

Panoramic Views

Along the DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN PACIFIC

THE ROYAL GORGE FEATHER RIVER CAÑON ROUTE

The Scenic Line of the World

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MAP OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN PACIFIC AND CONNECTIONS

6-12-14

Traveling on the Rio Grande

AMERICAN travelers are the most discriminating in the world in their search for the beautiful and interesting. That is why the great bulk of transcontinental travel is booked via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Denver to Salt Lake City. The Denver & Rio Grande casts a gigantic loop of steel about Colorado, where the Rockies are the highest, and where from the car windows the tourist can view the majestic peaks in all their varying moods and colors. Without the loss of time, or the sacrifice of comfort, the transcontinental passenger can take advantage of the world's most wonderful panorama of mountains, plains, mining camps, pleasure resorts, healing spots, and scenic beauties. From here one can reach the wonderful Royal Gorge, where the water rises perpendicular a thousand feet. Here medicinal springs gush forth for healing and refreshment. Here are costly hotels with recreation grounds, and inviting highways, penetrating the mountains or stretching across the plains, where the traveler enjoys the most comfortable and scenic view of the great range of the Rocky Mountains from the State Capitol, looking across the city's costly and artistic Civic Center; the United States Mint; the auto or street car trips to City Park, Cheesman Park and Inspiration Point; the great Natural History Museum, fifteen miles away, on a one-day trip to Denver's Foothill Park. The scenic view of the great range of the Rocky Mountains from the State Capitol, looking across the city's costly and artistic Civic Center; the United States Mint; the auto or street car trips to City Park, Cheesman Park and Inspiration Point; the great Natural History Museum, fifteen miles away, on a one-day trip to Denver's Foothill Park. The scenic view of the great range of the Rocky Mountains from the State Capitol, looking across the city's costly and artistic Civic Center; the United States Mint; the auto or street car trips to City Park, Cheesman Park and Inspiration Point; the great Natural History Museum, fifteen miles away, on a one-day trip to Denver's Foothill Park.

Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pike's Peak

PIKE'S PEAK, that historic beacon summit which guided the early explorers across the Great Plains, rears its snowy crest in the midst of a veritable wonderland. Here Nature is seen in her grandest as well as most fantastic moods. Great mountain peaks are here—massive, gigantic—lifting themselves into the regions of perpetual snow. Here are a half-dozen stupendous canyons, each miles in length, whose walls rise perpendicular a thousand feet. Here medicinal springs gush forth for healing and refreshment. Here are costly hotels with recreation grounds, and inviting highways, penetrating the mountains or stretching across the plains, where the traveler enjoys the most comfortable and scenic view of the great range of the Rocky Mountains from the State Capitol, looking across the city's costly and artistic Civic Center; the United States Mint; the auto or street car trips to City Park, Cheesman Park and Inspiration Point; the great Natural History Museum, fifteen miles away, on a one-day trip to Denver's Foothill Park.

Eagle Grand Cañons—Glenwood Springs

AFTER gliding over the mighty shoulders of the Continental Divide at Tennessee Pass, the traveler enjoys the novel sensation of coasting down the upper reaches of the Pacific side of the Rockies, through grassy mountain parks. Soon one enters the Cañon of the Eagle River, where a dazzling series of pictures is unfolded. Prosperous looking ranches testify to the fertility of the valleys, while high on the mountain slopes are perched the great mines. This is one of the most prosperous mining and agricultural districts of the West, and stanic electric plants testify to its power possibilities. The Cañon of the Eagle, immediately east of its junction with the Rocky, just above Glenwood Springs, is excelled only by the Grand Cañon itself. Each river runs through a narrow rocky cleft in the mountains whose walls rise sheer for hundreds of feet from the edge of the river on either side. As Eagle River narrows, and its clear waters are merged into the turbulent Grand, its fertile banks are exchanged for sombre masses of scoria, and rent and riven rock. This is the Grand River Cañon, where the space between water and sky is blacked by the towering walls which one views from the State's most influential business men reside. It has handsome clubs, beautiful and costly churches and schools, and is the seat of Colorado College. Colorado Springs is envied by a greater number and variety of scenic wonders, easily accessible, than any other like area on the globe; superb roads and boulevards, and in many cases lines of electric railway lead to the numerous points of interest. Among the more noted points of interest are: Pike's Peak; the Crystal Park Auto Trip; the Garden of the Gods; the trip to Cripple Creek; North Cheyenne Cañon and the famous High Drive; South Cheyenne Cañon and the Seven Falls; Siltan Park; Broadmoor; Manitou, Williams Cañon, Cave of the Winds, and Ice Pass. Off the beaten path there are scores of places of unrivaled beauty. Five miles from Colorado Springs, and immediately at the base of Pike's Peak, lies Manitou, the "Saratoga of the West." Here are the mineral springs to which the Indians brought their sick long before the coming of the white man; and, since the healing waters were the gift of the Great Spirit, they named their paradise "Manitou." Sparkling, effervescent, highly agreeable to the taste and adapted to the cure or alleviation of many chronic ills, these soda and chalybeate waters are a prime attraction of the resort. The town itself is beautiful, with its well-kept lawns, bordering trees, fountains, and gay pavilions, covering the hillsides, while, clinging swiss-like to the hillsides, or embowered in the greenery which fringes Fountain and Eagle and Grand rivers, through Glenwood Springs, a queen of western health resorts, and thence to Grand Junction, through the most highly developed orchards in the world. From Grand Junction the line runs through the orchards and productive fields of Utah, including Fresh Utah Valley, where one glimpses Utah Lake, a great body of fresh water, and all too soon the traveler arrives at Salt Lake City, seat of the Mormon Church, a city, like Denver, which no one can afford to miss, and then continues thirty-seven miles northward to Ogden, the second city in size in Utah. The whole region known as the territory of the Denver & Rio Grande, is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, its cool and bracing air, its continuous sunshine and its bountiful resources.

Pleasure Resorts and Climate of Colorado

THE land of sunshine" is one of the descriptive terms applied to Colorado. Government Weather Bureau reports indicate that the title has been well earned. Official records show an annual average of 357 sunny days for twenty years. One of the chief benefactions of such a flood of sunshine is a great decrease in humidity. Colorado's atmosphere is crisp and electric, and an almost perfect specific for the cure of pulmonary and asthmatic troubles. This dry, rarefied atmosphere is noticeable in winter as well as summer, and Colorado is gaining steadily in fame as an all-the-year-round resort. A prominent physician, in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine in New York, said: "At Colorado Springs, for instance, in a given period, one month, there will be twenty-eight good days—at Davos, in Switzerland, only twenty. At Colorado Springs during the shortest days of winter the invalid may enjoy eight hours of sunshine—at Davos only four and one-half. In early spring, as soon as the snow begins to melt, invalids are compelled to leave Davos, while at Colorado Springs they may remain with benefit throughout the entire year. Colorado's mineral springs will do for other ailments what the peaks of the Wasatch Range and dotted with numerous islands, is never to be forgotten, whether one views it sparkling in the middle sun or colored with the wonderful sunsets which are nowhere more impressive than when glimpsed from Saltair. The bathing in Salt Lake affords a unique experience to the individual who has never tried swimming in water that is twenty-two degrees below the normal temperature of the year round. Medicinal springs, found in all parts of Utah, are scattered over the various sections of Colorado traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. These springs are located in picturesquely beautiful spots, without exception, and the health-seeker cannot fail to benefit from the triple advantages of healing waters, an invigorating climate, and a scenic background that is a constant invitation to the outdoor life, which is more potent in its curative power than any physician's prescription. Colorado Springs and Manitou, at the foot of Pike's Peak, are world-famous health resorts. The Indians tested the curative properties of Manitou's waters long before the white man came, and the favorable decision of the red men has never been reversed. Glenwood Springs, unexcelled anywhere in the world as a health resort, is described elsewhere in this publication. Wagon Wheel Gap, near the headwaters of the Rio Grande River, is a splendidly appointed resort, amid beautiful surroundings. The hot springs of Wagon Wheel Gap possess great curative properties. Pagosa Hot Springs are located in one of the ideal hunting and fishing districts of the West. Here is one of the largest hot springs in the world, whose cures are attracting health-seekers in increasing numbers. Trimble Hot Springs and Ouray Hot Springs are great attractions of the San Juan region, and offer every inducement the health-seeker can desire. The waters of Poncha Springs, on the upper slope of the Continental Divide, are chemically the same as those of Hot Springs, Ark. Cottonwood Hot Springs and Mount Princeton Hot Springs, near Buena Vista, are admirable. Cañon City possesses both hot and cold mineral springs. On the Santa Fe branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, eleven miles from Barranca, and reached by daily stage, are Ojo Alentejo, whose hot waters attract many health-seekers. These are a few of the health resorts along the Denver & Rio Grande. At all these places can be found hotels and bath houses, some of which are without superior in point of luxurious appointments.

Pleasure Resorts and Climate of Utah

UTAH is proud of its equable climate, and statistics indicate that this pride is well founded. Utah's autumns and winters are delightful, and the impression that the State is one of summer attractions alone is rapidly being dispelled. Winter days in Utah are warm and sunny, and the variations in temperature are not severe. Of the climate of Utah an eminent physician writes: "The most rapid and satisfactory results have been noticed in that large class of American invalids whose deteriorated health and loss of nervous, mental and physical vigor has been caused by overwork, worry, mental strain, etc., and who without any recognizable specific cause, exhibit various distressing symptoms of functional disorder, such as neuralgia, sleeplessness, dizziness, mental depression, weak digestion, disturbance of the circulation, etc. As might naturally be expected, these patients usually respond promptly to the pleasant and complete change and to the balmy, invigorating influence of the winter climate. The high, dry air and sunshine are unfavorable for the production and development of germ diseases, and Salt Lake City is much freer from these diseases than other cities of the same size." With such climatic advantages, it is not strange that the health and pleasure resorts of Utah are extending their seasons and that many of them are open to visitors all the year round. Medicinal springs, found in all parts of Utah, are scattered over the various sections of Colorado traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. These springs are located in picturesquely beautiful spots, without exception, and the health-seeker cannot fail to benefit from the triple advantages of healing waters, an invigorating climate, and a scenic background that is a constant invitation to the outdoor life, which is more potent in its curative power than any physician's prescription. Colorado Springs and Manitou, at the foot of Pike's Peak, are world-famous health resorts. The Indians tested the curative properties of Manitou's waters long before the white man came, and the favorable decision of the red men has never been reversed. Glenwood Springs, unexcelled anywhere in the world as a health resort, is described elsewhere in this publication. Wagon Wheel Gap, near the headwaters of the Rio Grande River, is a splendidly appointed resort, amid beautiful surroundings. The hot springs of Wagon Wheel Gap possess great curative properties. Pagosa Hot Springs are located in one of the ideal hunting and fishing districts of the West. Here is one of the largest hot springs in the world, whose cures are attracting health-seekers in increasing numbers. Trimble Hot Springs and Ouray Hot Springs are great attractions of the San Juan region, and offer every inducement the health-seeker can desire. The waters of Poncha Springs, on the upper slope of the Continental Divide, are chemically the same as those of Hot Springs, Ark. Cottonwood Hot Springs and Mount Princeton Hot Springs, near Buena Vista, are admirable. Cañon City possesses both hot and cold mineral springs. On the Santa Fe branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, eleven miles from Barranca, and reached by daily stage, are Ojo Alentejo, whose hot waters attract many health-seekers. These are a few of the health resorts along the Denver & Rio Grande. At all these places can be found hotels and bath houses, some of which are without superior in point of luxurious appointments.

The Attractions of Salt Lake City

THERE is a delightful mingling of the old and the new in Salt Lake City, whose romance of pioneer days is not more absorbing than its story of civic development in later years. The old Salt Lake City was the most important stopping place on the trails to the far West. The modern city is the general manufacturing and trade center of a vast mining and agricultural empire, but the romance of early days still clings to it. The towering modern skyscrapers which tell of Salt Lake City's later development, overlook landmarks which are an imperishable part of western history. Salt Lake City itself is one of the justly celebrated resorts of the world. Its dry, pure air, peculiar to the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountain region, is indescribably bracing. The traveler's first and most memorable memory of Salt Lake City is: "Where and how can I get a glimpse of Great Salt Lake?" Hourly trains run to Saltair, the famous bathing pavilion and amusement resort on the shores of America's Dead Sea. This miniature ocean, surrounded by the peaks of the Wasatch Range and dotted with numerous islands, is never to be forgotten, whether one views it sparkling in the middle sun or colored with the wonderful sunsets which are nowhere more impressive than when glimpsed from Saltair. The bathing in Salt Lake affords a unique experience to the individual who has never tried swimming in water that is twenty-two degrees below the normal temperature of the year round. Medicinal springs, found in all parts of Utah, are scattered over the various sections of Colorado traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. These springs are located in picturesquely beautiful spots, without exception, and the health-seeker cannot fail to benefit from the triple advantages of healing waters, an invigorating climate, and a scenic background that is a constant invitation to the outdoor life, which is more potent in its curative power than any physician's prescription. Colorado Springs and Manitou, at the foot of Pike's Peak, are world-famous health resorts. The Indians tested the curative properties of Manitou's waters long before the white man came, and the favorable decision of the red men has never been reversed. Glenwood Springs, unexcelled anywhere in the world as a health resort, is described elsewhere in this publication. Wagon Wheel Gap, near the headwaters of the Rio Grande River, is a splendidly appointed resort, amid beautiful surroundings. The hot springs of Wagon Wheel Gap possess great curative properties. Pagosa Hot Springs are located in one of the ideal hunting and fishing districts of the West. Here is one of the largest hot springs in the world, whose cures are attracting health-seekers in increasing numbers. Trimble Hot Springs and Ouray Hot Springs are great attractions of the San Juan region, and offer every inducement the health-seeker can desire. The waters of Poncha Springs, on the upper slope of the Continental Divide, are chemically the same as those of Hot Springs, Ark. Cottonwood Hot Springs and Mount Princeton Hot Springs, near Buena Vista, are admirable. Cañon City possesses both hot and cold mineral springs. On the Santa Fe branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, eleven miles from Barranca, and reached by daily stage, are Ojo Alentejo, whose hot waters attract many health-seekers. These are a few of the health resorts along the Denver & Rio Grande. At all these places can be found hotels and bath houses, some of which are without superior in point of luxurious appointments.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Western Pacific Railway Combine a Direct Route Across the Continent with a Trip Through America's Grandest Scenery.



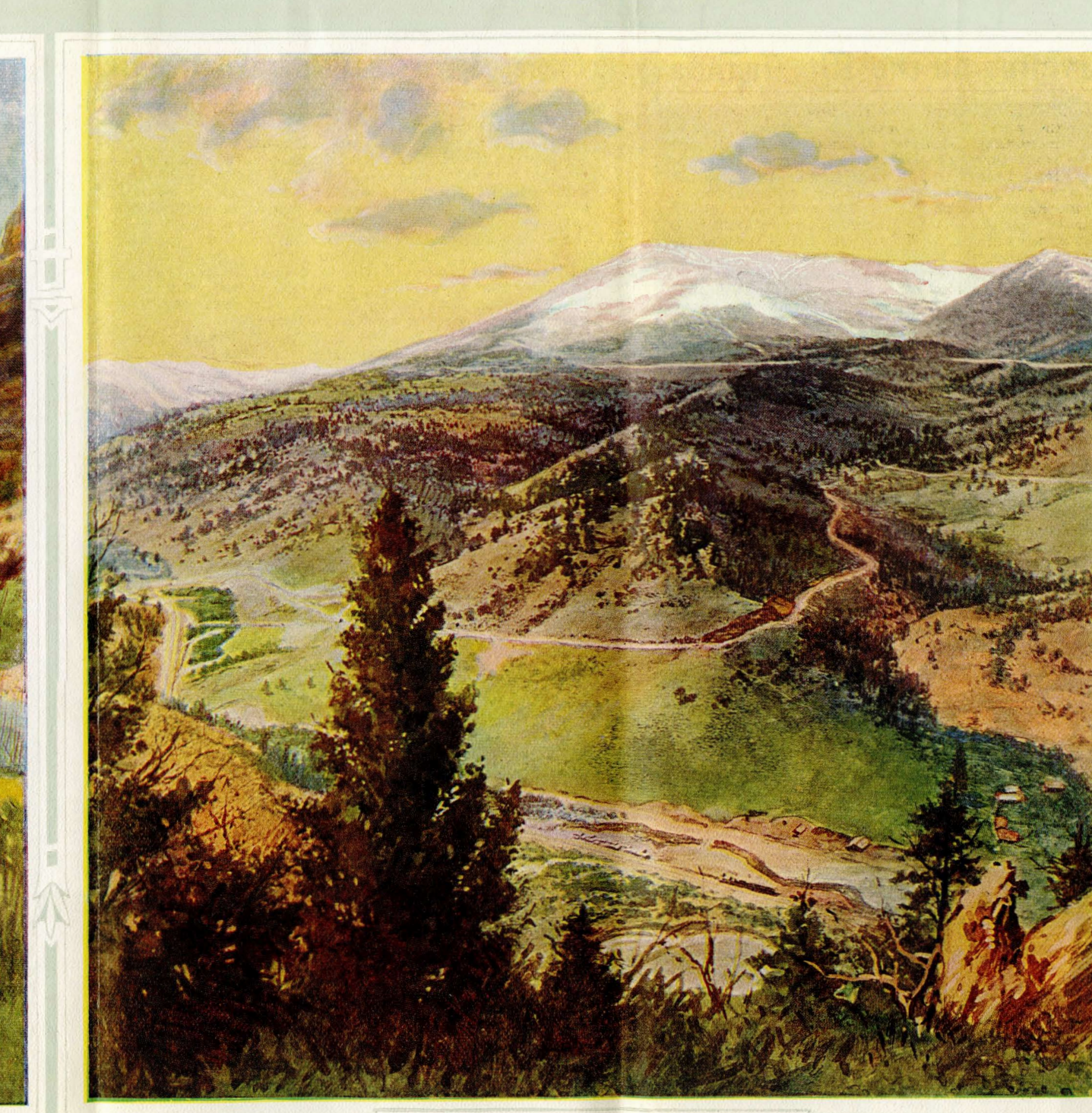
ROYAL GORGE



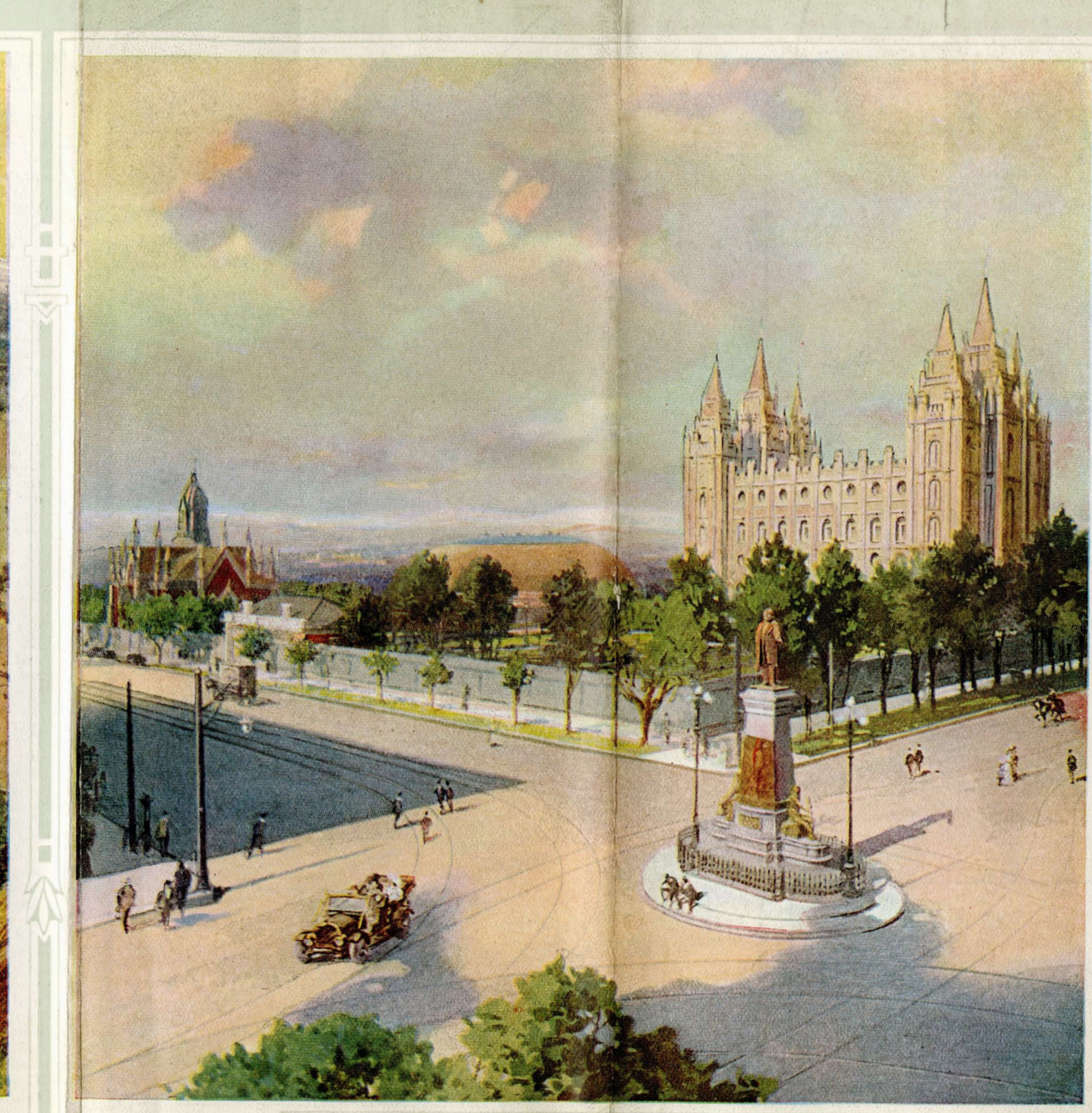
EAGLE RIVER CAÑON



CAÑON OF THE GRAND RIVER



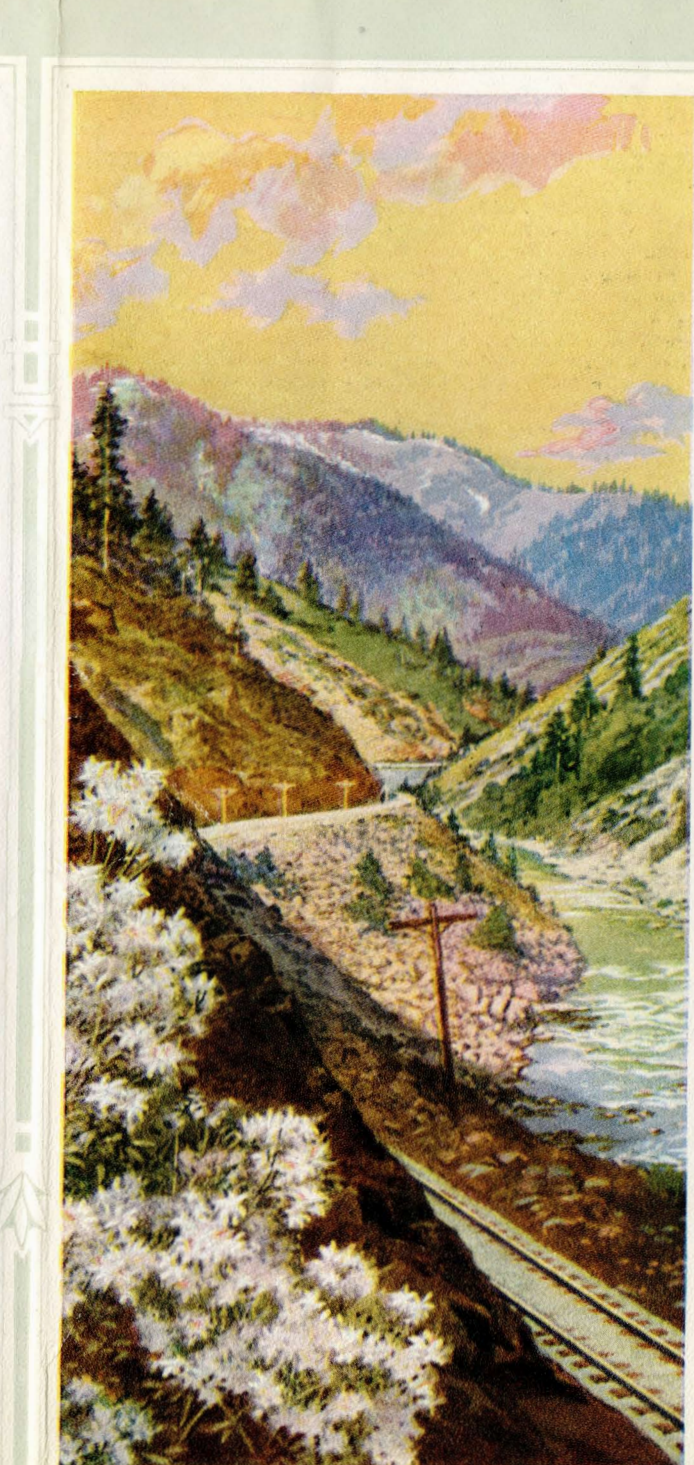
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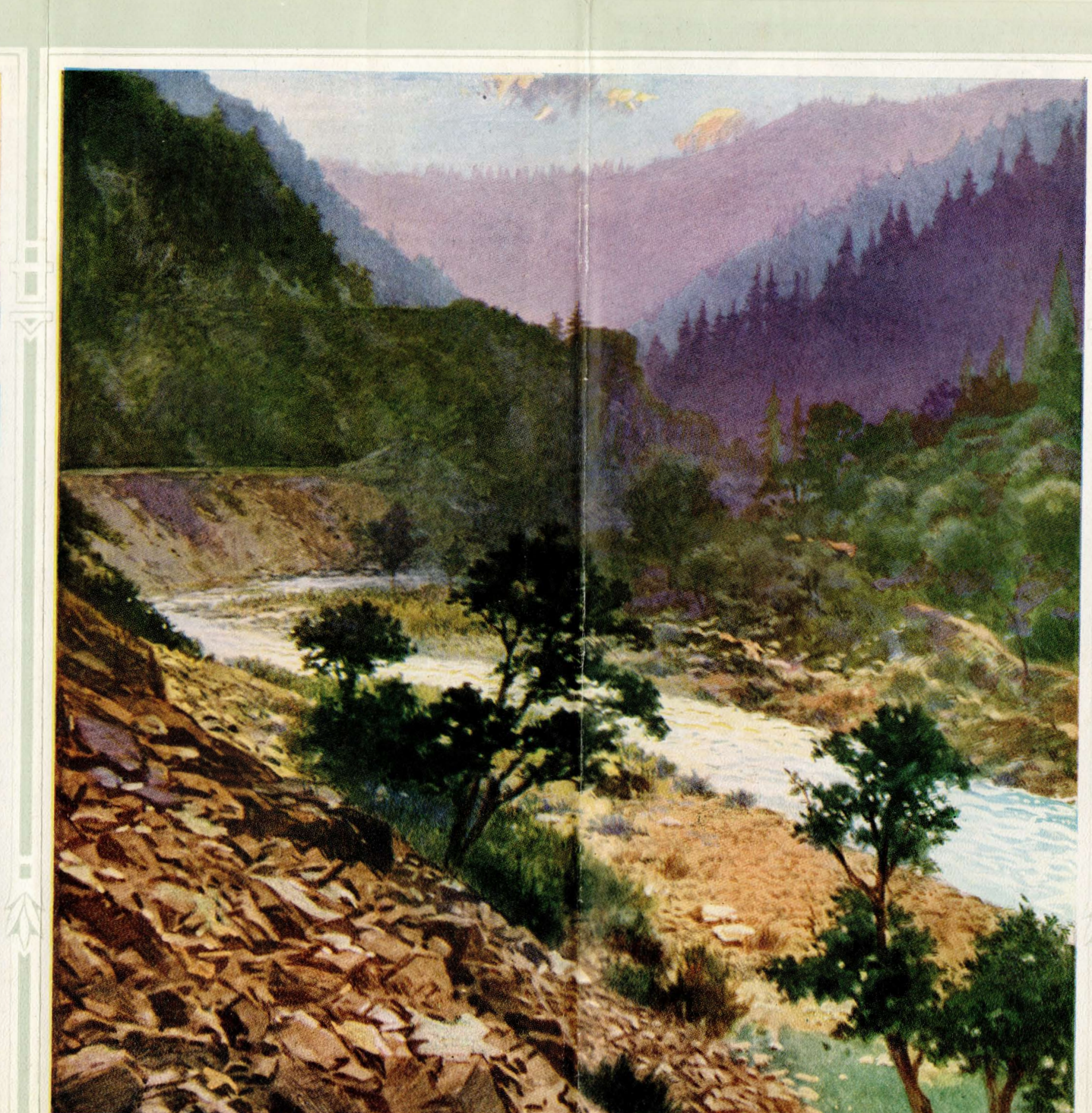
TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY



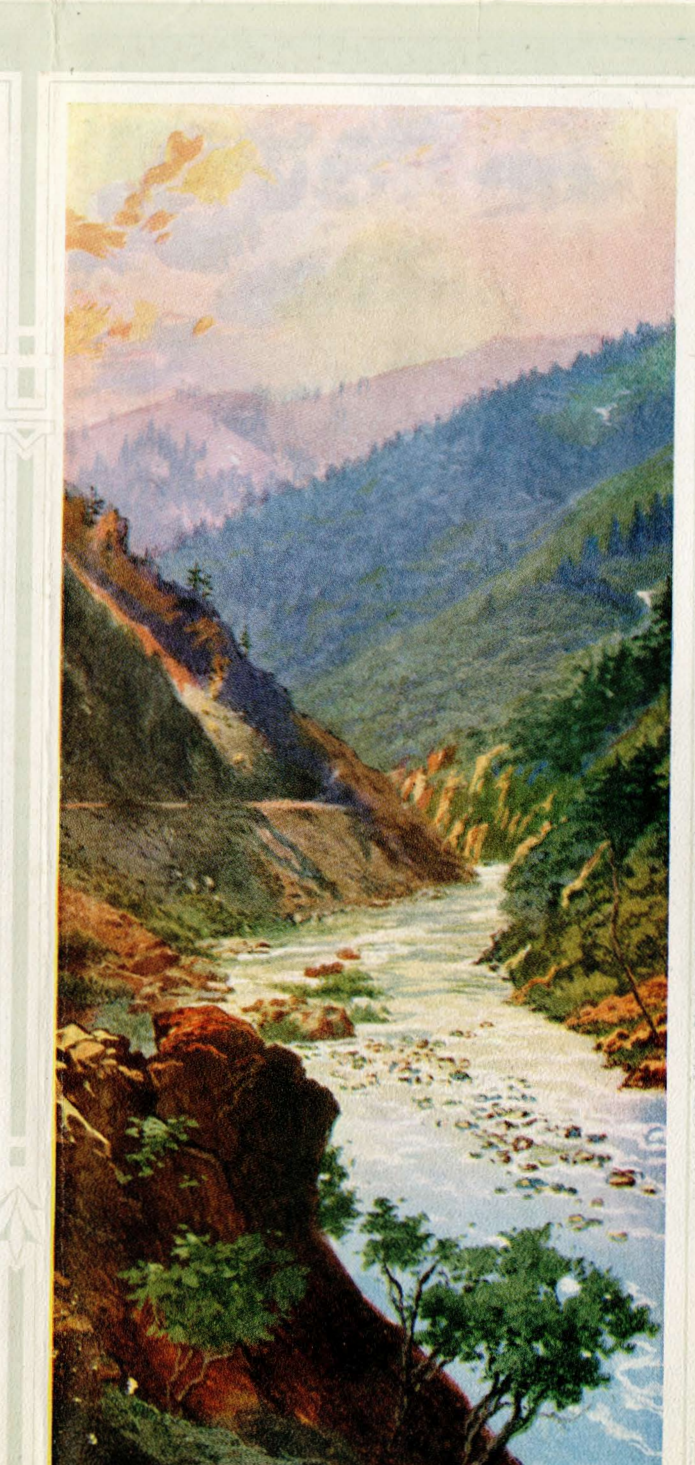
CROSSING GREAT SALT LAKE



SERPENTINE CAÑON



CASTLED BUTTE



ALONG THE FEATHER RIVER