of the greatest coal mines in the Territory is among the important advantages of this city. This alone would insure large population and wealth, and taken in connection with the fact that Boulder county possesses one of the richest silver mining districts in Colorado, besides large deposits of gold ores, all in the neighborhood of the city, and readily accessible, makes a combination of advantages possessed by few locations even in this favored country.

No place, East or West, is more orderly or freer from outlawry of any description than this beautiful valley city, and nowhere do moral and religious observances receive stricter attention. Prompt encouragement and support are given also to educational matters, and, altogether, any citizen can take up his abode in Boulder City, feeling perfectly assured that he may enjoy all reasonable educational and religious privileges.

One of the important institutions of Colorado is the Boulder County Agricultural Society, whose grounds are located near the city. This, however, receives appopriate notice elsewhere.

The elevation of the city above sea-level is 5,536 feet. Its location is in the eastern-central portion of the county, really on the plains, but near the mountains, and more readily accessible from these than any other city of the plains. Of course the climate is healthful; this is general in Colorado.

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Altmenk J. r. cor. Eleventh and Pearl
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Anderson J. carpenter, bds. Boulder
Anderson Jonas, prop. planing mill, r. W. Front
Anderson U. prop. planing mill, bds. Miss Johnston
Andrews Bertha Miss, works Colorado House
Andrews G. A. (Andrews & Harris), r. Pearl, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth
Andrews & Harris, merchants, cor. Eleventh and Pearl
Arnott Anthony, saloon and billiards, Pearl, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth
Austin J. stockholder, r. cor. Twelfth and Spruce

BAKER E. miner, bds. Colorado House
Ballanger William, farmer, r. Pearl, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth
Barker E. K. mason, r. Front, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth
Barker H. J. mason, r. Front, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth
Barker J. H. brickmaker, bds. Boulder House
Barker Marcia, works Colorado House
Beach E. W. watchmaker and jeweler, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Bennett Emma, works Colorado House
Bills C. builder, bds. Boulder House
Bills Wm. miner, bds. Boulder House
Birney A. saddler, bds. Boulder House
Bixby Amos, crushing mill, bds. Boulder House
Bixby H. crushing mill, r. cor. Twelfth and Hill
Bixby Sarah, bds. H. Bixby
Borsh Henry, lab. bds. Boulder House
Bosworth H. W. Rev. r. cor. E and Pearl
Boulder House, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Breath J. judge probate court, r. W. Spruce
Brierly John, teamster, r. W. Pearl
Brierly William, teamster, r. W. Pine
Brookfield H. H. merchant, r. E. Front
Brown Wm. P. clerk, Boulder House
Burney H. saddler, bds. Boulder House
Butler L. plasterer, bds. Colorado House

CADY WILLIAM, laborer, bds. Colorado House
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Canfield Charles A. miner, bds. Boulder House
Carson Wm. H. stock raiser, r. E. Front
Chamberlain William S. laborer, bds. Boulder House
Chase George F. farmer, r. cor. Twelfth and Hill
Clousen C. teamster, r. W. Front
Clousen J. baker, bds. W. G. Cook
Clustar J. H. freighter, r. E. Pine
Cocaman M. laborer, with J. M. Sullivan
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Coulsen Charles M. shoemaker, bds. W. W. Coulsen
Coulsen W. W. recorder, r. cor. Seventeenth and Water
Crosby H. B. miner, bds. Colorado House
Crow R. teamster, bds. R. Goin
Culver R. teamster, r. E. Front

DABNEY C. justice of peace, r. Pearl
Davis Geo. cabinetmaker, r. Thirteenth
Debray H. laborer, bds. H. H. Brookfield
Dickerson P. coal dealer, r. Pearl
Dickerson S. r. Pearl
Doecker J. H. attorney at law, office, court house
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Edwards J. B. barber, bds. Boulder House

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Fitzgerald ——, teamster, bds. Colorado House
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Fleck Mary Miss, works Boulder House
Fletcher L. laborer, bds. Colorado House
Flyn D. J. carpenter, bds. Boulder House
Ford J. B. painter, r. E. Front
Fowler Wm. carpenter

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Gates H. laborer, works Colorado House
Gilbert H. E. Miss, bds. Russell
Gilson J. bds. C. Clousen
Gleason P. mason, bds. Boulder House
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Goodall G. W. furniture dealer, r. W. Front
Gowans Catherine, nurse, r. E. Front
Graham H. bds. A. Arnott
Graham Thomas, representative, bds. Colorado House
Green Henry, agricultural warehouse, cor. Twelfth and Pearl
Gray F. mason, bds. J. H. Clustar
Groesbeck J. B. physician, r. W. Spruce

HARDIN D. teamster, bds. Colorado House
Harmon M. S. farmer, r. E. Spruce
Harris M. (Andrews & Harris), bds. G. H. Andrews
Henry O. E. contractor, bds. O. H. Henry
Henry O. H. contractor, r. E. Front
Hews Chas. bds. Carson
Hewes J. M. stock dealer, bds. Colorado House
Howell Wm. sheriff, r. Pearl, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth

JOHNSTON ANNA MISS, with A. Arnott
Johnston H. Miss, prop. boarding house, W. Front
Johnston D. bds. Miss Johnston
Johnston F. bds. Miss Johnston
Johnson Wm. wagonmaker, r. E. Pine
Jones D. E. mason, bds. Boulder House

KELLEY THOMAS C. harnessmaker, Pearl, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth

LAPELL J. teamster, bds. Colorado House
Lash Henry, laborer, bds. M. Doty
Learned E. B. clerk, bds. S. P. Thomas
Lonsiglont Catherine, widow, bds. C. Clousen

MACKEY H. J. broker, r. cor. Pearl and Twelfth
Mariarty John, cook, Boulder House
Marquette F. laborer, bds. Colorado House
Maxwell J. H. prop. sawmill, r. W. Pearl
Maxwell J. H. Mrs. taxidermist
Maxwell J. P. lumberman, r. Pine, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth
McMirne H. R. harnessmaker, bds. Colorado House
Mullen ——, contractor, bds. Colorado House

NELSON ——, teamster, bds. Colorado House
Newburg Sarah, works Boulder House

OLDENBURGH WM. blacksmith, bds. W. G. Cook
Oleson Ole, miner, bds. Boulder House
Olstad C. r. Pearl, bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth

PARKER JAMES, liquor dealer, cor. Pearl and Twelfth
Parsons H. carpenter, bds. Geo. Chase
Pell Wm. stock dealer, bds. Colorado House
Pendleton H. D. carpenter
Plato H A. Miss, clerk, bds. Mrs. Tourtelotte
Pomroy F. stock dealer, E. Pine
Pomroy J. N. lumber dealer, r. cor. Twelfth and Spruce
Pound E. prop. Colorado House
Pound Wm. supt. Boulder Creek Pike, bds. Wm. Powell

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Schneider Lewis, works Boulder House
Schall William H. school teacher, bds. Waggoner
Scott T. carpenter, bds. Colorado House
Scouten & Cort, publishers Boulder *Weekly News*
Scouten D. G. editor Boulder *Weekly News*, r. Pearl, bet. Tenth and Eleventh
Seger H. H. farmer, bds. Culver
Segle F. laborer, bds. Colorado House
Sherman H. works Boulder House
Sisson A. L. Mrs. widow, bds. O. H. Henry
Sisson Geo. laborer, bds. Colorado House
Sisson H. laborer, works Colorado House
Smith J. butcher, bds. Arnott
Smith M. G. gardener, r. E. Boulder
Smith Wm. mail contractor, r. Spruce, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Smith Wm. carpenter, bds. Fowler
Solander D. builder, r. Pearl, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth
Solander M. Mrs. physician, r. Pearl, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth
Sommers W. butcher, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Soule A. G. clerk, bds. Boulder House
Squires F. H. merchant, r. W. Spruce
Squires George C. prop. livery stable, Pearl, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth
Stewart H. R. merchant, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Star Charles, blacksmith, with Williams
Strong F. B. grocer, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Strong F. B. Mrs. milliner, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Sullivan J. W. carpenter, r. W. Spruce

TERRELL N. J. clerk, bds. A. Arnott

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Thompson H. L. photographer, cor. Spruce and Twelfth
Thompson J. M. dealer in stoves and tinware, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Thompson L. photographer, r. cor. Spruce and Twelfth
Thompson Nathan, pastor, r. cor. Twelfth and Hill
Tourtelotte Geo. H. r. Spruce, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Tourtelotte G. H. Mrs. milliner, Spruce, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Towner H. r. E. Pine

VAN C. N. merchant, r. Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Velie E. student, bds. W. Smith
Viele E. J. mail carrier, bds. W. Smith

WALKER J. laborer, with Culver
Welloms G. W. lather, bds. Boulder House
Westlake W. B. barber, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth
Whitcome L. mason, bds. W. G. Cook
White C. with Austin
Wickham B. F. plasterer, bds. Colorado House
Williams B. M. blacksmith, Twelfth, bet. Pearl and Spruce
Wise O. E. blacksmith, with B. M. Williams
Wood C. L. prop. blacksmith and wagon shop, bds. W. G. Cook
Woodward R. J. county treasurer, bds. Boulder House
Wright H. attorney at law, r. Pearl
Wright H. postmaster, Pearl, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth

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Blum R. laborer, r. Main
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Boyd R. ranchman
Boyd D. prof. of languages, r. Chestnut
Boettcher H. hardware merchant, Main
Botcher L. B.
Brush D. sheriff, Weld county, r. Chestnut
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Burrows H. r. Pine

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Clark J. M. farmer, r. Oak
Connor D. farmer, r. Sherman
Colton D. gardener, cor. Vine and Grant
Cooper J. G. editor N. Y. *Tribune*
Condit L. I. carpenter, r. Pine

DAY F. G. farmer, r. Linden
Day S. A. farmer, r. Linden
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Dunnigan J. A. carpenter, r. Spruce
Dupee L. blacksmith, Walnut
Dunkan E. L. machinist, r. Linden

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Eaton B. H. ranchman
Eldredge J. B. nurseryman, Vine
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Henderson M. P. r. Chestnut
Heaton C. farmer, r. Walnut
Heaton E. farmer, r. Walnut
Hewitt J. F.
Higenbottom J. builder, Maple
Higley J. C. prop. livery stable, r. Pine
Hilton B. W. carpenter, Main
Holmes E. farmer, r. Pine
Holmes N. r. cor. Monroe and Pine
Hollister E. clergyman, r. Walnut
Hotchkiss A. carpenter, r. cor. Maple and Jackson
Hotchkiss Rufus, saddler, r. cor. Monroe and Spruce
Huno G.
Hunter S. A. r. Pine

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Karsner L. B.
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Nettleton E. S. surveyor
Nichols E. T. merchant, r. Chestnut
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Roberts W. J. coal dealer, r. Oak
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Wentworth E. W. mason, r. Jefferson
Whitaker A. laborer
Whipple L. contractor and builder, r. Walnut
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Willop James, carpenter, r. Maple
Williams W. W.
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A delightful little valley town of Colorado, located in Boulder county, on the main stage road between Denver and Cheyenne. It derives its business principally from the rich agricultural country which surrounds it, and from the coal mines in the vicinity.

Its settlement dates back to the early days of Colorado history (after the discovery of gold), and though its growth has not been rapid, it has always been a pleasant, prosperous village, with good society and agreeable surroundings, and its growth has the health and stability peculiar to agricultural towns everywhere, and when colonists, who are invading this region, fully develop it, Burlington will have its quota of wealth, population and improvements.

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ALLEN MARY MRS. prop. Allen House
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Andrews J. farmer

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Bailey Alice Miss, student
Baumert D. farmer
Beckwith F. C. merchant
Beckwith E. F. postmaster
Blair J. traveling agt. bds. Burlington House
Blivins G. carpenter
Blivins A. J. carpenter
Burch R. carpenter and builder

CLAWSON G. farmer
Clawson ——, farmer
Coffman D. S. farmer
Coffman E. J. farmer
Coffman J. D. farmer
Crawford E. D. blacksmith, bds. Burlington House

DICKENS WILLIAM, stock raiser, bds. Mrs. Allen
Dwight L. farmer

GREENLY F. farmer

HARTLEY W. D. carpenter, bds Burlington House
Hutchinson Sarah, student, bds. Burlington House

JONES H. carpenter, bds. Burlington House
Jones J. W. physician
Jones Jas. laborer, bds. Burlington House

KINNEY A. farmer
Kinney ——, farmer

LAMPSON L. MRS. teacher, bds. Mrs. Dwight

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Shiffler L. blacksmith, bds. Burlington House
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Smith J. M. hotelkeeper
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Streeter & Turrell (R. Streeter and J. W. Turrell), merchants

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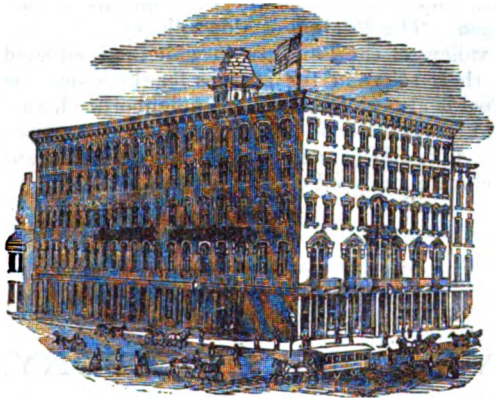
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A thriving village, located at the junction of North and South Boulder creeks, in Boulder county. Like Burlington, its neighbor town, Valmont is supported and built up chiefly by its agricultural surroundings, and has growth and prosperity in ratio with the development of the farming industries of the region. The location of this village is most favorable in many respects. The valleys of the Boulders, in which it is situated, are noted for the richness of their soil, and the streams for the numerous water powers they afford. Coal is also abundant in the neighborhood, and, without question, Valmont will eventually add manufacturing enterprises to her permanent industries. Like all Colorado towns, it has delightful surroundings, and most healthful climate and good orderly citizens.

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Allen ——, judge probate court

CLOW D. (Clow & Evans), merchant
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Clow & Evans (D. Clow and A. Evans), dealers in dry goods
Colburn & Ellingham (J. Colburn and R. Ellingham), dealers in dry goods and general produce

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FARRA M. blacksmith, bds. C. C. Lawson

GRAHAM W G. miller

HAYS S. M. blacksmith
Hopkins William, blacksmith
Honsel P. M. prop. flouring mill

JONES E. J. prop. Valmont House

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Lawson C. C. prop. meat market
Lemmex Mary H. widow
Lyon Wm. carpenter

MOAR R. A. farmer
Mosher A. G. with E. F. Parks

PARKS E. F. blacksmith
Peters A. W. physician
Phillips Wm. O. miller

RUTTER C. G. farmer

SAMPSON J. J. farmer

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TRINIDAD.

The town of Trinidad is situated near the base of a spur of the Rocky Mountains, on the old emigrant route from the States to Santa Fe, and a few miles from Raton peak—a well known landmark—which gives its name to the defile or pass that for many years has been the gate-way for the immense traffic of New Mexico, and through which are still carried all government supplies for distribution at the various military posts in that Territory, and a part of Arizona.

The situation of the town is picturesque, lying as it does on the banks of the Purgatoire or Las Animas river, a stream, whose valley of about 150 miles in length, embraces some of the most fertile lands in Colorado. The surrounding hills, covered with the pinôn and sabina, relieving somewhat the hard gray aspect of the bold cliffs beyond, present attractions of a superior order. Inexhaustible beds of coal underlie the town, and outcrops of the same are visible in all the neighboring ravines. Copper and iron ores have been discovered in the vicinity, and a proper development of the mineral resources of the mountains contiguous would doubtless insure rich retuns to the enterprising capitalists, and the adjacent plain to the eastward, covered with nutritious grasses, affords excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, a source of no inconsiderable profit to persons engaged in the stock business. The geographical position of Trinidad gives it a prominence that must sooner or later make it the commercial centre of a large district. The town, with a population of 1,000, with its forty stores and shops, with its numberless and slow-jogging freight wagons, with its daily and tri-weekly mail coaches, and the rapidly increasing travel, already attracts attention abroad, and gives promise of a prosperous future. It may safely be said that the six or eight persons who, at the commencement of the last decade, erected a cluster of log shanties where the present town site is, had no idea of the real significance of their feeble invasion of the wilderness.

In the spring of 1860, Riley V. Dunton, William Frazier, U. P. Curtis and the Archibald brothers built cabins and located farms in the valley opposite Trinidad. Charlefou, an old French Canadian and Rocky Mountain trapper, had settled the year previous at the mouth of Gray's creek, about four miles below town, where he caused to be erected the first permanent dwelling in what is now known as Las Animas county. At that time his neighbors where the late B. R. Boyce, on the Upper Huerfano, and Charles Autubis, Calvin Jones, and a few others, on the Lower Huerfano, the nearest one being at what Daniel Boone would have called the "convenient distance" of fifty miles.

In 1862, W. R. Walker, C. Raymond, R. Vigil, J. I. Alires and G. Gutierrz staked off a number of lots, built cabins, and thus originated the nucleus of the now thriving town of Trinidad. The Philbrook brothers

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established the first store, which they soon disposed of to Felipe Baca and William Hohne, who continued the business, and for two years were the only merchants in the place. J. M. Stoner, J. R. Skelly, W. A. Bransford, A. W. Archibald and Juan I. Aliers subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, with varied and indifferent success, since they were obliged to depend chiefly upon travelers and immigrants for patronage. When the war created a demand for that article, Hohne, who dealt extensively in grain, filled large contracts, became prosperous, and has since retired to enjoy his fortune.

The town has since advanced rapidly, and the country about it has also advanced in many respects. All branches of trade are well represented in Trinidad. The Messrs. Barraclough, Prowers & Hough, Thatcher Bros. & Co., R. L. Wooten, Jr., M. Beshoar, physician and surgeon, and J. Davis, may be cited as the representative business men of the place. The United States Hotel, the principal and most popular public house in southern Colorado, is a credit to the town. The place supports a weekly newspaper, recently established, called the Trinidad *Enterprise*. The first grist-mill, operated in the town or county, was built by Jacob Beard, in the summer of 1865; two others have since been completed, and are now running successfully. There are also two saw-mills in the vicinity.

In October, 1866, the citizens of Trinidad and Las Animas county, suffered all manner of indignities at the hands of the Ute Indians, under the leadership of the notorious chief, Ka-ni-ha-che. These pestiferous nomads, troublesome alike in peace or war, had hatched up some imaginary grievances, and forthwith betook themselves to the war-path. Many exposed and helpless settlers were pounced upon and murdered, their homes despoiled, and their cattle and horses driven away. So little resistance was offered that the savages became more and more violent, practicing their depredations with impunity, and threatening to depopulate the entire region. Finally, a troop of cavalry, from Fort Stevens, under command of Col. Alexander, came to the rescue. The cavalry officers and several of the chiefs met in conference, and the latter positively declined to either make known their grievances or to desist from their outrages. Failing in all reasonable endeavors to pacify the blood-thirsty thieves, Col. Alexander abandoned Quaker arguments and appealed to the sabres and Sharpe's carbines of his men. He gave the band a terrible thrashing, killing many braves, and driving the balance out of the country. In their return, true to their instincts, they murdered and pillaged indiscriminately, but from that day the settlements in southern Colorado have been secure from the depredations of marauding red-skins.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Judge George S. Simpson, one of the earliest settlers in southern Colorado, who has kindly furnished us the above history.

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TRINIDAD DIRECTORY.

ADAMS JOHN, printer, r. Cedar, bet. A and B
Adamson Wm. J. prop. Trinidad Flour Mill
Albus V. brewer, cor. Main and Commercial
Aldes Mariano, laborer, r. cor. C and Cedar
Alires M. C. Mrs. laundress, r. C, bet. Main and Convent
Almanza Julio, laborer, r. Front, nr. D
Angel Guadalupe, laborer, r. cor. E and Convent
Archeletta L. baker, r. cor. B and Cedar
Archibald A. W. (Hubbard & Archibald), attorney at law, office, cor. A and Commercial
Armigo Juan, laborer, bds. Cedar, bet. D and E

BABCOCK H. S. musician, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Baca Felipe, representative Las Animas county, r. foot of Commercial
Bacon David Rev. bds. United States Hotel
Baird S. M. (Baird & Boyles), attorney at law, office, Main, bet. B and C
Baird & Boyles (S. M. Baird and Geo. Boyles), attorneys at law, office, Main, bet. B and C
Bareala A. r. cor. C and Convent
Barraclough H. A. postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Main, bet. B and C
Beard Jacob, prop. sawmill, r. Main, bet. A and Commercial
Benitez F. dealer in ivory, r. Main, bet. C and D
Beshoar M. physician and surgeon and county clerk, office, cor. B and Main
Biagura I. laborer, r. Pine, bet. A and B
Bies Enos, tailor, r. cor. C and Cedar
Bielpando D. ranchman, r. cor. A and Pine
Bieltran D. plasterer, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Biernbaum H. & Co. dealers in general merchandise, Main, bet. B and C
Bishop Thomas, miller, Farrand's mill
Blackwood Thos. (col'd), porter, United States Hotel
Bloom F. G. (Thatcher Bros. & Co.), dealer in general merchandise, cor. Main and Commercial
Booth E. L. deputy sheriff, r. Main, bet. Second and Third
Boyles George (Baird & Boyles), attorney at law, office, Main, bet. B and C
Bright E. D. county surveyor, office and r. Main, bet. A and Commercial
Briggs A. L. teamster, r. cor. Convent and Commercial
Briggs Ambrose, printer, *Enterprise* office
Brown John, laborer, rooms cor. C and Main
Brown W. C. saddler, r. cor. Cedar and Commercial
Brown Webster, engineer, r. Front, nr. Commercial
Bueno Marie L. Miss, dressmaker, r. cor. B and Cedar
Burr John, laborer, bds. Ratone House
Burgoyne Pauline Miss, seamstress, r. F, bet. Main and Cedar

CAMERON ROBERT, blacksmith, r. cor. A and Cedar
Carrion Jesus, tailor, r. foot of Main
Cassaw A. ranchman, r. Pine, bet. D and E
Cerve Jose, laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Chambers J. B. painter, Main, bet. First and Second
Chaplin A. printer, *Enterprise* office
Chaplin B. F. deputy county clerk, office, cor. B and Main
Chavis F. farmer, r. foot of Convent
Chavis G. artist, r. Pine, bet. A and B
Chick A. (col'd), laborer, r. C, bet. Main and Cedar
Chovlan M. L. r. Front, nr. A
Church of the Holy Trinity (Catholic), Rev. P. J. Munnecom, pastor, Main, bet. A and B

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THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD.
Assets, nearly six million dollars.
Losses paid, $27,000,000 in 51 years.
NEEDS NO COMMENDATION.
CRATER & COBB, Agents, Holladay Street,
Opp. Mint, Denver, Col.

Cordova C. widow, r. head of Main
Cornell J. B. carpenter, r. foot of Commercial
County Jail, Cedar, bet. First and Second
Craiger L. M. carpenter, r. cor. A and Cedar
Crogan C. Mrs. domestic, with W. G. Rifenberg, United States Hotel

DAVIS JOSEPH, dealer in general merchandise, cor. A and Main, bds. Sherman House
Davis & Sherman, dealers in general merchandise, cor. A and Main
De la Riva C. barber, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Dewey Charles, mechanic, bds. Sherman House
Demas M. widow, laundress, r. Commercial, bet. Convent and Main
Demic Joseph, farmer, bds. United States Hotel
Dien M. silversmith, cor. F and Cedar
Diamond D. (col'd), r. D, bet. Main and Cedar
Dillett Jose G. mechanic, r. Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth
Dominguez F. carpenter, r. foot of Commercial
Donahue J. wagonmaker, Commercial, bet. Convent and Front
Dupont E. clerk, with Prowers & Hough, bds. United States Hotel
Duran A. laborer, r. foot of A
Dunton Riley V. farmer, r. cor. A and Cedar

EDWARDS CHARLES, carpenter, bds. United States Hotel
Ellwood Geo. bookkeeper, bds. Sherman House
Ennis W. S. musician, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Escor G. r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Espinoza J. laborer, r. foot of Main
Espinoza R. teamster, r. Pine nr. C
Estrado T. teamster, r. Cedar, bet. E and F

FARRAND C. M. prop. flouring mills, Commercial, below Front
Fisher George, farmer, r. head of Main
Fisher J. B. r. Main, bet. D and E
Fisher W. R. dealer in general merchandise, cor. Main and Commercial
Fleashito Joseph, laborer, bds. cor. Main and Commercial
Fleming John, stock dealer, bds. United States Hotel
Foulke E. carpenter, bds. Sherman House
Freeman F. carpenter, bds. Sherman House

GALLEGO RITA, widow, cor. Convent and Commercial
Garcia A. r. Main, bet. C and D
Garcia Jesus, laborer, bds. Main, bet. E and F
Garcia I. laborer, r. cor. Cedar and Commercial
Garcia G. farmer, with Felipe Baca, foot of Commercial
Garcia J. A. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. E and F
Garcia S. laborer, r. Pine, bet. C and D
Geis A. architect and builder, r. foot of Commercial
Geis V. carpenter, r. foot of Commercial
Geurez Demitro, plasterer, r. foot of A
Gonzalez B. laborer, r. head of Main
Gonzalez M. A. widow, r. cor. A and Pine
Gourales A. r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Grassmock Frank, bricklayer, bds. Main, bet. C and D
Gutierez Alex. farmer, r. head of Main
Gutierez D. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Gutierez M. r. head of Main
Guyot Francis, assistant pastor Church of the Holy Trinity, r. Main, bet. E and F

HAGAR HENRY, gardener, bds. United States Hotel
Hall A. M. drover, bds. United States Hotel
Holt A. M. prop. livery stable, bds. Sherman House
Harlow ——, drover, bds. United States Hotel
Hart Ed. bds. United States Hotel
Hartwick J. saloonkeeper, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Harlan E. carpenter, r. A, nr. Front
Hatch A. butcher, Commercial, bet. Convent and Front
Hatch T. P. dealer in hardware, tinware, etc. Main, bet. Commercial and First, r. Main, bet. A and B
Hayes S. D. butcher, Main, bet. B and C
Hernandez S. brickmolder, r. C, bet. Cedar and Pine
Herrera B. silversmith, r. Commercial, bet. Convent and Main

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OVER 500,000 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES in Daily Use.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company
NEW YORK.
ASSETS, - - $1,700,000
REICHARD & WINNE, Agents,
DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

Hough J. S. (Prowers & Hough), dealer in general merchandise, Main, bet. A and Commercial
Hough Silas, stock dealer, r. Main, bet. A and Commercial
Hubbard & Archibald, attorneys at law, office, Main, bet. A and Commercial
Hubbard E. J. attorney at law, office and r. Main, bet. A and Commercial

JACKSON A. (col'd), cook, Sherman House
Jackson Frank, saloonkeeper, Main, bet. C and D
Jaffa H. N. (Biernbaum & Co.), dealer in general merchandise, Main, bet. B and C
Jaramillo N. rooms cor. A and Pine
Johnson A. (col'd), laborer, Sherman House

KELCHER MICHAEL, shoemaker, cor. Convent and Commercial
Kelly Michael, laborer, bds. Main, bet. C and D
Kelley P. painter, bds. Sherman House
Kinnear J. D. r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Kler Peter, brewer and cooper, r. foot of Commercial
Kreger Louis, carpenter, r. cor. A and Cedar

LAS ANIMAS ACADEMY, cor. First and Pine, Rev. E. J. Rice, A. M. principal
Larragorti Mariano, attorney at law, office, Commercial, bet. Convent and Main
Lavate D. laborer, r. Pine, bet. D and E
Leva T. (widow), r. cor. A and Pine
Levy J. clerk, with Maurice Wise
Lopez F. r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Lopez Pedro, miller, Trinidad Flour Mill
Lopez Pomaldo, r. C, bet. Cedar and Pine
Losano J. M. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Losano M. r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Lucero Jose, laborer, r. cor. B and Cedar
Lugan F. A. laborer, bds. head of Main

MACOMBER W. C. cabinetmaker, cor. B and Main

The Northwestern Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Receipts in 1870, - - - $3,670,370 07
Losses paid since organization, 1,700,000 00
Dr. S. S. Wallihan, Gen'l Agt.,
DENVER, - COLORADO.

Madril B. laborer, r. foot of Commercial
Marie A. L. clerk, with W. R. Fisher
Martin E. r. head of Main
Martin J. B. laborer, r. C, below Convent
Martin J. D. farmer, r. head of Main
Martin M D. widow, r. Pine, bet. A and B
Martin Narcisse, laborer, r. C, below Convent
Martinez Maria R. widow, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Massillas J. bds. Main, bet. E and F
May H. carpenter, bds. Sherman House
May Ira. carpenter, bds. Sherman House
Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. E. J. Rice, pastor, cor. Pine and First
Merrier A. J. merchant, bds. United States Hotel
Mennet A. bookkeeper, bds. Sherman House
Mendes G. r. cor. C and Pine
Mestes F. porter, with Thatcher Bros. & Co.
Mestes M. A. laborer, r. Front, nr. A
Meyer Frank, butcher, Main, bet. B and C
McCleary Troy, millwright, r. Main, bet. A and B
McCoy Nathan (col'd), barber, Main, bet. B and C
McBride George C. trader, r. Main, bet. D and E
McDonald Wm. baker, Main, bet. A and B
McGaillard B. K. farmer, r. cor. Pine and Second
McKenney T. F. miner, bds. United States Hotel
McLane A. constable, r. Cedar, bet. A and B
Miller G. stock dealer, bds. United States Hotel
Miller J. W. bds. United States Hotel
Mitchell E. F. dealer in stoves, tinware, etc. cor. Commercial and Main
Montoya M. laborer, r. cor. B and Cedar
Munnecom P. J. Rev. pastor Church of the Holy Trinity, r. Main, bet. E and F

NEFFE D. P. laborer, r. Main, bet. A and Commercial
Neffe M. W. blacksmith, r. Commercial, nr. Front
Niles George, engineer, r. Commercial, nr. Front

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The Underwriters' Agency
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Security, Four Million Dollars. Large Lines
Liberal Rates, Fair Adjustments.
CRATER & COBB, Agts.,
Holladay Street, opp. Mint,
DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

OCANA JUAN M. farmer, r. foot of Convent
O'Mara Maurice, blacksmith, Commercial, bet. Convent and Front
Osborne John, blacksmith, Commercial, bet. Convent and Front

PACHECO A. laborer, r. foot of Convent
Pacheco P. carpenter, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Padilla A. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Padilla Carlos, musician, bds. cor. Commercial and Convent
Padilla D. r. cor. I and Cedar
Padilla Jose R. laborer, bds. C, below Convent
Pearce H. L. trader, r. Commercial, nr. Front
Peris Martinez, laborer, r. cor. A and Pine
Perkins F. carpenter, bds. Sherman House
Peterson L. M. clerk, with Davis & Barraclough
Prowers & Hough, dealers in general merchandise, Main, bet. A and Commercial

RAMERAS JUAN, blacksmith, r. head of Main
Raines A. baker, Main, bet. A and B
Reed M. C. surgeon dentist, office, cor. B and Main
Rel Juster, porter, with Maurice Wise
Reyes Buccanero, laborer, r. Pine, bet. A and B
Rice E. J. Rev. pastor M. E. church and principal Las Animas Academy, r. cor. Pine and First
Rifenberg C. J. carpenter, r. Main, bet. C and D
Rifenberg W. G. prop. United States Hotel, cor. Main and First
Rivera J. B. laborer, r. Pine, bet. A and B
Rivera L. laborer, r. Pine, bet. A and B
Robinson O. carpenter, bds. Sherman House
Roderiguez A. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Roland Abner, butcher, Main, bet. C and D
Romero A. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Romero Blas, shoemaker, r C, bet. Cedar and Pine
Romero Francisco, carpenter, r. cor. Commercial and Convent
Romero F. porter, with Prowers & Hough
Romero G. laborer, r. cor. C and Cedar
Romero J. L. laborer, r. cor. C and Cedar
Rose John, waiter, United States Hotel
Rotz John S. clerk, with H. Bierabaum & Co.
Rovila Jesus, laborer, r. cor. C and Cedar

SABISEDO E. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. B and C
Salez G. tailor, r. Main, bet. E and F
Salez V. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Salizar Jose A. dealer in general merchandise, cor. C and Main
Samora Alta G. laborer, r. cor. C and Cedar
Samora F. laborer, r. cor. C and Cedar
Samora M. D. widow, r. cor. C and Cedar
Sanchez Celeste, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Sanchez E. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. C and D
Sanchez Theodosia, silversmith, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Sanchez T. silversmith, r. Commercial, bet. Convent and Main
Sandoval Faustina Mrs. seamstress, cor. C and Convent
Sandoval Manuelita, widow, r. foot Main
Sandoval Juanito, widow, r. foot of A
Scott Peter, clerk, with Prowers & Hough
Serano Marie C. widow, r. cor. A and Pine
Seguera I. Mrs. seamstress, r. head Main
Segundo Pedro, miller, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Sherman House, Main, bet. B and C
Sherman Lewis, bds. Sherman House
Sherman P. B. prop. Sherman House, Main, bet. B and C
Sielken F. Sherman House, Main, bet. B and C
Simpson G. S. r. Main, bet. E and F
Simpson Robert, carpenter, r. cor. E and Main
Skelly John, stock dealer, rooms cor. C and Main
Smith I. W. carpenter, r. Main, bet. C and D
Smith Lewis, farmer, r. cor. Convent and Commercial
Sopris E. B. prop. billiard saloon, cor. C and Main
Stogdan J. H. stock dealer, bds. United States Hotel
Stone John, stone cutter, bds. United States Hotel
Stowell A. carpenter, cor. Commercial and Convent
Stowell Jas. carpenter, cor. Commercial and Convent

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Western Agts. for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, 209 G St., Denver.

REICHARD & WINNE,
THE LEADING
INSURANCE AGENTS
OF COLORADO,
Having returned $10,000 more premiums for 1870 than any other agency in Colorado.

Strange G. C. F. (col'd), cook, Sherman House
Streeter A. B. clerk, with Thatcher Bros. & Co.
St. Joseph's Academy, Convent, bet. A and B, Sister Mary Augustine, superior
St. Stephen P. r. head of Main
Suasso Thomas, prop. Trinidad Flour Mill, r. Main, bet. E and F

TARANGO T. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Taylor D. L. stock dealer, r. cor. Cedar and First
Tafoya Marie R. r. Pine, bet. A and B
Tiller Ralph R. shoemaker, cor. Commercial and Convent
Templeton J. E. stock dealer, bds. United States Hotel
Thatcher Bros. & Co. dealers in general merchandise, cor. Commercial & Main
Thompson Geo. stock dealer, bds. United States Hotel
Todd Samuel, r. cor. Oak and First
Trujila Marie A. Mrs. dressmaker, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Trinidad Enterprise, J. P. Smith, editor and prop. office, Commercial, bet. Front and Convent
Trinidad Flouring Mills, Convent, bet. E and F
Tyler J. C. carpenter, r. foot of Main

VANDEREZ J. P. laborer, r. cor. D and Cedar

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Holds a Four Per Cent. Reserve.
Perpetual Charter and Perpetual Security.
DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Valdez A. farmer, r. Commercial, bet. Convent and Main
Valdez L. carpenter, r. foot of A
Valdez L. laborer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Valdez F. printer, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Valdez Marie A. widow, r. Cedar, bet. D and E
Valdez Rafael, blacksmith, cor. C and Cedar
Varela M. farmer, r. foot of Commercial
Vigil E. laborer, bds. cor. C and Cedar
Vigil M. laborer, r. foot of Commercial
Vigil Pablo, laborer, r. Front, nr. A
Vigil S. bricklayer, r. foot of Commercial

WALSH EDWARD, clerk, with Thatcher Bros. & Co.
Walker W. R. freighter, r. Main, bet. A and B
Weber Henry, carpenter, bds. cor. Commercial and Convent
Webster F. laborer, bds. Sherman House
Webster S. A. carpenter, r. cor. D and Cedar
Whiting J. H. barkeeper, bds. Sherman House
Wilson John, carpenter, bds. Main, bet. C and D
Wilson J. laborer, bds. Main, bet. A & B
Wise Maurice, dealer in general merchandise, etc. Main, bet. B and C
Wooten R. L. Jr. dealer in general merchandise, cor. A and Main
Wright W. carpenter, bds. Sherman House
Wylie S. H. barkeeper, bds. Sherman House

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UNITED STATES HOTEL

W. G. RIFENBURG, Proprietor,

Corner First and Main Streets,

TRINIDAD, - - COLORADO.

Good Stable accommodations connected with the Hotel.

TERMS, REASONABLE,

DAVIS & SHERMAN,

GROCERS & DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Corner of Main and A Streets,

TRINIDAD, - - - - COLORADO.

PROWERS & HOUGH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

TRINIDAD, - - COLORADO.

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R. L. WOOTEN, JR.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

General Merchandise,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Corner of Main and A Sts., TRINIDAD, COL.

S. M. BAIRD. GEORGE BOYLES.

BAIRD & BOYLES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

TRINIDAD, - - COLORADO.

H. A. BARRACLOUGH,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

Also, all kinds of Grains, Hides, Furs, and Peltries.

Corner of Main and C Sts.,

TRINIDAD, - - COLO.

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PUEBLO,

The principal town and county seat of Peublo county, is located in the valley of the Arkansas, near the confluence of that stream with the Fontaine qui Bouille, and is the most flourishing and populous agricultural town in Colorado. It is surrounded by the best farming and grasing lands in the Territory, and has already achieved considerable importance as a business point, and when railways, now in course of construction, connect it with the great Eastern centres, it will not be surpassed in prosperity by any city in the Territory. Statements of the business of Pueblo, and a detailed description of its improvements appears under Pueblo county.

PUEBLO DIRECTORY.

ABRAMS JOSEPH, clerk, with H. O. Rettberg
Adams Geo. S. r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Eighth
Allen T. G. sheriff, Pueblo county, r. Eleventh, bet. High and Court
Altuff Peter, laborer, bds. cor. Main and Fifth
Anderson A. M. carpenter, bds. Union House
Arcnuleta J. clerk, with H. O. Rettberg
Armstrong J. N. printer, bds. Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Ayres D. D. prop. Drovers' House, cor. Santa Fe av. and Second

BARTEL GUSTAV (Bartel Bros.), dealer in general merchandise, Santa Fe av. bet. Fourth and Fifth
Barndollar Ferd & Co. forwarding and commission, flour and grain dealers, Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main, bds. National Hotel
Bach John, shoemaker, cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
Barnum Lewis, agt. Barlow, Sanderson & Co.'s stage line, office, Santa Fe av. bet. Fourth and Fifth
Bartlett A. furniture dealer, Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Bartlett W. H. bookkeeper, with A. Bartlett
Baxter O. H. P. prop. Pueblo Flour Mill, r. Main, bet. Third and Fourth
Beach A. carpenter and builder, Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Beard ——, stone mason, bds. with A. Carter
Benoit James, watchmaker, bds. City Bakery
Benning Henry, blacksmith and wagonmaker, cor. Santa Fe av. and Third, r. head of Sixth
Bergemann Jacob, printer, r. Sixth, bet. Main and High
Bergemann Marks, r. Sixth, bet. Court and Main
Berry David (J. Berry & Bro.) dealer in general merchandise, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Berry Julius, dealer in general merchandise, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Bilby George W. laborer, r. cor. Court and Sixth
Bishop ——, brick molder, bds. Mrs. Marshall
Bitoreand E. laborer, r. Ninth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Blake Frank, clerk, with P. R. Thombs

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TRY THE WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

Merchants' Insurance Co.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

ASSETS, - - - $800,000

REICHARD & WINNE, Agents, Denver, Colo.

Brown J. N. Germania saloon, cor. Santa Fe av. and Third
Bradford A. A. delegate to Congress, office, Santa Fe av. bet. Fourth and Fifth
Bradford Mark G. receiver, land office, r. Bradford, bet. Third and Fourth
Bradley ——, bricklayer, r. cor. Fifth and Main
Brumley M. carpenter, r. cor. Sixth and Court
Brazil J. S. laborer, bds. City Bakery
Brady James, hostler, with Joel Roe
Bute George A. clerk, third judicial district court, bds. Drovers' Hotel

CARLILE JAMES N. (Carlile & Keeling), prop. livery stable, Sixth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Carlton R. C. real estate agent, office, Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Carrillo Jose, laborer, bds. Bridge House
Carpe Fritz, farmer, bds. First, nr. Santa Fe av.
Carter A. prop. boarding house, Santa Fe av. bet. Second and Third
Carray ——, teamster, bds. A. Carter
Cannon John, bricklayer, bds. A. Carter
Chavy Norris, clerk, with Peabody & Jordan, bds. Union House
Chapman G. carpenter, bds. Union House
Chapman Wm. H. saloonkeeper, Santa Fe av. bet. Fourth and Fifth
Chandler Frank, barkeeper, bds. cor. Ninth and High
Chilcott Geo. M. attorney at law, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
City Bakery, cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
Costello Ricardo, shoemaker, Santa Fe av. bet. Second and Third
Coleman J. stonemason, bds. Union House
Cooper H. H. (Cooper Bros.), dealer in stoves, tinware, etc. Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Cooper R. C. (Cooper Bros.), dealer in stoves, tinware, etc. Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Coburn Charles, cook, Union House
Cort Abner, carpenter, bds. Santa Fe av. bet. Seventh and and Eighth
Colorado Chieftain, Lambert & Co. props. office and editorial rooms, Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit

NORTHWESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Company

Loans at 12 per cent. on Real Estate Security.

DR. S. S. WALLIHAN, General Agent,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Conley Lewis, carpenter. r. cor. Fifth and Main
County Jail, cor. Tenth and Court
Cox J. B. carpenter, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
Craig P. trader, r. Sixth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Curtis A. A. laborer, r. Seventh, bet. Court and High
Curtis A. G. laborer, r. Seventh, bet. Court and High
Curtis E. C. laborer, r. Seventh, bet. Court and High
Curtis Edward, physician and surgeon, office, Santa Fe av. bet. Seventh and Eighth

DANIELS R. N. constable, bds. Union House
Davis J. W. wheelwright, cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
Davis William, farmer, bds. Union House
Dewees J. W. shoemaker, cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
Dickman Hermann, dairyman, First, nr. Santa Fe av.
Doyle James, laborer, bds. City Bakery
Durley William A. harnessmaker, with S. C. Gallup

EDWARDS SAMUEL REV. pastor Episcopal church, r. cor. Eleventh and High
Eichbaum Wm. F. prop. water wagon, r. cor. Main and Sixth
Epps Chas. (col'd), barber, bds. Union House

FOOELSKY CHRISTIAN, prop. Pueblo Brewery, First, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Flynn Daniel, carpenter, r. Seventh, bet. Court and High
Francisco Enrico, laborer, r. First, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Fuquay Joseph, laborer, r. Main, bet. Third and Fourth

GALLAWAY DANIEL, blacksmith, Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Gallup S. C. saddler and harnessmaker, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth

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Gemmill J. T. blacksmith, cor. Santa Fe av. and Third, r. Sixth, bet. Main and Court
Gilligan John, shoemaker, Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Gilmore A. J. saloonkeeper, Santa Fe av. bet. First and Second
Givens M. laborer, bds. City Bakery
Goddard John S. (Brown & Goddard), Germania saloon, cor. Santa Fe av. and Third
Griffin Henry, agt. Barlow, Sanderson & Co. S. O. M. and Express, bds. Drovers' House

HARRIS MARTIN V. B. farmer, r. High, bet. Tenth and Eleventh
Hart C. J. harnessmaker, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Eighth and Ninth
Harrison W. H. bds. A. Carter
Harriot F. prop. Washington Brewery, Santa Fe av. bet. Second and Third
Hallett Moses, chief justice, Territory of Colorado, r. cor. Main and Sixth
Hanson T. (col'd), laborer, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Seventh
Henkle C. prop. City Bakery, Santa Fe av. nr. Sixth
Hepburn G. W. judge probate court, bds. Union House
Herz A. r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Fifth
Hensi Martin, brick molder, r. cor. Main and Sixth
Hill & Pierce (J. G. Hill and G. M. Pierce), dealers in stoves, tinware, etc.
Hichings J. painter, bds. Union House
Hinsdale Geo. A. attorney at law, office, Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Holmes Chas. bds. Ninth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Holmes E. C. attorney at law, office, Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Howe Horace B. miner, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Hoyt V. B. (Ferd. Barndollar & Co.), forwarding and commission merchant, Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Howard D. E. laborer, bds. Union House
Howard G. H. prop. Union House
Hyde W. H. wagonmaker, Third, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main

INGERSOLL W. harnessmaker, with S. C. Gallup
Irwin J. M. carpenter, bds. City Bakery

JACKSON SILAS (col'd) barber, bds. Union House
Jamison J. W. carpenter, with A. Bartlett
Jenner John, grocer, cor. Santa Fe av. and Second
Johnson George, teamster, bds. National Hotel
Johnson J. W. bricklayer, bds. City Bakery
Johnson Thos. A. mason, bds. City Bakery
Johnson Wm. carpenter, bds. Union House
Jordan J. O. (Peabody & Jordan), dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc. Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Jordan M. S. clerk, with Peabody & Jordan, bds. National Hotel
Jones W. N. carpenter, bds. City Bakery

KEALING WELDON, prop. livery stable, r. Ninth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Keasey John, hostler, with Carlile & Kealing
Kelley James, cook, r. Third, nr. Santa Fe av.
Kelley S. stonemason, bds. Union House
Kennedy R. fruit dealer, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Kirkbride C. H. carpenter, bds. City Bakery
Kirkham B. F. carpenter, r. High, bet. Tenth and Eleventh
Kusko Thos. carpenter, bds. City Bakery
Kretschmer Charles (Hyde & Kretschmer), blacksmith and wagonmaker, Third, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main

LAMBERT N. N. & CO. props. *Colorado Chieftain*, office and editorial rooms, Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Lambkin J. R. saloonkeeper, Santa Fe av. bet. Fourth and Fifth
Lawrence John, cook, National Hotel
Lewis Martha A. widow, laundress, r. Sixth, bet. Court and High
Lowther John R. (Ferd. Barndollar & Co.), commission and forwarding merchant, Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main, r. cor. Court and Seventh
Logan T. laborer, bds. Sixth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Luna Pedro, r. foot of Third
Ludlow ——, bricklayer, bds. cor. Fifth and Main
Lyons P. S. stone mason, bds. Union House

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Macomb W. butcher, cor. Fifth and Santa Fe av. r. Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Marshall M. J. widow, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Second and Third
Machus J. carpenter, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Fifth
Macdonald James (Chillcot, Bradford & Macdonald), attorney at law, office, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
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Montgomery John J. painter, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Second and Third
Moore W. B. prop. livery stable, Sixth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
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Murray H. clerk, with Cooper Bros.
Myers J. H. painter, r. foot of Third

NATHAN SIMON, butcher, r. cor. Sixth and Court
National Hotel, H. C. Withers, prop. Santa Fe av. bet. Fourth and Fifth
Nauman A. porter, with Ferd. Barndollar & Co.
Nelson Amear, carpenter, r. foot of Sixth
Nusbaum Philip, stock dealer, r. Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Nusbaum Moses, stock dealer, r. cor. Summit and Fifth
Nusbaum Robert, stock dealer, r. Main, bet. Third and Fourth

ORTEZ G. laborer, r. Ninth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit

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Owen Thos. carpenter, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Summit

PALMER CHAS. druggist, bds. City Bakery
Percival Lewis, carpenter, r. Eighth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Peck C. D. & Co. butchers, cor. Fifth and Santa Fe av.
Peabody & Jordan, dealers in dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc. Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Peabody C. P. (Peabody & Jordan), dealer in general merchandise, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Perry C. L. carpenter, bds. Lewis Conley
Pierce G. M. (Hill & Pierce), dealer in stoves, tinware, etc.
Pim Thomas F. r. Fourth, bet. Summit and Bradford
Post Office, w. s. Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Price H. R. freighter, r. cor. High and Seventh
Pulver John, laborer, bds. Union House
Pueblo Flouring Mills, Thatcher & Baxter, props. Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth

RETTBERG H. O. dealer in general merchandise, cor. Santa Fe av. and Fourth, r. cor. Bradford and Fourth
Redfield A. clerk, with G. B. Skidmore, bds. cor. Summit and Fourth
Reed M. C. surgeon dentist, bds. Drovers' Hotel
Rice J. dealer in cigars, tobacco, etc. Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Sixth and Seventh
Richmond James, cook, bds. City Bakery
Roe Joel, prop. Pueblo Livery Stable, cor. Santa Fe av. and Second
Robinson George, miller, r. Fifth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Robinson L. D. peddler, bds. cor. Fourth and Summit
Runnells J. bookkeeper, with J. A. & M. D. Thatcher, bds. National Hotel
Ruffin W. (col'd), laborer, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Seventh

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Shillower Wm. tailor, Sixth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Sisk H. H. laborer, r. cor Main and Fifth
Smith E. M. deputy sheriff, r. cor. Main and Eleventh
Smith J. F. gardener, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Eighth and Ninth
Smith J. J. teamster, r. Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Smith James E. blacksmith, r. Fourth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Smith John (col'd), hostler, with David Berry
Smith S. S. photographer, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Snyder J. W. O. physician and surgeon and postmaster, r. Santa Fe av. bet. Fifth and Sixth
Snyder C. D. telegraph operator, bds. J. W. O. Snyder
Southern Overland Mail and Express, office, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
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Strehlow A. saloonkeeper, First, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit
Stokes J. carpenter, bds. cor. Summit and Fourth
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Summerfield A. T. cattle agt. bds. Union House
Swan Thos. laborer, bds. National Hotel

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Thatcher H. C. attorney at law, office and r. Ninth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Main
Thatcher J. A. & M. D. dealers in general merchandise, s. e. cor. Santa Fe av. and Fourth
Thatcher M. D. (Thatcher Bros.) bds. National Hotel
Thomas & Henkel, props. City Bakery, Santa Fe av. nr. Ninth
Thomas C. bds A. Carter
Thomas J. J. (Thomas & Henkel), prop. City Bakery
Thomas Levi, teamster, bds. City Bakery
Thombs P. R. physician and surgeon and druggist, Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth
Tittmann J. carpenter, r. cor. Santa Fe av. and Sixth
Toof Harriet Mrs. r. Sixth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit

UNION HOUSE, Geo. Howard, prop. Santa Fe av. bet. Third and Fourth

VALENTINE H. S. telegraph operator, bds. National Hotel
Veatch E. carpenter, r. Eighth, bet. Santa Fe av. and Summit

WARD H. F. clerk, land office, bds. National Hotel
Weiss Henry, prop. Pueblo Brewery, First, nr. foot of Santa Fe av.
Weiss Louis, clerk, with P. R. Thombs
Weston E. mason, bds. Union House
Weston S. A. blacksmith, r. Eleventh, nr. Main
Wettmore T. C. attorney at law, r. Santa Fe. av. bet. Second and Third
Wheeler Ezra, register, U. S. land office, bds. National Hotel
Whelan T. hostler, with Carlile & King
Willis C. carpenter, bds. City Bakery
Williams Katha Mrs (col'd), laundress, r. First, nr. Santa Fe av.
Williams Wilson (col'd), blacksmith, cor. Main and Third
Wineke Otto, carpenter, bds. Union House
Wilcklow Frank, carpenter, bds. Lewis Conley
Withers H. C. prop. National Hotel
Wortz C. prop. Washington Brewery, Santa Fe av. bet. Second and Third
Wright Silas (col'd), barber, cor. Santa Fe av. and Second

YOUNG W. H. prop. toll bridge, r. First, nr. Santa Fe av.

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Stroud E. G. Prof. Santa Fe av.

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Hinsdale George A. Fourth
Holmes E. C. Santa Fe av.
Stone Wilbur F. Sixth and Santa Fe av.
Thatcher Henry C. Santa Fe av.

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Thatcher Brothers, Bank bldg.

BAKERS.

Thomas & Henkel, Santa Fe av.

BEER SALOONS.

Schwer John, Santa Fe av.
Strehlow Aug. Santa Fe av.

BILLIARD HALLS.

Brown & Goddard, cor. Santa Fe av. and Third
Lamkin & Chapman, Santa Fe av.

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Steinberger Dr. A. cor. Fourth and Santa Fe av.

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Berry J. & Bro. Santa Fe av.
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Rettberg H. O. Santa Fe av.
Thatcher Brothers, cor. Fourth and Santa Fe av.

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Sayles Thomas W. Santa Fe av.
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KIT CARSON,

The county seat of Greenwood county, is located in the eastern-central portion of Colorado, on the Kansas Pacific railway. After the railway reached this point, and previous to its completion to Denver, it was the place of transfer for all freights and passengers over the road, destined for Southern Colorado, New and Old Mexico. This made the trade of the place important, and large hotels, and trading and forwarding and commission houses were established, and a heavy amount of business transacted The number of men employed in these, and in constructing the railroad, made the population considerable, and local business very brisk in 1870, but since the completion of the Kansas Pacific to Denver, both population and business has rapidly decreased. However, a large amount of freight for New and Old Mexico, and Southern Colorado, is still reshipped at this point, which, in connection with the fact that the town is an important station on the railway, makes it quite an active trading post.

AINSLEE R. S. railroad agent
Allen James, justice of the peace
American House, Wm. Conner, prop.

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Benson J. prop. beer hall
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Bishop ——, carpenter and joiner
Bristoe George, constable
Brownlee ——, carpenter and joiner

CHICK W. H. & CO. commission and forwarding
Clutter J. C. physician
Collar M. dry goods dealer
Conner Wm. prop. American House
Cullen Robt. clerk, government warehouse

DESMOND PAT. policeman

FIELD & HILL, grocers
Floarman Charles, prop. beer Hall
Frost D. M. school teacher

HARRIS W. H. county clerk
Hand & Co. grocers

JAY J. H. blacksmith
Johnson H. R. grocer
Jones E. F. justice of the peace
J. D. Perry House, Thos. Foley, prop.

KEMP THOMAS, prop. dance hall and saloon
Kruger Henry, jeweler

LAWRENCE J. saloonkeeper

MUSICK C. E. & CO. grocers and forwarding
Murphy ——, dealer in boots and shoes

NAGLE JAMES, coroner and prop. boarding house
Norton John, prop. saloon
Norton Mike, prop. saloon

OTERO, SELLAR & CO. forwarding and commission merchants
Olney James, agt. S. O. M.

PIERCE JOHN W. bookkeeper, C. E. Musick & Co.

RUDER A. butcher

SNYDER C. J. probate judge
Sonneberger ——, freighter and stock dealer
Stewart L. F. superintendent of schools
Soward J. A. postmaster

THOMAS J. W. clerk, Perry House

VAN ZANDT B. dealer in cigars and tobacco, and landlord

ZIMMERMAN F. C. gunsmith

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COLORADO CITY.

In 1858, and previous to the discovery of the Gregory gold mines, a few hardy pioneers, with their families, located under the shadow of the celebrated Pike's Peak, and named their settlement Colorado City. It was the first place in the new Territory dignified with a municipal title, which it yet retains, with buoyant hopes of some day—Phœnix like—rising from its own ashes to a genuine importance, beyond all former pretensions.

Formerly, nearly all the immigration to the Territory directed their steps to this point, as the future great metropolis of Colorado, and as the key to the mountains through which all travelers must pass on their way to the mines—the beautiful and wonderful garden of the gods, and to the famous boiling springs. Of the latter, John C. Fremont, in his report of explorations, says: "In the upper part of a rock, which had apparently been formed by deposition, was a beautiful white basin, overhung by currant bushes, in which the cold, clear water bubbled up, kept in constant motion by the escaping gas, and overflowing the rock which it had almost entirely covered with a smooth crust of glistening white." The water has a very agreeable taste, and was found to resemble that of the famous Seltzer springs, in the grand duchy of Nassau, a country famous for wine and mineral waters; and it is almost entirely of the same character, though still more agreeable than that of the famous Bear springs, near Bear river, of the Great Salt Lake.

A great many enterprising men, with capital, located at Colorado City for the purpose of opening a permanent field for business operations, and for a time the town flourished, and was indeed the most promising place for the metropolis of the Territory; but soon a series of adversities reduced it to what it now remains, a small, deserted country village, dependent entirely upon farm produce. Among the principal causes of its decline was the discovery of the Gregory gold mines, in Gilpin county, to which Denver was the nearest market; the opening of the Ben. Holladay stage line, with general office at Denver, and the frequent Indian outbreaks along the Arkansas route, left unprotected. The adjacent hills and cañons were selected by the various tribes as a favorite spot from which to make their raids, and was generally avoided by the immigrants as dangerous territory. Notwithstanding the adversity that this place had to contend against, many of the old settlers remained in the vicinity even after the capital had been removed and all sources of commerce cut off. Many of the dwellings were moved out of the town onto the adjoining farms, so that while the town went down, the agricultural portion of the country was improved. In a few months the iron horse will be rushing through this beautiful valley, and immigration will again set in towards this favored portion of Colorado.

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Colton E. T.
Oldham George
Roberts James

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Kinsman D. F.
Wright Horace

BUTCHERS.
Roberts Eugene
Rose Eugene

CARPENTERS.
Bott A.
Hill A.
Langmeyer John
Weaver Phil.
Yoho I.

HOTEL KEEPER.
Royce P. W. El Paso House

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Flannegan Frank
Sims James

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.
Aukinvale Charles
Swisher M. D.

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(General.)
Gehrung Emile, Stone Store
Hunt T.
Meyers B. C. & Brother

MILLERS.
Riordan James
Templeton & White

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
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POSTMASTER.
Gehrung Emile, Stone Store

SALOON KEEPERS.
Younger James

SHOEMAKERS.
Colby ——
Powles Henry

SURVEYORS.
Finley Robert
Sheldon A. Z.

EMILE GEHRUNG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, DRUGS

Clothing, Dry Goods,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Confectionery, Country Produce, Lumber, Oils, Paints, Grain, Flour, Wines, Liquors Tinware, Hardware, Queensware, Coal, Etc.

Colorado City. - - COLORADO.

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GRAND ISLAND DISTRICT.

The Grand Island mining district of Boulder county was organized in 1863, by Samuel Conger and others. It takes its name from Grand Island, a beautiful mountain, surrounded by the waters of the North Boulder, containing an area of seventy-five acres, covered with luxuriant grasses and forests of mountain pines, which rises about 500 feet above a fine park (formerly Trannemaker's, now Hill's ranch), five miles from the main range, and fifteen miles from Boulder City. About one mile above the island the North Boulder, a considerable stream, furnishing superior water-power, escapes its mountain confines through a deep cañon in a spur of the main range; here its waters divide, wind around the mountain, and again unite in the beautiful valley beyond.

Previous to the organization of the district, in July, 1862, Samuel Conger, a pioneer prospecter and hunter, discovered, while elk hunting, the Conger lode, the first discovery of mining property in the district. Mr. Conger was the first white man who explored this wild mountain region, and from his adventurous explorations the richest silver mining district in Colorado, or the world, has been discovered and developed. About this time a shaft was sunk to a depth of eighteen or twenty feet on the Conger lode, and considerable ore taken out; this, however, was not removed, owing to the distance from reduction works. For the purpose of bringing out this ore, Wm. J. Martin, George Lyttle, Samuel Conger and others came into this district in August, 1869. Whilst ascending the mountain (now Caribou mountain) on which the Conger lode is located, Mr. Martin discovered "blossom rock," which indicated their proximity to mineral deposits. The party halted, commenced digging, and soon opened a strong fissure vein, containing true crevice material, and every evidence of rich silver ores, in large quantities. These were analyzed, found to be rich in silver, and this discovery was recorded as the Caribou lode, now the great silver mine of Colorado, a full description of which appears in the chapter on mines. Mr. Martin and his company continued working the mine during the fall of 1869 and the winter of '69–70, packing their supplies from Brown's ranch, about four miles distant, the nearest point reached at that time by a wagon road. The richness of these ores attracted the attention of miners in other districts, and the usual excitement, that follows the discovery of new and valuable mining property, took place. This was at its height in the summer of 1870, at which time three or four hundred hardy, adventurous prospecters were actively engaged in prospecting the entire district. Before the fall of the same year several hundred discovery claims were recorded. Among these, many veins have already been sufficiently developed to establish, beyond a doubt, the existence of numerous rich silver mines in the belt of lodes that traverse spurs of the main range in this portion of Boulder county.

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The Caribou Silver Mining Co., the former proprietors of the Caribou lode, and present owners of the east-half of the same, and preëmptors of the site of Caribou City, was organized in 1870, with the following members: Wm. J. Martin, George Lyttle, Samuel Mishler, Samuel Conger and John Pickle. These, with the exception of Samuel Conger, who sold out his interest to the others, still constitute the company. Under their direction the location for the city was chosen, and the survey made by Mr. Burns, in September, 1870

CARIBOU CITY

Is situated in a small park or valley, and on the slopes of Caribou or Conger mountain, two miles from the main range, near Caribou mine, twenty miles from Boulder City, and eighteen miles from Central and Black Hawk. The park and the slope of the mountain, previous to the innovation of civilization and mining enterprises, were covered with mountain grasses and forests of pine and spruce. These are rapidly disappearing, and in their stead, shops, houses and hotels are springing up. Building progressed as rapidly in the fall of 1870 as was possible with the present supply of lumber, and there is now in the town limits at least sixty good, substantial buildings, and a population of nearly 400 persons, which will be doubled during the coming year. This remarkable mining camp, though near the main range, is accessible at all seasons. Its elevation above the sea-level is about 9,000 feet, but the ascent from the valleys below is so gradual that good wagon roads are constructed without difficulty, and Caribou is now connected with Boulder City, Black Hawk, Central and elsewhere, by excellent roads, always in good condition for travel.

A careful examination of the mines, minerals and peculiar advantages and resources of Grand Island district has convinced us that ere long Caribou will be a mining town of considerable importance, and the district one of unusual wealth. The authorities of Caribou are the county officers of Boulder county, and a justice of the peace, Nat. Edwards, Esq., and a constable, elected by the voters of the district. The inhabitants, like those of all mining towns, are orderly, enterprising and unusually intelligent for laboring men. Another peculiarity they have in common with mountain miners and prospecters, is hospitality. The latch-string of a miner's cabin always hangs out. He is ever ready to share his rough fare with the stranger, and a part of his blanket and the shelter of his cabin roof are never refused. Among the leading men of the town, and one in every way competent and willing to furnish important information to visitors concerning the mining interests of the district, we take pleasure in mentioning Mr. Lee, a member of the Territorial legislature.

The principal merchants of the town are Leo Donnelly, Caribou street, dealer in groceries and provisions, who commenced business in August, 1870, first in a tent, but has now a substantial frame building.

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Van & Tilney, groceries and provisions, who commenced business in July, 1870. This store is the pioneer store of the town, and their stock and building are in good condition.

Prescott W. Pierce, meat market; the first and only one in town up to date. This store was the first frame building in Caribou.

Sears & Werley, proprietors of a first-class billiard hall, with three good tables. The building two stories—24x60 feet, the upper rooms for offices.

Maj. E. M. Beard, proprietor of a saloon and boarding-house, Idaho street. Maj. Beard came to Caribou in September, and has erected and completed a good substantial frame building, 20x34 feet, doing most of the work himself.

Before this work will be issued there will, no doubt, be many more merchants in town, but those named above have on hand a sufficient supply of goods suitable for their trade, and are ready to supply any increased demand.

KEYSPORT.

This embryo town is located in a beautiful park or valley, on Beaver creek, in Grand Island district, Boulder county, at the base of Caribou mountain, about two miles from Caribou mine and city, sixteen miles from Central, and eighteen miles from Boulder City.

The organization of the town company was effected by Mr. Alfred Tucker, of Central, in August, 1870, and a survey and plat of the town was made in the same month. Suitable space was reserved for public buildings and grounds, and the balance placed at the disposal of settlers. To any person who will erect a good substantial frame building, a lot is donated, and already quite a number of residences are erected. The company is styled the Grand Island Lumber Co., with the following officers and trustees: Alfred Tucker, president; E. Sexton, secretary and treasurer; Alfred Tucker, John Anderson, J. S. Beaman, J. W. Daniels and Henry Deschner, trustees.

The company have preëmpted, beside the town, a large tract of good timber land, and own a valuable ranch, formerly Orvis', a steam saw-mill, machine repair shop, and sash and door factory. Good wagon roads, constructed by the company, connect the town site with the main wagon roads from Boulder City, Central and Caribou. In the immediate vicinity several good lodes have been developed, which are yielding good pay; among these, the Sovereign People, Trojan and Boulder County. The situation and surroundings of Keysport make it a suitable and beautiful site for a town, and its central location, in one of the richest silver mining districts of the Territory, will no doubt eventually make it populous and prosperous. Mr. Tucker assures us the town will be considerably improved next summer, and it may be a rival of Caribou City.

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HADDAM.

This embryo city is located in a beautiful valley, on the Middle Boulder, in Boulder county, about three miles from the celebrated Caribou lode, the richest and largest silver mine in the Territory, if not in the world, seventeen miles from Central, and eighteen miles from Boulder City, on the main wagon road that connects these points. The town site comprises about 300 acres on the south bank of the river, and no more available or beautiful location for a city can be found anywhere in the mountains.

The Boulder supplies any amount of water-power, and superior mill-sites are abundant. The ground is level and fertile, and abundance of good lumber for building purposes and fuel surround the valley. The proprietor of this valuable town property, Cyrus Hurd, Esq., one of the leading mill-men of Gilpin county, will erect large reduction works at this place next summer, for the treatment of the silver ores of Grand Island district, which can be transported to this point at trifling expense. These alone will furnish employment for quite a population. As this valley is the only one of any extent near Caribou, no doubt Haddam will be eventually the supply town for this rich mining district. It may hereafter rival all of its namesakes in the Eastern States in wealth and population, and will most assuredly excel these in the grandeur and beauty of its scenery.

ST. CHARLES LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE

Gregory St., opp. St. Charles Hotel,

BLACK HAWK, - - COLORADO.

First-class teams and saddle horses always on hand.

WM. GERMAIN, Propr.

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CHICAGO BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS.

Thomas H. Brown, the proprietor of this well known manufactory of light wagons, skeleton wagons, sulkies and light buggies, is turning out work equal, if not superior, to that of any of the largest and most noted Eastern factories. As an evidence of this, we know, from actual observation, that Mr. Brown receives orders from some of the wealthiest New York gentlemen who take especial interest in fine turn-outs, and is making regular shipments to that metropolis. He manufactures light work only, and the material he uses and the workmen he employs cannot be excelled. For durability, strength, fineness of finish, and lightness, his work challenges competition. Persons who are about purchasing buggies, trotting wagons or sulkies, or light road wagons, should either visit the Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams street, Chicago, and examine the stock on hand there, or communicate by letter with Thomas H. Brown, the proprietor, before buying elsewhere.

We quote the following from the Chicago *Journal* of March 7:

"WESTERN CARRIAGE WORK VS. EASTERN.—There are probably no drives on this continent on which finer horses or equipages may be seen than are to be daily observed in Central park or on Harlem lane, New York. Wealth and taste are there lavishly displayed. Some of the most fastidious and well known leaders of wealth and fashion, ignoring the celebrated carriage makers of the East, have sent to our city for the stylish and light buggies and road wagons made at T. H. Brown's Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams street, whose reputation for this class of work is becoming widely known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Those who appreciate and admire superior work of this class are invited to inspect the first-class buggies now on hand at this establishment, two of which are awaiting shipment to New York, to be followed, in a short time, by others now constructing for gentlemen well known in business and fashionable circles in that city."

The Brown Novelty Road Wagon, an invention of the proprietor of these works, and manufactured by him exclusively, is attracting universal attention from the novelty of its construction, its lightness, great strength, and ease with which it runs. It is very popular wherever used, and should be introduced into Colorado.

WESTERN CIGAR WAREHOUSE.

The proprietor of this well known and extensively patronized cigar manufactory and warehouse is placing in the market, at exceedingly low rates, for cash, a number of superior brands of domestic cigars; prominent among

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these, the "Fannie Otis," "Le Boquet," "Club House," and "Don't Bother Me." As a means of advertising his goods, Mr. Tinsall, the proprietor of the warehouse, furnishes his customers, *gratis*, with an elegant glass tablet, of which the following is a brief description:

"The size of the tablet, with walnut frame, is 32 x 44 inches, which consists, in part, of a rich monogram, surrounded by four American flags, with the American Eagle, in gold leaf, at the base; clouds forming the background, under which, in a semi-circle, is the word CIGARS, in silver leaf and four colors. A panel forms the bottom of the card, in which we insert the name of the purchaser; therefore, do not omit to write your name plainly. The tablet is executed on glass, in gold and silver leaf, and with the finest imported colors, which time will not dim; in the manufacture of which I which I have been so fortunate as to secure the services of the eminent artist, Mr. E. DeVide (late of Paris), who gives his personal attention to their manufacture."

This house offers superior inducements to Western wholesale dealers; and all merchants visiting Chicago for the purpose of purchasing stocks of cigars should call at the GREAT WESTERN CIGAR WAREHOUSE, 45 and 47 River street, and those wishing to order should send for Mr. Tinsall's price current and circulars. See his advertisement elsewhere.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS.

J. E. Gardner, whose office and manufactory is in the Post Office block, Chicago, Ill., is manufacturing an artificial leg which is really a wonder of art, so nearly does it perform all the duties of the natural limb. Besides being nearly as useful as the one nature provides, it is equally as graceful and beautiful, and so completely fitted to the person, that its use cannot be detected unless by close examination. The ankle joint is formed by a ball of polished glass, plying in a socket of vulcanite, and admits of every motion of the natural one, without an exception. Springs and tendons, formed of rubber and numerous layers of the finest linen thread, take the place and perform the duties of the muscles and tendons of the lower limb. The knee joint admits of all the motion of the natural joint, and performs its functions naturally and gracefully, without any of the hitching peculiar to other artificial limbs. The material used in their manufacture combines the greatest strength with the smallest possible weight, and the workmanship is so accurate and complete, that persons wearing them can engage in any avocation with perfect ease and facility, and suffer no pain or inconvenience.

There are, to-day, thousands in the country wearing the Gardner leg, engaged in every business and trade, who have testified to the complete efficiency and great value of the limb. To miners, who have lost an arm or leg, by the various accidents attending their dangerous avocation, a knowledge of the peculiarities of the Gardner leg is extremely valuable; and to such we can truthfully assert that with this leg, properly adjusted, they can perform all the labors of a miner with perfect ease and safety. So nearly does its motion resemble that of the natural limb, they can ascend and descend ladders, work without difficulty in stooping or other positions, and be as active on foot as a sound man.

Mr. Gardner's manufactory is the largest in the West, and his facilities for filling orders promptly, unequalled anywhere. Soldiers can have limbs

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supplied by making application to J. E. Gardner, room number fifteen, Post Office block, who will furnish the blanks necessary, and all further information.

Mr. Gardner's extensive experience in the business, having supplied more legs to the public than all other manufacturers in the West, thoroughly qualifies him for his profession, and insures purchasers the most perfect adjustment of the artificial limb, and guarantees satisfaction in every way. It does not matter at what point the amputation has been performed, whether above or below the knee joint, or on the foot, the part needed can be supplied and adjusted. This holds good also with the arm.

Mr. Gardner's supply of trusses, bandages, crutches, and all other classes of orthœpedical implements, all of his own manufacture, is extensive, and his facilities for the proper adjustment of these unsurpassed.

For printed matter, more fully describing and illustrating these articles, and all other information on the subject, address J. E. Gardner, room 15, Post Office block, Chicago, Ill.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

This institution is not only the most extensive and ably managed, but the oldest of the kind in Chicago, the present proprietors being the legitimate heirs of the house of Geo. A. Robb, which was established in 1833, when Chicago was a village. Payson & Robb were the successors of Geo. A. Robb, in 1842. Hubbard & Robb were their successors, in 1849. The latter was merged into the present firm, Gilbert Hubbard & Co., who conduct the business in the well known massive four story and basement, iron building, on the corner of South Water and Wells streets. The business transactions of this firm extend over the entire country. For instance, one mail last week brought letters containing orders from Duluth, St. Cloud, Denver, Salt Lake, Columbus, O., and Western Missouri, in addition to orders from Chicago and vicinity.

They have every facility for conducting their business on a large scale, and employ from forty to fifty hands constantly, and effect annual sales of over $1,000,000.

Their stock of the following items of trade is always full and complete, and not equalled by any similar house in Chicago. That is, supplies such as tents, cordage, twines, etc., for mining, engineering and surveying parties; belting and other material for mills and reduction works, and chains, ropes, blocks, duck, tackle, etc., for railroad companies.

Besides the majority of the roads terminating in this city, with all of whom they have dealings to a greater or less extent, during the past year this company has furnished to the order of the North Pacific, the Lake Superior & Mississippi, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf, and the Union Pacific roads, besides doing a heavy trade on the plains, in Denver, Cheyenne, Utah and Montana. Last season they supplied the hotels at Saratoga with flags, filling also an order in Pennsylvania, not a hundred miles from New York, and at the Soldiers' re-union, a fortnight since, sent flags and bunting to the amount of $500. Their goods are all of the very best in the market, and have attained a national reputation; while their facilities are such that they can compete in prices with the heaviest dealers in the country. Their success is the result

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of persistent energy and enterprise, and a thorough comprehension of their business in all its details, and the wants of their customers. To these prerequisites must be added that integrity, promptness and courtesy on the part of firm and employés, which has made them personally popular, and won, together with its generous patronage, the enduring friendship of the public here and everywhere. (See advertisement.)

ELY,

The first tailor and draper of Chicago and the Northwest. His establishment is most elegantly and tastefully arranged; his parlors superbly furnished, and his employés, artists. The following, from an Illinois daily, gives a fair idea of his business facilities:

"Mr. Edward Ely is *the* merchant tailor of Chicago. He towers above all competitors, as does the house of Field, Leiter & Co. in the domain of dry goods. No man is considered elegantly or fashionably dressed in that city unless his garments are made by Ely. No wedding in high life is strictly legal, or likely to withstand the perils of divorce over six months, unless the habiliments of the groom are among the architectural achievements of Ely.

"He is an artist as well as a tailor, and clothes made by him look as if they grew on you. He takes about seventy-five different measurements, notes all your physical peculiarities, and if you are within reach, makes you call in and try on the duds during the process of manufacture. He has been in the business in Chicago twenty-three years, has always paid a hundred cents on the dollar, always keeps the best goods, employs six cutters, and something less than a hundred subordinates, and is the cleverest man you will meet in a day's travel." (See adv't.)

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.

In our review of the leading business houses of Chicago we desire to particularly mention the enterprising firm of Hatch, Holbrook & Co., dealers in hard wood lumber, No. 265 Archer avenue, and who can justly be called the most extensive lumber dealers in their line in the Northwest. Besides their extensive yard at this location, with a stock of from three to four million feet, they have two branches of their business at the corner of Erie and Kingsbury streets, Chicago, and at 499 River street, Milwaukee. Such facilities as these enable them to handle large stocks of lumber, keeping on hand always an immense assortment, and shipping their orders with the utmost despatch. Their stock consists of ash, oak, hickory, black walnut, cherry, butternut, maple and white wood, comprising always a large stock of agricultural implement, wagon and cabinet lumber. They are also large contractors for railroad timber, ties, telegraph poles, etc. We cordially recommend this firm to the Colorado business public, as one composed of men of sterling worth and integrity, and whose character and reputation for honorable dealing is too well known throughout the entire Northwest to need any endorsement guaranteed from any source whatever. They invite the attention of dealers and manufacturers to a favorable notice of their firm, guaranteeing, always, perfect satisfaction in their shipments, and as they are making an effort to control the hard wood lumber trade in the Territories, their prices will be such as cannot fail to suit. (See their advertisement and send for a price list.)

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CHICAGO IRON WORKS—LETZ & CO.—NEW FIRM.

The establishment of F. Letz & Son, Nos. 84 to 92 Franklin street, has been known all over the West during the greater part of the time since the house was founded, twenty-eight years ago. As manufacturers of iron work for residences, stores, bridges, manufactories, etc., the firm has no rival, the name being familiar in letters of iron all over the northwestern States. The oldest and most prominent firm in the city in their line, their works are the most extensive, embracing all the best appliances for turning out work expeditiously and well, and employ the best mechanical talent in the city. In iron fronts and rolling iron shutters, they have long since distanced competition, and their iron roofs, bank vaults and doors, jail doors and cells, with iron gratings, fencing, etc., are all classed as No. 1 wherever known. They furnish patterns for work in any required style, and the work itself in a style which cannot be surpassed, in less time than most others, and as well and cheaply as the best.

The firm has recently been reorganized, Mr. F. Letz retiring, His son, who has conducted the business for the last twelve years, takes the position of head, and has associated with him Mr. Chenoweth and Mr. Gabriel, both of whom are men of large experience, having been connected with the firm for many years past. Mr. Chenoweth has been with them ever since 1855, as foreman and superintendent, and Mr. Gabriel for thirteen years past, acting as foreman during the past three years.

The new firm is an eminently practical and reliable one, and we warmly commend it to our readers as well worthy of patronage. Purchasers in Colorado, of any kind of iron work in their line, should communicate with Letz & Co. before buying elsewhere. (See adv't.)

CRANE BROTHERS—NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.

The gentlemen whose names appear above are among the pioneers and heaviest capitalists who have invested in the iron manufacturing business in the Northwest. When they first established their business in the West, they, with the fine foresight of acute business men, predicted the future greatness of Chicago, and chose this point, fully believing it would be what it now is, the great distributing point of the "Western World," and their business, from small beginning, has grown to be among the first manufacturing enterprises of the country.

They have their business thoroughly systematized, and divided into twelve different departments: 1st, drafting and patterns; 2d, iron foundry; 3d, malleable foundry and fitting department; 4th, wrought iron pipe; 5th, brass foundry and fitting department; 6th, radiators, coils and screws, the manufacture of which goods is a specialty; 7th, steam warming and ventilating apparatus; 8th, steam-engines, boilers, passenger and freight elevators, steam pumps and general machinery. The balance of the departments, the general finishing business, etc., that follows this varied amount of manufacturing enterprises, all embraced in one establishment.

Every person interested in the purchase, sale or use of machinery in Colorado, should make themselves familiar with the superior workmanship, satisfactory prices, and unusual inducements in every way afforded by the Northwestern Manufacturing Co. of Chicago. (See adv't.)

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UNITED STATES HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

This press, a description and cut of which appears in our advertising columns, has been thoroughly tested, and has turned out bales of hay, averaging 400 pounds, at the rate of sixteen tons in ten hours. Four men and two horses can press from ten to sixteen tons per day. As the proprietor of this press is his own manufacturer, he can warrant the workmanship complete in every way, and can refer to parties using them for their thorough efficiency. Mr. Banks also manufactures a loose hay press, of this same patent, calculated to put up a bale weighing from 300 to 350 pounds, which gives better satisfaction than any loose press introduced. For particulars and circular, apply to P. Eyeleshimer, Denver, Col., or the proprietor, W. H. Banks, 46 and 48 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

We also call attention to the Williams Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower, having double drive-wheels and gearing encased. Among the advantages of this machine are: the driver cannot be thrown in front of the knives, changeable speed to the knives, centre cut, a perfect fitting arrangement, cuts lodged grain and standing grain equally as well.

The Williams Light Mower is especially adapted to rough, uneven, stony and stumpy ground. It is strong, durable, light, perfectly balanced, and no side draft.

P. Eyeleshimer, Denver City, Col., local agent; Bradley & Banks, Nos. 46 and 48 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., general agents. These implements are superior in style and workmanship, and well adapted to Colorado agricultural purposes. (See adv't.)

THE EAGLE WORKS.

The machinery, of various description, manufactured by this great, well known and most reliable iron manufactory of the West, has been so thoroughly tested in Colorado, by years of continued use in mills and reduction works, that no word of recommendation from us is requisite to call attention to their superiority. Nevertheless, some notice of the great extent and capacity of the works may be interesting to machinists and mill-men. The following quotation is to the point:

"This great establishment, working from 400 to 500 men, with over 100 lathes, planers, screw-cutters, drills, etc., has grown up to its present mammoth size with the growth of Chicago and the great Northwest, and the name of P. W. Gates is familiar as a household word in every department of mechanics.

"The steam-engines and boilers of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Co. are not surpassed, if equalled, by any made in the country. Their lathes, planers, drills and screw-cutters—the invention of Mr. Gates—are of the best pattern and most substantial workmanship.

"The largest and finest saw-mills and flouring-mills in the Northwest have been supplied with machinery furnished by this company.

"Mining machinery of all descriptions, stamp-mills, rock breakers, pulverizers, amalgamators, etc., are made a special branch of their business, and the gold and copper mines everywhere have been furnished in large quantity."

Illustrated circulars, and all information received by addressing P. W. Gates, president, Chicago, Ill. (See adv't.)

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PALMER, FULLER & CO.

The extensive establishment of this well known firm is on the corner of 22d and Union streets, Chicago, and is the largest manufactory of the kind in the Northwest. It is confined solely to one class of work, such as sash, doors, moldings, stairs, stair ballusters, newel posts, and every kind of building material requiring careful finish, which is transportable. To convey some idea of the extent of this establishment, we will state that five acres of land are covered with the buildings, offices and lumber yards of the establishment, and these five acres almost in the heart of the great city of Chicago. Their facilities for doing every class of work in their line, in a superior manner, are not excelled in the country. The capacity and completeness of their manufactory, the superior finish of their offices, and their advantages for supplying the largest wholesale and retail trade, are unequalled in the West. As reliable business men and courteous gentlemen, the members of this firm have no superiors anywhere, and we can safely assure all interested in this business in Colorado that this firm can supply their demands satisfactory. (See adv't.)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The following extracts from the *Trade and Commerce of Chicago*, will fairly illustrate the immense business and importance of this vast enterprise, which ranks among the greatest financial schemes ever inaugurated on the American continent:

"This well known railroad may justly be called the backbone of our development as a State; it is the radial line from which a large part of the State of Illinois has been built up. The main line from Cairo to Dunleith, runs north and south, through the middle of the State, nearly coinciding with the principal meridian, while the branch line from Centralia to Chicago, connects the commercial metropolis with the Southern States. The total length of this important artery of commerce and development is 707 miles within the State of Illinois alone, besides which the company own a lease of over 402 miles of road in Iowa, of which 136 miles have been added during 1870, and important connections are now perfected Southward, covering all the country bordering on the lower Mississippi.

"We extract the following interesting facts from the last annual report of the President, just issued:

"The gross earnings of the whole line were $8,678,958.22; operating expenses, $4,759,607.81; State taxes, $90,111.56; and rent of leased lines in Iowa, $572,517.05—leaving net earnings, $2,857,321.80 against $2,887,375.38, in 1869, a decrease of $30,053.58. The percentage of expenses to earnings, including State taxes, 60$\frac{5}{10}$ per cent., against 61$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1869.

"The gross earnings in Illinois were $7,211,552.81, and the net, $2,790,105.22, being an increase over last year of $57,349.06; and of leased lines, the gross earnings were $1,467,405.41; working expenses, $802,144.74; State taxes, $25,527.04; and rent, $572,517.05—leaving a net profit of $67,216.58.

"During the year, 1,623,944 tons of freight of all classes were hauled, against 1,601,972 tons in 1869; the rates for which averaged 2$\frac{80}{100}$ cents per ton per mile, against 2$\frac{45}{100}$ cents in 1869.

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"The company now run regular trains from this city to St. Louis, through without change of cars, making direct connections at St. Louis with railroad lines to Missouri, Kansas, and the Great West. Trains also run regularly between St. Louis and Dubuque, and St. Louis and Cairo, affording to travelers from the South the most comfortable and expeditious facilities for reaching all the principal points in the upper Missouri region." (See adv't.)

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

The inventors and manufacturers of this invaluable apparatus for quenching fire and preventing conflagrations, have placed within the reach of all property owners the means of protecting themselves against disastrous losses by fire, and thereby done an incalculable amount of good to the general interest of all individuals and communities who may choose to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from this important invention. The following extracts from the prospectus of the company, who control the sale of these extinguishers in Chicago, will be interesting to the public generally:

"The Babcock Extinguisher is offered to the public, not as a means of extinguishing large conflagrations, but of preventing them.

"Until the invention of this portable, self-acting fire engine, fires have been met by means too slow, too late, and too cumbrous.

"The time occupied in sending for a common hand or steam-engine, and getting it into working order, often proves fatal; and fires, which have an insignificant beginning, often end in the most fearful calamities.

"'A little fire is quickly put out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.'

"Water, super-saturated with carbonic-acid gas, generated in an air-tight vessel, is the most simple and powerful means yet known to science for destroying fire.

"Always ready, powerful, and prompt, this little engine is capable of being used at any time, and in any place, and of thus subduing a fire at the moment of its discovery, even when a fire is of an alarming extent, and at the same time avoiding damage that would follow if water were used to arrest its progress.

"Inexpensive; and so simple in its construction that the mere pulling of a knob puts it into full force and complete action.

"Harmless to life, health and property; always ready for instant service, though standing unused for years; so light that any person carries it without hindrance to active exertion; entirely self-acting and self-propelling, so that all the person, carrying the machine, has to do is to direct the stream by means of a flexible tube; containing within itself the power of a force-pump.

"If it held its rightful rank in the public mind among the unities of the day, it is not presumption to say it would be introduced into every dwelling, shop, warehouse, store, railroad building, baggage car, and vessel in the land or on the water. Thus a large proportion of the annual losses by fire would be saved, and our country enriched to the extent of nearly two hundred millions of dollars yearly. The experience of the past confirms our faith in its ultimate universal introduction."

This extinguisher has already proved its efficiency in Colorado, by preventing, what must otherwise have been a destructive fire in Central, in the fall of 1870, caused by the ignition of a large quantity of coal oil, and should be in all our public buildings. (See adv't.)

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ROPE MOLDINGS.

The peculiar moldings manufactured solely by Austin & Boyington, of Chicago, by machinery invented and patented by one of the firm, are attracting universal attention, and have become almost indispensable in modern architecture, where ornate styles are adopted. They are very complete, both in design and finish, and so perfect is the machinery used that it turns out the work with great rapidity, completely finished and ready for use. We visited the factory, and were astonished at the simplicity and excellence of the machinery, which can do the work of scores of carvers more perfectly than they could possibly accomplish the same. The extent of Messrs. Austin & Boyington's establishment enables them to manufacture very largely, and notwithstanding the fact that they are shipping large amounts of their work to all parts of the country, East and West, they can fill orders promptly, and without delay. As the moldings come from the machine they are perfectly round, but can be split in any way that may be desired, which is done at the factory without additional charge. This firm also manufactures bases, caps, new and handsome spiral and ribbon and O. G. and plain moldings, balusters, newel posts, etc. To manufacturers, dealers, builders and contractors liberal discounts will be given, and samples furnished free of charge. (See adv't.)

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

We quote the following, in relation to this great avenue of travel, from the *Trade and Commerce of Chicago:*

"By reference to a railroad map, it is apparent that the Chicago & Alton road, with its numerous connections, opens up a most important and extensive tract of country to the commerce of the world, one second to none in either of these particulars. We may briefly capitulate an almost air line to Denver, in Colorado, and intermediate points, a ramified connection with the whole of northwest and central Missouri, a direct line to San Antonio, in Texas, and another to Galveston and the country lying beyond it, while its more Eastern connections give the shortest and straightest routes to Memphis and Jackson, and thence through the Southern States by two long arms stretching to New Orleans and Mobile. The Chicago & Alton road is thus not only one of the most important lines running from this city, but it is really the only one which at once opens to us the commerce of those rapidly developing sections, known as the South, West, and Southwest. With the care and attention which uniformly marks the arrangements for moving both passengers and freight, this line must always continue to be the favorite among competitors."

Besides other advantages, it is the shortest through line between Kansas City and Chicago, *via* the North Missouri and Chicago & Alton railroads, which are now in operation. The route is over the Chicago & Alton road, through Bloomington and Jacksonville, leaving the Jacksonville division at Roodhoute, crossing the Missouri at Louisiana, and connecting with the North Missouri road at Mexico. Elegant new day coaches and Pullman's magnificent palace sleeping cars, with all the latest improvements, will be run through between Kansas City and Chicago without change. For fast time, comfort, safety and all the luxuries of travel, this new line will not be excelled by any of its competitors. (See adv't.)

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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

The Western traveling public are so thoroughly well acquainted with the management of this excellent avenue of travel, and have formed such a favorable opinion of the line, that it is not necessary that we should call attention to it or recommend it to persons who wish to make their way to Chicago and the East, from Omaha, and the other western connections of this popular road. However, we have traveled over this road and can vouch for its excellent condition in every way, and the efficiency and politeness of all officials connected with it. (See adv't.)

GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.

It is well known that the unparalelled growth of Chicago is mainly due to her immense trade in these two important staples—lumber and grain. As a natural consequence in this city there exists the greatest facilities for shipping and handling these articles that modern science can afford. In this connection we will only notice the lumber interest, and one of the leading houses in the city engaged in this important trade—the Garden City Manufacturing Co.—of which that well known and reliable business man, A. C. Hesing is president. A visit to the mill and dock of this company will well repay the time and labor to all interested. The mill, on the corner of Morgan and 22d streets, is among the largest in the West, and we may say in the United States. The building is 400 feet in length, by 160 feet in width, and occupies the whole block. In this there are fourteen machines of the most improved construction for dressing lumber, which are capable of working up from 170,000 to 200,000 feet of rough lumber daily. Besides these, they have a full set of sash, door and blind machinery, which occupy the west portion of the structure. The planing-mill proper is perfectly fire proof, being built of brick and iron exclusively. We have no space to notice fully the improved facilities for handling lumber in this establishment, but can only notice a few of the most prominent. Among these is their manner of loading lumber on cars. Their track is entirely under cover, thereby enabling them to work at all times without interruption from storms, and also securing seasoned lumber from damage by wet. The cars are loaded from a platform raised to the level of the car floor, enabling workmen to accomplish their task rapidly, and also preventing the splitting of wide boards, which often follows the usual method of loading from the ground. The shipping facilities are so extensive that fifty cars can be loaded at one time, and, during the busy season, their business taxes the full capacity of the establishment. They employ only the most experienced workmen, their machinery is of the latest and most improved patterns, the active members of the company have no superiors as lumbermen and business men, and, altogether, the prompt and efficient manner in which they fill all orders, recommends this company to the liberal patronage of the entire West—which it is now receiving. It is impossible for us to specify all the advantages this establishment has for supplying the wholesale trade of Colorado and the entire great Northwest, but can safely assert that they are not surpassed, and that a fair trial will convince all dealers of the truthfulness of this assertion. (See adv't.)

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GOSS & PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING CO.

These well known pioneers in the business of manufacturing sash, doors blinds and other wood work used in the finishing of buildings, have recently effected a copartnership with Messrs. Moody & Church, whose factory, on the corner of 22d and Fisk streets, is one of the largest in the city, and these firms together form the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co., with Mr. Phillips as president. They have possession of the factory on Fisk street, also the old stand of Goss & Phillps, on the corner of 12th and Clark streets, where the principal office is located. We copy the following from the *Trade and Commerce of Chicago*, which we fully endorse:

"They have adopted all the most modern appliances for turning out work cheaply, expeditiously and well, for economizing human labor, and giving security to the product. They have now an establishment of which a prince might be proud; while taking the van in the matter of style and execution, they have, in the two factories, a total working force which will be found adequate to all the requirements of the trade, and enable them to fill the numerous orders which their past business acquaintance and experience, and the high satisfaction heretofore given, entitle them to anticipate from an appreciative public." (See adv't.)

HARRIS' FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.

These superior safes are manufactured in Chicago, and are for sale at 62 South Canal street. They were first manufactured in Boston, and are still known there as the Morse safe, and are more popular than any other. The following extract will show how they are valued by the leading business men of Chicago, and elsewhere:

"Among the many excellent safes now manufactured, none have ever been placed more squarely upon its merits for popular favor, or ever came out of all sharp or severe contests with greater honor than has the celebrated Harris safe, which has been tested by the sharpest competition, and in the hottest fires ever known in this country. People have everywhere been surprised at the genius that could defy bolts, bars and intricate combinations, and now when the popular verdict is given in favor of the Harris safe and its Sargent and Greenleaf locks, it places its reputation for being the most complete and reliable safe, beyond all question. We all remember the great fire in Portland, Me., in 1866, and how in every instance the Morse, known in the West as the Harris safes, came out of the ruins with their contents as good as before they had been covered, in some cases, for five days beneath the red-hot fires. Those of us who stood around the smoking ruins and saw these safes raised seething hot, and opened, and then saw the contents as good as new, needed no further recommendation. Since that time they have become the most popular safe made, and are used in all the larger establishments where safety from fire and burglars is desired. In Chicago, they are used by Detective Allen Pinkerton, who has six of the largest sizes, with double doors, in which he keeps the records of his office. They are also used by the City Clerk, City Treasurer, Board of Public Works, Dane, Westlake & Covert, and in the large establishment of J. V. Farwell & Co., and a hundred others of the same city." (See adv't.)

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CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO.

This company has recently taken the establishment, Nos. 149, 151 and 153 Fulton street, near Halsted, and have made extensive changes and improvements in the works, filling it with the very best of machinery, and have secured the services of a number of thoroughly experienced workmen from the celebrated establishment of Peter Wright, in England. They are now manufacturing solid box vises, with best steel jaws, also blacksmiths' bellows, picks, mattocks, hammers, sledges, crowbars, and machinists' and miners' tools, and are prepared to fill any special order in the wrought-iron line. All of these goods are the very best articles offered—made in the best manner, and of none but the best materials. They are warranted to wear well, and will be found to be much the cheapest goods in the market, when quality and cost are both taken into the account—their scale of prices being as low as those of any reliable parties. Their vises, especially, are acknowledged to be the best in the market, being stronger in the jaw, and fitted with a larger screw than other manufacturers use for the same weight of vise. We commend the firm to the patronage of the trade, to blacksmiths, railroad companies, manufacturers of machinery, hardware dealers and miners, satisfied that their manufactures are unequalled in the West, and will give universal satisfaction. The firm also repair anvils and vises at moderate prices, and warrant them equal to new ones. Not only the superior workmanship and material used in manufacturing all goods in their line, but the extent of their establishment, the promptness with which all orders are filled, and the honorable dealings of the company entitle the Chicago Vise and Tool Co. to what they are already receiving—most liberal patronage. (See advertisement and send for price list.)

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We would call the attention of Western buyers in the above goods, to the firm of Esmay, Simmons & Co., importers and jobbers of foreign and domestic Wines and Liquors, doing business at No. 17 Michigan avenue, Chicago. The members of this firm, having been previously connected with one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the above line for many years, were consequently thoroughly posted in the trade, and with their numerous business connections, formed for a long period and throughout all the Western States and Territories, were prepared, immediately upon the formation of their co-partnership, to enter into a large and lucrative trade. They are now occupying a large and excellently located store at No. 17 Michigan avenue, which is stocked with a full and desirable line of spirituous goods that cannot be surpassed in this or any Eastern city. They make a specialty in fine goods. Their own brand of whiskies, known as E., S. & Co.'s pure Rye and Bourbon, is of a quality that cannot be excelled, either in purity or flavor. Their Miner's whisky is an excellent brand for the trade designed. This firm possess within themselves all the elements of success; they have the energy and capital necessary to a large trade, and their goods, as soon as known, will be their own best advertisers. Buyers throughout the West, who are not already acquainted with this firm, should haste to do so for their own advantage, and their old customers will, no doubt, be happy to see them in their new and well appointed store, and examine their large and excellent stock of liquors.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce, Sept.* 17, 1868.

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The business and stock of this house is still first-class in every way, and their facilities for supplying the wholesale trade of the West, unsurpassed. (See adv't.)

HEENEY & CAMPBELL.

These gentlemen, besides being large manufacturers of all kinds of wood work used in erecting and finishing buildings, are practical builders, and are thoroughly conversant with every department of the business they are engaged in. Their facilities for supplying the Western trade with everything in their line, in large or small quantities, are unsurpassed, and the promptness and efficiency which characterize all their business transactions, as well as the superiority of their manufactured goods, entitle them to the entire confidence of Western buyers. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and buyers visiting Chicago should visit this establishment before purchasing elsewhere. (See adv't.)

J. M. BRUNSWICK & BRO.

The superiority of the billiard tables manufactured by this firm is so well known by the lovers of this beautiful game, that but little comment is necessary from us. The material they use in the manufacture of their excellent tables is chosen with the greatest care, and the workmen employed are noted for skill and experience, and no expense or pains is spared in making them as nearly perfect as possible. The peculiar advantages this firm has for purchasing material used, their long years of experience in manufacturing, and their extensive and well arranged factory, in which the most improved machinery is used, enables Brunswick & Brother to place their tables in the market at prices which defy competition. The well known high character of the firm, for square dealing in every way, recommends them to purchasers everywhere. (See adv't.)

SHORTEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, running from Chicago to Pittsburgh, in an almost air line, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central railroad, forms the most attractive route to all Eastern towns and cities. It affords to the traveling public two very important advantages, which are shared by no other competing lines. It is the shortest all rail route by sixty-one miles, connecting the West with the seaboard; and the fact that passengers can go through the entire distance without intermediate change, constitutes an especially inviting feature for families, or ladies traveling alone.

Superadded to the manifest attractions of a gain of sixty-one miles in linear distance (which insures to passengers *via* this route two hours quicker time, at the same rate of speed, over all competing lines), are the magnificent Pullman Palace Cars on all trains of this route, and offer unsurpassed accommodations to such as wish to enjoy, for an entire trip, the comfort of an elegant parlor and the exclusive privacy of a sleeping apartment combined. The conductors of these palace cars are polite and attentive, and accompany the cars the entire distance. (See adv't.)

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NEVADA HOUSE.

This excellent hotel is entirely new, is furnished throughout in first-class style, conducted by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with hotel business, and is centrally located. It is the purpose of the proprietor to give the traveling public all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class hotel, at moderate rates, and this he certainly accomplished fully. Mr. Hendrick is ably aided in his laudable efforts in making the hotel a *home*, by his chief clerk, who is a first-class business man, and courteous gentleman. (See adv't.)

U. S. QUARTER-MASTER SUPPLY STORE.

At this establishment, owned and conducted by Col. Lippincott, there is kept constantly on hand an immense stock of tents, wagon covers, saddles and harness of every description, blankets, men's clothing, boots, shoes and underwear, and an endless variety of articles which have all been manufactured for the government, and sold by the quartermaster's department to Col. Lippincott. We have examined the harness for sale, and find among the lot some of the best artillery harness, entirely new, or not sufficiently worn to injure it in the least; and also noticed the best McClellan saddles, and at prices less than one-half of those usually asked by dealers. Parties in Colorado fitting out expeditions, or colonists engaging in stock-raising and farming, can get a complete outfit, including wagons, at this store, at less than one-half the usual cost, and each article equally as valuable as any manufactured. (See adv't.)

C. J. L. MEYER.

The extensive establishment for the manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds, owned by the above named gentleman, and located at Fond du Lac, Wis., is one of the largest of the kind in the Northwest. The main factory is a noble three-story structure, 200 feet by 100. There is, besides this, a large building for the manufacture of goods specially ordered, and a three-story warehouse, 126 feet by 66 feet, and a large shingle factory. These, together with yards for storage of lumber, etc., cover no less than sixty acres of ground. The machinery and appurtenances about the establishment are in every way first-class, and, altogether, the facilities of Mr. Meyer for furnishing an extensive trade are unsurpassed in the West. The Chicago offices and sales rooms are at 226 and 228 Lake street, and are in charge of Mr. F. Linsenbarth, a thoroughly competent business man. This establishment deserves what it receives—unlimited patronage. (See adv't.)

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APPENDIX.

GILPIN COUNTY.

The following condensed statistics of the resources of this county will be found interesting:

STAMP MILLS.

Total number	58
Total number of engines	96
Total number of stamps	1,597
Total number of stamps running	853
Total number of horse power	3,485
Total number of horse power in use	1,861

HOISTING APPARATUS.

Total number of engines used	39
Total number of horse power	771
Total number of horse power used	342

CORDS OF FUEL USED.

In stamp-mills daily	186
In hoisting apparatus	84

The stamps in use crush annually about 178,500 tons.

Total daily freight arriving in county, about 149 tons. Average passenger travel, 21 persons daily.

Bullion production for 1870, nearly $2,000,000, an average of nearly $400 for each man, woman and child in the county.

Amount of freight received at Denver, by rail, marked for Gilpin county, in 1870, 11,210,380 pounds. Merchandise purchased at Denver, 900,000 pounds.

Flour consumption, mostly from the valley in Colorado, 2,760,130 pounds. Forage for animals, mostly from the valley, 7,318,250 pounds.

Total tax valuation of property (mining property and town lots not included), $2,697,715. Improvements for 1870, $1,845,820. Total population, about 5,500.

There are in the county, nine hotels, six church edifices, three public school buildings, two foundries, two smelting works, one chlorine reduction works, two newspapers. Six stages enter and leave Central daily.

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COLORADO CENTRAL.

Since our chapter on railroads has been in press, the following have been elected officers of this road. The well known financial ability, integrity and enterprise of these gentlemen insure the rapid completion of this road to the mountain towns: H. M. Teller, Central, President; W. A. Loveland, Golden, Vice-President; W. Taft, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

The following, from the *Miner*, shows the bullion produced ore and shipped from this county in 1870:

Brown lode, 300 tons of ore treated at Brown mill	$115,822 60
Stewart Silver Reducing Co	81,141 95
Terrible Lode Mining Co, 99¾ tons, shipped to England	52,462 00
German Reduction Works	36,542 56
Gold produced in northern end of county	30,000 00
Baker Silver Mining Co	27,566 97
International Silver Mining Co	25,000 00
Clark & Crow, Terrible ore, shipped prior to April 1, 1870	24,000 00
Snow Drift and Silver Plume lodes, ores shipped to Newark, N. J., and Swansea, Wales	10,580 00
Franklin mine, ore sold	10,000 00
Whale mill	2,000 00
Total	$415,066 08

From statistics, gathered mostly from the *Miner*, we find that there was $155,000 spent in building improvements in Georgetown in the year 1870; that the taxable property of the county amounted to $1,100,112.08, in 1870, against $666,330 in 1868.

Ocean Wave is the name given to a mining camp, which is assuming the dignity of a town in the vicinity of the Equator mine and Marshall tunnel, less than two miles above Georgetown, on the south branch of South Clear creek. One has been added to its population in the natural way, and has been given the romantic name applied to the village.

We learn Dr. Rae's works—the electrical process—are in successful operation, and that the results are entirely satisfactory to all interested.

The weekly shipments of bullion from the Stewart & Brown Reduction Works alone, are over $12,000, coin value. The returns from other works are also large, and, altogether, mining matters are very prosperous in the county.

The rush to the mountain towns this spring, of tourists and capitalists, seeking investments in mining property, is unprecedented, and already the hotels at Idaho Springs and Georgetown are filling up rapidly; but the hotel accommodations are ample and unsurpassed in any country, and all visitors can be sure of comfortable quarters and excellent fare.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

Perhaps no portion of Colorado is gaining as rapidly in population, this season, as this county, and especially the Queen City of the plains. The quiet

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but vigorous growth of Denver in wealth, business, importance and population, is fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine, and not surpassed by any other Western city. The completed and contemplated railroads make her a business centre which cannot be rivalled west of the Missouri or east of the Mountains, and the foresight of her capitalists, in inaugurating manufacturing enterprises, will give her additional importance. Among the manufacturing industries, already prominent, are the extensive woolen mills in West Denver, and the carriage manufactory of Wœber & Co., also in West Denver. This latter establishment turns out work equal in strength, durability and finish, to that of any Eastern manufactories, and has sufficient capacity to supply a large trade.

The Denver Ale Brewery is also an establishment worthy of more than passing note. The ale brewed here is as fine flavored and as good quality as that of the best English or Eastern breweries, and is made from Colorado barley. The proprietors of this establishment assure us that the malt from Colorado barley is superior, and that shipments of this can be made to St. Louis and other cities east of us, with profit.

DENVER THEATRE.

The citizens of Denver are especially a theatre-going and amusement-loving people. The old Denver Theatre is an honored, and if anything in this new country may be so termed, ancient institution. In the early days of '59, a theatrical company, under the veteran manager, Charles Thorne, crossed the plains to Denver, engaged the building known as Apollo Hall, and for one week gave a series of theatrical performances. The experiment was pecuniarily a failure, and Mr. Thorne returned to the States, leaving the company to winter in Denver, and give occasional exhibitions. The year following, J. S. Langrishe arrived with his company, rented the hall previously occupied by the Thorne troupe, and played a successful season of eight months. Subsequently, some parties, anxious to embark in the dramatic business, and encouraged by the success of Mr. L., built the Platte Valley Theatre, and opened it with a company from the East. This enterprise proved unsuccessful, and the property was sold to Langrishe, who immediately took possession, and under the new title of the Denver Theatre, inaugurated a genuine temple of the drama, which has since been well sustained. For three years, Mr. Langrishe was associated in partnership with Mr. J. Dougherty, a favorite actor and genial gentleman, who died at Central City, in 1865, much regretted by a wide circle of friends. About this time, Mr. Langrishe purchased the Montana Theatre, at Central City, and has conducted it, in connection with the Denver Theatre, up to this date.

BOULDER COUNTY

Is increasing in population very rapidly, this season. The great fertility of her valleys, the immense coal measures near the foot-hills, and the great mineral wealth in the mountains, have justly attracted the attention of colonists, and these are coming in rapidly and engaging actively and energetically in developing her great resources. Besides having, within her borders, the richest silver-mining district in Colorado, and a great number of gold

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mines well-developed, there is, this spring, considerable excitement over the recent discovery of a rich belt of gold lodes, in Four Mile cañon, of unusual promise.

In view of the increasing business of the county, a bank is about to be established in Boulder City; and, altogether, the future prospects of this county are particularly bright.

THE PRESS.

That power which shapes the destinies of nations, and dictates failure or success to all enterprises, is ably represented in Colorado. The daily and weekly journals of this new country will compare favorably with those of older sections East, and they are generally liberally sustained.

To the press of Colorado we are largely indebted for our present success, and cannot finish our arduous labors without making suitable acknowledgment; and first to the Denver *News*, the pioneer journal of the Territory, which promptly aided and encouraged us in our legitimate effort to advance Colorado interests, we are especially indebted. John L. Daily, then one of the editors and proprietors of this journal, was the first in the Territory to bid us God-speed in our arduous undertaking. Wm. N. Byers, formerly of the firm of Byers & Daily, and now editor and proprietor of the *News*, and his associate editor, W. R. Thomas, Esq., have also, at all times, given us valuable aid and generous encouragement. These have our grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks. Messrs. Woodbury & Walker, editors and proprietors of the *Tribune*, have also afforded us material aid, by liberally advertising our work and explaining to the public its scope and importance. In return, we make suitable acknowledment, and tender honest and hearty thanks. O. J. Goldrick, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Rocky Mountain *Herald*, though not in the advance ranks of the supporters of the GAZETTEER, has been a reliable reserve, and wheeled his fresh and dashing *columns* into line in time to do us good service, for which we are ever grateful.

Prominent among those who have been steadfast friends and earnest and able supporters of our work, are D. C. Collier, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the Central City *Register*, and Samuel Cushman, his associate editor. These were not slow to note the value and importance of the GAZETTEER, and at an early day predicted our present growth and success, and have done all in their power to make these a certainty. Beside public service, we are indebted to these gentlemen for personal courtesies, which are kindly remembered and gratefully acknowledged.

To Thomas J. Campbell, Esq., (always generous to a fault), editor and proprietor of the Colorado *Herald*, of Central, Judge Baker, who was the able leading editor of this journal, when our work commenced, and Frank Fossett, Esq., the present editor, we are also largely indebted for valuable assistance from first to last, and offer sincere thanks and acknowledgments. To "Frank" we are under personal obligations for unusual favors, the grateful remembrances of which will ever fill the coziest corner of memory.

Away up the valley of South Clear creek, at the base of towering mountains, nestles the beautiful young city of Georgetown, the home of the *Miner*,

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a journal devoted to the advancement of the mining interest of the Territory. Its editor and proprietor, A. W. Barnard, was among the first editors to place his columns at our disposal. His mining editor, Stephen Decatur, Esq., an earnest and able supporter of all enterprises having for their object the advancement of Colorado mining interests, has rendered us efficient service, and has our grateful thanks and acknowledgments.

To B. F. Napheys, Esq., the local editor of the *Miner*, we and the public are indebted for many important statistics and a valuable article on the present resources of Summit county. Mr. Napheys is an experienced journalist and practical miner, and does his district good service.

From George West, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Transcript*, an ably conducted and flourishing weekly, published at Golden City, Messrs. Lambert & Co., editors and proprietors of the Pueblo *Chieftain*, a "chief" among Colorado weeklies, and J. B. Smith, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Trinidad *Enterprise*, an enterprising weekly journal, which ably advocates the agricultural interests of the southern counties, we have received generous encouragement and support, and return sincere thanks.

Across our southern borders, in our neighboring Territory, New Mexico, A. B. Sullivan, Esq., of the Daily Santa Fe *Post*, and Messrs. Manderfield & Tucker, of the Daily *New Mexican*, have taken a lively interest in the success of our exhibit of Colorado resources, and we take this means of making suitable acknowledgment.

The Boulder *News*, at Boulder City, and the *Tribune*, at Greeley, are ably conducted journals, devoted to the advancement of Colorado interests.

MOUNTAIN RANCHES.

We have frequently referred, in this work, to the fertility of the soil of the mountain valleys and parks of Colorado. Actual experiments have proven that this soil produces large yields of the hardier cereals, vegetables and hay, and that the cultivation of these is a profitable industry.

The yield of potatoes on Hall & Banta's ranch, in Elkhorn gulch, averages over 200 bushels per acre, and that of other vegetables is proportionately large. In 1869 these gentlemen sold over $19,000 of produce, from 62 acres under cultivation, besides supplying two families and the laborers requisite to do the work of the ranch. The land of this ranch is easily cultivated, and, notwithstanding its elevation, nearly 9,000 feet above sea-level, the season is sufficiently long for all vegetables to mature, and the loss from frosts is trifling.

Wm. Queen, one of the pioneer miners of the Territory, owns an adjoining ranch, which he is cultivating with equal success. Mr. Queen expects to have over 50 acres under cultivation this season, and his prospects for a large yield are excellent. We visited both of these ranches in the fall of 1870, and examined vegetables and cereals grown away up among the higher ranges of foot-hills; which cannot be surpassed in size, quality or yield, in any of the prairie or valley regions of the country. The soil is prepared for cultivation without any unusual expense. We observed on Mr. Queen's ranch the process of "breaking" new land, which was done

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with two pairs of oxen, and a plow with shifting mould-board adapted to side-hill plowing. The soil is peculiarly rich, free from weeds, and not unusually rocky. We visited also, in the fall of 1870, Hill's ranch, in Grand Island District, Boulder county. This is one of the largest in the mountains, and its location is remarkable for the beauty and grandeur of its surroundings. It is on the North Boulder, about four miles from Caribou City, and includes in its limits Grand Island, a remarkably beautiful island mountain, which gives its name to this mining district. The valley of the Boulder, at this point, forms a beautiful park, nearly one-half mile in width, which is clothed, in its natural state, with luxuriant grasses and flagrant flowering plants. At present the greater part of this is under cultivation, and the hay and vegetables produced yield an income of over $5,000 yearly to its fortunate possessors, besides all cost of tillage, etc. Mr. Hill says he is satisfied that winter wheat can be grown successfully here, and intends to make the experiment.

Orvis' ranch, Jones' ranch, and De Land's ranch, all in Boulder county, and none of them more than five miles distant from Caribou City, are also beautiful valleys with rich soil, which produce largely. The proprietors of these find the business of raising hay and vegetables extremely profitable, and never have any serious losses from frosts or storms.

Besides Hall & Banta's and Queen's ranches, in Gilpin county, there are many others equally as productive—among these, Hickox's, Cochran's and Connor's, all near the above and beautifully located. All the other mountain counties have numerous ranches under successful cultivation, but space forbids further descriptions.

TUNNELS.

In our chapter on Practical Mining we referred to the system of mining by tunnels. We will notice, briefly, a few of the tunnel enterprises in Colorado which promise well.

The Quartz Hill Tunnel Company, who are running a tunnel under Quartz Hill, near Central, Gilpin county. Its length is about 600 feet; several veins cross; good prospects. This is entirely a Colorado enterprise. The following are the officers: President, C. Nuckols; Vice-President, William Jones; Secretary, H. Jacob Kruse; Treasurer, Herman H. Heiser.

The Burleigh Tunnelling Company, of which Charles Burleigh is President and General Superintendent, and Henry A. Willis, Secretary and Treasurer, has done more, perhaps, than any other company or individual, to illustrate the advantages of tunnel mining. A full history of the success of the company is given in our chapter on Practical Mining. The company was organized in 1868, in Fitchburg, Mass., with a capital of $150,000. They are driving a tunnel in Sherman mountain, about two miles above Georgetown, using the Burleigh drill, the inventor of which is the President of the company. The success of this company has fully demonstrated that true fissure veins penetrate our mountains to great depths, and continue to bear rich mineral deposits.

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In Griffith mining district many other tunnel enterprises have been inaugurated, backed by large capital and conducted by efficient miners and business men—among them the Marshal tunnel, in Leavenworth mountain; the Nash tunnel, also in Leavenworth mountain, on the west slope; the Helmic tunnel, Leavenworth mountain, south slope; the American, Douglas, Montezuma, Hiawatha, Alvarado, and many others.

A tunnel-mining enterprise of considerable magnitude, having at its head Mr. Anker, of Denver, has been started for the purpose of fully developing some of the richest mines in Leavenworth mountain, Griffith district—the most prominent of these, the Tom Thumb, Argentine, Peep o' Day, Creole, Troy, and H. P. Rhoades. They have started two tunnels—the Faughn and Croston. The location of these are well chosen, and, without doubt, the Anker Silver Mining and Tunnel Company will develop some of the richest mines in the Territory, and have well-merited success.

O. K. SILVER LODE.

By an oversight, a description of this valuable mine was omitted in our description of the lodes of Clear Creek county. It is located on Leavenworth mountain, Griffith district. It was discovered in 1865, by Wm. B. Rockwell & Co., and is owned by Wm. B. Rockwell, S. M. and H. C. Cowles, and others. It is well developed by shafts and tunnels, and has yielded ores of unusual richness—mostly sulphurets of lead, zinc and silver. The highest assay, from first-class ores, is $7,000; the mill value of a greater portion of the ore is over $1,000. Judge Cowles, one of the proprietors of the lode, is a pioneer of the country, and a successful prospecter and miner. He believes the O. K. Silver to be one of the richest deposits of silver ores in the district.

PUEBLO.

A court-house, to cost $17,000, is to be erected at once. The Denver & Rio Grande railway will reach this point during the summer. The prospects of this portion of southern Colorado look bright.

PIKE'S PEAK

Is a new town on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver. It is appropriately named, and will soon number its population by hundreds. A large hotel is being constructed and other improvements contemplated by the above railway company.

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MINES AND MINING.

Unusual activity prevails in all the old mining districts this season, and the amount of ore taken out and bullion shipped, thus far this season, far exceeds any other since the earlier days of mining enterprises. Prospecting is also receiving more than ordinary attention. The unexplored regions south are attracting most notice, and numerous parties are fitting out at Central and Georgetown, who will push their search for the precious metals far beyond the limits of all old mining districts, and will, no doubt, make many valuable discoveries. We have also good reasons to assure miners that reduction works, capable of treating low grade ores profitably to miners and reducers, and of sufficient capacity to be a real benefit to the country, will be constructed immediately. Truly, there is a bright future for the new State of Colorado.

"OLD SULPHURETS."

To furnish an item of history interesting to all, and to do justice to this pioneer prospecter and miner, able journalist and genial gentleman, who is so well and favorably known under the cognomen of "Old Sulphurets," we will state that the first ruby silver ever taken out of a mine in Colorado, was from the Anglo-Norman, a valuable lode in Peru district, Summit county, by Stephen Decatur, the present editor of the *Miner*, Georgetown. The mass weighed seven pounds, and was almost pure. This was in the spring of 1866.

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Anderson T. G.
Andrews Geo. A. miner, bds. Charpiot's

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Bacon L. W. farmer, r. Cherry creek
Baldwin William F.
Beaman's Varieties, People's Theatre, Lawrence
Bergen J. S.
Bigney T. O. (S. S. Wallihan & Co.), publisher ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIRECTORY AND COLORADO GAZETTEER, office, Clayton's blk.
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Bucklin William C. (Bucklin & Clark), grocer, cor. F and Larimer
Brooks O. general insurance agent, office, 870 Larimer

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Casper C. dry goods merchant, 856 Larimer
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Chain J. Albert (Chain & McCartney), bookseller, etc. Larimer, nr. G
Cochran Shipley, machinist, Halleck's planing mill
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Cook W. P.
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Cole William
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Culwell E. H.

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Davis Edward, with P. Warner, 189 F
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Dobie ——, portrait painter, bds. Broadwell House

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Fireng J. Phil.

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Harding S. W. physician, r. California, bet. E and F
Harper Joseph
Hill A. B. (J. W. Horner & Co.), real estate broker, 868 Larimer
Holbrook H. R. chief engineer, B. V. Ry.
Holmes J. W.
Holly W. agt. Chicago-Colorado Colony
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KIMBALL GORDON
Killigan Joseph
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Lamann J.
Little E. L. furniture dealer, Larimer, bet. G and H

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McCartney James (Chain & McCartney), bookseller, etc. Larimer, nr. G
McCowes G.
McCullough ——, (Merriman & McCullough), sewing machine agt. office, Larimer, nr. G
McNamara John
Mersereau P.
Milhelm John
Mills George, printer, *News* office
Morgan D. B.
Morse B.
Mowbray R. W. dental surgeon, G, opp. Denver Theatre
Murdoch W. B. real estate dealer, bds. Breadwell House

NEIRS PETER

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Pepper Geo. W. conductor, C. C. Ry. r. Golden
Petine J. M.
Powers E. H. (Belden & Powers), attorney at law, office, Clayton's bldg.
Pratt L. D.

RAYMOND WM. attorney at law, office, Larimer, bet. E and F
Reiche J. S.
Roberts W. W.
Robinson W. F. printer, *News* office
Ryan Milton

SALISBURY LEROY, with J. Clough & Co. 856 Larimer
Sands J.
Sargent R. G. (Sargent & Trimble), flour and feed merchant, *News* blk.
Schuyler James D.
Shaw J. B. real estate dealer, bds. American House
Shepherd J. B. general freight and ticket agt. C. C. Ry. bds. American House
Shireley A.
Sierra Henry, clerk, with H. W. Michael & Co.
Skiler Perry
Steele H. K. physician and surgeon, office, 856 Larimer, r. cor. G and Stout
Stevenson Mary Mrs. cigar and tobacco dealer, Larimer, nr. F
Strander A.
Stone C. A. (Stone Bros.), lumber merchants, r. Lawrence, bet. E and F
Stone C. B. (Stone Bros.), lumber merchants, r. Lawrence, bet. E and F

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Thompson A. Z. cattle dealer, bds. Tremont House
Treadway J. R.
Tyron E. J.

WATERBURY G. L. general agent Continental Life Insurance Co. office, Feuerstein's blk.
Wessell Peter C.
Williams W. H. physician and surgeon, office, McCool's bldg. bds. Hatten House

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* Corrections.

ARCHITECT.

*Owens T. M. office, cor. G and Larimer

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Dobie ——
Matthews A. E.

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Morrison R. H. 868 Larimer

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Chain & McCartney, Larimer, nr. G

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*Block ——, cor. H and Arapahoe

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(Dealers in.)

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(Dealers in.)

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*Walker W. S. & Co. 878 Larimer

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*Machebeuf J. P. (Catholic), Bishop of Colorado and Utah

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

*Warner P. 194 F

CONTRACTOR.

Eicholz L. H.

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(Dealers in.)

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COPPERSMITHS.

Livingston & Schram, 351 Larimer

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Mowbray R. W. office, G, opp. Theatre

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*Leonard N. E. Mrs. Blake, bet. G and H

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Cowing A. 374 Larimer
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Camp Z. M. Larimer, nr. F
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Chain & McCartney, Larimer, nr. G

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(Dealer in.)

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HARDWARE.
(Dealers in.)

Livingston & Schram, 351 Larimer

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Fisher, Putnam & Bullen, life insurance, office, Holladay, nr. F

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Stone Brothers, office, Red Barn, F

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Williams W. H. office, 358 Larimer

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Johnson B. F. office, 356 Larimer
Murdoch W. B.
Shaw J. B.

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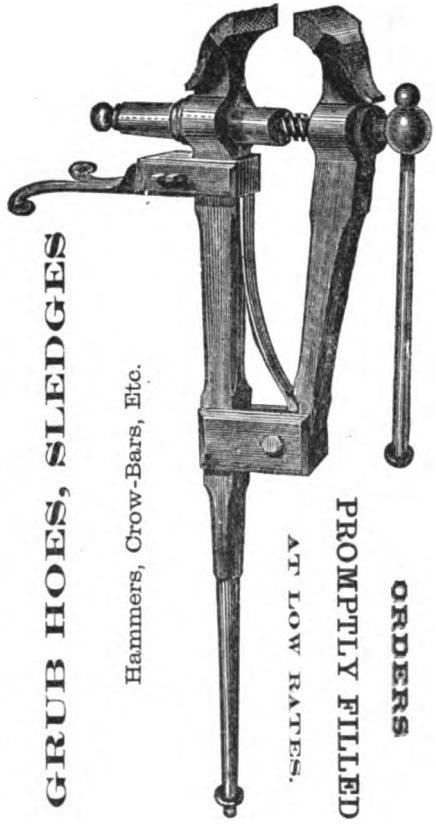
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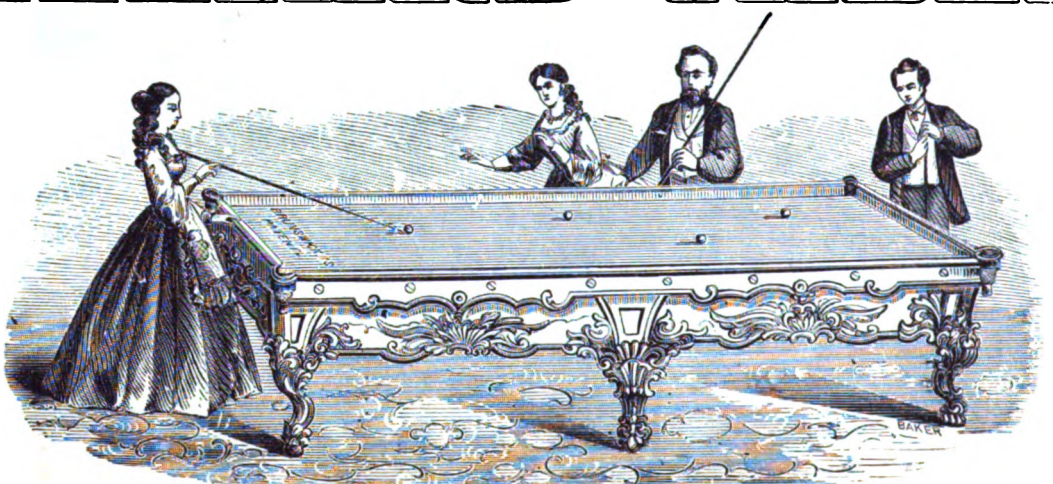
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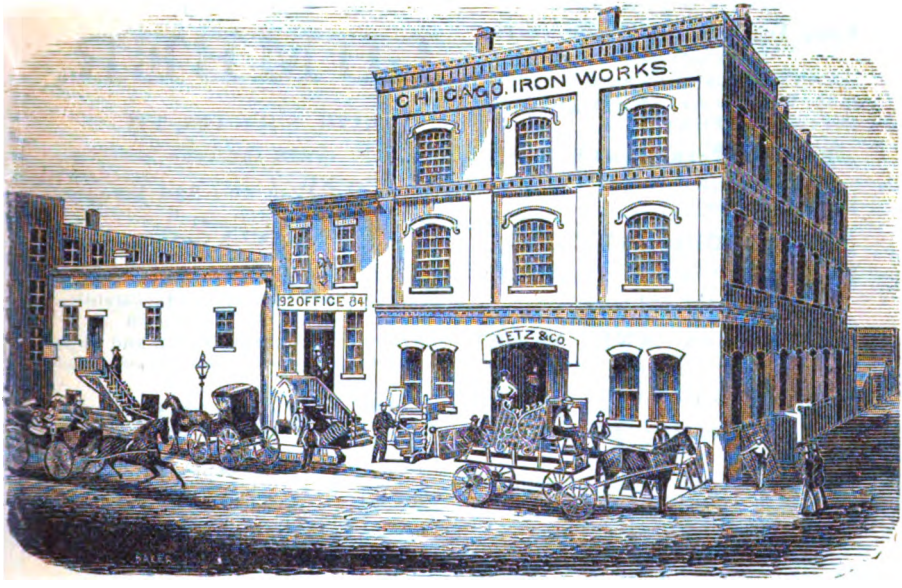
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Gardner F. B. & Co. 162 Beach
Goss & Phillips Mnfg. Co. Clark, cor. Twelfth (see adv't)
Heeney & Campbell, Canal, cor. Twelfth
Meyer C. J. L. 226 and 228 Lake (see adv't)
Palmer, Fuller & Co. W. Twenty-second, cor. Union (see adv't)

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

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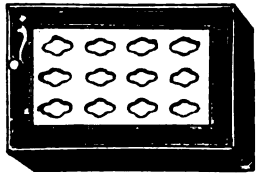
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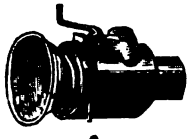
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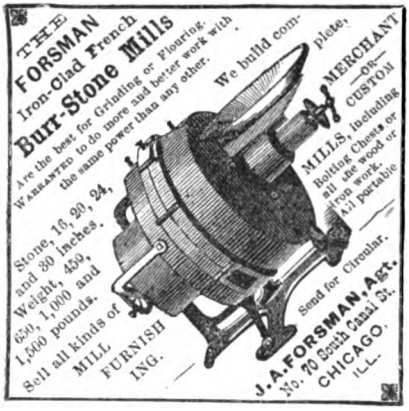
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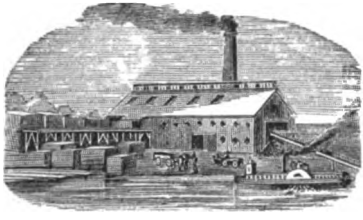


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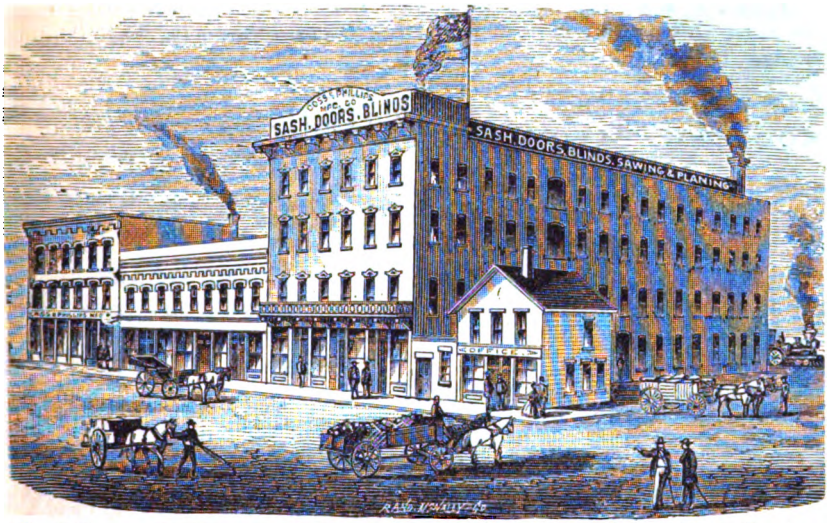
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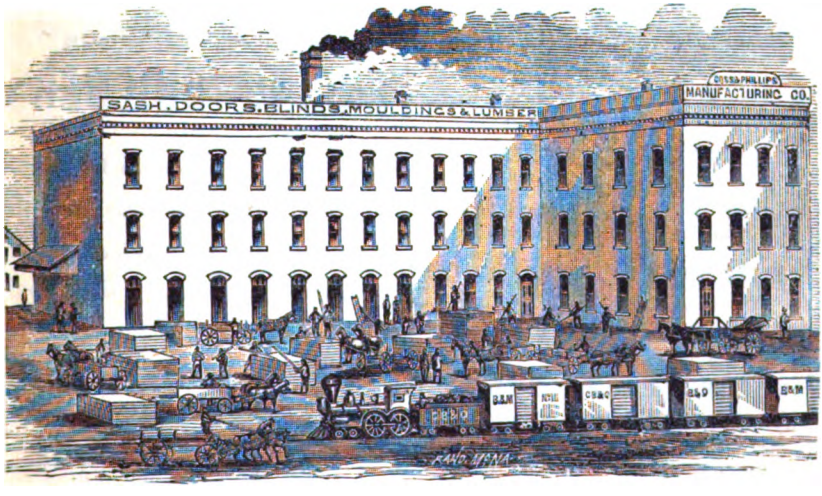
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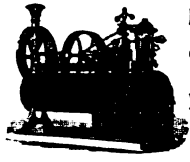
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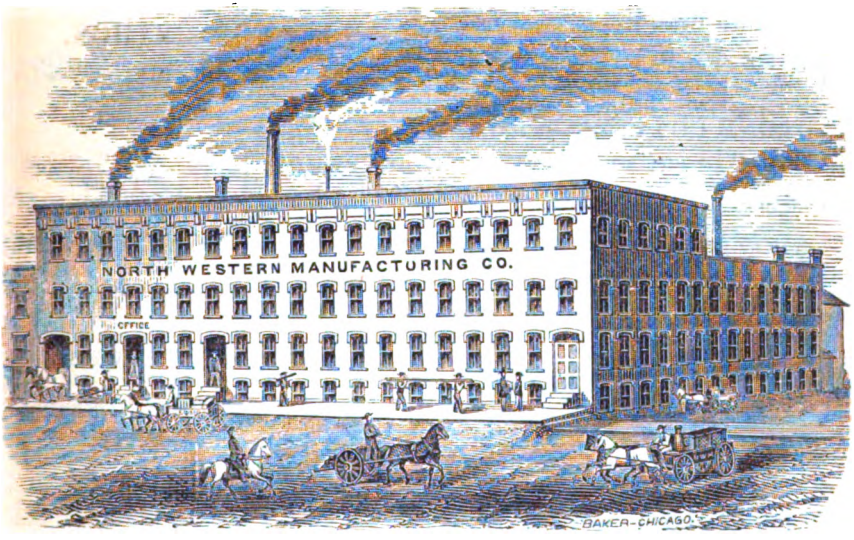
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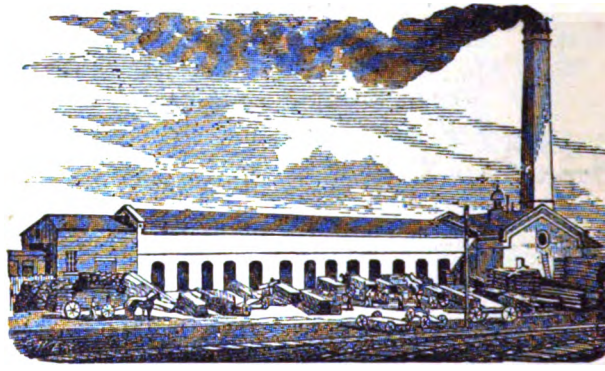
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FARE AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE!

Baggage Checked Through to all Principal Points!

Ask for and see that your tickets read *via* CHICAGO & ALTON ROAD, which can be purchased everywhere, either *via* ST. LOUIS or MEXICO.

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Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

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General Superintendent.

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NEW HOUSE.



NEW FURNITURE.

First-Class in Every Respect.

TERMS, ONLY $2.50 PER DAY.

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NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

HOME OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ASSETS, Jan., 1871, - - $9,000,000

Loaned, in 1870, $1,500,000, at ten per cent. interest.

OVER 35,000 MEMBERS!

Losses paid since organization of the Company, $1,700,000.

PRUDENTLY MANAGED, PURELY MUTUAL,
PERPETUAL CHARTER, PERPETUAL SECURITY.

Holding a HIGH RESERVE, realizing a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, with a LOW RATIO OF MORTALITY and EXPENSES, and having had twelve years' successful experience, this Company offers the assured every ADVANTAGE COMPATIBLE WITH ENTIRE SAFETY.

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VIA

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FIVE HOURS SHORTEST ROUTE

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FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

This Line makes close connections at CHEYENNE with

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FOR

Denver, Golden City, Black Hawk, Central City, Idaho, Georgetown, Nevada City,

And all points in

COLORADO, ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping & Drawing-Room Cars

ON ALL FIRST-CLASS TRAINS.

TRAINS LEAVE OMAHA DAILY AT 11 A. M.

Arriving at Cheyenne at 12:40 P. M.,

Connecting with DENVER PACIFIC Train leaving Cheyenne at 2:05 P. M., arriving at Denver at 7:08 P. M.

EAST—LEAVE DENVER AT 8:10 A. M.

Arriving at Cheyenne at 12:25 P. M.,

Connecting with UNION PACIFIC Train, leaving Cheyenne at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Omaha at 2:30 P. M., making close connections both ways with Daily Trains to and from

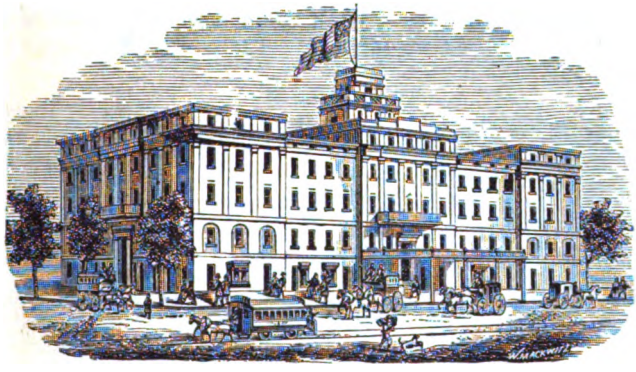
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Fourth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

This well-known House, fronting three hundred feet on Fourth Street, and covering the block bounded by Pine and Chesnut Streets, offers superior inducements to travelers and boarders.

The Chesnut Street front opens toward the Court House, with its fine lawns and magnificent dome, affording not only a fine view of the square, but allowing excellent ventilation for the Hotel. The northern front overlooks Pine and Fourth Streets, and the numberless cars, vehicles and pedestrians that render it so lively and attractive.

Tickets for all parts of the United States and Eastern Continent are kept on sale in the different Ticket Offices on the first floor on Fourth Street, from which offices the 'busses start for all the different trains.

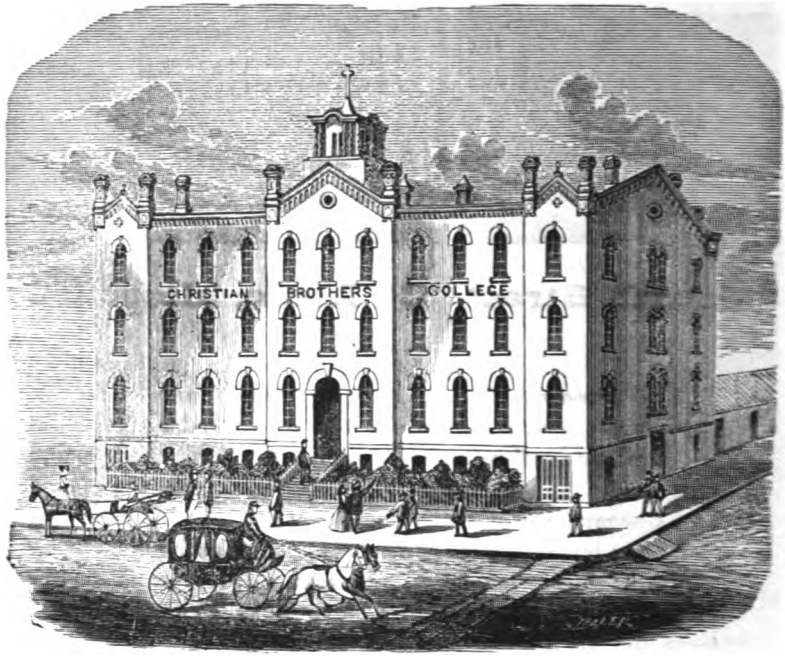
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NEWLY ORGANIZED.—LATELY INCORPORATED.

Christian Brothers' College



97, 99, 101 and 103 E. Van Buren St.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

☞See opposite page for particulars.☜

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CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE

97, 99, 101 and 103 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

The college was opened on Monday, March, 30th, 1868, and has been lately incorporated and newly organized. Its career thus far has been remarkably successful. Indeed, the large amount of public patronage, which it has already gained, is the best recommendation that we can give to parents or guardians.

BOARDERS:

Board and tuition (per session, 10 months),	$250 00
Washing,	20 00
Physician's fee (in case of sickness),	Extra.

All pocket-money to be deposited with the Treasurer.

No student received for a shorter period than a term of five months. No deduction made when withdrawn during the term. School books and medicines are furnished at current prices.

PAYMENT OF HALF SESSION IN ADVANCE.

Each student should be provided with at least three summer and three winter suits, a sufficient number of shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, towels and napkins, combs, brushes, etc., etc. None of these will be furnished by the College, unless special arrangements be made, and a sufficient sum deposited with the Treasurer.

Each student should have his family name in full on each article of clothing. When parents wish to have their children sent home, they should give timely notice, settle all accounts and forward the traveling expenses; if it be at the end of the term, notice should be given two weeks previous, that the clothes may be in good order.

Gentlemen are invited to examine the students at the public examination, and whenever they find it convenient during the class hours of term time.

Students of all denominations are admitted, and their religious opinions are unrestricted.

TERMS—DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary Department, per quarter of 11 weeks,	$ 6 00
Intermediate Department, per quarter of 11 weeks,	8 00
Commercial " " "	10 00
Literary and Scientific Department, per quarter of 11 weeks,	12 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music—	Piano, per quarter,	10 00
	Violin, "	6 00
	Melodeon, "	6 00
	Flute, "	6 00
	Guitar, "	6 00
Drawing,	"	10 00

The session commences on the first Monday in September, and ends about the 3d of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, English Grammar, Geometry, English Composition, Epistolary Correspondence, Commercial Law, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Literature, Elocution, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Calculus, Surveying, Navigation, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Metaphysics, Drawing, Algebra, French, German, Latin, Greek.

Degrees conferred, A. B. and A. M. Diplomas can be obtained in the Commercial Department by such as merit that distinction.

For additional information, apply to or address

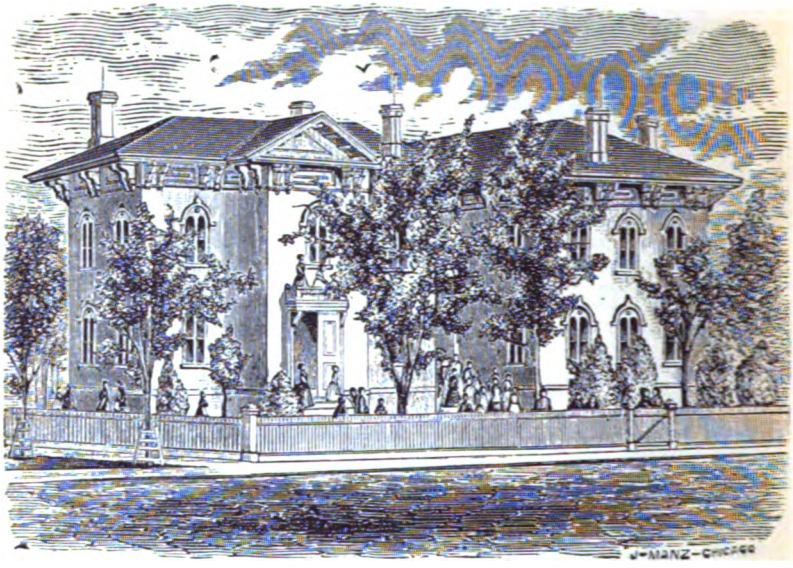
BRO. MATTHEW, President,

99 Van Buren Street, Chicago.

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BETTIE STUART

INSTITUTE.



Cor. Fourth and Jackson Sts.

SPRINGFIELD, - ILLINOIS.

☞ See opposite page for particulars. ☜

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The Bettie Stuart Institute

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

(GERMAN AND ENGLISH.)

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

It comprises three departments: Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate. Music, *vocal* and *instrumental*, receive especial attention. Drawing is taught from objects. Out-of-door sketching is constantly practiced.

Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics is used for physical development.

Native teachers of the French and German reside in the family, and take pains to have their pupils *speak* as well as read and write those languages.

The fall term will commence Wednesday, September 6th, 1871.

The school year is divided into *two terms* of twenty weeks each.

EXPENSES FOR TWENTY WEEKS.

Board, Washing, Tuition in English, Latin and Gymnastics,	$150 00
Primary Tuition,	18 00
Intermediate,	25 00
Collegiate,	30 00
French and German, each,	12 00
Drawing,	12 00
Painting in Oils,	30 00
Water Colors,	20 00
Wax Flowers (full course),	10 00
Instrumental Music,	30 00
Vocal Music,	40 00
Use of Piano,	6 00
Gymnastics to pupils not belonging to the school,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

For catalogues, apply to

MRS. M. McKEE HOMES,

Cor. Fourth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, Ill.

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Bettie Stuart Institute for Young Ladies, Springfield, Ill. (see adv't)
College of the Christian Brothers, Eighth, cor. Cerre (see adv't)

ACIDS.

Great Western Chemical Works, Oesterreicher & Co. props. (see adv't)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

St. Louis and Peoria Plow Co. 116 S. Main (see adv't)

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Lockwood Lewis, manufacturer of Dr. Bly's patent legs and arms, 519 Pine (see adv't)

ATTORNEYS.

(*See also Commissioners.*)

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Special attention given to

COLLECTIONS

AND

Real Estate Transfers,

Third, Northwest corner Pine Street,

ST. LOUIS.

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H. & L. CHASE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BAGS AND BAGGING

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Levison & Blythe, 219 Olive (see adv't)

BLANKETS.

Holton Horace, 4 City bldgs. (see adv't)

BLEACHERS AND DYERS.

Morgens & Bro. 5 S. Fourth (see adv't)

BOLTING CLOTH.

Halteman A. K. 1611 and 1613 Jackson (see adv't)

BROOM MAKERS' MACHINES.

Westlake & Button, 1213 N. Main (see adv't)

CHEMICALS.

Oesterreicher & Co. St. Louis (see adv't)

COLLEGE.

College of the Christian Brothers, Eighth, cor. Cerre (see adv't)

COMMISSIONERS.

(*See also Attorneys.*)

GARLAND & GREENE,

Commissioners for Colorado

AND

All the States and Territories.

Attend to

Real Estate Transfers, Collections, and Drawing all Legal Documents.

Third Street, N. W. cor. Pine,

ST. LOUIS.

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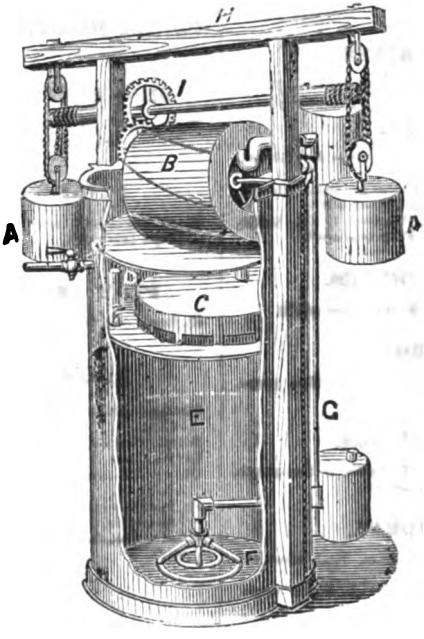
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Having bought the patent right for the best gas machine in the country, and spent three years in perfecting it, using it that length of time in my own dwelling, I now offer to the public the

Triumphant Gas Machine

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

These machines will reduce the cost of light fully 50 per cent., are perfectly safe, and working automatically, can be wound up once a day (all the attention required), by any servant, however careless or ignorant. Gasoline is used, which is kept in a tank outside of the building, and fed to the machine automatically.



Cost of Machine capable of supplying 50 to 100 burners, $250. Special rates for larger size for public buildings of any kind. The saving effected by the cheapness of the light will, in a few years, pay back the amount expended for machine and fixtures. The immunity from danger, and the elegance and cleanliness attained by the use of this machine, make it peculiarly desirable for public halls, seminaries, etc.

☞ Insurance can be effected at low rates on buildings lighted with this machine. ☜

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The machine referred to in First Presbyterian Church, Webster Groves, Mo., works to the satisfaction of the whole congregation.

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HORACE HOLTON,

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Great Western Chemical Works, Oesterreicher & Co. props. (see adv't)

GAS MACHINES.

Holton Horace, 4 City bldgs. (see adv't)

HOTELS.

Planters' House, Sparr & Kelsey, props. Fourth, bet. Pine and Chestnut (see adv't)
St. Nicholas Hotel, Enos Jennings, prop. Fourth, bet. Morgan and Franklin av. (see adv't)
Southern Hotel, Laveille, Warner & Co. props. Walnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth (see adv't)

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CARBON OILS

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Illinois Central, Fourth, cor. Chestnut (see adv't)
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Ohio & Mississippi, Fourth, n. w. cor. Chestnut (see adv't)
St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis, Fourth, cor. Chestnut (see adv't)
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Curtis & Co.'s Saw Works.
Garland & Greene, Attorneys, etc.
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St. Nicholas Hotel, Enos Jennings.
St. Louis and Peoria Plow Co.
Southern Hotel, Laveille, Warner & Co.
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7.45 A.M. { TRAIN NO. 1, **DAY EXPRESS** Daily, Except Sundays.

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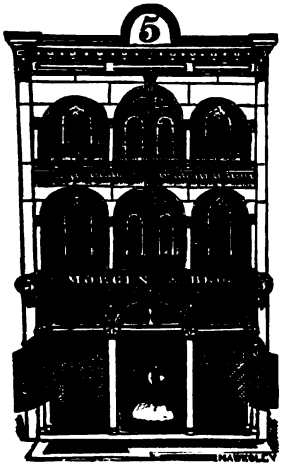
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FINE GOLD GOODS.

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MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC

Without Change of Cars!

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Three through Express Trains leave ST. LOUIS, QUINCY or HANNIBAL, daily, on arrival of trains from the West, for LAFAYETTE, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, FORT WAYNE, PITTSBURG, HARRISBURGH, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS,

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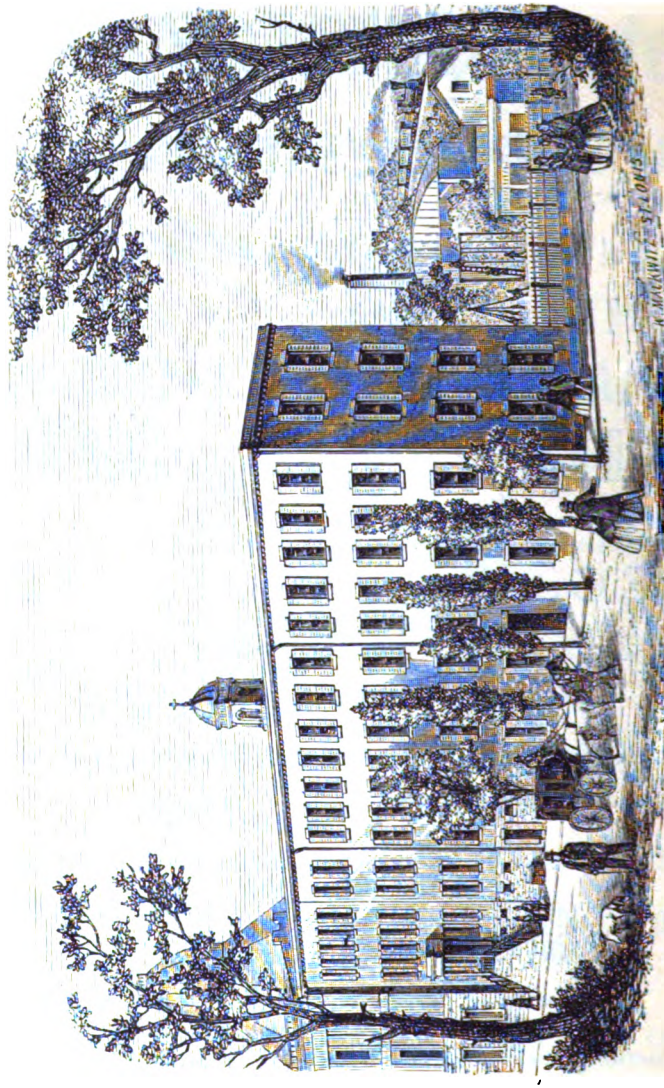
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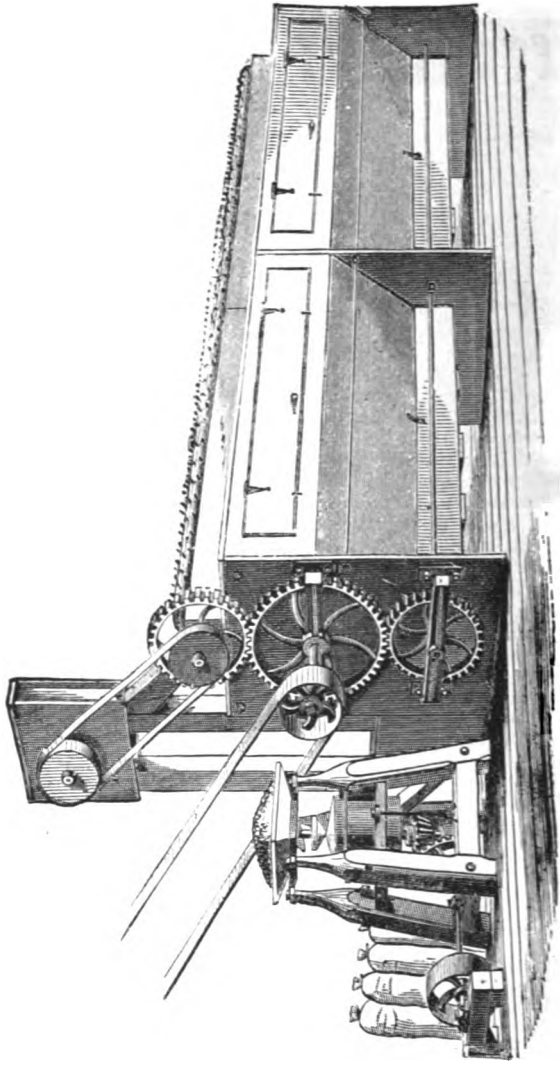
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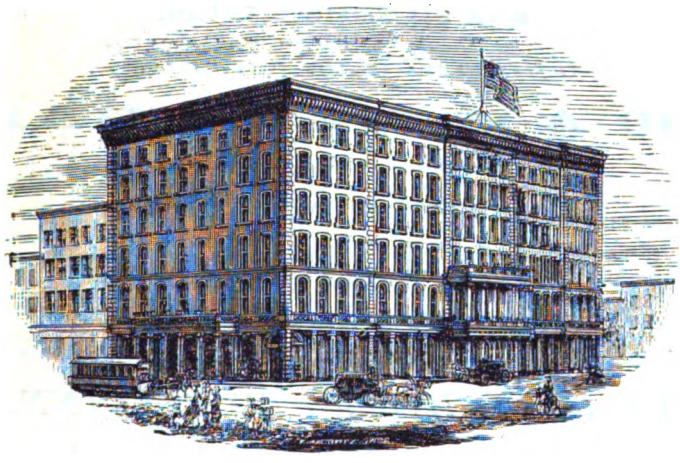
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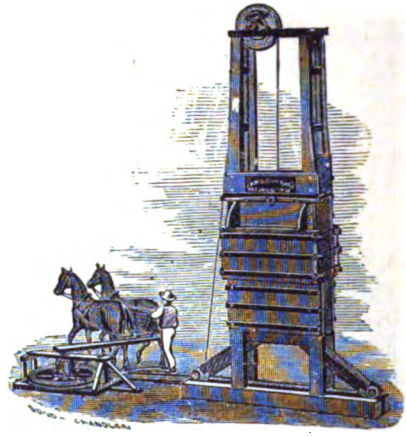
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