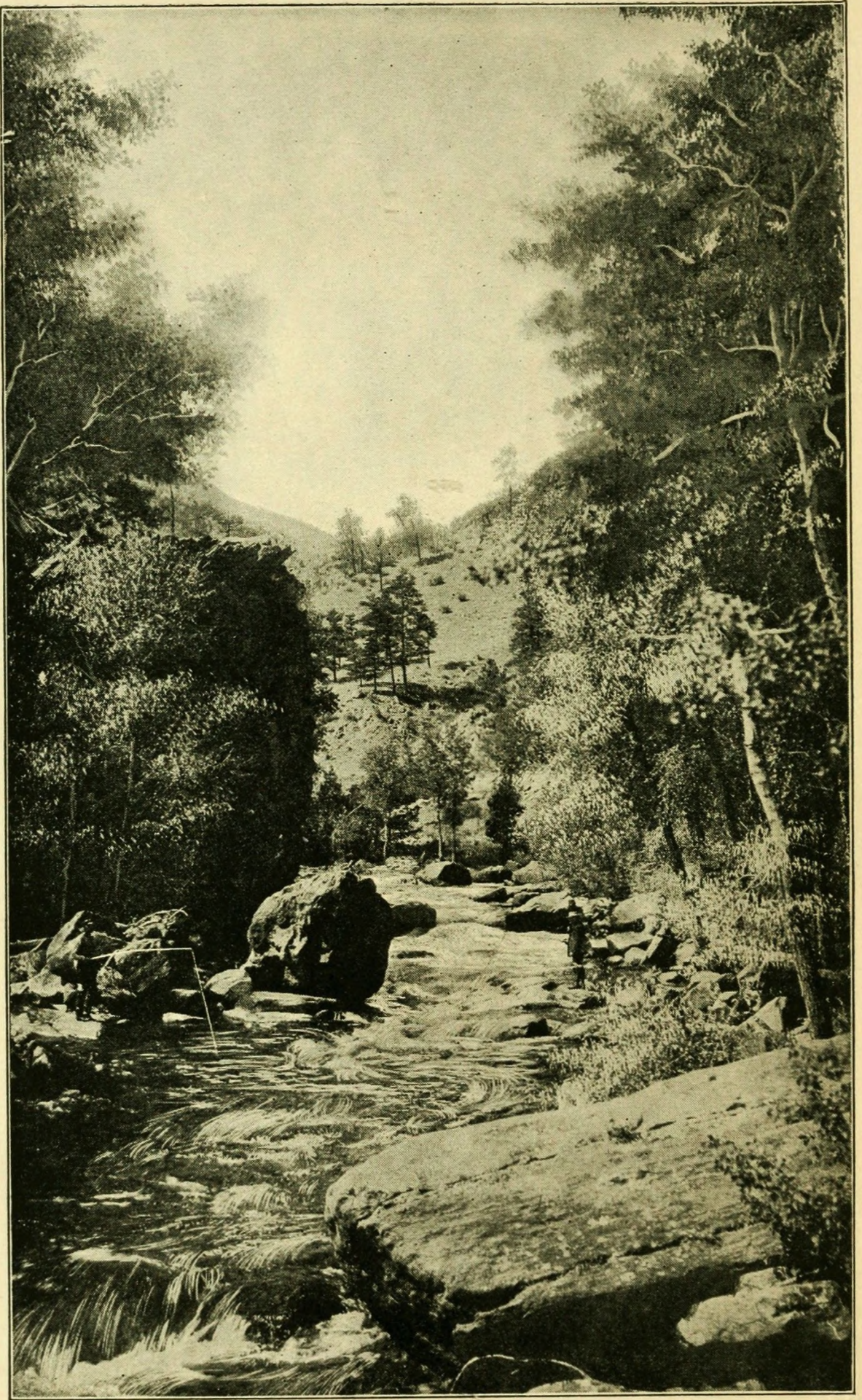


COLORADO

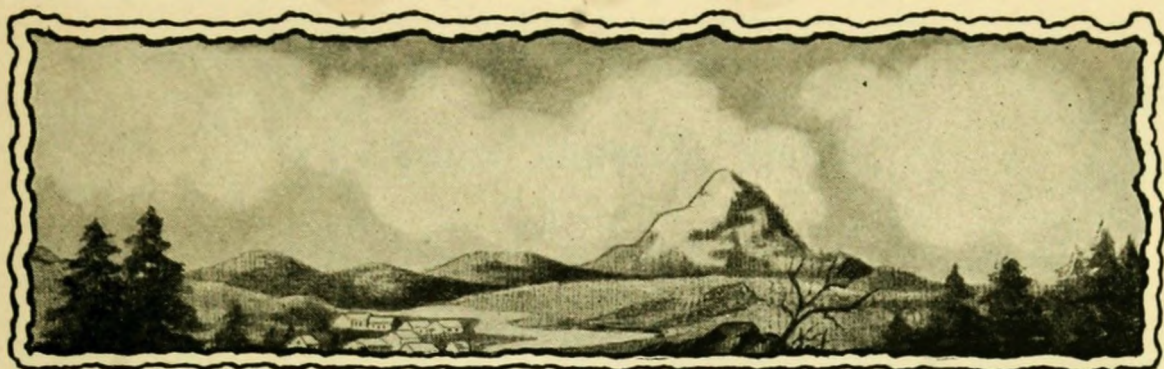


*Under
the
Turquoise
Sky*

HARPER

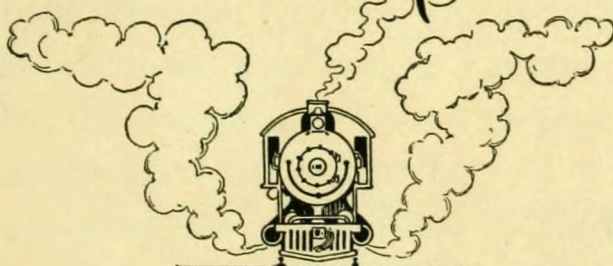


Among the Trout Pools



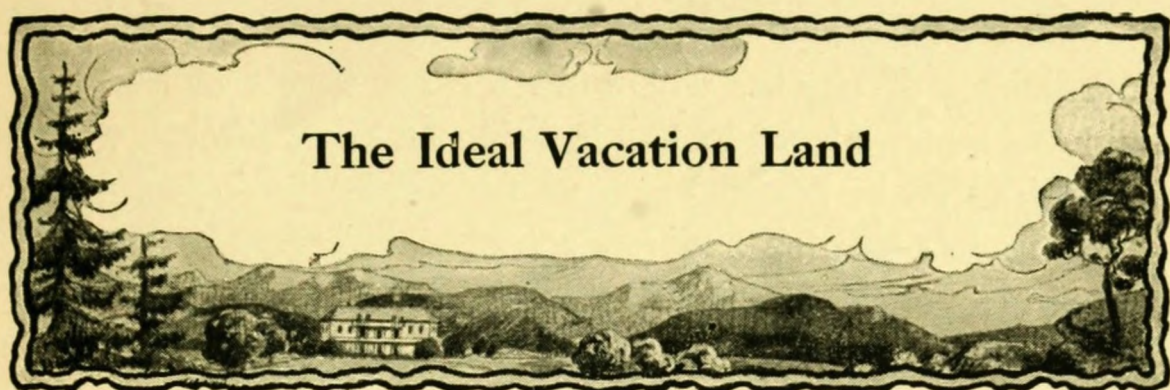
Colorado

Under the Turquoise Sky



Rock Island-Frisco Lines
and
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Copyright, 1909, by
John Sebastian



*Where Nature, in her glorious majesty,
holds court, and grants the boon of rest
and happiness to all who come.*



PERIOD of rest or recreation is essential to good health. It is not the quantity of work which spells success, but the quality of the effort, and the question is no longer whether or not one can afford a vacation, but, rather, whether or not one can afford not to take one.

Any vacation is good, but a vacation in Colorado—an outing in the Rockies—means the fulfillment of every promise and a succession of delights which cannot be found elsewhere.

Colorado will satisfy your most exacting demands. The desire for enjoyment may be gratified in such a variety of ways as to captivate and draw you back another time to feast your senses in this land of enchantment, with its pure air and golden sunshine, lofty peaks and cañon depths, sparkling streams and mirrored lakes.

There need not be a dull moment. It is the place to do things and to enjoy immensely the doing. One who seeks the pleasure of convivial company may have it in abundance. One who craves quiet solitude in which to escape the bondage of routine, forget the whirl of business or social life, and to get close to Nature in a mountain camp, finds in the Colorado Rockies a wealth of opportunities.

There are but few localities where good fishing may not be found. Wild fowls are in abundance and larger game in all its native wildness roams the more remote and less accessible mountain forests and verdant parks.

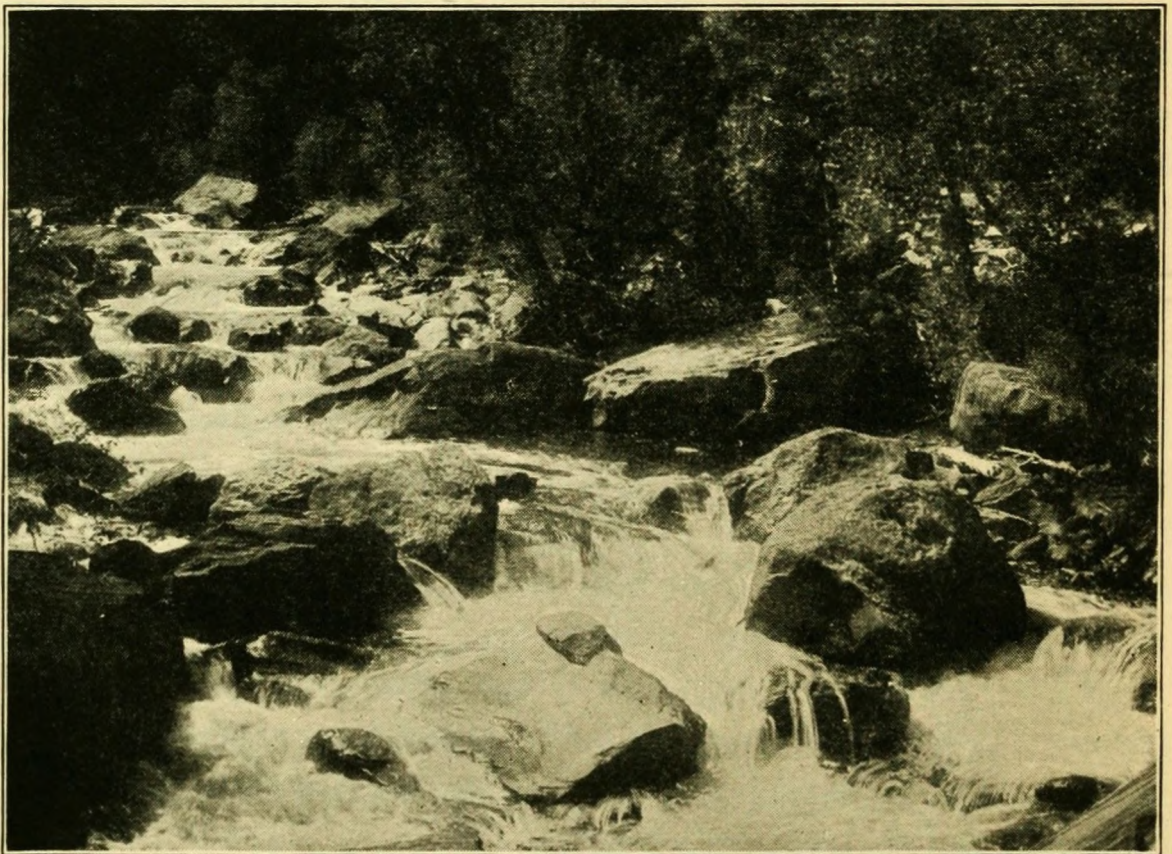
Those who are not ready to relinquish the comforts and conveniences of city life will find excellent hotels or less pretentious stopping places in Colorado's numerous resorts, where every wish may be gratified at reasonable cost.

Colorado's location and ready accessibility from any section of the country is a very important factor in its constantly increasing popularity.

There are one-night trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, with equally good service from a score of other large cities in the Middle West. It is but a two nights' easy trip from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains.

Very low railway fares are made effective each summer from all quarters to Colorado and return, and the visit to the Rockies is thus placed within reach of those of modest means. Stop-overs are permitted on tickets to points beyond, and opportunity given for visiting resorts en route.

Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Glenwood Springs are the best known and most popular of Colorado's resorts. It may seem odd to include Denver, a city of some two hundred thousand, in this category, but it belongs there. It is a summer resort, as well as a rich and beautiful city, where one could



The Babbling Brook



Among the Pines

spend a month to excellent advantage. It is the best starting point for many attractive one-day trips to and through the mountains, which are but fifteen miles away. It has beautiful parks, summer gardens, scores of good restaurants, hundreds of boarding-houses and a street railway system that has few equals.

Colorado Springs is an exceedingly beautiful city, which lies almost at the foot of Pike's Peak. It is the home of several thousand people of wealth and refinement attracted from all quarters by its charms. Those who seek escape from the noise and tumult of a big city and still feel the need of having at hand all the comforts and conveniences of metropolitan life, will find Colorado Springs, with its excellent hotels, ideal.

Manitou is essentially a pleasure resort, with several large hotels and a great number of smaller ones, to say nothing of innumerable boarding places. It has for many years enjoyed a deserved popularity and entertains thousands of guests annually. The springs and hotel ballrooms are Manitou's centers of activity.

Glenwood Springs, with its famous baths, lies in the very heart of the Rockies, about three hundred miles west of Colorado Springs. Its location is magnificent, in a valley through which flows one of the largest of Colorado's rivers.

Colorado is fortunate in possessing a number of resorts that are different from the general run of summering places. Estes Park is such a place; Wagon Wheel Gap, Eldorado Springs and Manitou Park are others. So, in a way, are the pretty lodges in Platte Cañon. So are any number of the smaller towns and resort places in the interior. They are located on the sides of mountains, on the banks of streams where famous fishing is to be had, or near springs whose waters come bubbling to the earth's surface—queer of taste, hot to the touch, but of great therapeutic value.

Ranch life is one of the greatest of Colorado's possibilities. The picturesque mountain parks in the interior afford splendid fishing in crystal streams. Many well-equipped ranches, where accommodations may be had at very reasonable rates, are located in these parks and provide opportunities for the joys of the outdoor free ranch life with every hardship eliminated.

These are the places that are truly and typically Coloradan. These are the places where one intuitively adopts the simple life; where, for the first time in years, perhaps, one fully realizes how beautiful is the blue sky and how fine is a breath of air, fresh from snowy peaks; how good to be alive.



Big Thompson Cañon



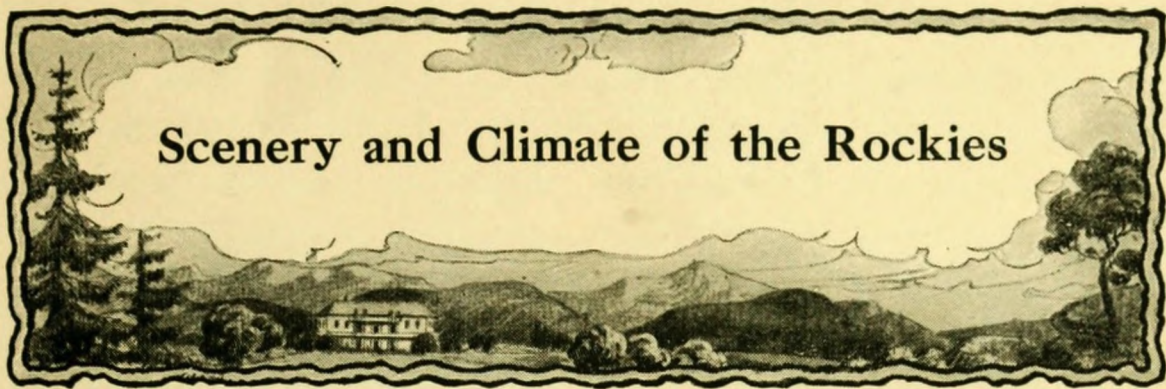
Denver's Greeting

To see Colorado to best advantage go first to Denver or Colorado Springs. There one can get one's bearings. They are the tourist's headquarters, the railroad and business centers, the places from which all roads lead into the interior. North of Denver is a rich, irrigated region; east, the rolling plains, sloping gently towards the Missouri; west, a veritable sea of mountains; south lie those gems of cities, Colorado Springs and Manitou, and beyond is Pueblo—the "Pittsburg of the West."

What sort of clothing to wear in Colorado depends largely on what your intentions are. If you expect to spend most of your time in the cities, you should take with you clothing for all the social occasions that are likely to arise, of the weight and texture you would wear at home at that time of year. A light overcoat, or wrap, a pair of stout shoes for mountain climbing, a soft hat and an old suit are desirable. If you go into camp life or rough it, heavy shoes, flannel shirt and old clothes, with a sweater for emergency, will meet requirements.



On the Way to Estes Park



*And mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land.*

—SCOTT.

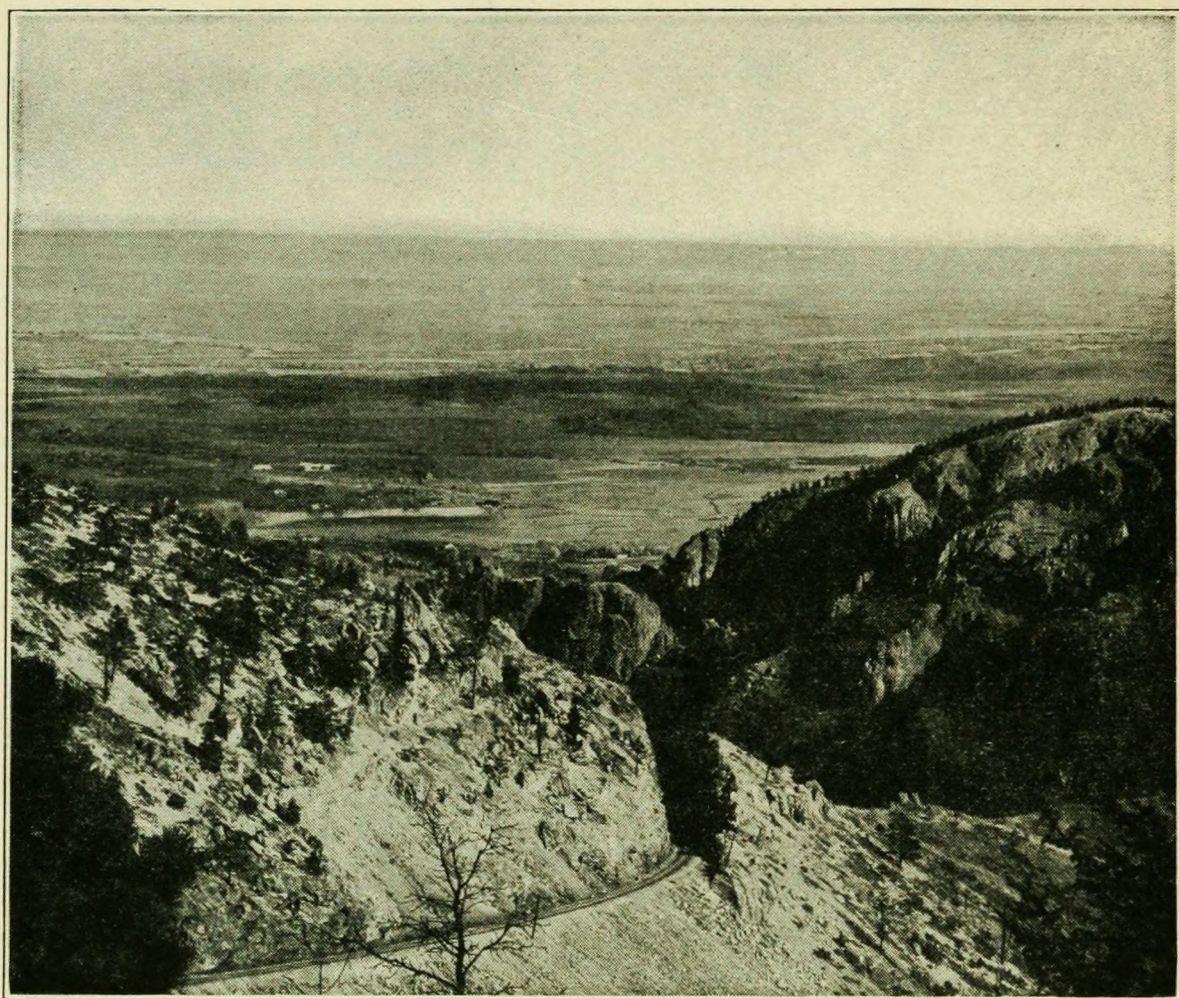


WHILE the Alps have isolated peaks such as Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn, attaining an altitude of nearly sixteen thousand and fifteen thousand feet respectively, the mean elevation of the highest Alpine chain does not exceed nine thousand feet.

Colorado possesses more than one hundred and twenty peaks of nearly fourteen thousand feet, and some thirty-five of a still greater height.

The highest village in the Alps is Avers Platz in Switzerland; and Europe's highest inhabited point, the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, is but eight thousand two hundred feet. In Colorado the city of Leadville is over ten thousand feet above sea-level, with other mining camps still higher. Several mines are worked at an elevation of over thirteen thousand feet.

The celebrated Jungfrau Railway in Switzerland, the highest in Europe, ascends a mountain with an elevation of thirteen thousand seven hundred feet. In Colorado the Gray's Peak Route reaches the summit of Mount McClellan, an elevation of more than fourteen thousand feet; the Colorado Midland crosses the mountains through Busk Tunnel at an elevation of nearly eleven thousand feet; the Moffat Road crosses the divide at Corona, eleven thousand six hundred feet, and the Denver & Rio Grande at Fremont Pass, Marshall Pass and Tennessee Pass at nearly as great altitudes. There are wagon roads over numerous passes in Colorado of twelve thousand feet upwards. In Switzerland the cog railroad from Vitznau to the summit



A Hundred-Mile View from the Short Line

of the Rigi Kulm has a length of four and a half miles, in which the ascent is a trifle more than four thousand feet. In Colorado the cog railroad from Manitou to the summit of Pike's Peak has a length of eight and three-quarters miles, in which the ascent is over eight thousand feet, or an average of eight hundred and forty-six feet per mile, the maximum grade being one thousand three hundred and twenty feet per mile.

In Switzerland eight thousand five hundred feet is the usual line of perpetual snow. In Colorado the "timber line" is eleven thousand feet.

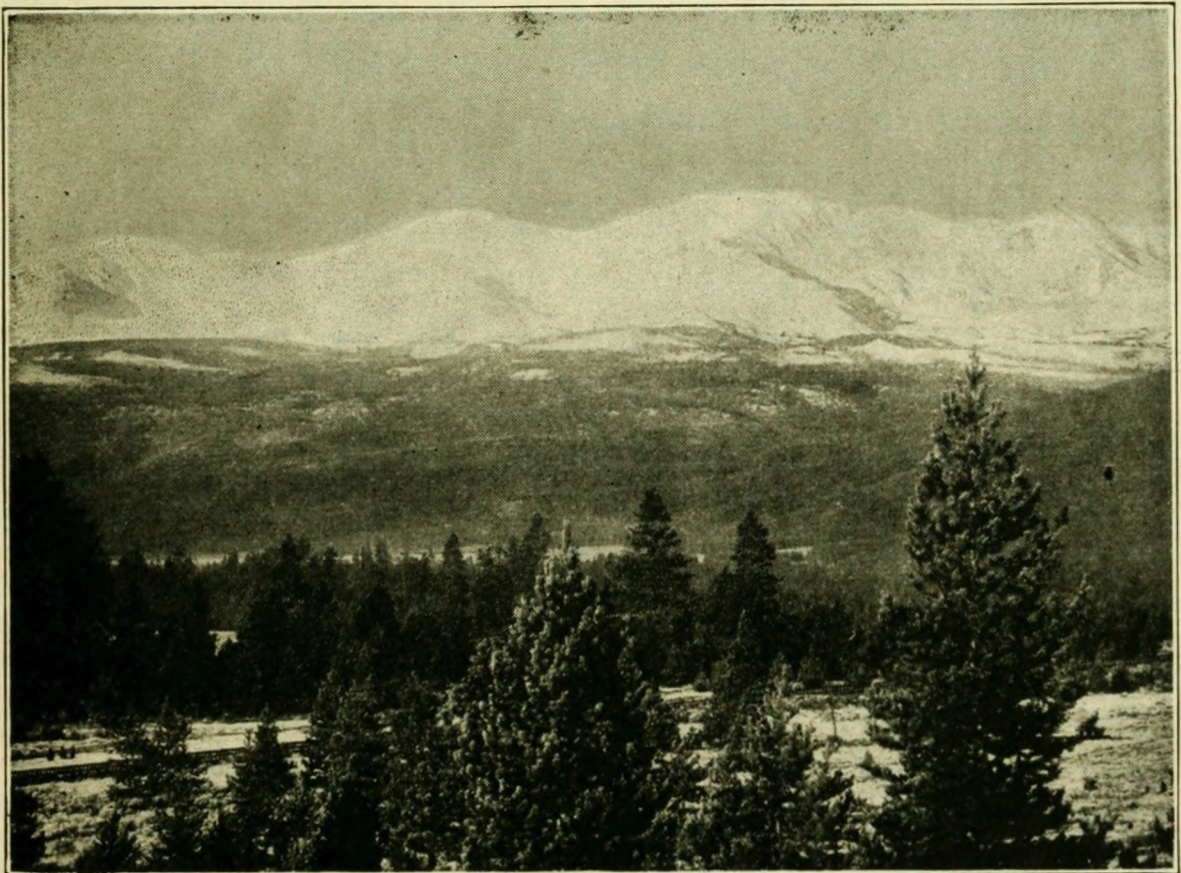
The attractions of Colorado are not confined to great altitudes, vast cañons and seas of plains. Climate figures most conspicuously.

Davos Platz, in Switzerland, at an elevation of five thousand two hundred feet, is considered the most desirable of the high-altitude health resorts of Europe. Climatologists and specialists of international fame say that Colorado is far superior to Davos

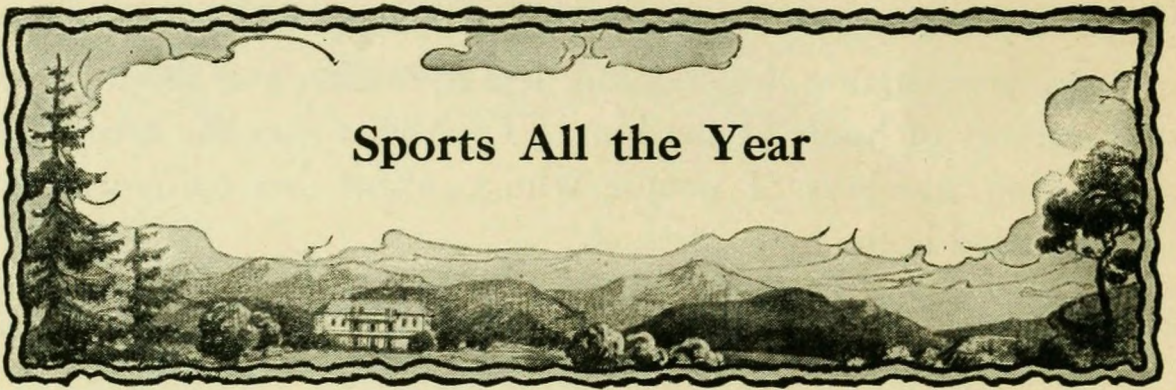
Platz for pulmonary and kindred troubles, having a higher average temperature, less rainfall, less humidity, and about twice the number of hours of sunshine. Each year sees the arrival of increasing numbers of people who confirm this opinion after having tried both.

This is true of all Colorado. Her cities are especially attractive, and most careful attention is everywhere paid to proper sanitation and cleanliness, but he who would find Nature in her sweetest moods hies himself to some of the out-of-the-way places and for a period his letters bear queer superscriptions, while he revels in all the loveliness of scene and climate with which she surrounds herself in Colorado.

It is only within recent years, however, that the world has awakened to the fact that Colorado's climate is delightful the year 'round. Its special characteristics are minimum precipitation, low humidity and maximum sunshine. There are a few cold days in winter and some hot days in summer; but the absence of humidity minimizes the effects of both. Hot nights are unknown, while a winter's residence in Colorado will forever banish the idea that it is a boreal country, given over to inclemency and snow.



Colorado's Highest Peak—Mount Massive



Sports All the Year

*Oh, what have I to do with Time?
For this the day was made.* —EMERSON.



COLORADO is a perennial vacation land, where one may be happily and profitably occupied every hour in the day. At some resorts, Colorado Springs and Manitou for example, there are so many ways of passing time that one is frequently placed in the embarrassing position of having to decide off-hand between golf, polo, riding, driving, tennis, cricket, coaching, bathing or automobiling, each giving promise of the maximum of pleasure inherent to the sport.

In Colorado golf is always in season. When Eastern links are buried in snow and sodden with rain and thawing frost the Colorado golfer is pursuing the elusive ball over fair green, through sand traps and bunkers.

It is in the summer, however, that the courses make their greatest appeal and the visitor establishes new records a mile above sea-level. The keen and invigorating mountain air, the sparkling sunshine and the sight of snow-clad mountains constantly tempt one to make golf the real business of life.

Denver has a large coterie of enthusiasts and fine courses. At no point in the State, however, is the game more popular than at Colorado Springs. At this famous resort are two of the best courses in the West. The Town and Gown Golf Club has an excellent and very attractive eighteen-hole course, which has been pronounced one of the sportiest extant. It is over six thousand yards long, on the eastern edge of the city, within easy access of town by trolley car, wheel or carriage. The course covers a tract of one hundred acres of sandy loam, over-



Fore!

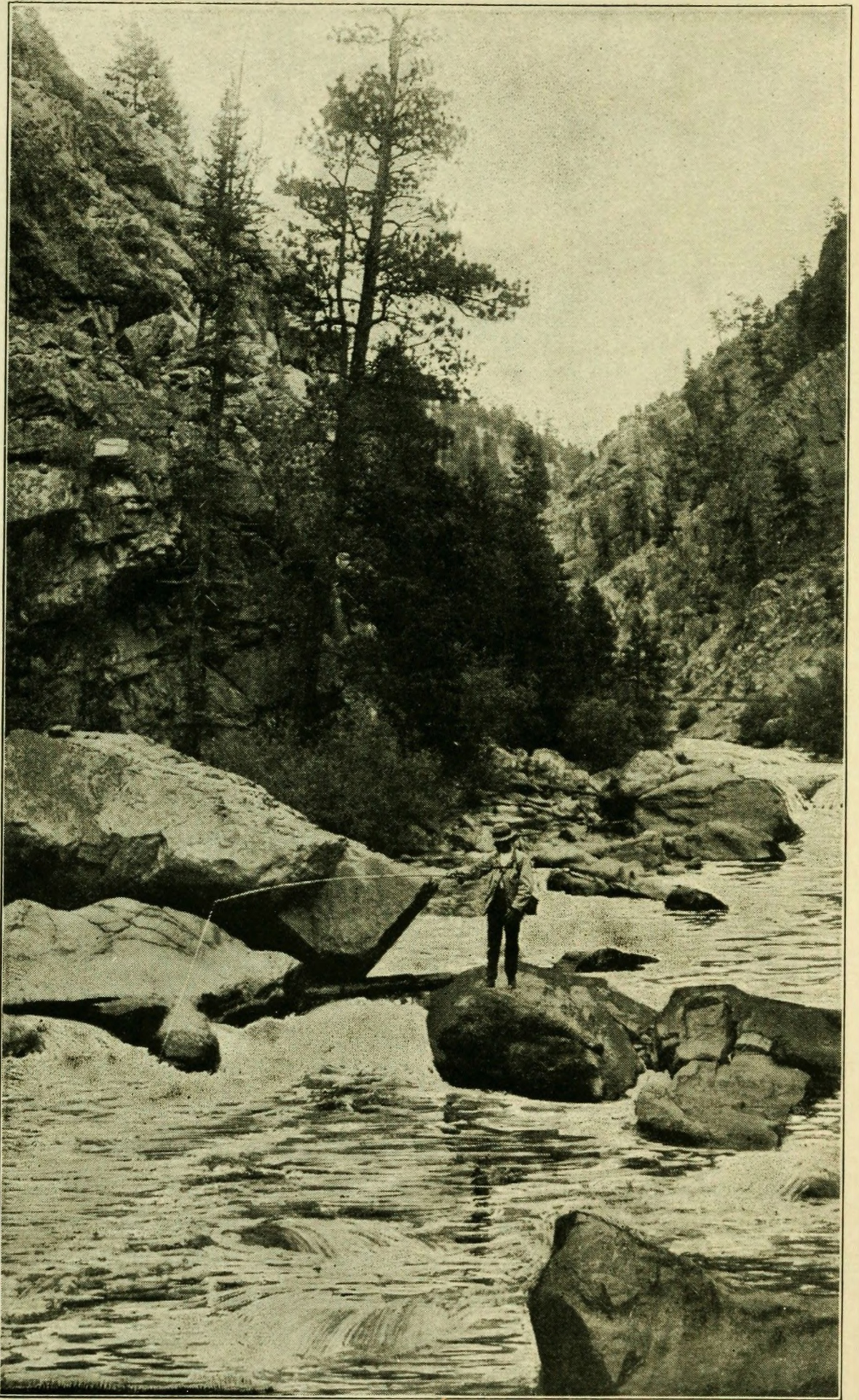
grown with short buffalo grass. There is no lack of hazards. They consist of arroyos, irrigating ditches, bunkers and sand traps, so placed that accurate play is at a premium. A topped ball stops in rough ground, while a slice or a pull lands it out of bounds or in a trap. The putting greens are of sand, as in all dry climates. After a player has gauged their speed, they are true and accurate.

The clubhouse, of the bungalow type, is extremely attractive and up to date in every respect.

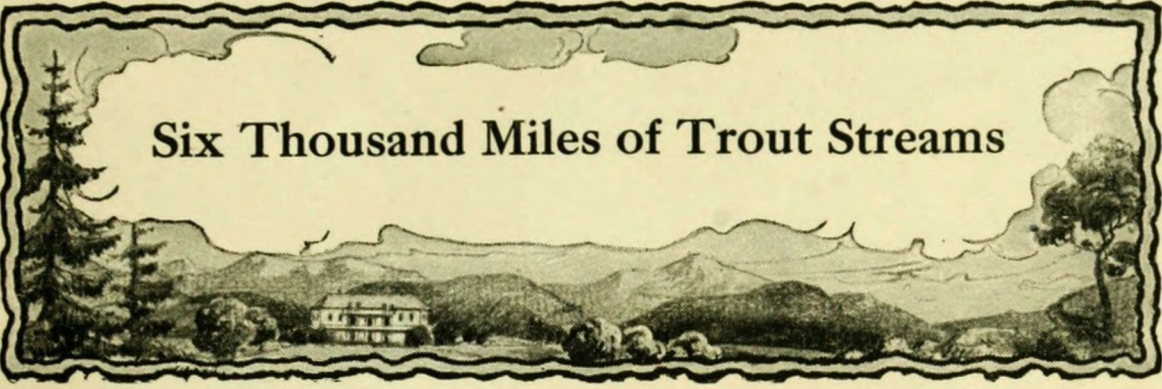
The older club of Colorado Springs, known as the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, is located at Broadmoor, and easily reached by a twenty-minute trolley ride. The course is laid out at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain and consists of eighteen holes. Groves of scrub oaks, creeks and draws furnish natural hazards. The scenery is remarkably beautiful.

At both of these clubs professionals are in attendance and guests may obtain cards.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Glenwood have as fine polo fields and as enthusiastic players as are to be found anywhere in the country. Cricket and tennis are in high favor, while the excellence of Colorado's roads has contributed more, perhaps, than anything else to make automobiling popular. The boulevard from Denver to Colorado Springs and Pueblo skirts the foothills and commands an unsurpassed view of the mountains.



A Likely Spot



Six Thousand Miles of Trout Streams

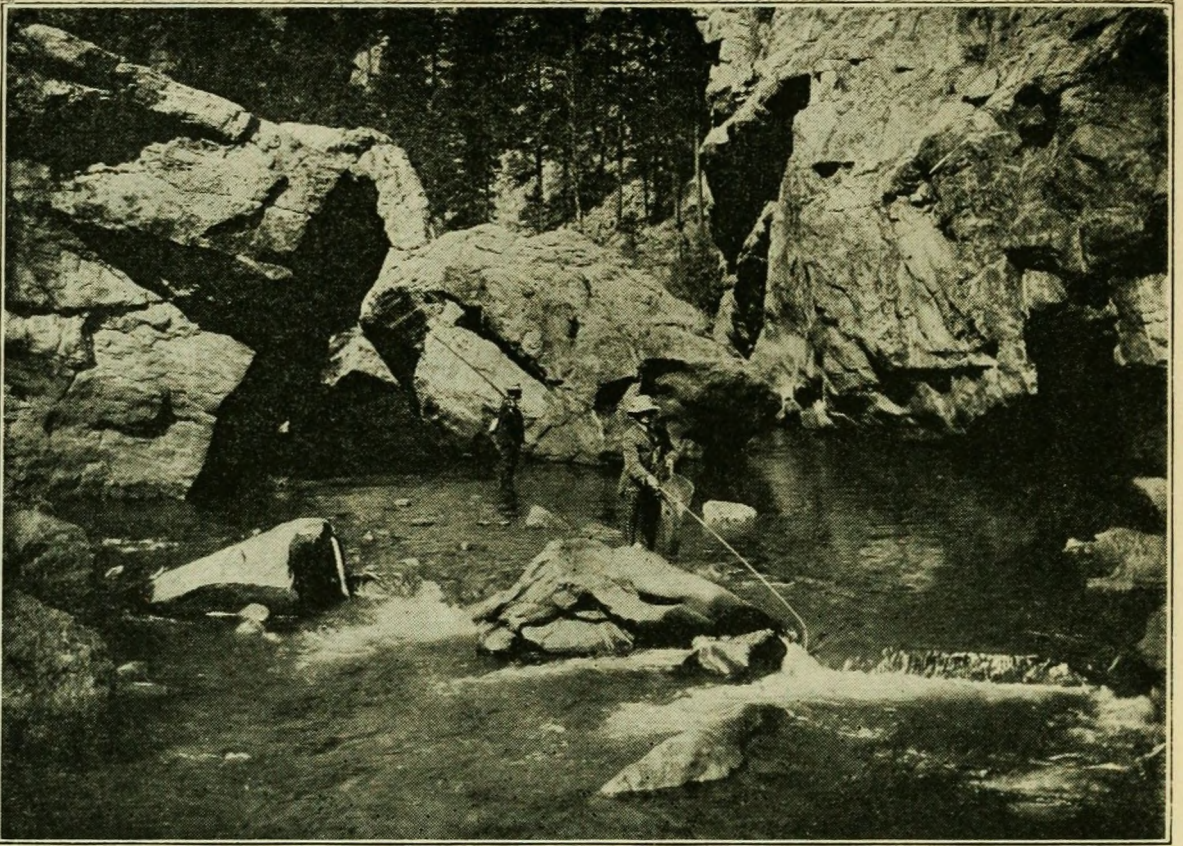
*I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.*

—TENNYSON.



COLORADO is a veritable paradise for sportsmen. Its six thousand miles of trout streams and five hundred lakes that lie high up in the mountain ranges, mesas and parks are stocked with several species of native trout, such as the black spotted trout (*Salmo spilurus*), which has a pure white flesh of fine fibre, and *Salmo purpuratus*, sometimes called *Salmo Virginalus*, which has red flesh. The yellow finned trout (*Salmo mykiss*) is also found in Twin Lakes, Lake County, and several other native varieties are found in the Frying Pan River, the South Platte River, the Bear River, the White River, the Grand River, Grand Lake and other streams.

For several years past Colorado has maintained a fish hatchery near Denver, and branch hatcheries are established at Twin Lakes, Gunnison and Durango. The United States Government has a large hatchery at Evergreen Lake, near Leadville. From these establishments millions of young fish are turned into the streams of the State each year. Among the varieties which have been introduced are the Eastern brook trout, now regarded by some as a char (*Salmo* or *Salvelinus fontinalis*), a red and yellow speckled trout; the European brook trout (*Salmo irridea*); the yellow salmon trout (*Salmo sebago*), introduced from Maine; the Mackinaw trout (*Salmo confinis*); the Loch Levin trout from Scotland, and the famous Lake Tahoe trout from Nevada.



"The Big Ones" Like the Shady Spots

The streams of Colorado equal those of Maine for sport, while the superiority of scenery, climate and comparative freedom from mosquitoes give Colorado a decided advantage for a fishing holiday.

In the wilder parts of the higher mountains and parks and in the more remote portions of the lower country are mountain lion or panther, black bear, cinnamon bear, grizzly bear, silver-tipped bear, wild cat, lynx, wolf, coyote, porcupine, fox, badger, beaver, also black-tailed deer, elk, antelope, grouse, duck, goose, snipe, crane, rabbit, squirrel, mountain quail and dove. These animals may be found near the headwaters of the Arkansas, the Frying Pan, the Rio Grande del Norte, the Roaring Fork, the Gunnison, the Yampa, the Grand, the White, the San Miguel, the San Juan and other rivers. All these points are easily reached by railroad.

The detailed game and fish laws of Colorado, a brief synopsis of which is given, can be procured upon application to the State Game and Fish Commissioner at Denver.

Open season, for deer, with or without horns, October first to twentieth of each year.

Mountain sheep, antelope and elk, having horns, bobwhite quail and crested quail are protected at all seasons and must not be taken.

The open season for prairie chickens and grouse extends from August twentieth to October first, and for sage chickens during August and September.

Wild ducks, geese, snipe, brant, swans and other water fowls and shore birds may be taken from the middle of September until the middle of April; no food shall be placed within one hundred yards of any shore or blind for the purpose of feeding wild fowls.

Doves may be shot from August fifteenth to September fifth.

The law provides that the public shall have the right to fish in any stream stocked at public expense, subject to actions in trespass for any damage done, and fixes the open season from June first to November thirtieth. No trout may be taken less than seven inches in length, and no fishing shall be done between the hours of ten in the evening and four in the morning.

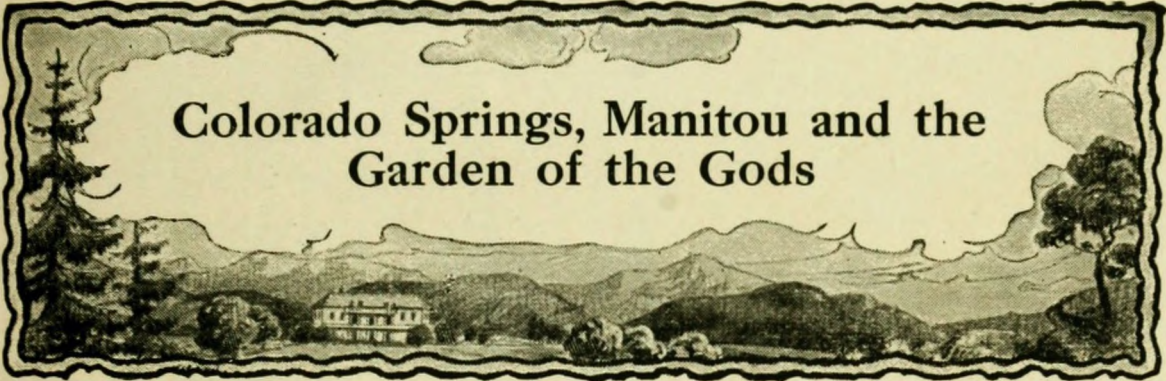
The right given to take or kill game and fish is limited to food purposes only, and to twenty pounds of trout in any one calendar day.



A Colorado Summer Camp



Seven Falls—Cheyenne Cañon



Colorado Springs, Manitou and the Garden of the Gods

*Nor these alone, but every landscape fair
As fit for every mood of mind,
Or gay or grave, or sweet or stern—was there
Not less than truth designed.*

—TENNYSON.



WHILE any description of the Pike's Peak region must needs be sadly inadequate, that of Mr. George Rex Buckman presents a most attractive word picture.

“The Rocky Mountains, in their majestic sweep through the North American continent, culminate midway in their course and within the limits of the State of Colorado. Here is the ‘Crest of the Continent’—its supremest uplift—where from a vast central plateau, itself six thousand feet above the sea, rise hundreds of granite peaks into the regions of perpetual snow. Here the waters of a continent are divided and great rivers flowing to either ocean have their source. Here are cañons and gorges, awe inspiring and stupendous, which testify to the hoary age of the mountains they cut asunder; and a score of peak-encircled parks, any one of which might constitute a principality. Here are the continent's treasure vaults, where veins of gold and silver seam the granite mountains. Here are medicinal springs for healing and refreshment; and here, under skies of deepest blue, lies a sun-bathed land with a climate whose delights and perfections the lowland dweller may not know.

“Scarcely more than three decades have passed since this region was a *terra incognita*, the hunting ground of the Indian and the home of wild beasts. Three hundred miles north-



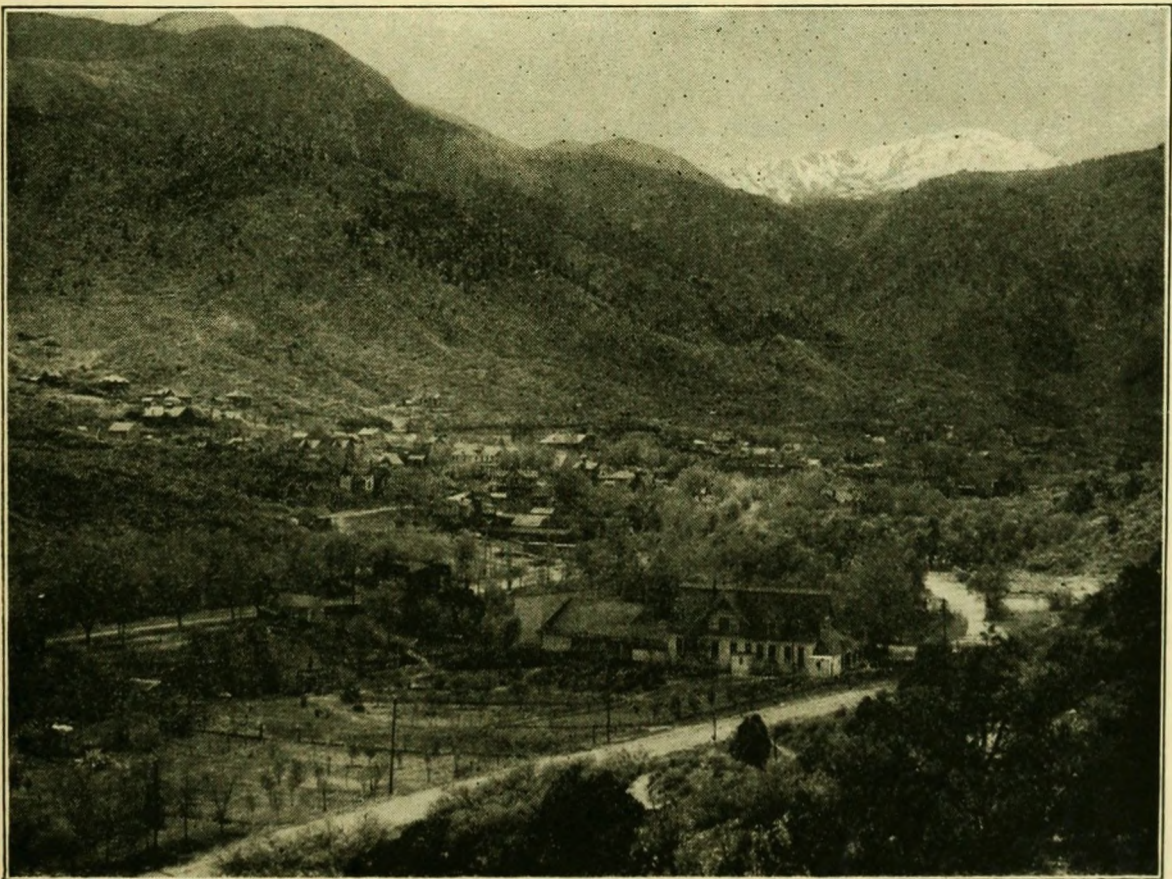
Cathedral Spires — Garden of the Gods

ward had swept the stream of the California Argonauts, to whom these culminating ranges had been but gigantic barriers blocking their way to the Golden Gate and the Eldorado of their dreams. Far to southward lay the Santa Fe Trail—that dusty highway strewn with the bleaching bones of man and beast, which linked the western outposts of our civilization with the ancient land of the Spaniard and with all the mystery and charm of the sunny Southwest. Far removed from the highways across the plains, these mighty mountains had heretofore remained untrodden by the foot of the emigrant or trader; only a few adventurous explorers had as yet penetrated their fastness. And to all of these the chief guiding beacon had been a single snowy peak, visible for fifty leagues, that rose companionless from its brown foothills and from the very edge of the Great Plains.

“If the thought had ever arisen in the minds of the early explorers that a city should some day be planted at the foot of Pike’s Peak, it had no doubt been quickly dismissed as the flight of a too exuberant fancy; but when, in 1870,

Gen. William J. Palmer started his Denver & Rio Grande Railway southward from the frontier settlement at Denver these seemingly Utopian dreams were not far from realization. For among the many projects connected with the material conquest and development of the new region, not the least important was that of the founding of a little city which should from the beginning present especial attractions to the invalid and valetudinarian. That this city should be located in the Pike's Peak region was a foregone conclusion. Accordingly, a tract of ten thousand acres was purchased and a course of intelligent and generous expenditure entered upon by the Colorado Springs Company. Thousands of trees were planted along the avenues of the new city and costly irrigation works constructed, making possible the umbrageous avenues and shrubbery-dotted lawns which to-day delight the eye of every visitor and form one of the city's chief attractions.

“From the beginning the growth of the little city was steady and, at times, rapid. Wisely directed must have been this growth, for the visitor of to-day finds here at the foot of Pike's Peak a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, with abundant



Pike's Peak—from Manitou



A Beauty Spot in Palmer Park

evidences on every hand of continued prosperity and growth; its shaded avenues lined with beautiful and, in many cases, costly residences, with fine hotels and handsome business blocks; possessing a magnificent water system, by which the purest water is piped from crystal lakes high up on the side of Pike's Peak; lighted by electricity; supplied with an extended telephone system, and having many miles of electric railway, perhaps the most modern system in the West; complete modern sewerage; numerous and costly public school buildings and highly favored as the seat of Colorado College; having a handsome opera-house and six clubs, two of which occupy their own delightful homes; with many handsome and costly church edifices and numerous sanitariums, hospitals and other charitable institutions; with a casino to find whose equal in elegance and completeness one must visit the most noted of the Old World spas—a city, indeed, affording to residents and visitors all the conveniences and comforts and a large share of the advantages and pleasures incident to modern city life, yet lying ever in the majestic presence of the overshadowing mountains and close to Nature's heart.

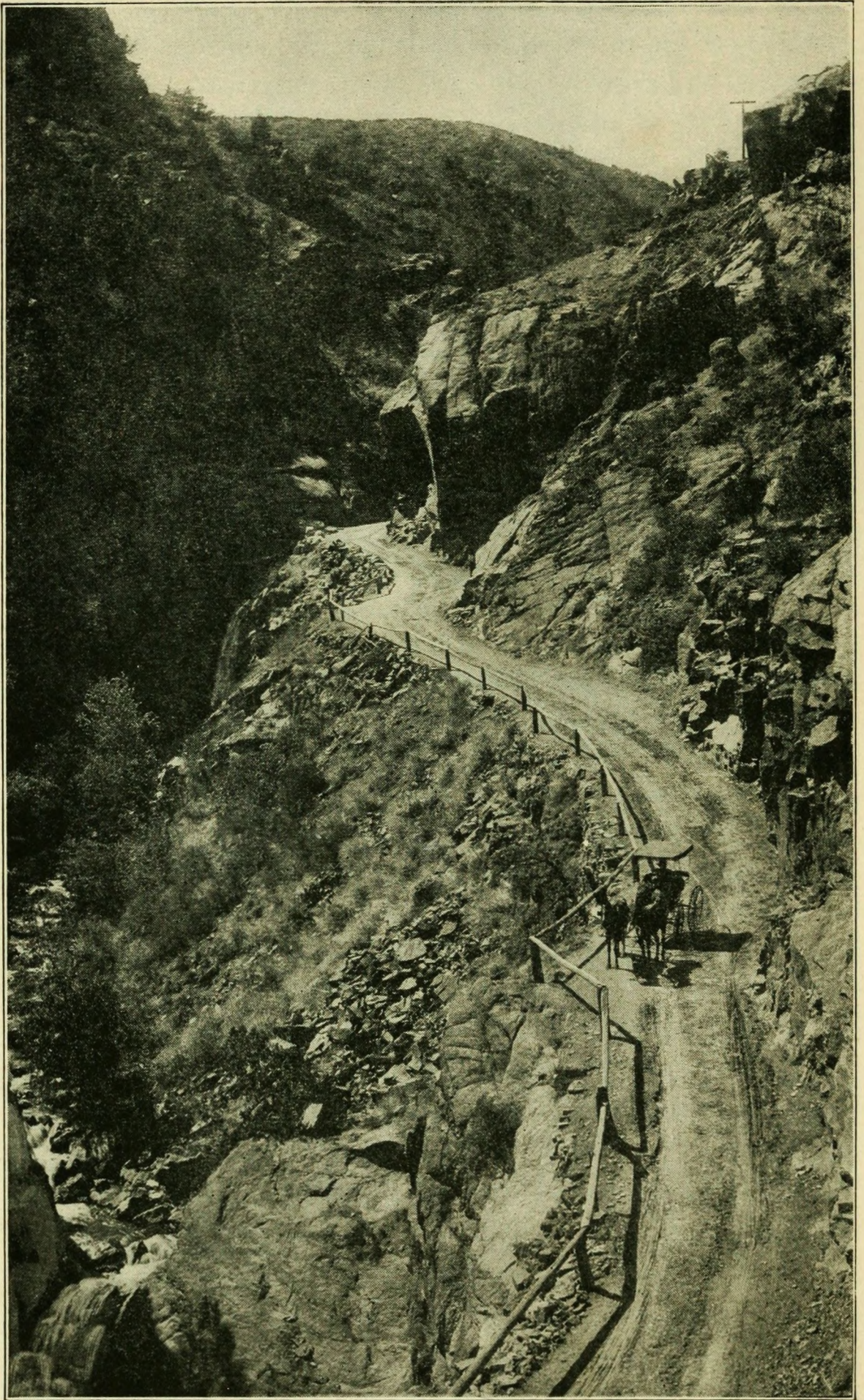
“Colorado Springs in many respects is unique; one may search the world over and not find another city exactly like it.

To the new-comer it is an anomaly, albeit a charming one. His first glances fail to reveal the basis upon which rests this evident prosperity and growth. No large manufactories are seen sending forth volumes of smoke; the surrounding country is manifestly inadequate to support such a city. But he is not long in discovering that, whatever the city's future may be by reason of its importance as a railroad center and the continued development of the rich mines in its immediate vicinity, however these may mold its future, it owes its present importance and peculiar character, in largest measure, to the fact that it possesses a climate of remarkable health-restoring qualities and delightful at all seasons of the year, and to the further fact that its scenery in grandeur and variety is unrivaled upon the continent. Climate and scenery, then, are the chief foundation stones upon which this beautiful and attractive city has been built."

"The empire of climate," wrote Montesquieu, "is the most powerful of all empires"; the settlement of the Rocky Mountain region in general, and of Colorado Springs in particular, bears witness to the truth of this assertion. More potent than all the gold and silver in her mountains and all the abounding resources of a virgin land has been her health-giving and health-restoring climate in planting upon these upland plateaus a population drawn from almost every quarter of the globe.



A Morning Drive



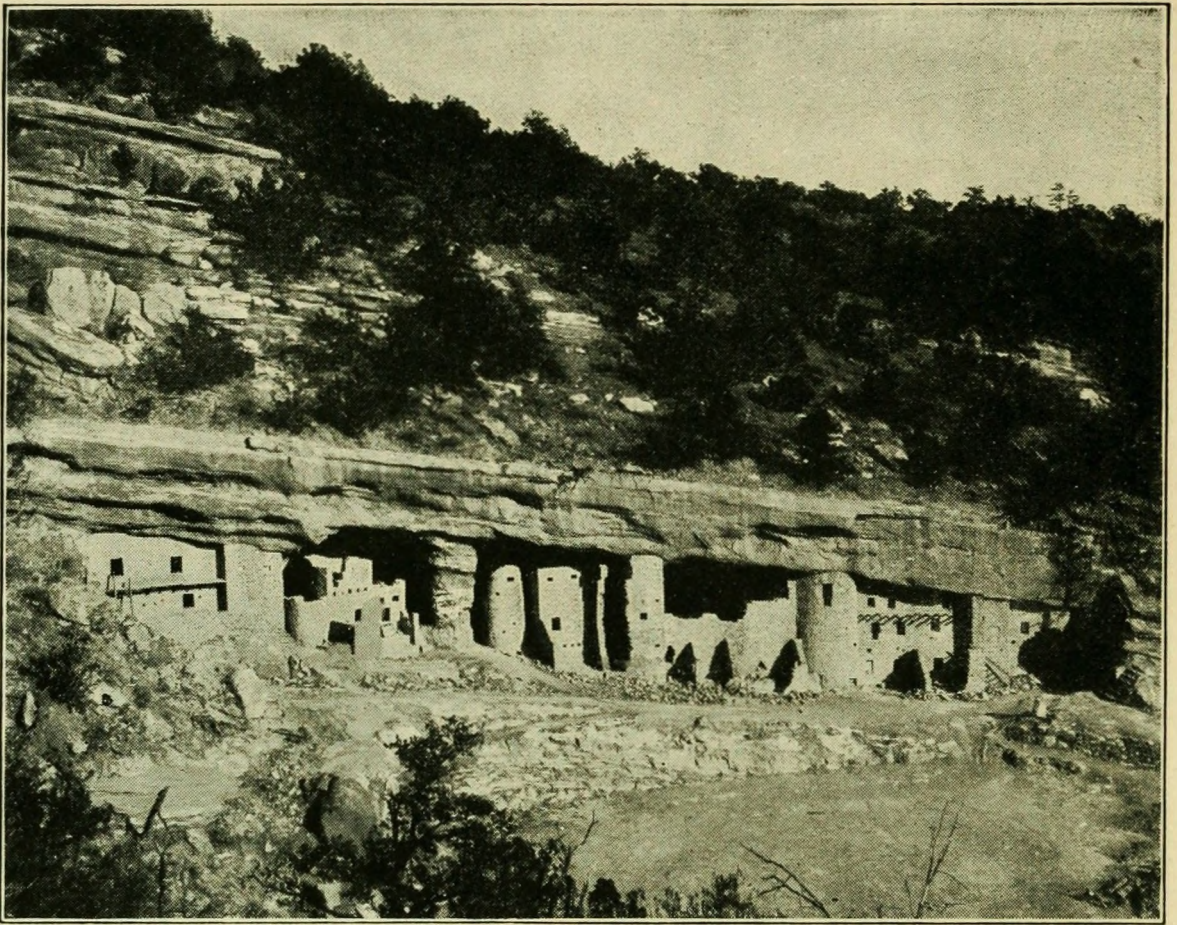
Ute Pass



Crystal Lake

Manitou, the Saratoga of the West, is close under the very shadow of Pike's Peak, almost surrounded by lofty mountains, at the entrance to the Ute Pass, and but a little way from the Ruxton and Williams cañons; its fountains of health have bubbled and blessed mankind for centuries. The Indians knew them and appreciated their worth, and named them reverently after the Great Spirit, by which cognomen the place is known to-day. There are fourteen springs in all, no two alike, and one the largest soda spring in the world. Some of the waters, charged with their own gas, are bottled for table use, and shipped extensively; others are used where they flow, for bathing.

Five large hotels and many smaller ones and boarding-houses are fully occupied in the season by those who, by experience, have proven the efficacy of these waters. Fashion long ago stamped Manitou with her approval, and this irregular, secluded, mountain-bound village is alive in summer with all the gaiety of youth, the altitude adding much to the exuberance of spirits ever manifest.



Cliff Dwellings

Manitou presents a remarkable attraction to those who are unable to visit the Cliff Dwellers' ruins at Mesa Verde, in the southern part of the State. Cliff dwellings have been constructed with great care in their original form, and are so ingeniously assembled as to excite the favorable comment of expert archæologists and others who have explored the ancient habitations of the prehistoric races, now easily accessible from Mancos.

The Manitou ruins are easy of access, being but a five-minute ride or a ten-minute walk from the car line. To add to the interest which naturally attaches to these features, a group of Navajo Indians are present to amuse the visitors with their strange dances, fantastic costumes and wonderful arts of rug weaving and pottery making.

Few more inspiring drives are possible than that from Colorado Springs northwest across the flower-strewn mesa toward Glen Eyrie and the Garden of the Gods. Out on the high plateau the dry, thin air tingles with electricity and the sky is a cloudless azure. To our right the plains lie in illimitable

expanse. Before us Pike's Peak arises in solemn majesty, with neighboring elevations apparently as high. We note the haze upon the summit and the barrenness of desolation that marks it; lower down the timber line, above which nothing appears to grow, and lower still the various forms of vegetation.

These silent mountains are always company.

But see! the Garden of the Gods! Here, indeed, one's fancy may run free. Untrammelled by human limitations Nature has outdone herself. If this be not the garden of the Gods, 'twas here they must have toiled to lend enchantment to the earth.

We see here rocks in strangely garish colors, red and yellow and white, in enormous masses, lofty buttresses, towers and pinnacles, besides formations of lesser size, in fantastic shapes that readily lend themselves to the imagination, and in which one sees as many pictures as in a fire of coals on a winter night, or the clouds of heaven in a summer sky.

Geologists tell us that these are sedimentary strata, which once lay horizontally upon the mountain's breast, but that some gigantic convulsion of Nature threw them into their present perpendicular attitude, with their roots, as it were, extending



Gateway—Garden of the Gods

hundreds of feet underground. The erosion of water, when this was all the Gulf of Mexico, accounts for the shaping.

The Garden of the Gods is, perhaps, better known and more intimately associated, in the popular mind, with the scenic wonders of Colorado than any other of the multitude of her attractions.

The curious formations are so like the animals and structures for which they were named, many years since, as to arouse suspicion that man has had some hand in their shaping.

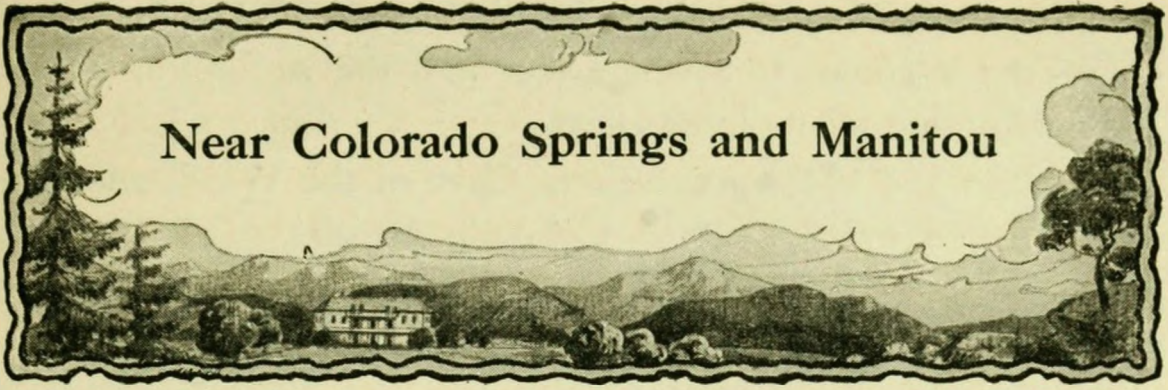
For generations these have been sources of interest and wonder and so they will continue for generations to come.

The gateway to the Garden is really the grandest feature, its great rocks rising perpendicularly on either side to twice the height of Niagara, framing in rich terra cotta a most entrancing picture of the blue and tawny peak, apparently only a little way on the other side. But once within the majestic portals, gifted with a lively imagination, one may see without end the grotesque or grand, as the spirit moves.



A Trysting Place in Stratton Park

Near Colorado Springs and Manitou



*Here are old trees, tall oaks and gnarled pines,
That stream with gray-green mosses; here the ground
Was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring up
Unsown, and die ungathered.*

—BRYANT.



HERE are innumerable interesting trips which may be made to points in the vicinity, all easy of access, each with its own peculiar attractions.

Stratton Park is four and a half miles southwest of Colorado Springs, at the entrance to North and South Cheyenne cañons. It is a beautiful pleasure ground dotted with several small lakes, where band concerts and other excellent attractions are provided. Electric cars carry one directly to the entrance.

Palmer Park, a natural beauty spot, the gift of the late Gen. William J. Palmer, is two miles northeast of Colorado Springs. It is intersected with fine driveways and bridle paths, affording one of the finest views of Pike's Peak, the great Front Range and the vast plains. Two magnificent boulevards connect it with Colorado Springs.

The entrances to North and South Cheyenne cañons are five miles southwest of Colorado Springs and may be reached by electric railway, affording frequent service. North Cañon, with its three-mile drive, open to the public, discovers numerous cascades and wonderful rock formations and leads into Bear Creek Cañon drive. An admission fee is required by the owners of the South Cañon, which, among other interesting features, includes the Seven Falls.

Cheyenne Mountain is a favorite spot. A carriage road climbs the mountain to Seven Lakes and the summit of Pike's Peak, affording magnificent views.

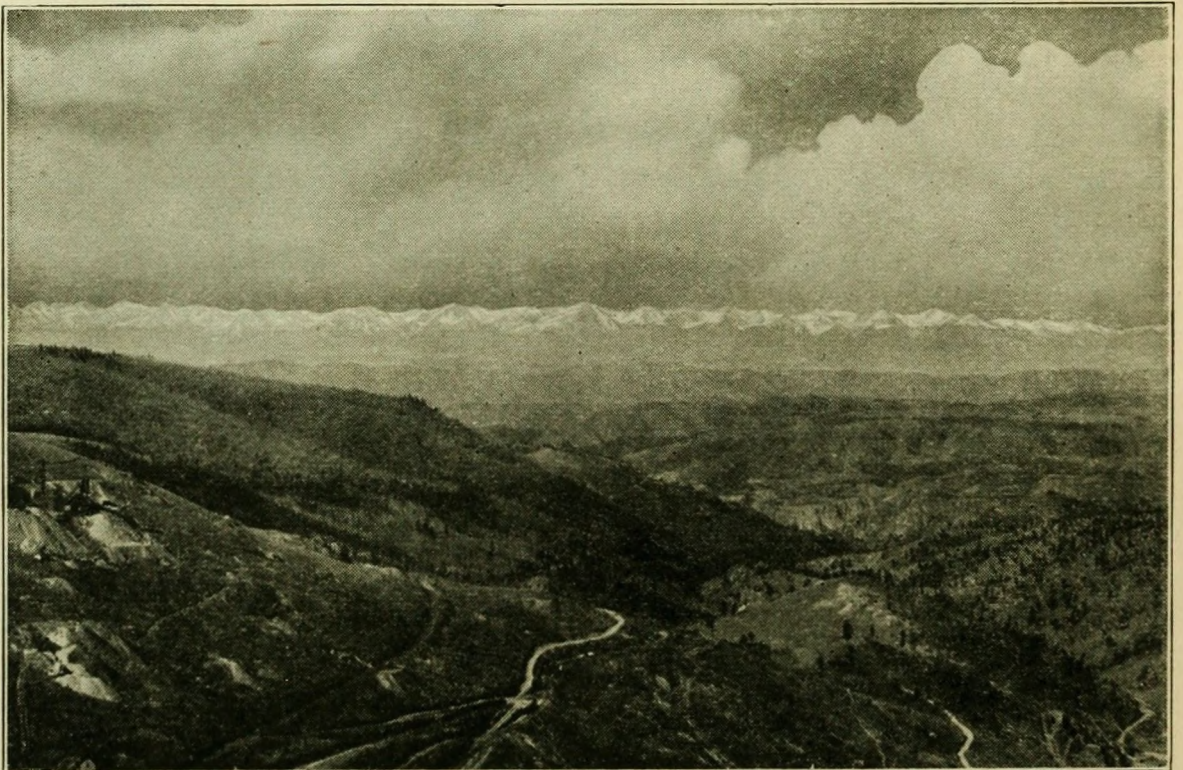
Ruxton and Williams' cañons, Cave of the Winds and Ute Pass are five miles west of Colorado Springs. The trail to Pike's Peak traverses Ruxton Cañon. The Grand Caverns are in Ute Pass, and the Cave of the Winds, to which an admission fee is required, is in Williams' Cañon.

Glen Eyrie, the home of the late Gen. William J. Palmer, three and a half miles northwest of Colorado Springs, is open to the public. Rock formations similar to those in Garden of the Gods. Echo Rocks and Major Domo deserve special note.

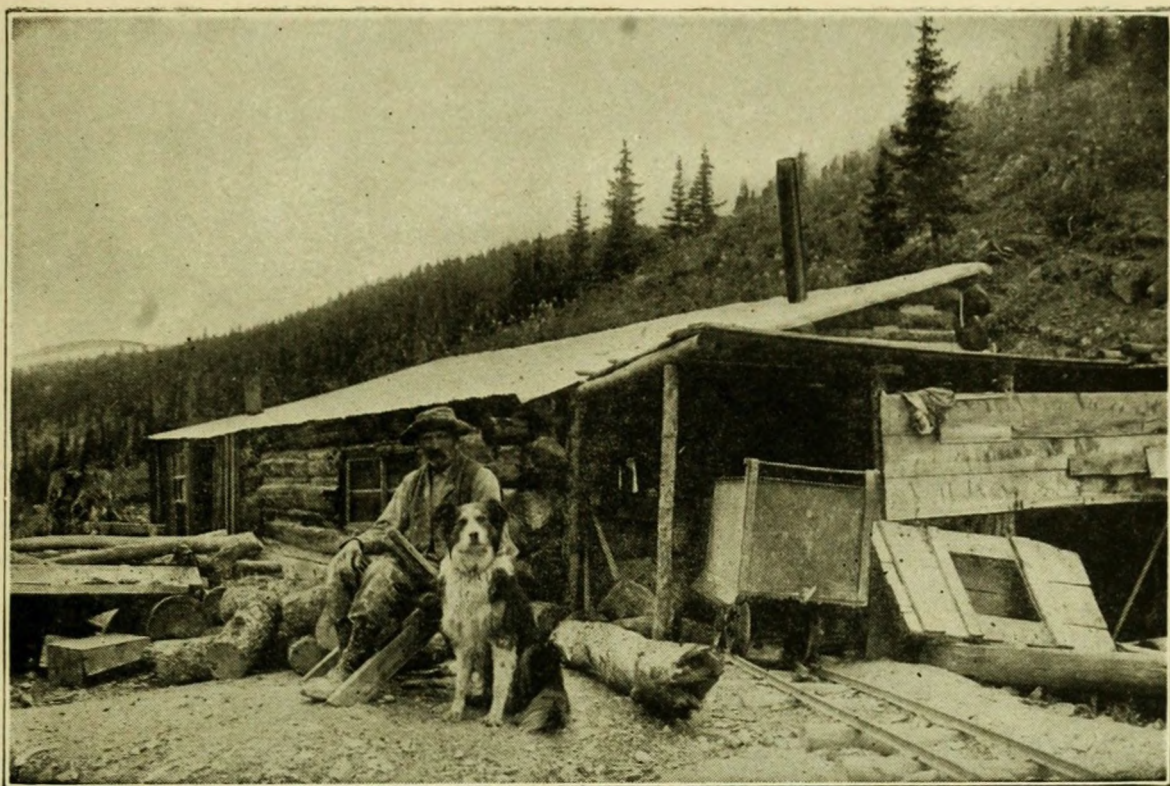
Roswell Park is two miles north of Colorado Springs. Fine horse and bicycle tracks, stables and grandstands.

Monument Valley Park extends north from the Rock Island station two and a half miles. A most elaborate and beautiful parking system, with walks, lakes, falls, mineral springs, floral displays and pavilions, Japanese bridges, fountains, esplanades and Italian sunken basins.

Bruin Inn, a romantic log cabin, located at the head of North Cheyenne Cañon, offers rest and refreshment.



Sangre de Cristo Range

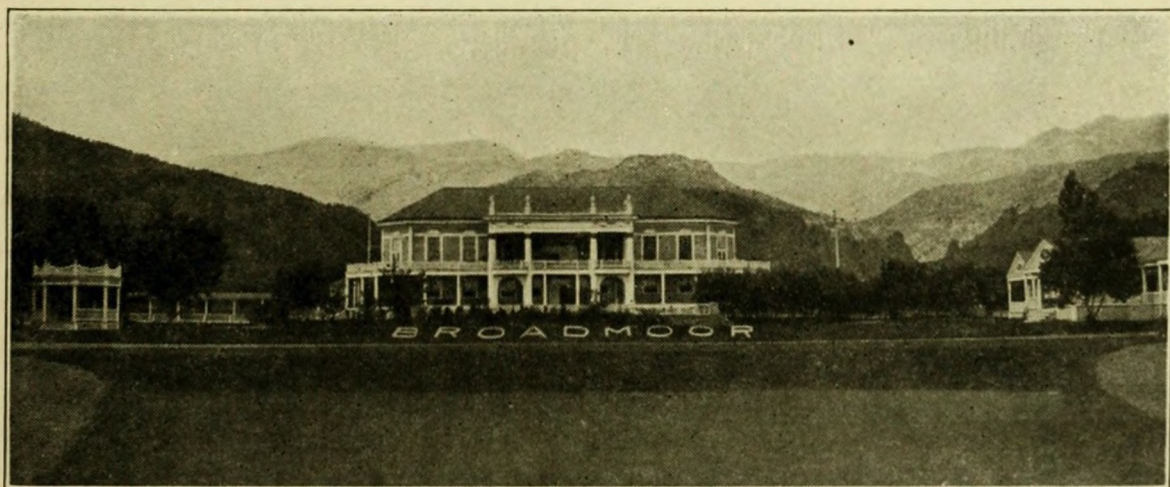


A Typical Miner

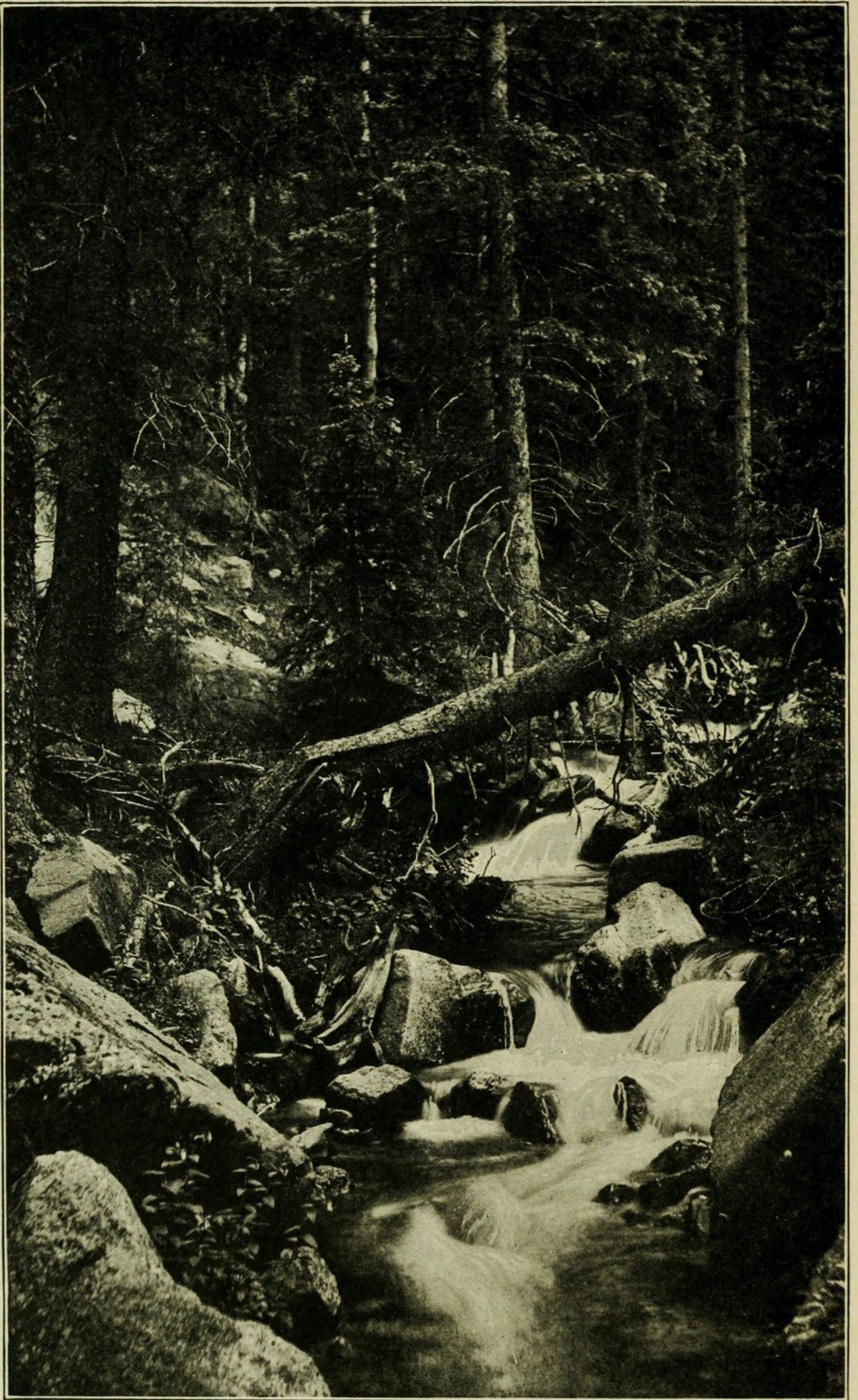
Broadmoor Casino is two and a half miles southwest of Colorado Springs, on Cheyenne Lake. It is a delightful resort, with boating, golf, mountain climbing, and is reached by carriage road and electric railway, with frequent service.

The Cheyenne Mountain Country Club (Broadmoor) is splendidly equipped and provides tennis, baseball, cricket, polo, bowling and excellent golf links. Visitor's card may readily be obtained on proper introduction.

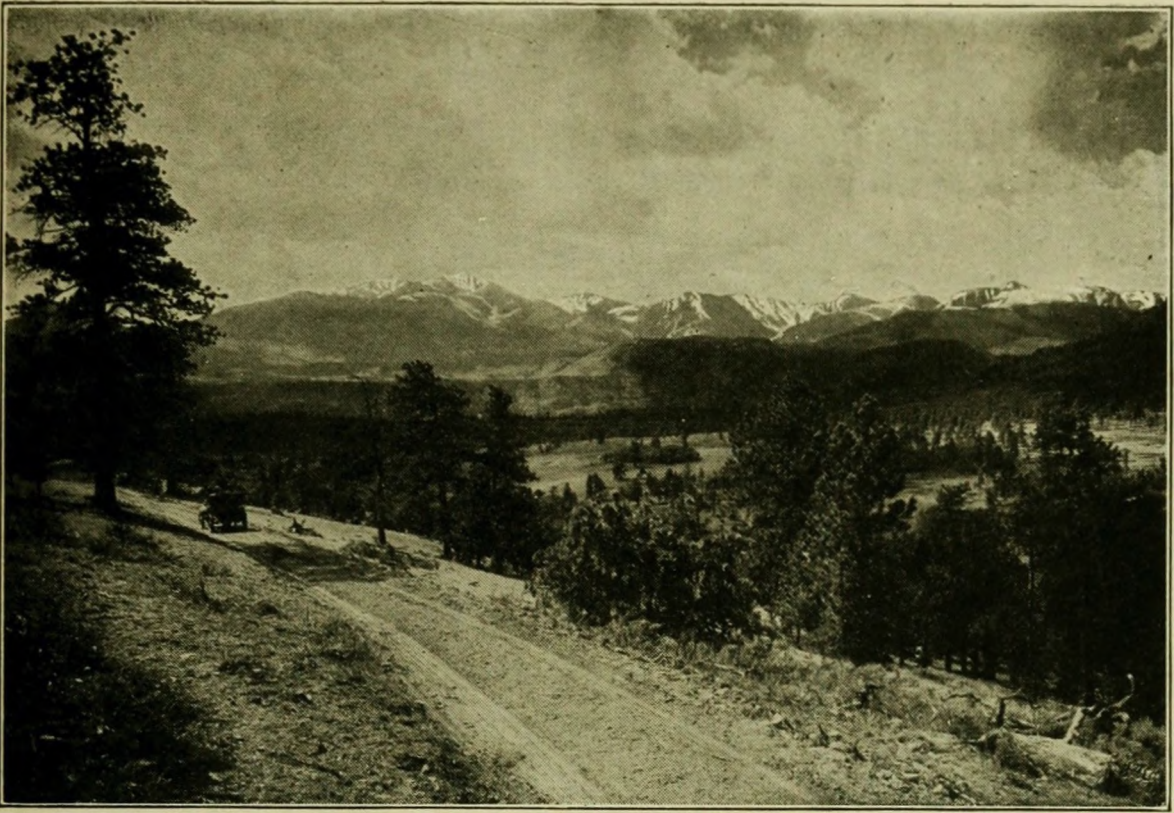
The Town and Gown Golf Club is northeast of Colorado Springs. Extensive grounds. Bowling, golf links, croquet, cricket, polo and tennis. Visitor's card on proper introduction.



The Casino—Broadmoor



In the Glen



One of Nature's Boulevards

Bear Creek and North Cheyenne Circle Drive, a fine road, connecting the two scenic gorges, starting at entrance of North Cheyenne and coming out over the Bear Creek road and Colorado City boulevard, is most delightful.

The Seven Lakes are mountain gems at an altitude of eleven thousand eight hundred feet. They are most conveniently reached by rail to Clyde station, thirty miles, thence by trail and carriage road three and a half miles. A popular camping ground with good fishing.

Crystal Park Trail is a new and wonderful bridle path giving extraordinary views. Crystal Park, fifteen hundred feet above Manitou, contains many beautiful crystals.

Ute Pass resorts, reached by Colorado Midland Railway direct, or by stage connection, include Manitou, Cascade Cañon, Ute Park, Green Mountain Falls, Crystola, Woodland Park, Skelton's Mountain Ranch and Manitou Park, all notable and furnishing accommodations for summer tourists in hotels, cottages or tents. The pass abounds in rocky gorges and the scenery is remarkable. Occasional meadows and warm slopes are brilliant with wild flowers. During the summer, weekly and special "wild flower excursion" trains are run to Spinney,

sixty miles west. The trains are composed of open observation cars and stop frequently to allow excursionists to gather wild flowers and secure pictures. At Cascade Cañon begins the wagon road to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Pueblo has been called the "Pittsburg of the West" because of the Bessemer plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the large ore smelters and manufacturing plants located there.

Situated at what might be termed the head of the rich Arkansas Valley, it is the market place for all of the products of this two-hundred-mile stretch of rich, irrigated farm land, with its alfalfa, melons, sugar beets, live stock, garden and dairy products and thrifty orchards.

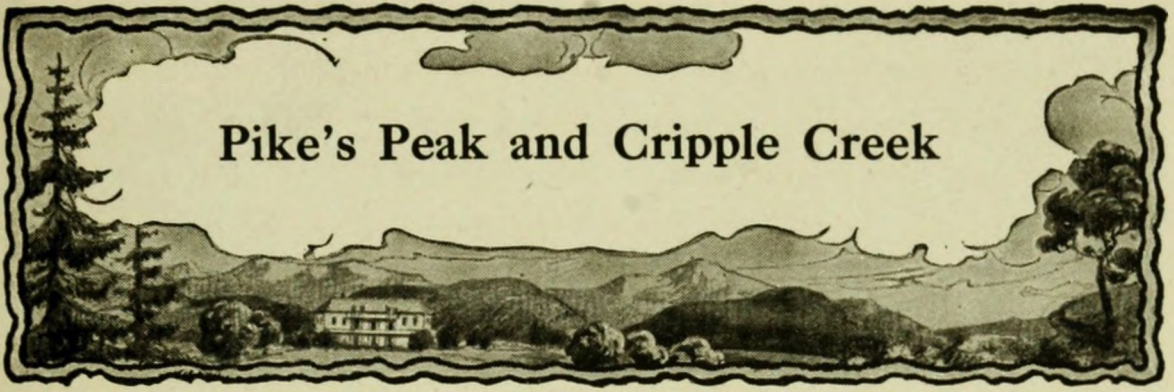
Pueblo is a thriving city, particularly fortunate in her climate, with three hundred sunshiny days per year and a temperature equable to a marked degree. There are numerous large hotels, several theaters, and medicinal springs, which are said to possess great therapeutic value. Many beautiful residences and attractive cottages, fine buildings and metropolitan conveniences, serve to make this busy city an interesting point to the tourist.

The Rock Island Lines, extending from Colorado Springs southward, terminate at Pueblo, to which through service is operated from the East.



Lake Clara—Pueblo

Pike's Peak and Cripple Creek



*The rocky summits, split and rent,
Form'd turret, dome or battlement,
Or seem'd fantastically set
With cupola or minaret
Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,
Or mosque of Eastern architect.*

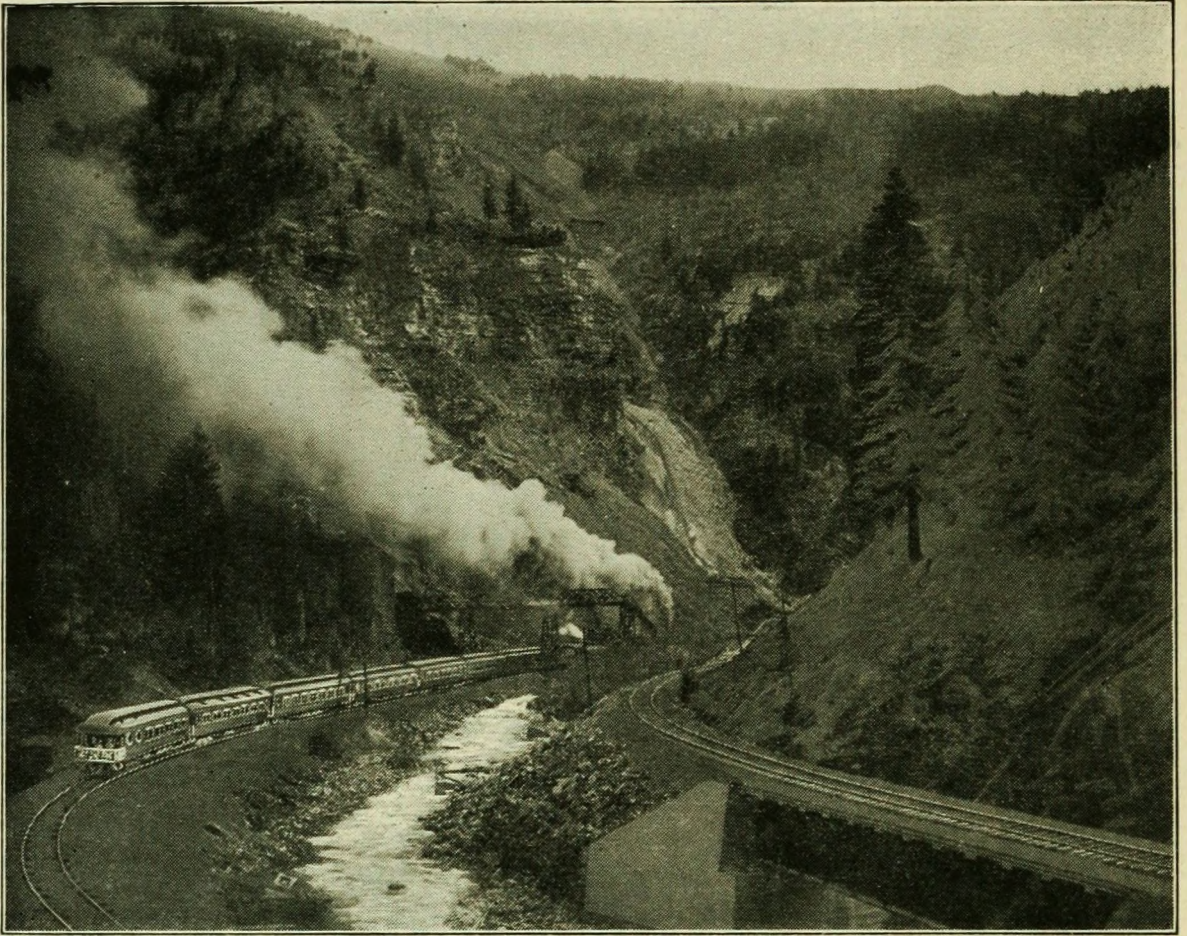
—SCOTT.



ALTHOUGH there are at least twenty-five loftier mountain-tops in Colorado, Pike's Peak is the eminence which is first thought of in connection with the Colorado Rockies. It is first to be inquired for by the new-comer and first to be pointed out by the experienced tourist or Coloradan. One reason for this is that from its position in the first eastern range it can be seen one hundred miles away, and its white top has been a landmark ever since its discoverer, after whom it is named, despairingly said that its top would probably never be trodden by mortal man. But to-day one may start from the foot of General Pike's statue in Colorado Springs and in less than three hours, with no more exertion than is necessary to board an ordinary railway train, find himself at the very summit.

So far as mere ascent is concerned, Pike's Peak has been as thoroughly conquered as any mountain of equal height. There are several ways in which the summit may be reached—on foot, on horseback, by burro, by carriage or by rail, but the last is by far the easiest and most expeditious.

One may travel over several hundred thousand miles of steel rails in this country and find nothing like the eight and three-fourths miles of cog railroad which connects Manitou with the



Eagle River Cañon

top of Pike's Peak, and which to traverse is one of the sensations, as it is one of the privileges, of a lifetime.

Think of it! To be steadily, irresistibly and safely carried up an average grade of eight hundred and forty-six feet to the mile till you are nearly three miles above the level of the sea!

The cars, each seating fifty passengers, are so constructed that the wonderful view is not in the least obstructed, and the seats are so arranged that the occupants have a level sitting at all times. In the ascent the locomotive pushes from behind, and in the descent precedes the train. It is probably the safest, as well as the most astonishing, railroad in the world. There is nothing, in fact, that need deter anyone able to travel at all from making this trip—one never to be forgotten.

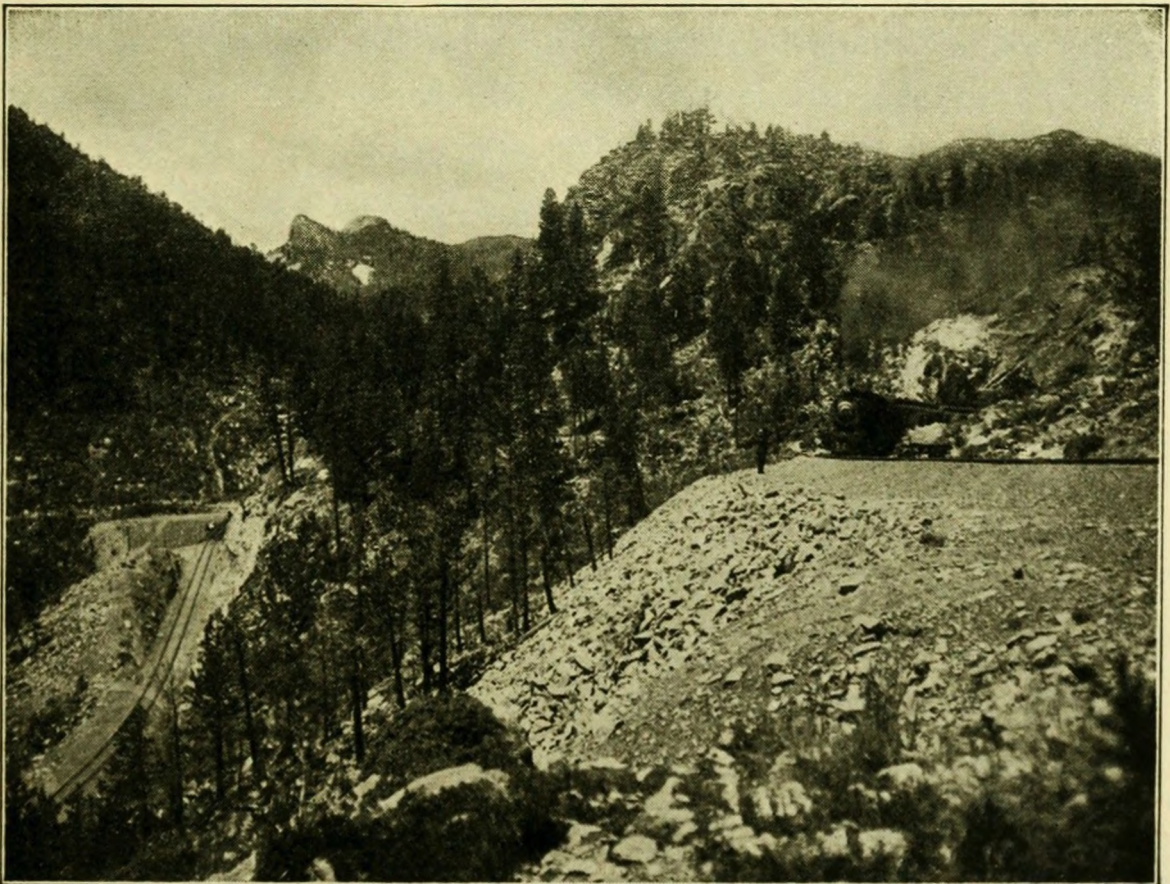
The view of the plains and the adjacent mountains, the peaks and cañons, vegetation and no vegetation—"great rough seams in the mountain-sides, as if fire and water had been at work for ages to waste and overturn; dreary areas of red and brown and gray rocks; masses of timber; bits of green in the

far-down valley; Nature everywhere in her original forms, and her abounding waste of wealth''; all this, increasing in extent, in interest and in majesty as the car goes upward, forms one grand crescendo of vision, such as under no other circumstances ever falls to the lot of man to behold.

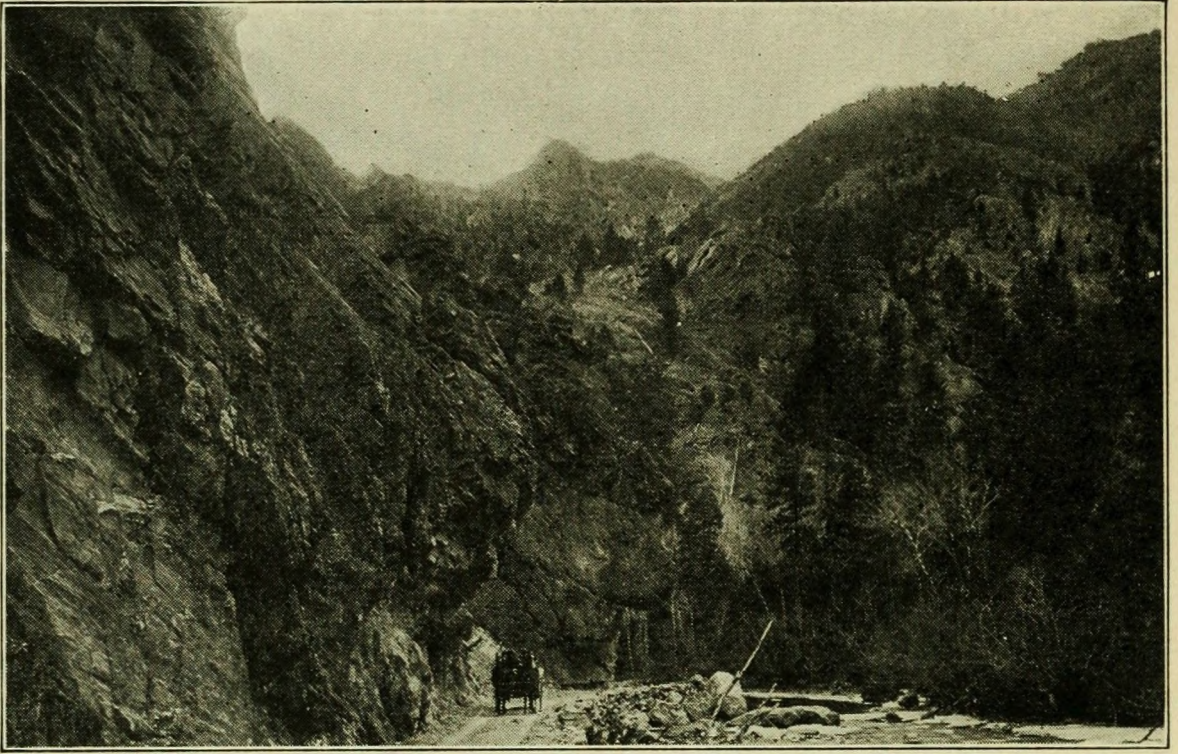
There is one trip out of Colorado Springs which is the quintessence of Colorado—mountains, plains, rocks, cañons, railroads, beauty, sublimity, thrills, wonder, admiration, geological phenomena, and the greatest gold-mining camp on the continent—all reduced to a ten-hour limit.

The great gold-mining camp of Cripple Creek is reached from Colorado Springs by standard-gauge railroad. The scenery is grand and inspiring, view upon view following with dramatic rapidity—a magnificent glimpse of the plains is had, of Colorado Springs, its beautiful southern suburb, Broadmoor, Cheyenne Cañon, and from one spot the smoking chimneys of Pueblo, forty-five miles away. Observation cars permit full enjoyment of the scenic grandeur.

Cripple Creek is one of the most important mining districts in the world, exceeding in the value of its output anything in

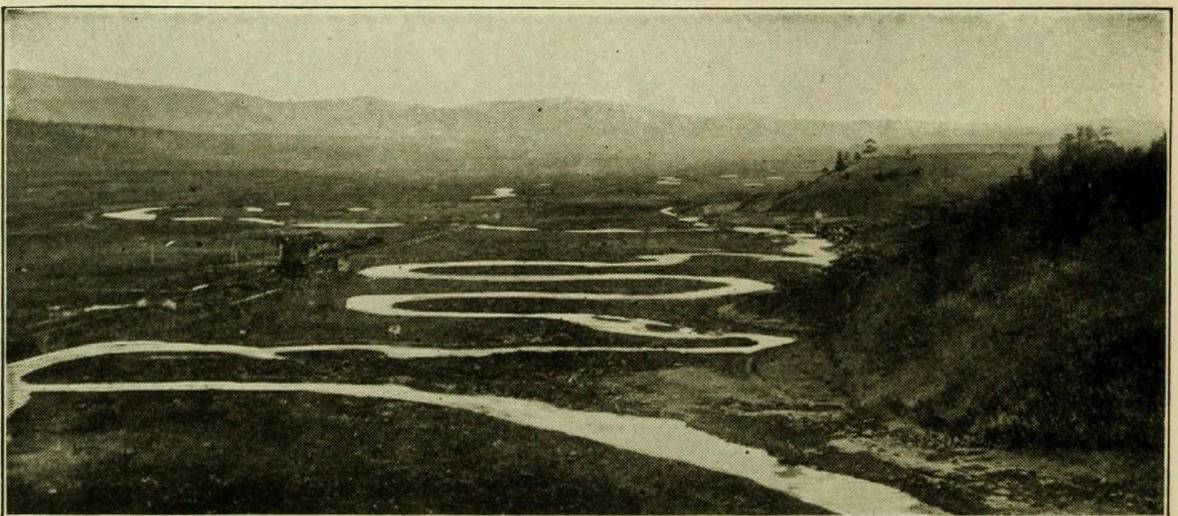


On the Way to Cripple Creek



Sheepshead Rock—Big Thompson Cañon

California or Alaska. In most camps gold is only a by-product, more actual value resulting from the deposits of lead and silver with which the gold is mingled; but here gold is supreme. Purely, therefore, from a spectacular point of view, or that of the tourist, this country, high in air, presents the most interesting industrial exhibit on the globe. Here, hidden deep in the granite's close embrace, is the treasure for which so many human beings the world over are ceaselessly striving. Far beyond the simple appliances of the old-time miner, and as impossible to reach with unaided human hands as if it were in the very center of the earth, these treasures of the mountains yield themselves only to the

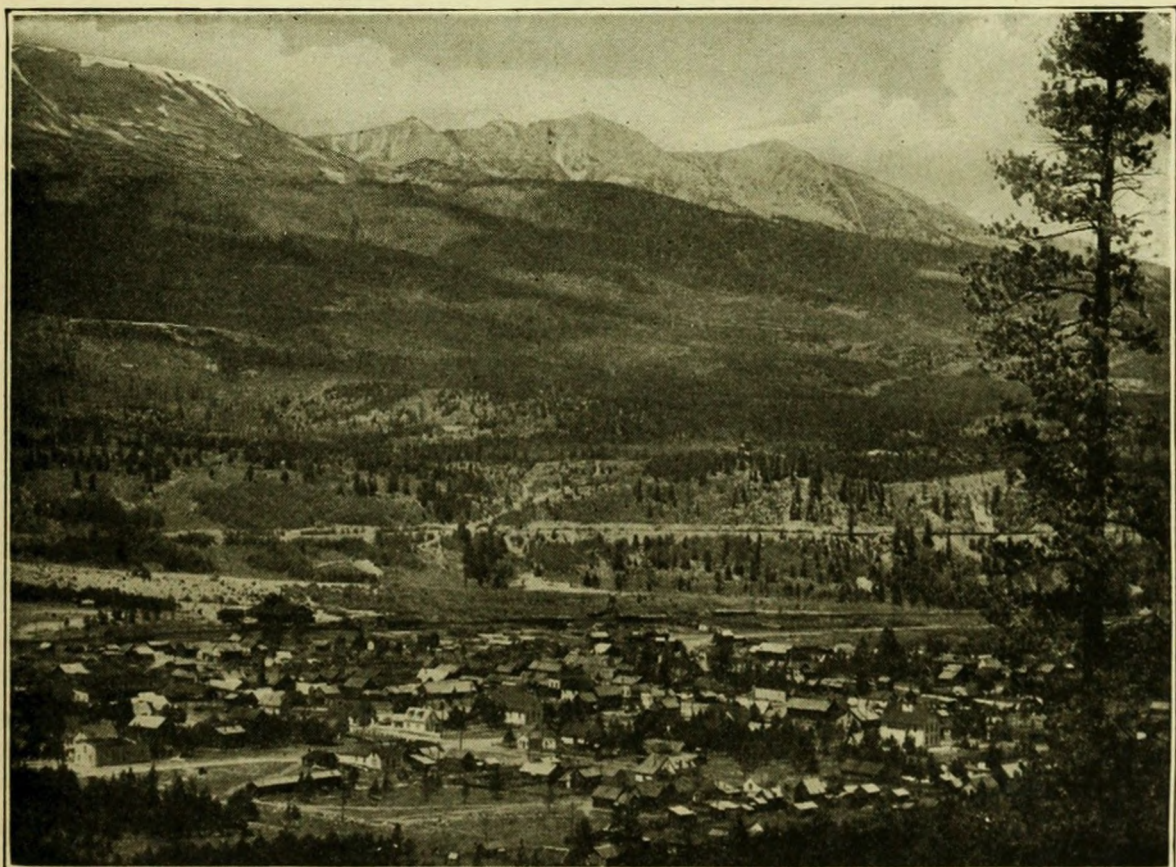


A South Park Vista

impact of drills driven by electricity. Enormous power and enormous capital are both necessary to work the mines of Victor and Cripple Creek. Everything is on a big scale—the machinery, the force of workmen, the management generally.

Nowhere in all the world is it possible to inspect so comfortably and conveniently the workings of an extensive gold camp as in this wonderful section. And what surprises the towns themselves afford! The mental picture of rough cabins clustered in confusion and disorder on the mountain-sides finds denial in substantial buildings and regular streets, with the location of the mines indicated by strictly modern structures.

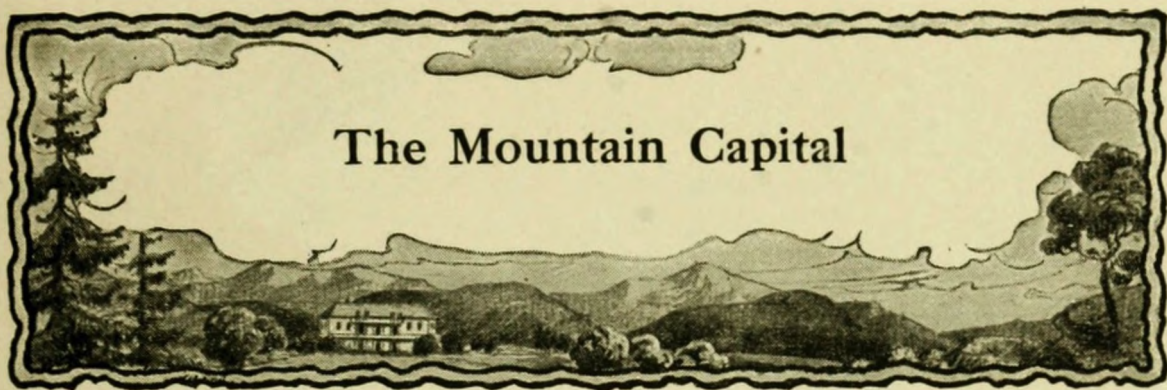
To see the location of practically all the principal mines in this district one has only to take, on arriving at Cripple Creek, the high-line division of the electric terminal to Victor and return to Cripple Creek the other way. This can be done easily during the few hours spent there; and, in addition, the view of the great Sangre de Cristo range of mountains, fifty miles away, from the electric car line, would be worth all the trouble, had one till then been blindfolded. Gold mines, such as are found here, afford rare interest, but that view of the mountains is the climax, the apex, the acme of this great excursion.



Breckenridge



Clear Creek Cañon



The Mountain Capital

*That hamlet now a city is,
Its log-built huts are palaces ;
* * * * And overlooks on either hand
A rich and many-watered land.*

—WHITTIER.



IN erecting their log cabins in the meadows where Cherry Creek joins the South Platte River, the first seekers after gold in Colorado, along in 1858, builded better than they knew, for no finer site for a great city could have been selected.

Here were broad, level meadows, stretching in gentle slopes to the streams, and constituting an ideal location for a center of commercial activity. Denver is near enough to the mountains to get the full benefit of the breezes that in summer blow steadily from their snowy heights, and far enough away from them to escape the uncertain weather conditions, where the air currents from the plains meet those from the peaks. The mountains rise to the west of the city and their ragged outline may be followed against the sky for more than two hundred miles—from Pike's Peak on the south to Laramie Peaks on the north.

Denver, which is the capital of, and the largest city in Colorado, is one mile above sea-level, and was named after Gen. James W. Denver, first governor of Kansas Territory, of which Colorado was then a part.

It has nearly two hundred miles of street railway lines, nearly three hundred churches and public school buildings and eleven colleges and academies. Here are a public library of one hundred thousand volumes, several metropolitan daily papers, some twenty banks and trust companies, and a number of



Denver

theaters and attractive summer gardens; more than twenty clubs, and some twenty-three hospitals and asylums are maintained, and it claims the finest summer climate of any city in America.

There are innumerable beautiful residences, and these are so general that the statement has been made that no city in the country can boast of so large a proportion of attractive and artistic homes. The public parks, with a total area of more than a thousand acres and easy of access, are maintained with great care and few cities can offer their equal in beauty and interest.

Denver has more good hotels than any American city of twice its size, and, if you except San Francisco and Los Angeles, a greater number of interesting one-day excursion trips than any other city on the continent.

The quickest and, in many respects, the best way for the tourist to see Denver is by means of the "Seeing Denver" cars and automobiles, which make the circuit of the city frequently

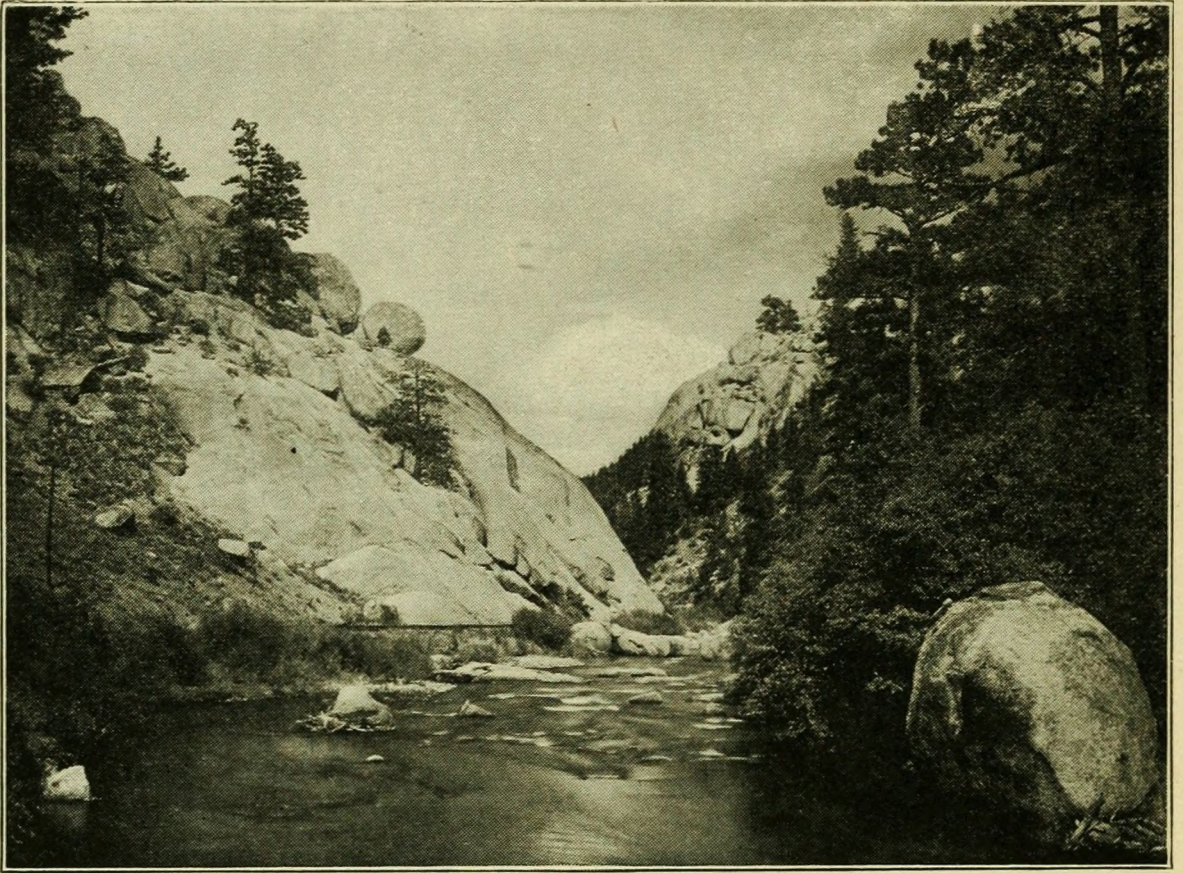


From Capitol Hill

each day during the summer season. These cars may be taken at convenient points, and take one not only through the city itself, but through the suburbs. The distance covered is about twenty miles and the expense involved is within the most modest means. A competent man accompanies the car and points out objects of interest.

Many of the most interesting localities in Colorado may be visited, and some of the grandest scenery in the entire world viewed in the course of a day's journey from Denver. Several of the one-day excursion trips from Denver are suggested in the following pages. The information as to the hours of departure of trains from Denver should, of course, be verified after arrival in that city.

McClellan Mountain offers great interest. A train carrying observation cars leaves Denver over the Clear Creek branch of the Colorado & Southern Railway at convenient morning hours,



Poised Rock—Platte Cañon

arriving at the summit of Mount McClellan, seventy miles distant by rail from Denver, in early afternoon. The scenery is extraordinarily varied. The far-famed Georgetown Loop and mining town of Silver Plume are features of the trip. From Silver Plume the route is via the Argentine Central Railway to Mount McClellan, whose summit has an elevation of more than fourteen thousand feet. This is the highest regularly operated railway on the continent. Gray's Peak, whose summit is but a short walk from where the train stops, is higher than Pike's Peak and is to be the terminus of this road, which is known as the Gray's Peak Route. All of the most prominent peaks, mighty giants of the Rockies, including Long's, Evans', Pike's, and the Mount of the Holy Cross, are visible, as well as some in Wyoming—more than a hundred in all. At the summit of the Argentine Central Line is located the Perpetual Ice Palace, one of Nature's wonders, amid banks of everlasting snow. Saturday afternoon "Sunset Excursions" are a pleasing feature of this line.

The Sunrise Peak Passenger Tramway offers to the visitor to McClellan Mountain a thrill and a series of pictures never to be forgotten. An aerial railway, the splendid construction of

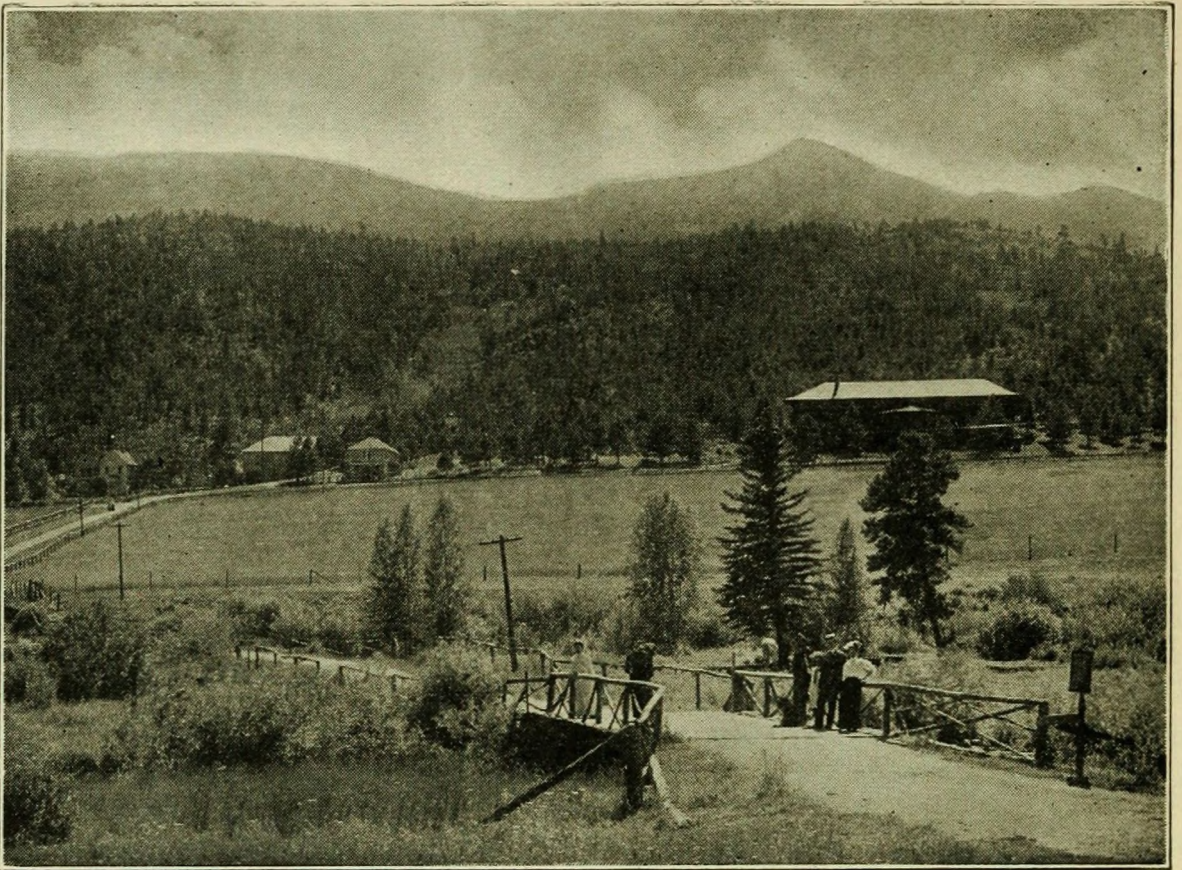
which is one of the world's engineering achievements, is operated from Silver Plume to McClellan's Sunrise Peak. The cars, each accommodating four persons, are suspended from heavy steel cables and make the round trip between Silver Plume and the summit, a distance of a little more than one and one-fourth miles, in one hour. More than three thousand feet vertically are overcome en route.

"The Switchback" train leaves Denver over the Clear Creek branch of the Colorado & Southern Railway at about eight in the morning, arriving at Central City, the terminus of the forty-mile journey, before noon. Returning, it reaches Denver in time for dinner.

Estes Park is a beautiful natural park and mountain resort, northwest of Denver. Visitors may leave Denver over the Lyons branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in the morning, arriving at Lyons (forty-eight miles) before noon, and at the park (by stage twenty miles) before night. Or preferably, take the Colorado & Southern morning train from Denver to Loveland, where direct connection is made with a well-equipped automobile line, covering an interesting route of practically the same distance as others mentioned in three hours. Good fishing, excellent hotel accommodations. It is a splendid place to rest for a week, a fortnight or a month.



Mount Evans and Mount Rosalie



Shawnee Lodge—Platte Cañon

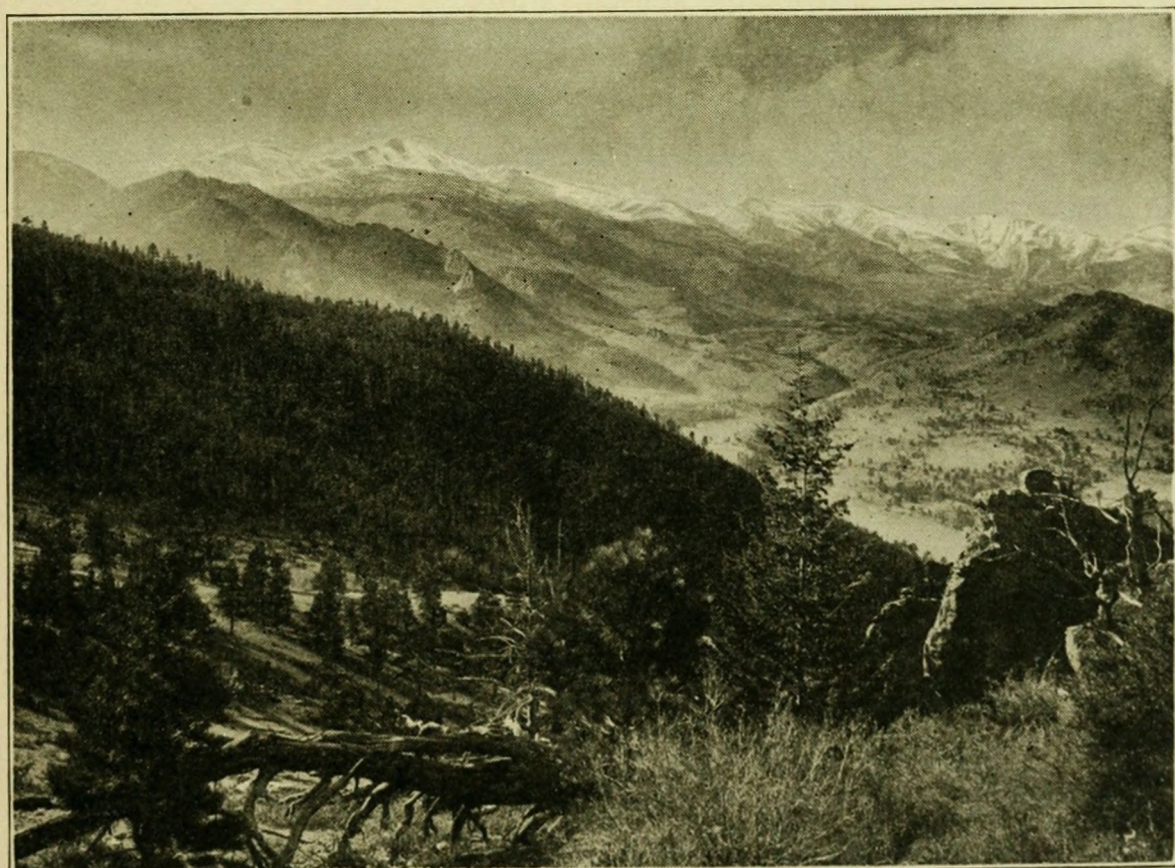
One of the most satisfactory one-day excursion trips in the State, and a trip the Colorado visitor should not fail to take, is up the "Switzerland Trail." The train leaves Denver over the Fort Collins branch of the Colorado & Southern Railway in the morning, arriving at Eldora and Ward, the sky-high terminals of the Denver, Boulder & Western Railroad's "Switzerland Trail" at noon. The distance from Denver is about sixty miles. Passengers may return to Denver in time for dinner.

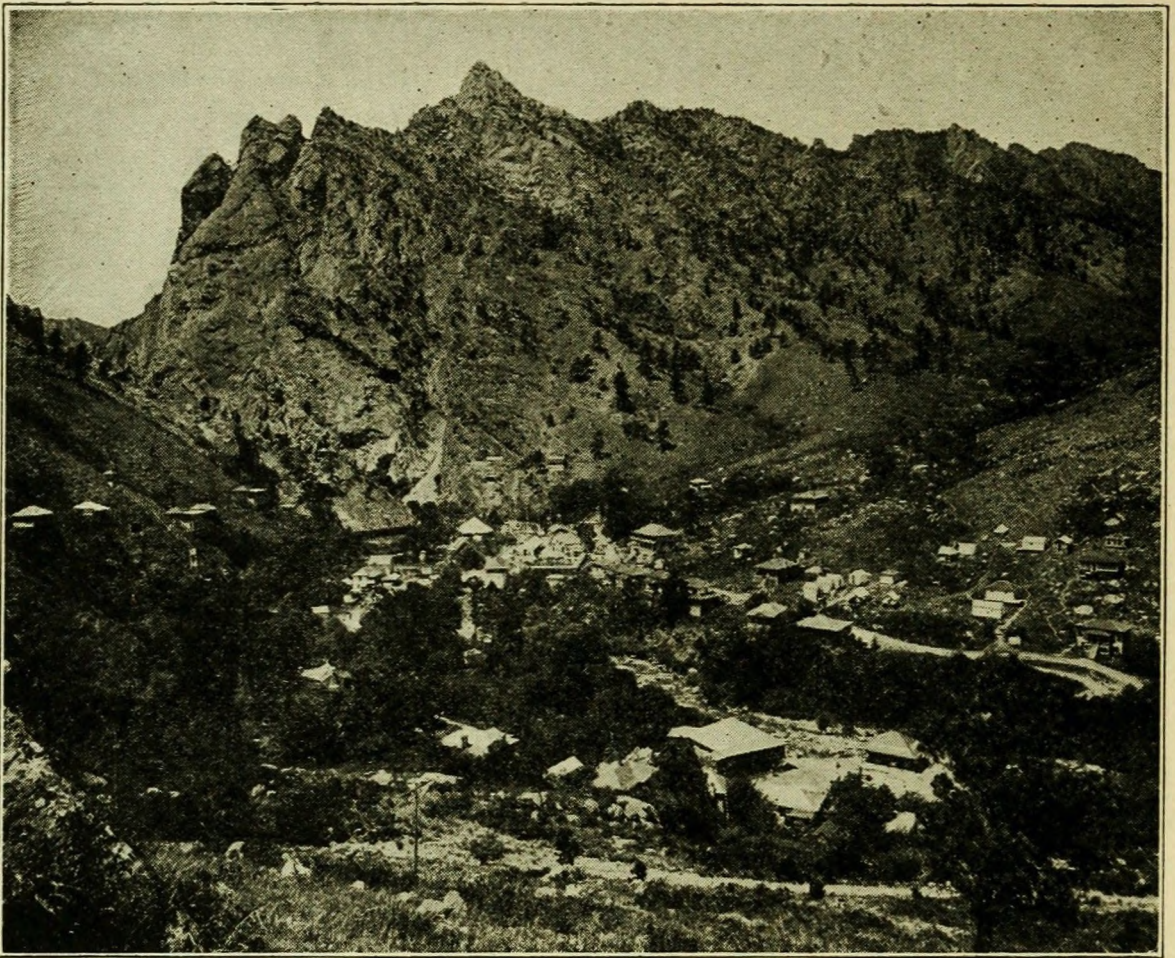
The train for the Platte Cañon resorts leaves Denver over the Leadville line of the Colorado & Southern Railway at about eight in the morning; arriving at Grant, distance sixty-six miles, before noon, the train continues its journey over the mountains to Leadville. Platte Cañon is famous for its many pleasant summering spots and excellent trout fishing. Passengers by the morning train for Grant or intermediate stations can be back in Denver before dark. A very considerable percentage of Colorado's visitors make a point of spending several days in Platte Cañon.

For the trip "Around the Horn," train leaves Denver over the Fort Collins branch of the Colorado & Southern Railway at

about eight in the morning, and passing through Boulder, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins and other prosperous towns in the most flourishing agricultural section of Northern Colorado, reaches Greeley, the home of the "Greeley potato," and the terminus of the outward journey of ninety-nine miles, about noon. After a stop for luncheon, passengers are returned to Denver, reaching that city in time for dinner. An exceedingly interesting trip, for the reason that it gives visitors an opportunity to see something of the agricultural wealth of Colorado.

Boulder is the seat of the Colorado State University and meeting place of the Colorado Chautauqua, as well as the center of the northern oil fields of Colorado. Golden (seat of the State School of Mines and location of the State Industrial School), Morrison (location of the State Industrial School for Girls) and Fort Collins (seat of the Colorado State Agricultural College) are all within an hour or two's ride of Denver, over branches of the Colorado & Southern Railway. Boulder and Golden are also reached via the Union Pacific and the Denver, Lakewood & Golden (trolley) railroads respectively. The Denver & Interurban Railroad will inaugurate, early in the season, superb electric service between Denver and Boulder.





Eldorado Springs

Eldorado Springs is twenty-seven miles from Denver on the Colorado & Southern Railway—but an hour's ride—adjacent to Boulder. Nestled in picturesque South Boulder Cañon, it reminds the Old World tourist more, perhaps, of a typical Swiss village than any other town in the State.

The scenery here is superb, combining impressive mountain height, sparkling waterfall and all the rest that is beautiful and grand in Colorado landscapes. Natural warm swimming-pools are an added attraction.

The Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, locally known as "The Moffat Road," and now in operation a distance of two hundred and fourteen miles between Denver and Steamboat Springs, crosses the crest of the continental divide at an elevation of eleven thousand six hundred and sixty feet, amid perpetual snow. This provides a favorite day's outing, replete with interest. The trip takes the tourist to the midst of great banks of snow, during the hottest days of summer, in a little more than three hours' ride. Tolland, where the greensward of Boulder Park

affords a pleasant picnic ground for those who wish to combine this pastime with a scenic excursion, and Arrow are intermediate stations forty-seven and seventy-seven miles, respectively, from Denver.

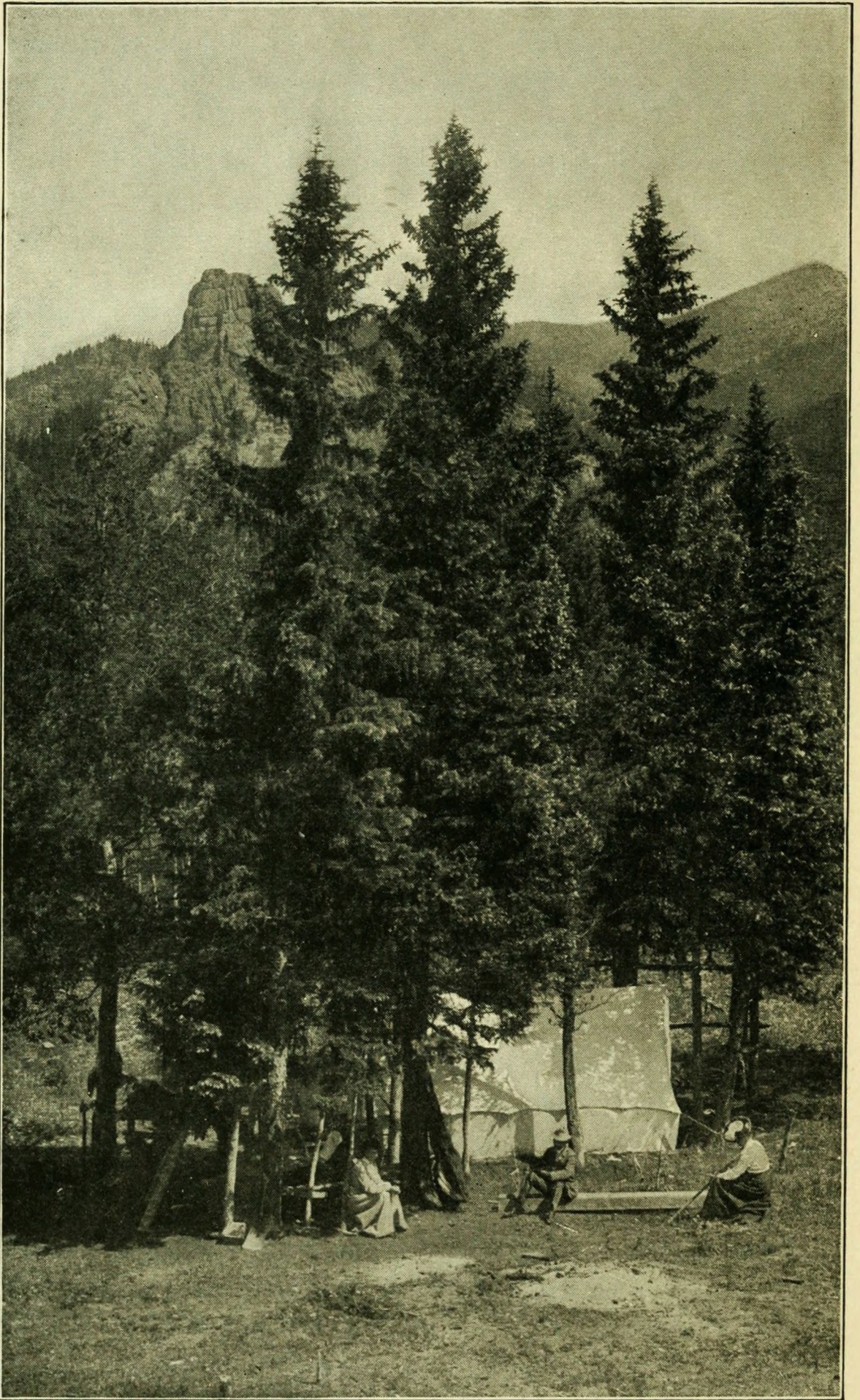
Steamboat Springs, notwithstanding its former lack of railway facilities, has long been famous for the curative properties of the hot and cold waters from its more than a hundred springs. It is the gateway to a vast territory of agricultural possibilities, and to the forests beyond, in which wild game may be found in abundance.

“The Moffat Road” affords a short route to the big-game country of Northwestern Colorado, and the region made so easily accessible offers excellent fishing. The waters in that vicinity have been seldom visited by fishermen. Rare sport is promised to the angler who explores the Grand and Yampa rivers and their tributaries.

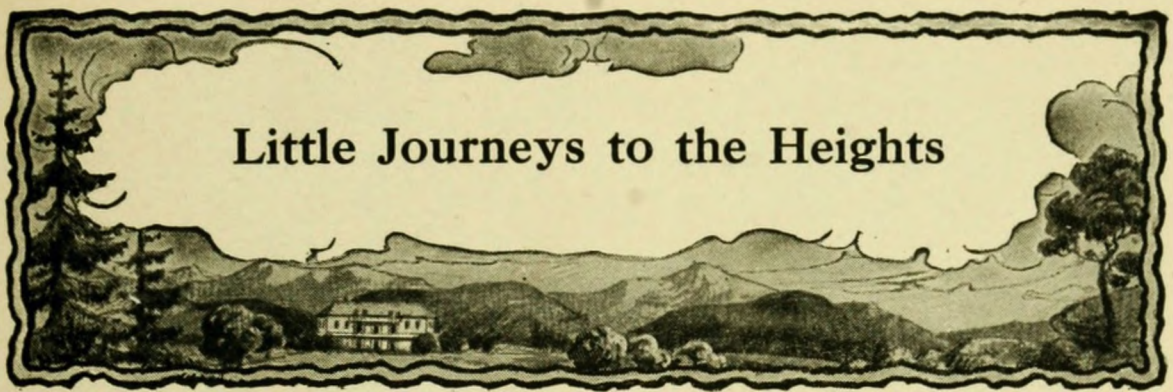
These short excursions comprise one of Colorado’s great delights and afford unusual combinations of life with every metropolitan convenience, and among the wilds, surrounded by Nature’s beauties. The expense in each instance is comparatively nominal.



In the Snow—July



An Ideal Camping Site



*Ah, why
Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd, and under roofs
That our frail hands have raised.*

—BRYANT.



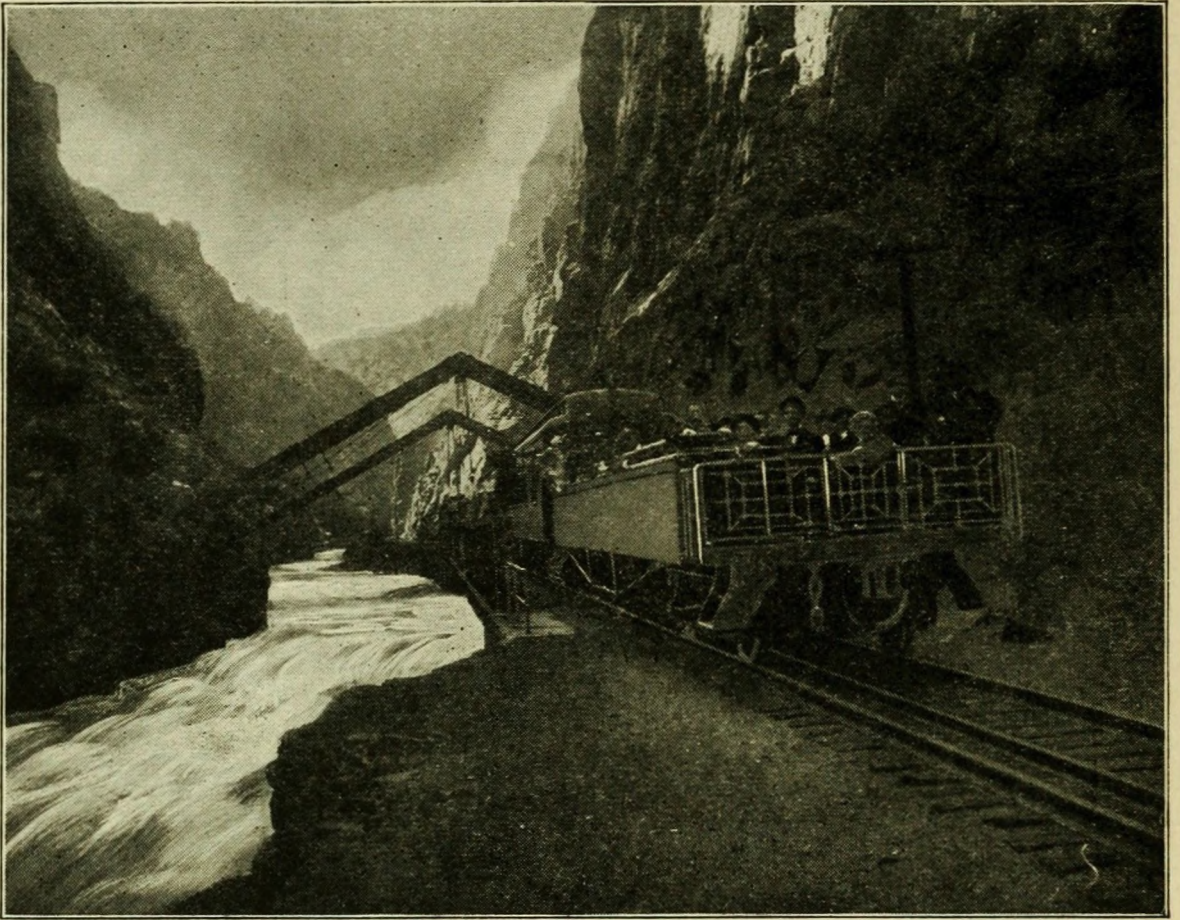
DNVER, Colorado Springs and Manitou are not the only places in the State which the visitor should see. They are not *in* the mountains. They are only the gateways to an empire of delightful resorts and ideal camping sites which lies beyond. It is not possible to more than briefly mention a few points of special interest.

Overlooking the town of Buena Vista and the broad valley of the Arkansas, the Collegiate Range, Mount Princeton, Mount Yale, Mount Harvard, all three attaining an altitude of more than fourteen thousand feet, make an imposing spectacle.

Forty-six miles beyond, the Colorado Midland Railway crosses the mountains over Hagerman Pass through the famous Busk Tunnel. The line at this point is a marvel of engineering skill and the scene both on the ascent and descent of the mountain is one of panoramic grandeur.

Colorado Midland trains for Buena Vista, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, and the numberless camping, fishing and hunting resorts intermediate, leave Denver morning and evening, passing through Colorado Springs, Manitou, Ute Pass and the famous South Park region around Leadville, Hell Gate, and through Red Rock Cañon.

The Royal Gorge is a stupendous cleft in the Front Range of the Rockies, through which rushes the turbulent Arkansas



In the Royal Gorge

River, and is utilized by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, to the delight of all who pass that way. This climax of all the grandeur of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas lies midway in this wonderful chasm, and the view obtained from the trains as they cross the famous hanging bridge, where the perpendicular walls of the cañon rise to a height of nearly three thousand feet above the track, is one long to be remembered.

Denver & Rio Grande trains through the Royal Gorge leave Denver at convenient hours in the morning, passing through Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Florence, Cañon City and other interesting places. They arrive at Parkdale station at the west end of "the Gorge" in ample time for the visitor to board an eastbound train, due in Denver the same evening.

Salida, a division point for four branches of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Buena Vista; Leadville, the largest and most famous silver-mining camp in the world; Tennessee Pass, one of the highest railway passes in Colorado; the Cañon of the Grand River; Glenwood Springs, the principal watering-place of the State; Grand Junction, at the junction of the Grand



Glacier Lake

and Gunnison rivers, and many other points of interest in Western Colorado, are all on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to Salt Lake City. Nearly all the localities that have been named are also reached by the Colorado Midland Railway, while Colorado & Southern trains reach Leadville over passes of stupendous height and through many prosperous mining camps, with a branch through Alpine Tunnel to Gunnison.

“Around the Circle”—a thousand miles through the heart of the Rockies—comprises a four days’ tour over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which embraces its most famous scenic features. The journey is one of constant interest, leading south to Cuchara Junction, over La Veta Pass to Alamosa, in the San Luis Valley, thence by the narrow gauge to Antonito, thence west, the railroad continually crossing and recrossing the border between Colorado and New Mexico, through Toltec Gorge and other interesting localities to Durango. From Durango there are two routes northward to Ridgway—one around the great Ophir Loop and through Telluride and other noted mining camps; the other through the beautiful Animas Cañon to



Trout Lake

Silverton and Red Mountain, and over the famous stage line to Ouray, from which point the railroad is resumed to Ridgway. The ruins of the Cliff Dwellers, on the Mesa Verde, are some twenty-five miles from Mancos, on the first-named route. They are reached after a wagon trip of fifteen miles and horseback for ten miles, and the journey is not difficult. The ruins are wonderfully preserved and amply reward the visitor. From Ridgway the two "Circle" trips are alike, through Montrose and the Black Cañon of the Gunnison and past the famous Curecanti Needle. Traversing the Tomichi Valley and climbing the western slope of the Saguache range of mountains, over Marshall Pass, descending the eastern slope of the range, the train soon reaches Salida, where a standard-gauge train from Leadville is boarded and the journey to Denver through the Arkansas Valley and the Royal Gorge is completed.

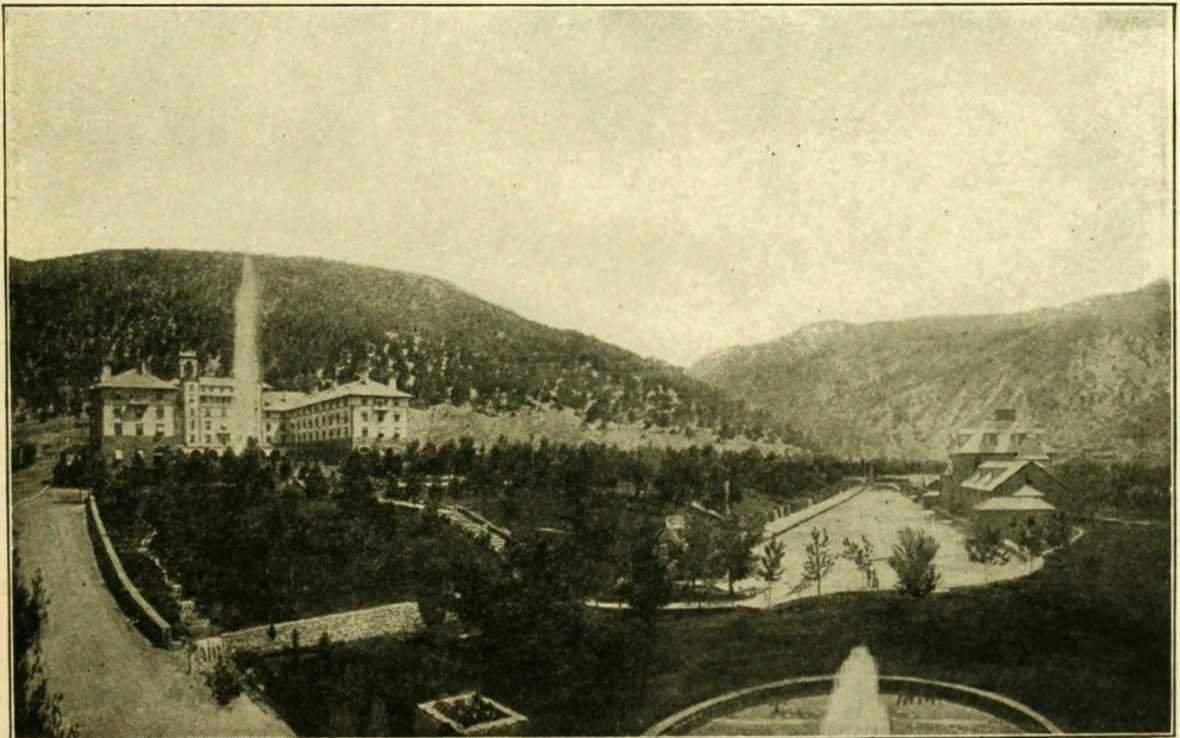
Glenwood Springs, in the estimation of a great many people, is the most attractive resort in Colorado. On the main lines of the Colorado Midland and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads, about three hundred miles west of Denver, it is reached by a

twelve hours' ride from that city. One can leave Denver or Colorado Springs in the morning and be in Glenwood that evening; or, if preferred, take one of the night trains, arriving at Glenwood next morning.

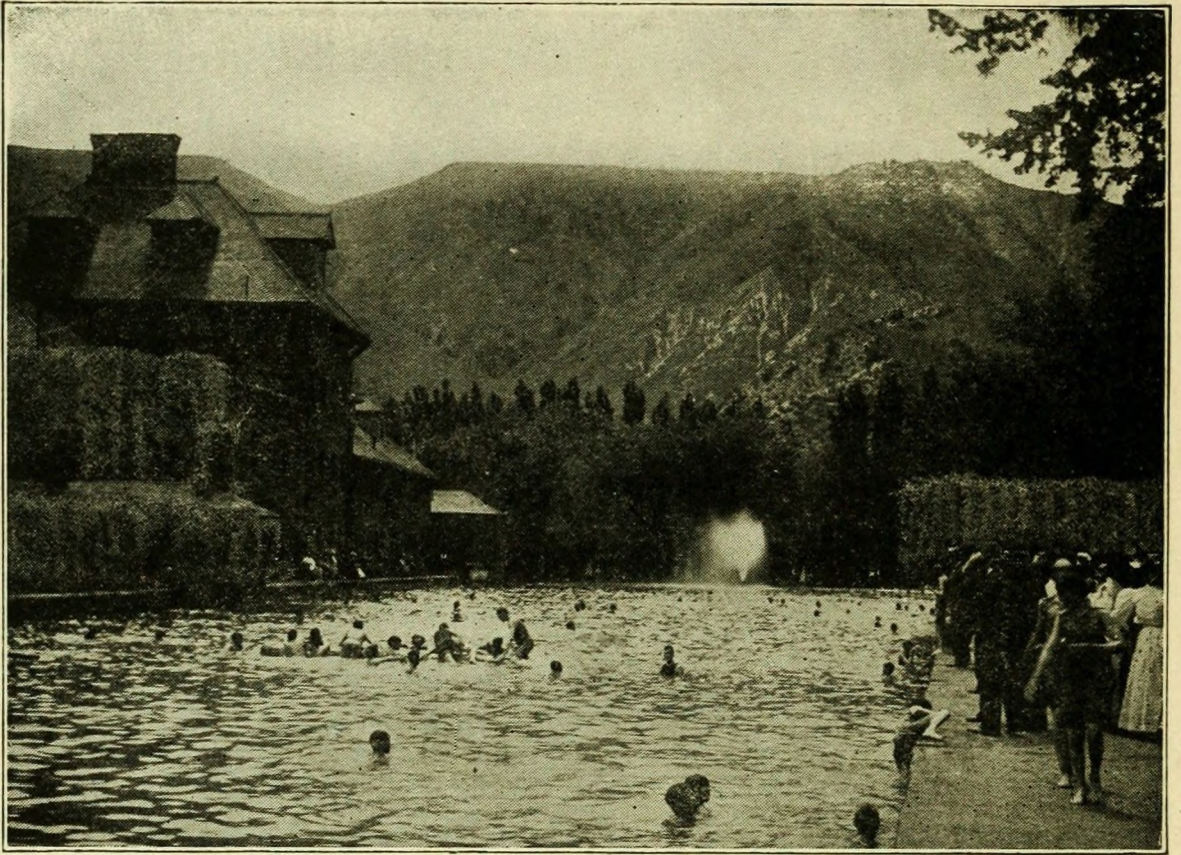
The location is unrivaled—in the very heart of the Rockies. The principal hotel, the "Colorado," has no superior between Denver and the Pacific Coast. Hot weather is unknown; the climate is delightful and some of the best hunting and fishing in the Rocky Mountain region is to be found in the vicinity. Bear, deer and grouse are numerous. The lover of outdoor sport is never at a loss for something to do, for at Glenwood the facilities for lawn tennis, golf, riding, driving and polo are as good as the best.

Glenwood's greatest attraction, however, is its swimming pool, more than fifty thousand square feet in area, and filled with water of a temperature of about 90 degrees. The pool is in use the year 'round.

In cold weather the vapor from the water rises and protects the head. Warm, covered passages lead from the bathhouses to the pool, making it possible to enter the water without exposure to the cold air. As novel a sight as one would wish to see is a group of bathers enjoying themselves in the pool at Glenwood, bathing in the open air during a snowstorm, and with entire safety.



Glenwood Springs



Pool and Bath-house—Glenwood

In its vapor cave baths Glenwood Springs has another unique attraction. The caves are practically as Nature left them and are heated by springs coming out of the rocks. The temperature is about 112 degrees. The bath-house adjoining the caves is equipped with showers, douches, shampoo slabs and other necessary appliances.

The Hotel Colorado at Glenwood is not a sanitarium, and yet it is probably true that one is much more likely to be benefited by a stay of two or three weeks there than if one spent the same length of time at a sanitarium. The hotel has a competent resident physician, and if one wishes one can regulate one's habits and diet in such a way as to materially add to the benefits for which the climate is responsible. The hotel usually opens for the summer season about May fifteenth.

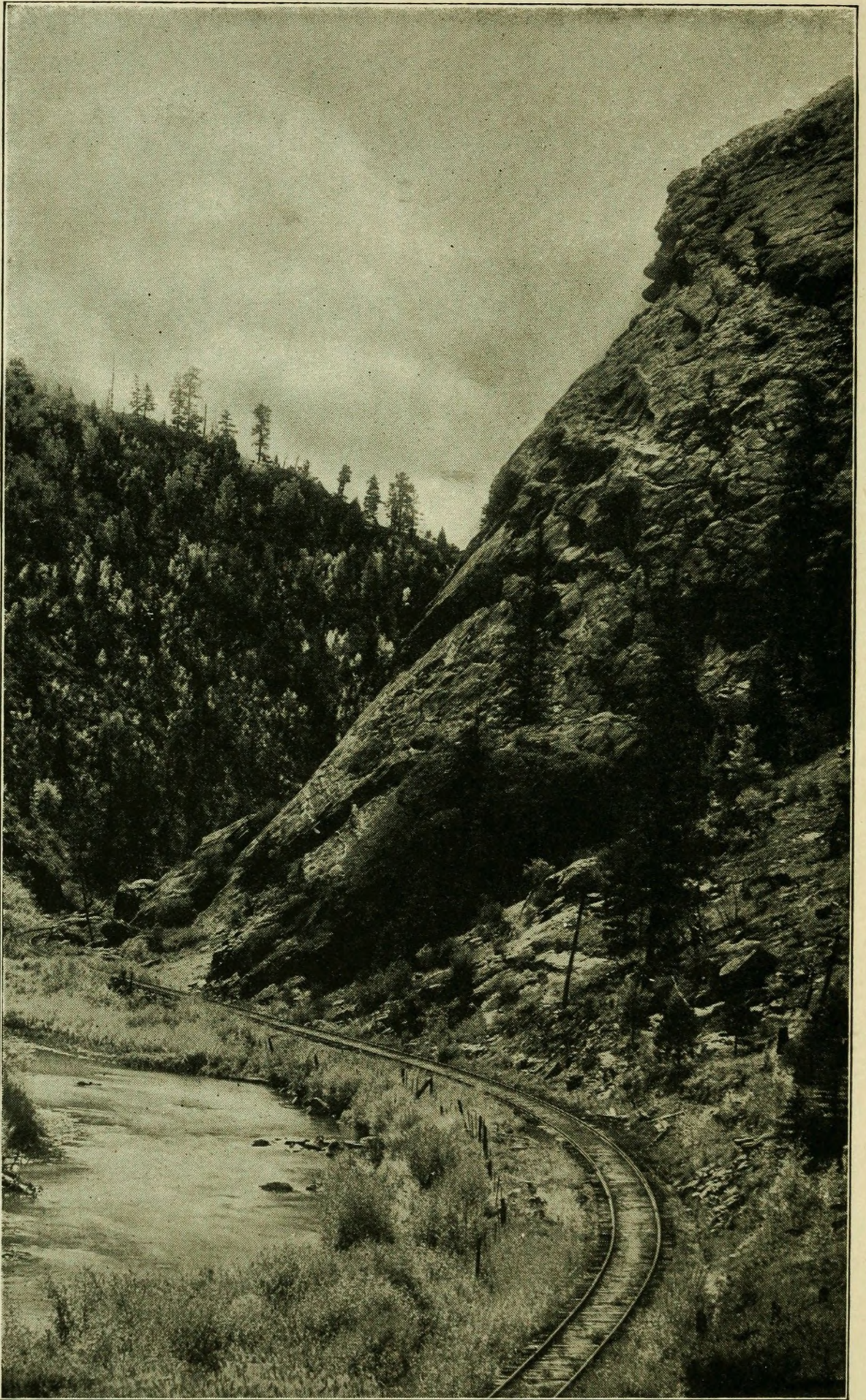
The Fairy Caves, fourteen hundred feet above and directly behind the hotel, are most appropriately named. They run for quite a distance into the mountain and are of much more than ordinary interest. They are grotesque chambers, lighted by electric lights, with stalactites hanging from the ceilings. The caves are easily reached on foot or by horseback or carriage.

There is almost no end to the opportunities for mountain climbing and compensating exploration. Excellent, sure-footed saddle horses are easily obtainable. Well-defined trails, disclosing interesting features at every turn, lead into the mountains, and day after day may be spent delightfully and without repetition in the wilds which lie so close to the luxury of a modern hostelry.

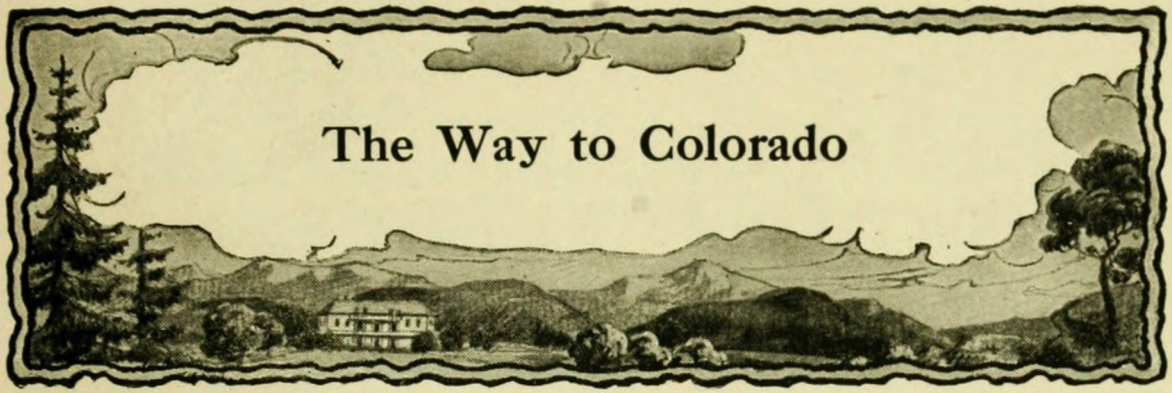
The Taylor State Road, running for fifteen miles from Glenwood Hot Springs to Dotsero, through the famous Glenwood Cañon of the Grand River, affords a most beautiful drive and view of wild mountain scenery. No-Name and Grizzly creeks, which come tumbling down the mountains, empty into the Grand River two miles and five miles respectively from Glenwood. Shoshone Falls are eight miles distant. A trail up Dead Horse Gulch, just beyond, leads to the wonderful Hanging Lake on the side of the cañon, twelve hundred feet above the Grand River. Pen cannot picture the delights of this mountain climb or the perfect beauty of the lake itself, but that the reward for the effort is ample is the never-failing verdict.



Moss-Covered Walls of Hanging Lake



Granite Cañon



*Good-by to Pain and Care! I take mine ease to-day;
Here where these sunny waters break
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake
All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away.*

—WHITTIER.



SARCELY more than a glance at the map is required to understand why the Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines comprise the most desirable routes to Colorado.

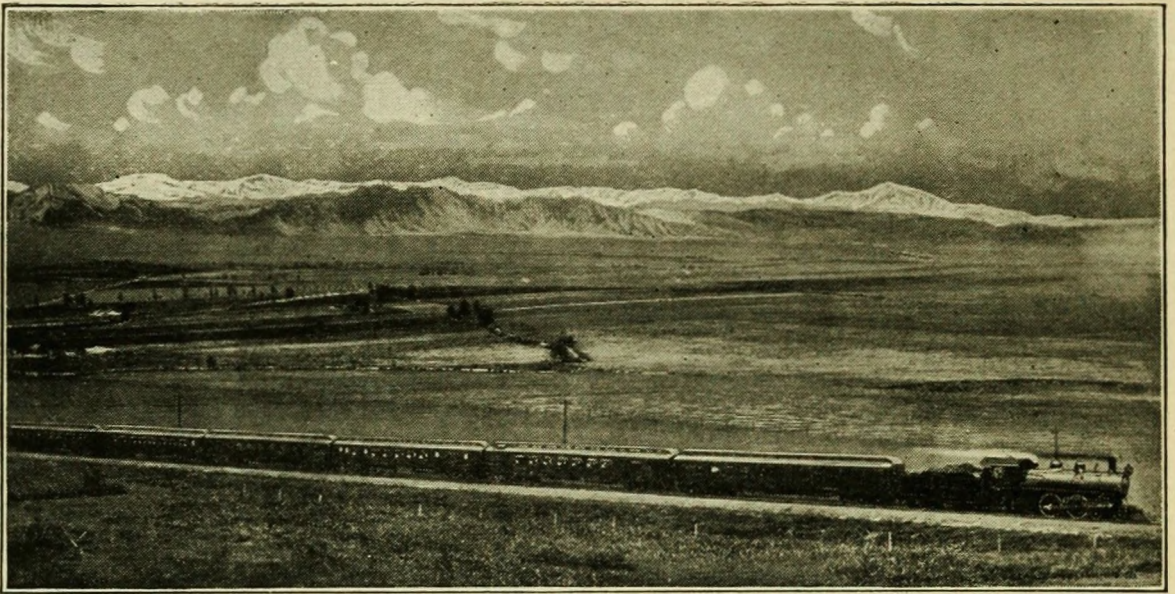
Their Eastern gateways—Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis—provide union depots where connections from all points are conveniently and expeditiously made with their direct lines to the Rockies.

The territory traversed possesses unusual interest. Tickets from Chicago may be routed through St. Louis on the return trip, if desired, affording an opportunity to diversify the journey and enjoy the excellent service of the model Chicago-St. Louis line—the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—operating three trains daily in each direction.

Of particular importance to the tourist are the exclusive facilities in Colorado which these lines provide.

The Rock Island enters both Colorado Springs and Denver directly, obviating the necessity of going through one point to reach the other—although one may do so, if desired—and affording the tourist who is ready to return from Colorado Springs or Denver ample direct service without loss of time and additional travel.

The standard of excellence to which the train service of the Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines is maintained insures a maximum of comfort en route. New reclining



The Rocky Mountain Limited

chair cars, coaches and observation-buffet cars have recently been placed in commission, while the Pullman sleeping cars are of the latest and most improved type.

No detail to insure comfort, speed and safety has been omitted from the work of construction and maintenance. The lines are well built with heavy rail and carefully ballasted with crushed rock and gravel, forming a solid and substantial roadbed as free as possible from dust.

The Rock Island's famous "Rocky Mountain Limited" is pre-eminently the finest and most complete train between Chicago and Colorado. Its equipment is electric lighted, comprising chair car, drawing-room sleeping cars, unique buffet-library-observation car and mission-style diner. A stenographer, whose services are at the disposal of patrons, free of charge, and by whose assistance unfinished office detail may be completed, and a barber and valet to press garments, insure unusual attention and a character of service that is continually the object of flattering comment by experienced travelers.

Several other splendid trains operated daily between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo afford ample and satisfactory service with most convenient hours of departure. The journey may be made with only one night out.

From the Southeast—Memphis, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Birmingham, Atlanta, Macon and Brunswick—the Frisco

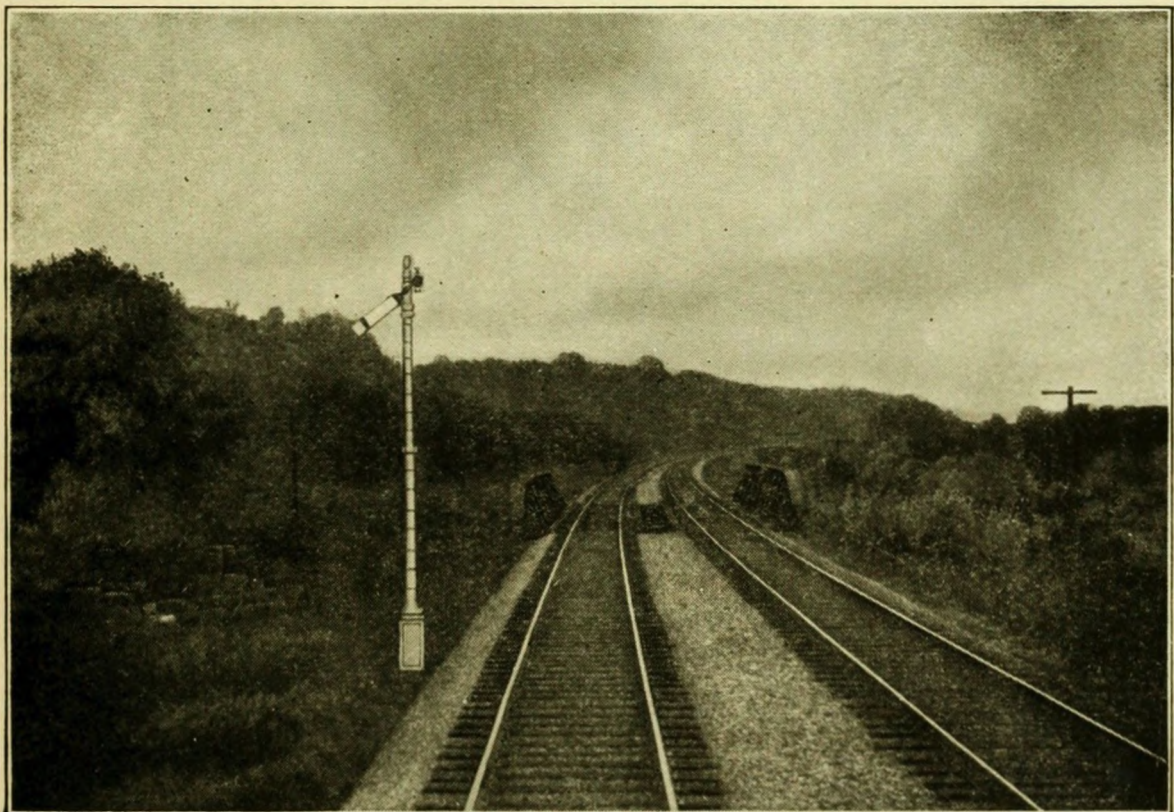
“Southeastern Limited” gives through service, far superior to that afforded by any other line. A Pullman sleeping car of the latest design runs throughout the year from Brunswick or Jacksonville via Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City to Colorado Springs, with connecting car on same train for Denver, giving through service, without change, from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains.

From Birmingham to Kansas City the “Southeastern Limited” carries an observation-cafe car in which meals are served a la carte. Passengers from all points in the Southeast can easily make connection with the “Southeastern Limited” through car at Atlanta, Birmingham or Memphis, and the connection is particularly advantageous for those who leave New Orleans in the morning.

The dining car service of the Rock Island-Frisco Lines enjoys an acknowledged superiority, which is constantly maintained.

Through car service is also maintained over the Choctaw District of Rock Island Lines between Memphis, Tenn., and Amarillo, Tex., where connection is made with Fort Worth & Denver City Railway to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

Whichever train is used, the passenger may feel assured that every care has been taken for his comfort and convenience.



Well Built with Heavy Rails—Carefully Ballasted

While very low fares are in effect to Colorado, Utah and the Pacific Coast almost every month of the year, this season offers special attractions. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, with a visit to Colorado and Yellowstone Park en route, presents unusual possibilities. Liberal stop-over and diverse-route privileges, especially attractive to the sightseer, a long return limit, and low fares for side trips to Yellowstone Park and every nearby point of interest en route are important features to the tourist and are provided generously by Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines.

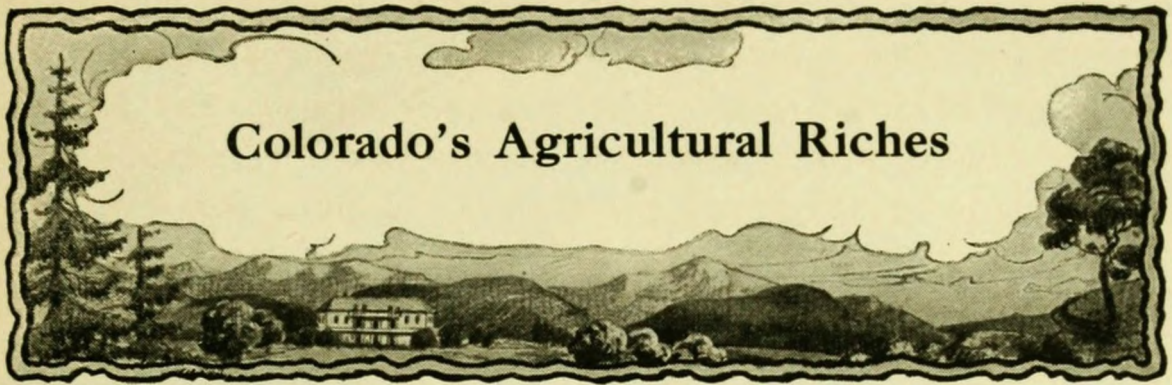
Full particulars as to fares, service, etc., will be promptly furnished on application to any of the representatives listed on another page.

The passenger representatives of the Rock Island-Frisco Lines will be found conveniently located in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Portland and Seattle.

They are pleased at all times to assist in planning interesting side trips, and in otherwise placing their facilities at the disposal of patrons. Mail may be addressed in their care when desired.



On the Valley Road



*Wise was the choice which led our sires
To kindle here their household fires.*

—WHITTIER.



It is not the purpose of this booklet to do more than direct the attention of the reader to the unequalled attractions of Colorado. If it serves to awaken a desire to get away from routine and enjoy the delights of a real vacation, such as Colorado alone offers, its mission has been fulfilled.

In passing, however, it may not be amiss to briefly answer a query or two which will naturally arise in the mind of the tourist.

To one whose conception of Colorado is that of mighty peaks and yawning cañons only, the fact that it has under a high degree of cultivation an area about the size of the State of Connecticut will prove something of a surprise.

When one realizes that Colorado has twenty-five thousand square miles of coalfields, and that approximately fifty millions of dollars in gold, silver, lead and copper are yielded by Colorado's mines annually, it is amazing to learn that the value of the farm products very materially exceeds the result of her mineral activity.

There are in Colorado considerably more than three million acres now under cultivation and increasing in productive value each year.

There is ample water for irrigating purposes, and above two million acres are brought into astonishing productiveness in this way.

Colorado is a State of constant and happy surprises.



A Colorado Wheatfield

Who can forget the luscious Rocky Ford melons, the delicious peaches, plums, apples and pears and the Greeley potato? Here they attain such perfection as is seldom found, and in bounteous quantity.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of potatoes are shipped from Greeley alone every year.

Thousands of acres are devoted to peas, which are distributed throughout the civilized world, at fancy prices.

These products play a conspicuous part in Colorado's agricultural wealth, but are not alone. Tomatoes, celery, asparagus and other vegetables thrive and produce wonderfully.

Wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa seem to outdo themselves in generous yields.

The introduction of the sugar beet marked an epoch in Colorado's agricultural history and proved the beginning of a profitable industry. Conditions are particularly favorable to its successful cultivation, and the soil possesses elements which give the product an unusually high percentage of saccharine matter.

Irrigation projects are now under way which will enormously increase the acreage of this class of land.

The most interesting, and at the same time, perhaps, the most spectacular undertaking of its kind in the world is that which is

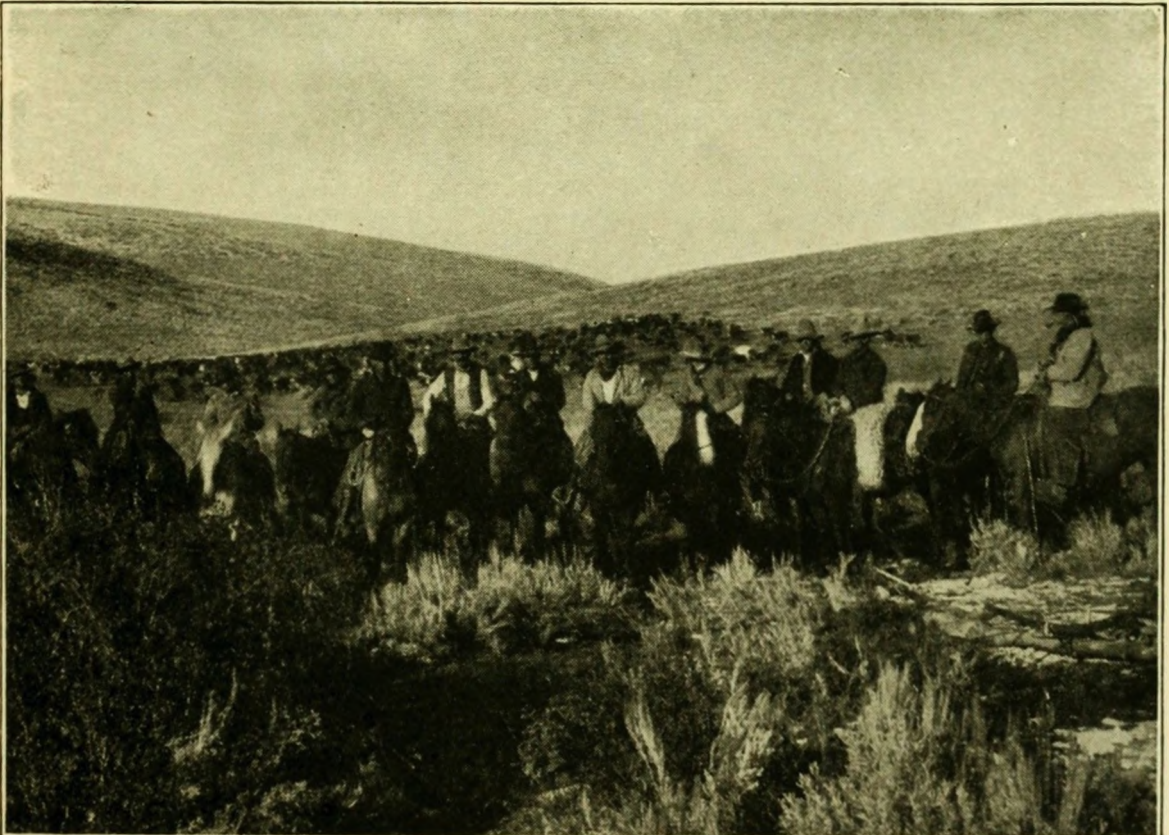
rapidly nearing completion in the southwestern part of the State. The surplus waters of the Gunnison are taken in a tunnel beneath a mountain range for six miles and used to bring into fruitfulness approximately one hundred and forty thousand acres in the Uncompahgre Valley. Much of this is well adapted for fruit raising, but it is all productive and commands high prices.

Excellent horses and cattle are raised in abundance under most favorable conditions.

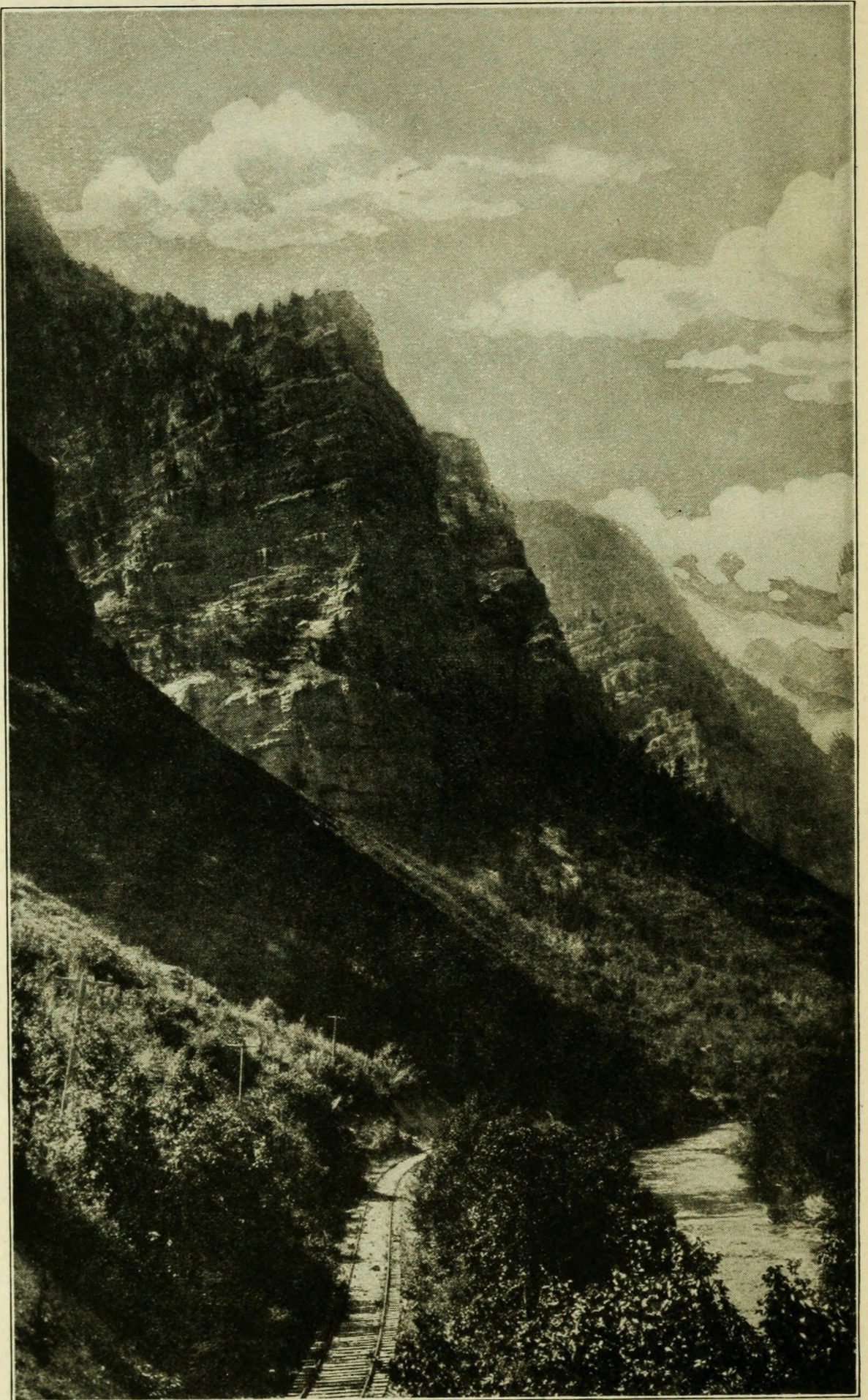
Territory which a few years ago was considered of but little, if any, value, except for such mineral as it might yield, is coming under cultivation and values are increasing rapidly.

In the eastern part of the State are millions of acres which have, until recently, been considered useless, but which may be profitably farmed by a system of dry culture. Within the last few years nearly a million acres have been put in cultivation under the Campbell system of dry farming, and very satisfactory results have been obtained.

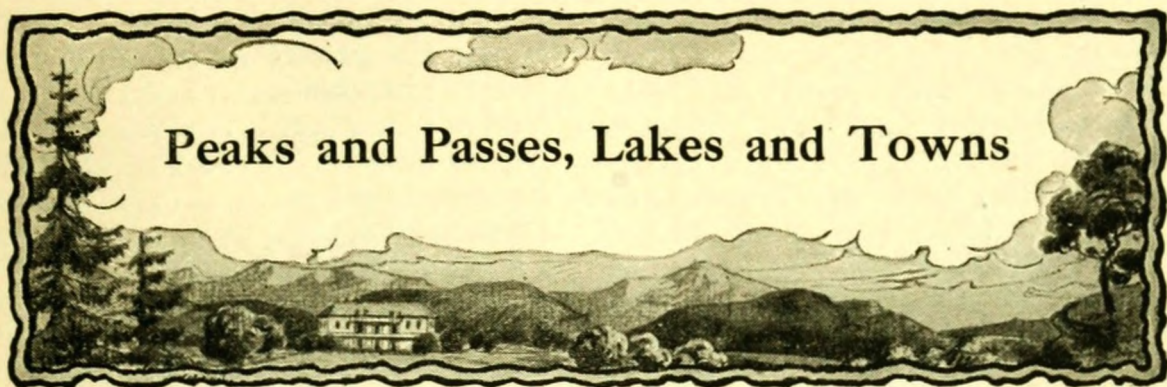
The interest which has been aroused promises to continue, and it bids fair to be but a very few years before this vast acreage of "dry farm" land is dotted on every hand by thrifty farms, each adding its quota of success and participating freely in the prosperity which seems assured.



On the "Round-up"



"Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd"



Peaks and Passes, Lakes and Towns

—*The hills*

*Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green.*

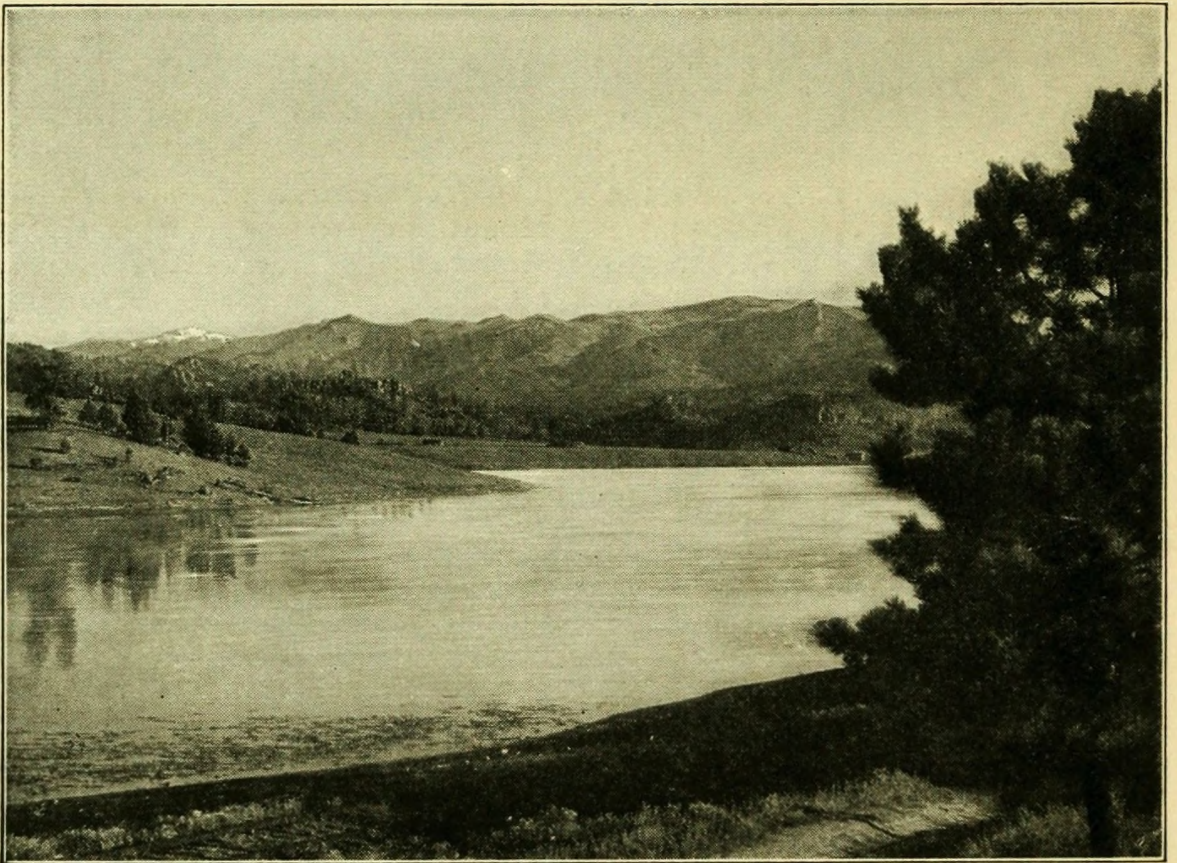
—BRYANT.

Elevation of Mountain Peaks and Passes.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mount Massive	14,424	The Wetterhorn	14,069
Mount Elbert.....	14,421	Mount Simpson.....	14,055
Sierra Blanca.....	14,390	Mount Æolus.....	14,054
Mount Harvard.....	14,375	Needle Mountain	14,051
La Plata Mountain	14,342	Mount Sherman	14,048
Gray's Peak	14,341	Mount Humboldt	14,041
Mount Torrey	14,336	Mount Stewart	14,032
Mount Evans (1).....	14,330	Mount Handie.....	14,008
Mount Lincoln.....	14,297	Mount McClellan.....	14,007
Mount Buckskin	14,296	Mount Maroon	14,003
Uncompahgre Peak	14,289	Mount Capitol.....	13,997
Long's Peak.....	14,271	Snowmass Mountain.....	13,970
Quandary Peak	14,266	Pigeon Mountain	13,961
Castle Mountain	14,259	Mount Grizzly	13,956
Mount Wilson.....	14,250	Mount Ouray.....	13,956
Mount Antero	14,245	Horseshoe Mountain	13,912
Mount Shavano.....	14,239	Mount Blane.....	13,905
Mount Crestone.....	14,233	Mount Frustrum.....	13,893
Mount Princeton.....	14,196	Pyramid Mountain	13,885
Mount Yale	14,187	Silver Heels Mountain.....	13,855
Mount Boss	14,185	Mount Haynes.....	13,832
Baldy Mountain.....	14,176	Mount Arkansas	13,807
Mount of the Holy Cross ..	14,170	Mount Hamilton.....	13,800
Mount Lizard Head.....	14,160	Mount R. G. Pyramid	13,773
Mount Sneffles.....	14,158	Mount Rowter.....	13,750
Goats Mountain	14,132	Mount Ptarmigan	13,746
Pike's Peak.....	14,108	Mount Gibson.....	13,729
San Luis Mountain.....	14,100	Spanish Peaks.....	13,620—12,720
Mount Red Cloud.....	14,092	Mount Silesia.....	13,699
Mount Culebra.....	14,069	Mount Evans (2).....	13,650

	FEET.		FEET.
Mount Oso.....	13,640	Mount Hunchback.....	13,133
Mount Grayback.....	13,615	Mount Sheridan.....	12,785
Mount Rosalie.....	13,575	Tarryall Pass.....	12,176
Mount Guyot.....	13,565	Alpine Pass.....	11,606
Mount King Solomon.....	13,550	Breckenridge Pass.....	11,503
Trinchera Mountain.....	13,546	Berthoud Pass.....	11,349
Mount Buffalo.....	13,541	Fremont Pass.....	11,330
Mount White Rock.....	13,532	Ute Pass.....	11,200
Mount Arapahoe.....	13,520	Bellevue Pass.....	11,000
Mount Dunn.....	13,502	Marshall Pass.....	10,856
Mount Dolores.....	13,502	Hayden Pass.....	10,780
Cottonwood Pass.....	13,500	Tennessee Pass.....	10,240
Mount Kendall.....	13,480	Cochetopa Pass.....	10,032
Sultan Mountain.....	13,336	Cumbres.....	10,015
Argentine Pass.....	13,286	Trout Creek Pass.....	9,346
James' Peak.....	13,283	La Veta Pass.....	9,242
Mount Homestake.....	13,227	Poncha Pass.....	9,059
Mosquito Pass.....	13,185		

Seventy-two unnamed peaks between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height are not in this list.



Lake George

Elevation of Lakes.

NAME.	FEET.	NAME.	FEET.
Upper Chicago Lake.....	13,000	Loch Ivanhoe.....	10,204
Middle Chicago Lake.....	11,900	Green Lakes.....	10,000
Seven Lakes.....	11,806	Trout Lake.....	9,802
Lower Chicago Lake.....	11,600	Twin Lakes.....	9,357
Cottonwood Lake.....	10,700	Grand Lakes.....	8,153
Evergreen Lakes.....	10,500	Palmer Lake.....	7,237

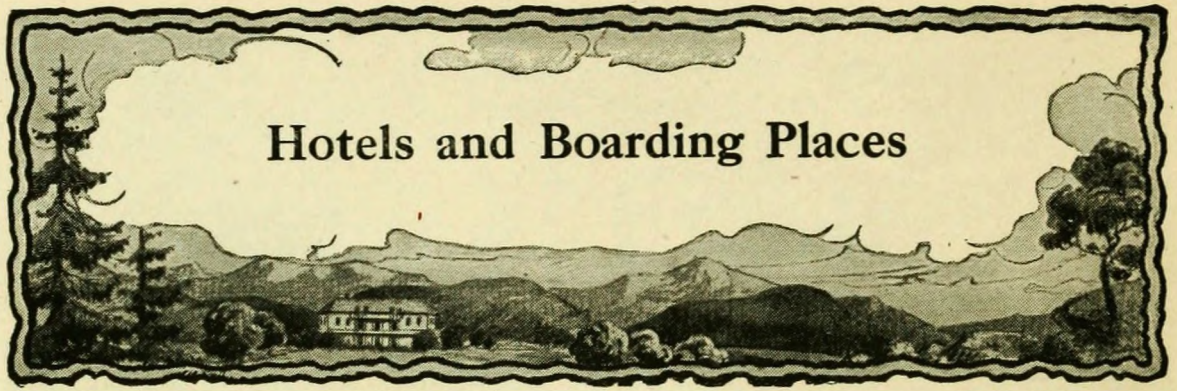


Gray and Torrey Peaks

Population and Elevation of Towns. Census 1900.

PLACE.	POP.	FEET.	PLACE.	POP.	FEET.
Alamosa	1,500*	7,546	Grand Junction ..	9,000*	4,583
Antonito	357	7,888	Gunnison	1,500*	7,680
Aspen	3,303	7,775	Glenwood Springs	1,500*	5,758
Black Hawk	1,200	8,032	Georgetown	1,418	8,476
Boulder	12,000*	5,335	Greeley	7,000*	4,637
Breckenridge	976	9,524	Idaho Springs ...	3,700*	7,543
Buena Vista	1,100*	7,968	Las Animas	1,192	4,050
Cañon City	6,500	5,344	Leadville	15,000*	10,200
Colorado Springs.	35,000*	5,989	Longmont	5,500*	4,935
Colorado City	3,500*	6,077	Manitou	1,400*	6,318
Corona	200	11,660	Ouray	4,000*	7,721
Creede	938	8,852	Palmer Lake	200*	7,237
Central City	3,114	8,503	Pueblo	65,000*	4,672
Cripple Creek ...	14,000*	9,396	Silverton	3,000*	9,300
Del Norte	705	7,880	Salida	5,000*	7,050
Denver	200,000*	5,198	Silver Plume	775	9,176
Durango	7,800*	6,520	Telluride	3,500*	8,756
Estes Park	200*	7,500	Trinidad	7,000*	6,994
Fort Collins	3,054	4,975	Victor	6,160	9,734
Florence	5,000*	5,199	Wagon Wheel Gap	100	8,449
Granite	250	8,943			

*Recent figures.

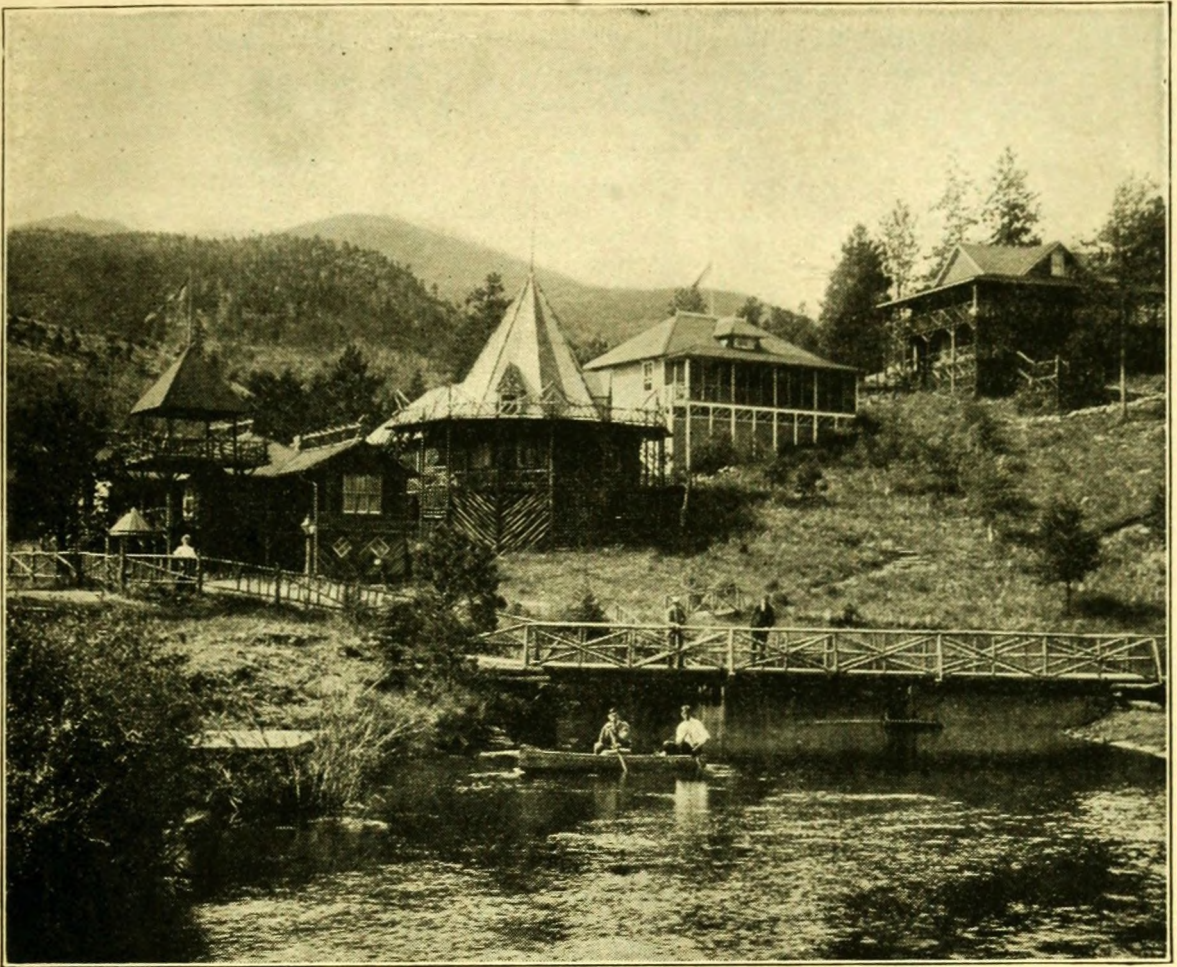


Hotels and Boarding Places

*Meet me in the green and amber glade
Where golden glints of moted sunbeams swim.*

While the following list is reasonably accurate, it is not possible to guarantee the rates. Negotiations may be made in advance by addressing "The Manager" in each instance. Many pleasant boarding places are necessarily omitted for want of specific names.

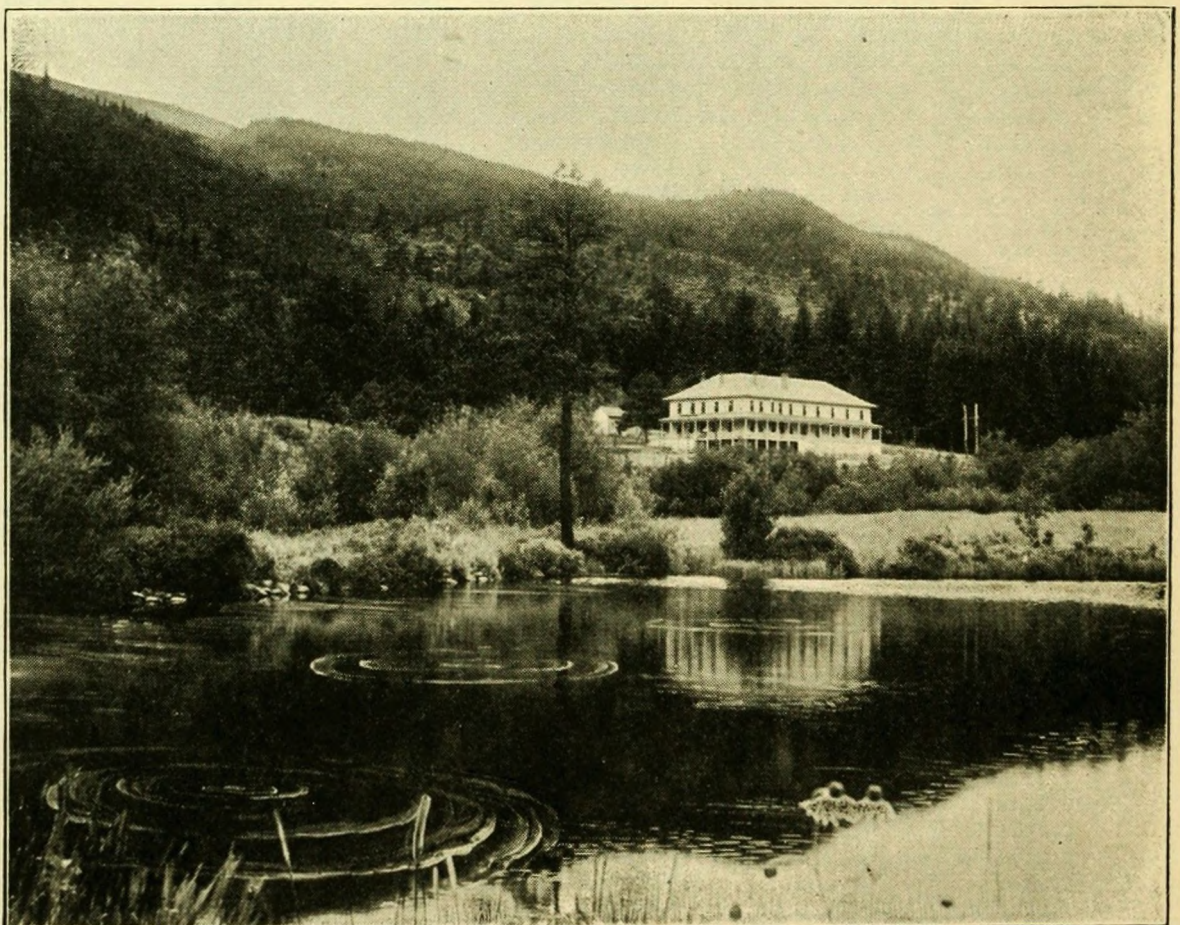
TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI- TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC- ITY	RATES DAY	WEEK
Baileys	Baileys	7714	Kiowa Lodge	50		12.00
"	"		Mt. Vernon	30		10.00 to 12.00
"	"		Fairview	30		10.00 up
"	"		Morrow House	35		12.00 up
Boulder	Boulder	5335	Colo. Sanitarium	100	8.00 to 19.00	
"	"		Boulderado	175	3.00	
"	"		The O'Connor	100	2.50	
"	"		St. Julian Hotel	35		10.00 up
Buena Vista	Buena Vista	7967	The Bays	75	.75 to 2.00	
"	"		St. Clair	50	.50 to 1.50	
"	"		Cottonwood Springs	50		10.00 up
Buffalo Park	Buffalo	6619	Riverview	50		9.00 up
"	"		Buffalo	30	2.00	
Cassell's	Cassell's	8530	Cassell's	100		12.00 up
Chase	Chase	8503	Lakeview Lodge	30		12.00 up
Canon City	Canon City	3775	Strathmore	100	3.00	
"	"		St. James Hotel	25		7.00
"	"		St. Cloud		2.00	
"	"		Hot Spgs. Hotel	50	2.00	
Cascade Canon	Cascade	7421	Cascade House	75		9.00 up
"	"		Ramona	125	On application.	
"	"		East Holme	40		12.00 up
Cebolla	Cebolla	7354	Sportsmen's Hotel	75	2.00	
Creede	Amethyst	8852	Zang's Hotel	60		10.00
"	"		Antlers Park Hotel	20		14.00 up
"	Antelope Spgs.		Antelope Park Club	25		15.00
Cliff	Cliff	6952	Cliff House	40	8.00 to 10.00	
"	"		Idlehour	35	8.00 to 10.00	
Colorado Spgs.	Colorado Spgs.	5992	Acacia Hotel	200	E. 1.50 up	
"	"		Alta Vista	175	E. 1.00 up	
"	"		Antlers	450	E. 1.50 up	
"	"		Depot Hotel	50		12.50 to 14.00
"	"		Elk Hotel	150		10.00 up
"	"		Gough Hotel	300	E. .75 up	
"	"		New Alamo	350	E. 1.00 up; A. 2.50 up	
"	"		Park	100	1.25 up	
"	"		Plaza	225	2.50 up	
"	"		Savoy		European, On application.	
"	"		Spaulding	200	E. 1.50 up	
"	"		The Joyce	100	E. 1.00 up	
DeBeque	DeBeque	4945	Grand Valley Hotel		1.50	
"	"		Glen Beulah Park	15	On application.	



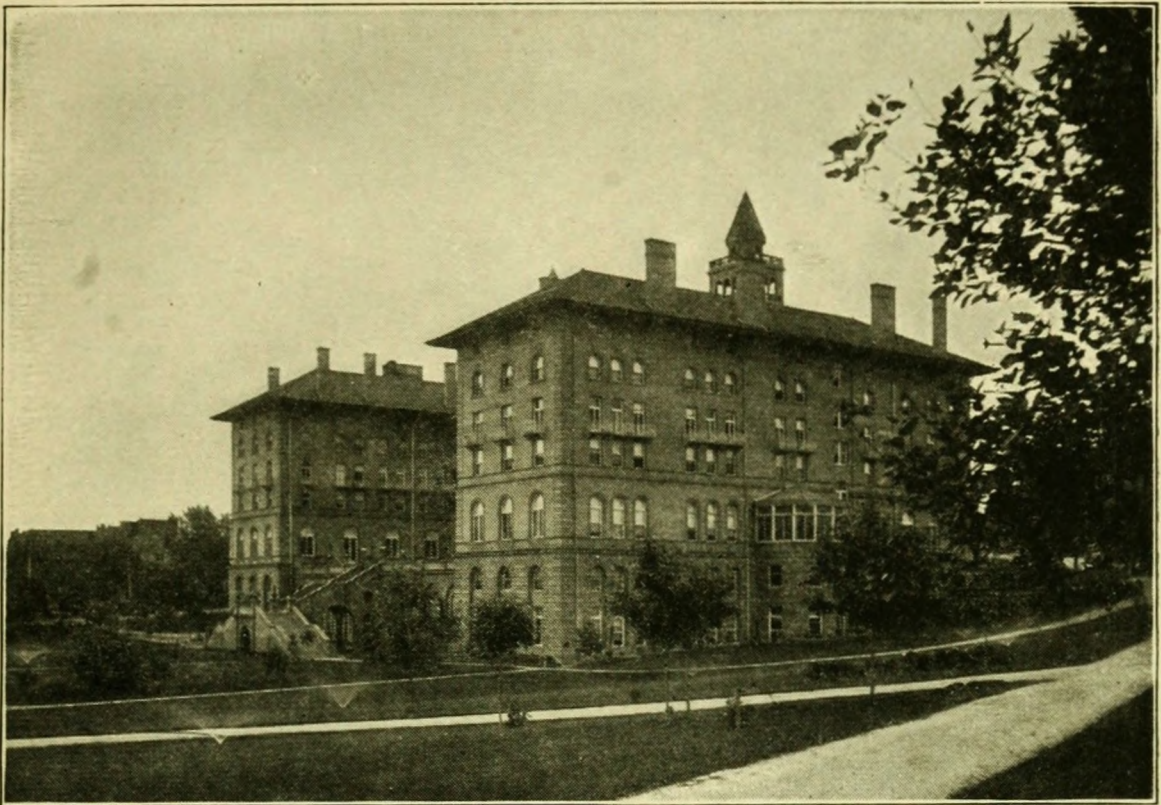
Rustic Lodges in the Rockies

TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI- TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC- ITY	DAY	RATES	WEEK
Denver.....	Denver.....	5200	Adams.....	400	E.	1.50 up	.....
"	"	"	Alamo.....	150	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Albany.....	1000	E.	1.50 up	.....
"	"	"	Albert.....	300	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	American.....	400	A.	2.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Astor.....	100	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Bell.....	200	E.	.50 up	.....
"	"	"	Belvidere.....	200	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Boneventure.....	100	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Broadway.....	200	A.	2.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Brown Palace.....	1000	E.	1.50 up	.....
"	"	"	Capitol Hill.....	100	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Carlton.....	300	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Columbia.....	300	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Congress.....	200	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Dewey.....	200	E.	.50 up	.....
"	"	"	Drexel.....	250	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Earl.....	100	A.	2.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Eleventh Avenue.....	150	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Elks.....	300	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	First Avenue.....	200	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Grand Central.....	150	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Graymont.....	150	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Hermes.....	100	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Inland Inn.....	300	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Inter Ocean.....	200	E.	.50 up	.....
"	"	"	Kane.....	125	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Lafayette.....	50	A.	2.00 up	.....
"	"	"	La Hermosa.....	150	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Markham.....	250	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Metropole.....	300	Am. and Eu.	On application.	.....
"	"	"	Midland.....	150	E.	.75 up	.....
"	"	"	Munroe.....	200	E.	1.00 up	.....
"	"	"	Newport.....	125	E.	1.00 up	.....

TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI- TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC- ITY	DAY	RATES	WEEK
Denver	Denver	5200	Oxford	500	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		Plaza	150	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		Pleasanton	100	E. .75 up		
"	"		Plymouth	300	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		St. Elmo	100	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		St. Francis	200	Am. and Eu.	On application.	
"	"		St. James	400	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		St. Regis	150	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		Savoy	900	E. 1.50 up		
"	"		Shirley	900	Am. and Eu.	On application.	
"	"		Shirley Annex	900	Am. and Eu.	On application.	
"	"		Tremont	150	E. 1.00 up		
"	"		Warren	250	E. .50 up		
"	"		West Vernon	150	A. 2.50 up		
"	"		Windsor	500	E. .75 up		
"	"		W.C.T.U. (Ladies)	50	Am. and Eu.	On application.	
Dillon	Dillon	8885	Hamilton House	40	2.00		
Estes Park	Estes Park	7500	Estes Park Hotel	100		12.00 to 25.00	
"	"		Elkhorn Lodge	150		12.00 to 21.00	
"	"	9000	Long's Peak Inn	40		10.00 to 18.00	
"	Moraine	8000	"Steads"	150		10.00 to 15.00	
"	"		Wind River Lodge	75		10.00 to 17.50	
"	"		The Rustic	100		12.00 to 20.00	
Evergreen	Evergreen		Spruce Lodge	25		8.00 to 10.00	
"	"		Babcock Hotel	25		8.00 to 10.00	
Fort Collins	Fort Collins	4972	Tedmon House	50			5.00 up
"	"		Linden House	50	2.00		
"	"		The Northern	150	2.50 up		
"	Livermore		Livermore House	40		7.00 to 10.00	
Grand Lake	Grand Lake	8400	Hotel Bellevue	50		12.00 to 15.00	
"	"		Rustic Hotel	35		10.00	
"	"		Kauffman House	30		10.00	
"	"		Throckmorton Villa	25		10.00	
"	"		Grand Lake House	35		10.00	
Georgetown	Georgetown	8500	Hotel de Paris	50	2.50		
"	"		Elliot House	40			7.00
"	"		Hotel Dewey	25			7.00

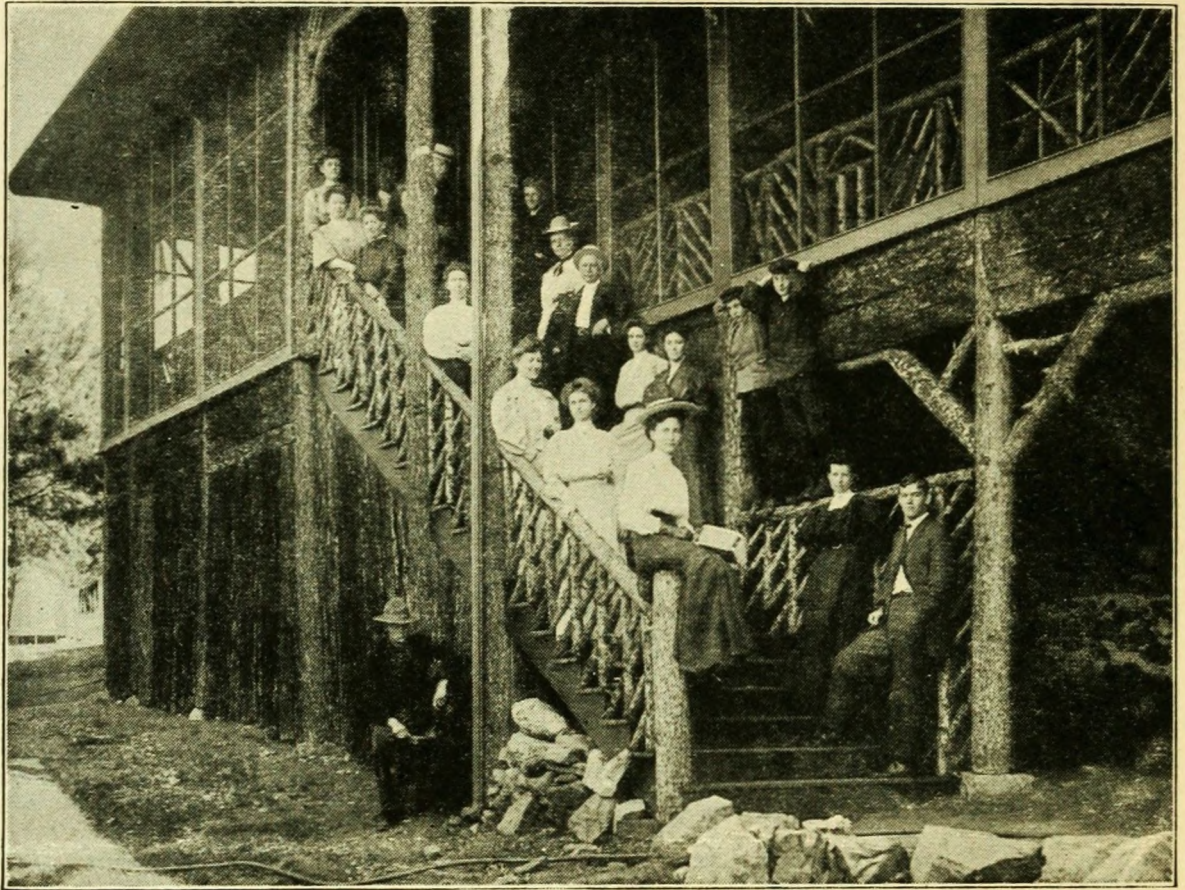


Cassell's—Platte Cañon



The Antlers—Colorado Springs

TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI- TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC- ITY	DAY	RATES	WEEK
Greeley.....	Greeley.....	4637	..Camfield Hotel.....	250	.....	2.50.....	
".....	".....		..Albion Hotel.....	40	E. 1.00.....		
Green Mt. Falls	Green.....	7734	..Falls Hotel.....	250		12.00 to 15.00	
Glenisle.....	Baileys.....	7826	..Glenisle Inn.....	100	.....	3.00.....	
Glenwood Spgs	Glenwood Spgs	5758	..Hotel Colorado.....	500	.....	4.00.....	
".....	".....		..Hotel Glenwood ..	150	.....	2.50 up.....	
".....	".....		..Kendrick Cottages ..	150	.50 to 1.00.....		
".....	".....		..Grand Hotel.....	100	E. 1.00 up.....		
".....	".....		..Main's Cottages ..	75	E. .50 to 1.00.....		
".....	".....		..Palace Hotel.....	50	E. .50 to 1.00.....		
".....	".....		..The Denver.....	30	E. .50 up.....		
".....	".....		..Deep Lake Lodge ..	50	.....	2.00.....	
".....	".....		..Trappers' Lake Lodge.....	50		On application.	
Gunnison.....	Gunnison.....	7685	..La Veta Hotel	200	.....	15.00 up	
".....	".....		..Jointed Rod Resort..	10	.....	1.50.....	
".....	Almont.....		..The Marston.....	100	.....	10.00	
Idaho Springs..	Idaho Springs..	7543	..Club Hotel.....	75	.....	2.50.....	
".....	".....		..Portland Hotel.....	50	.....	2.00.....	
Iola.....	Iola.....	7434	..Iola Hotel.....	50	.....	2.00 up.....	
Larkspur.....	Larkspur.....	6659	..Dakan Ranch.....	8	.....	7.00 up	
Leadville.....	Leadville.....	10025	..Vendome Hotel.....	300	.....	3.00.....	
".....	".....		..Delaware Hotel.....	100	E. .75 up.....		
Littleton.....	Littleton.....	5372	..Commercial Hotel ..	25	.....	8.00	
".....	".....		..Glen Plym.....	12	.....	1.50.....	
".....	".....		..Harwood Inn.....	25	.....	2.00.....	
Longmont.....	Longmont.....	4935	..Imperial Hotel.....	100	.....	10.00 to 14.00	
".....	".....		..Silver Moon Hotel ..	50	.....	1.25.....	
Lyons.....	Lyons.....	5300	..Welch's Resort.....	125	.....	12.50 up	
".....	".....		..Elkhorn Ranch.....			Cottages.	
".....	".....		..Billings' Ranch.....	25	.....	10.00	
".....	Allen's Park.....		..Copeland's Ranch ..	25	.....	10.00	
".....	Lyons.....		..Steamboat Villa.....	30	.....	8.00	
".....	".....		..Thorncroft.....	25	.....	8.00	
".....	".....		..Lyons House.....	25	On application.		
".....	".....		..St. Vrain Hotel.....	20	On application.		
Manitou.....	Manitou.....	6318	..Arlington Hotel.....	50	.....	8.00 up	
".....	".....		..Bellevue House	75	.....	10.00 up	
".....	".....		..Bonney Blink Hotel..	75	.....	16.00 up	
".....	".....		..Cliff House.....	350	.....	15.00 up	



Kiowa Lodge

TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI- TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC- ITY	DAY	RATES	WEEK
Manitou	Manitou	6318	Deerpath Lodge	50			8.00 up
"	"		East Lynn Hotel	25			8.00 up
"	"		Grand View Hotel	175			12.00 up
"	"		Mansions	250			15.00 up
"	"		Navajo	225			15.00 up
"	"		Pittsburg Hotel	200			10.00 up
"	"		Portland Hotel	100			8.00 up
"	"		Ruxton Hotel	200			12.00 up
"	"		St. Elmo Hotel	100			8.00 up
"	"		Sunny Side House	150			12.00 up
Meeker	Meeker		Meeker Hotel	100	2.00 to 3.00		
"	"		Miller House		2.00 to 3.00		
"	"		Farmer's Home		1.50 to 2.00		
Montrose	Montrose	5811	Smith Cent. Hotel	50	2.00		
"	"		New Belvidere Hotel	75	2.50		
Monument	Monument	6974	Monument Hotel	15		5.50 to 7.00	
"	"		Curtis Ranch	10			6.00
Morrison	Morrison	5753	Cliff House	50			10.00
"	"		Mt. Morrison Casino	100	3.00		
Mt. Princeton							
Hot Springs	Hortense	8000	Mt. Princeton	25			10.00
"	"		Hortense Hotel	100			10.00
Nast	Sellar		Frying Pan O. C.	50			12.00 up
Nederland	Nederland	8265	Antlers Hotel	50			7.00 up
New Castle	New Castle	5562	Albany Hotel	24			2.00
"	"		Tabbard Inn	15	1.50		
Ouray	Ouray	7806	Beaumont Hotel	75	3.00		
"	"		Wilson Hotel	40	3.00		
"	"		Western Hotel	70	1.50		
"	"		St. Elmo	50	1.25		
Palmer Lake	Palmer Lake	7237	Rocklands	100	2.00		
"	"		Y.W.C.A. Summer House	50			3.50
"	"		Verona Lodge—Kinnikinick	75			7.00 up
"	"		Hanks' House	10	1.00		
"	"		Palmer Lake House	12	1.00		

TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI-TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC-ITY	DAY	RATES	WEEK
Pagosa Springs	Pagosa Springs	7108	Commercial Hotel..	20			10.00
"	"		Nickel Plate Hotel..	50			12.00
"	"		Springs Hotel.....	50			12.00
"	"		San Juan Hotel.....	10		On application.	
"	"		Strawn Hotel.....	20		On application.	
"	"		Patrick Hotel.....	50		On application.	
"	"		American Hotel.....	20		On application.	
Poncha HotSpg.	Poncha.....	7509	Poncha Hot Spgs..	50			12.00
Pine Grove....	Pine.....	6738	The Prosser.....	30		7.00 to	10.00
"	"		Willomere Ranch ..	25			10.00
"	"		Jewell Ranch.....	25			10.00 up
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	4672	Clark's Wells Hotel.	70		2.00	
"	"		Grand Hotel.....	175		2.50 up	
"	"		Hotel Maine.....	125		3.00	
"	"		Lousteaus Hotel ..	60		1.00	
"	"		Midland Hotel.....	50	E .75 to	1.00	
"	"		New Albany.....	50	E .75 to	2.00	
"	"		New Amhurst.....	50	E .75 to	1.50	
"	"		Royal Hotel.....	50		2.00	
"	"		Southern Hotel.....	100			10.50 up
"	"		Union Depot Hotel.	40		3.00	
Rifle.....	Rifle.....	5310	Rifle Falls Ranch ..	24		2.00	
"	"		Watson's Ranch ..	15		1.50	
"	"		Winchester-Clark				
"	"		Hotel.....	100		2.00	
"	"		Rifle House.....	60		2.00	
Rye.....	Rye.....	7300	Mountain View Hotel				
Shawnee.....	Shawnee.....	8125	Shawnee Lodge.....	50			12.00 up
"	"		Grand View Hotel ..	25			10.00
St. Cloud.....	St. Cloud.....	7000	Cherokee Park.....	125			9.00
SteamboatSpgs.	Steamboat Spgs..	6500	Onyx Hotel.....	30			10.00
"	"		Sheridan Hotel.....	40			10.00 up
"	"		Bartz Hotel.....	20			6.00
Sulphur Spgs..	Sulphur Spgs..	8000	Kinney House.....	35			12.00
"	"		Grand Hotel.....	40			10 00
Twin Lakes....	Twin Lakes....	9333	Twin Peaks Hotel..	40		2.00	
"	"		Interlaken Hotel ..	20		2.00	
"	"		Anderson House ..	50		2.00	



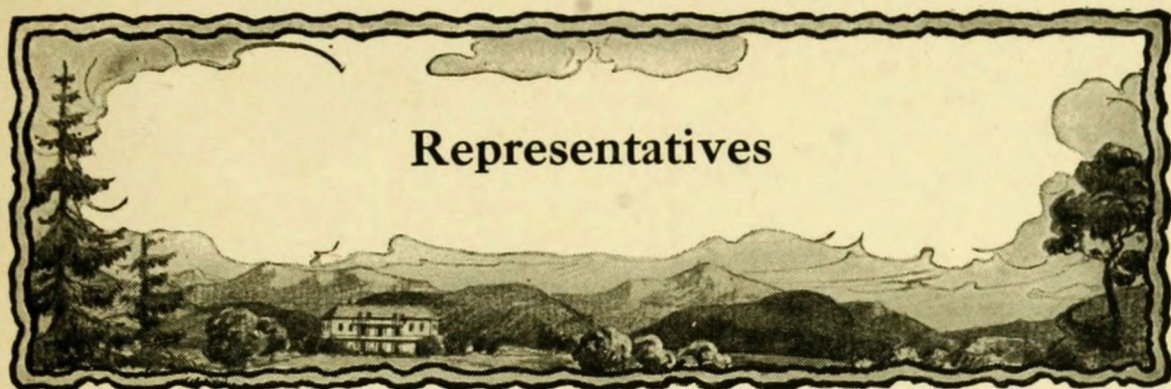
A Quiet Cañon Resort

TOWN	POSTOFFICE	ALTI- TUDE	HOTELS	CAPAC- ITY	DAY	RATES	WEEK
Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	9333	Cottage Hotel	20		2.00	
Trinidad	Trinidad	5994	Columbian Hotel	200	E	1.00	
"	"		Coronado Hotel	100		2.50	
"	"		Commercial Hotel	50			5.50
"	"		Elmwood Hotel	50			7.00
"	"		New Metropolitan	25		1.50	
"	"		The Cardenas	150		3.50	
Wagon Wheel Gap	Wagon Wheel Gap	8448	Hot Springs Hotel and Cottages	100		3.00	
Ward	Ward	9450	C. & N. Hotel	50			7.00 up
"	"		Columbia Hotel	20			7.00 up
Woodland Park	Woodland Park	8484	Midland Hotel	50			8.00
"	Terrington		Manitou Park	100			17.50 up
"	Woodland Park		Skelton's Ranch Resort	250			15.00 up
"	"		Woodland Hotel	100			8.00 up
Woods Lake	Thomasville		Woods Lake	75			15.00 up

*Ye tumbling streams and towering peaks,
 Which fill the soul with ecstasy,
 Belittle every tongue that speaks.
 Would that I might give praise to thee,
 And tell the world of splendors rare
 Which I behold; but I am dumb.
 The spell is on me, visions fair
 Fill my poor brain. Words will not come.*



Hotel Glen Isle



Representatives

Atlanta, Ga., 6 North Pryor St.....	S. L. PARROTT.....	District Passenger Agent
Birmingham, Ala., 105 20th St. North	F. M. GRIFFITH...	Traveling Passenger Agent
Boston, Mass., 288 Washington St.....	C. B. SLOAT...	New England Passenger Agent
Buffalo, N. Y., 297 Main Street	H. M. BROWN.....	District Passenger Agent
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	JOHN G. FARMER ..	Division Passenger Agent
Chattanooga, Tenn., Patten Hotel Bldg.....	R. S. RUSSELL....	Traveling Passenger Agent
Chicago, Ill., 91 Adams St.....	A. B. SCHMIDT..	Gen'l Agent Passenger Dept.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 38 East 4th St.....	H. I. MCGUIRE.....	District Passenger Agent
Cleveland, Ohio, 715 Euclid Ave	FAY THOMPSON	District Passenger Agent
Colorado Springs, Colo., 2 Pike's Peak Ave..	W. W. WOOD	City Passenger Agent
Council Bluffs, Iowa, 16 Pearl St.....	A. T. ELWELL.....	City Passenger Agent
Dallas, Tex., St. L. S. F. & T. Ry., 332 Main St	J. B. MORROW, Southwestern	Passenger Agent
C. R. I. & G. Ry., Main and Akard Sts.	S. J. TUCKER	City Passenger Agent
Danville, Ill.....	O. B. LOZIER	Traveling Passenger Agent
Davenport, Iowa, 320 Brady St.....	S. F. BOYD.....	Division Passenger Agent
Denver, Colo., 17th and Curtis Sts	G. W. MARTIN.....	General Agent
Des Moines, Iowa, 423 Walnut St.....	GEO. R. KLINE.....	City Passenger Agent
Detroit, Mich., Majestic Bldg.....	R. S. TORRINGTON..	District Passenger Agent
Evansville, Ind., 210 Upper Second St	N. K. AGNEW	City Passenger Agent
Fort Worth, Tex., C. R. I. & G. Ry., 5th and Main Sts..	V. N. TURPIN.....	City Passenger Agent
St. L. S. F. & T. Ry., Wheat Bldg.	M. M. MALONEY..	City Pass'r and Tkt. Agent
Hot Springs, Ark.....	M. J. GEARY.....	City Passenger Agent
Indianapolis, Ind., 9 Claypool Bldg	J. F. POWERS	District Passenger Agent
Joplin, Mo., 112 W. 4th St.....	L. W. PRICE.....	Division Passenger Agent
Kansas City, Mo., 412-413 Bryant Bldg.....	J. A. STEWART... Ass't Gen'l	Passenger Agent
9th and Main Sts.....	C. W. JONES.....	City Passenger Agent
Leavenworth, Kan., 424 Delaware St.....	J. M. ALLEN.....	General Agent
Lincoln, Neb., 1345 O St.....	F. H. BARNES.....	City Passenger Agent
Little Rock, Ark., 211 Main St.....	JAMES HARRIS.....	District Passenger Agent
London, England, 29-30 Cockspur St., S. W..	ALEX. JACKSON....	General European Agent
Los Angeles, Cal., 555 S. Spring St.....	J. L. STANTON	District Passenger Agent
Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Trust Bldg	J. N. CORNATZAR, Ass't Gen'l	Passenger Agent
Peabody Hotel.....	E. SUTCLIFFE	City Passenger Agent
Minneapolis, Minn., Nicollet Ave. and 4th St..	W. L. HATHAWAY...	District Passenger Agent
Nashville, Tenn., 416 Church St	P. S. WEEVER	Traveling Passenger Agent
New Orleans, La., 711-713 Gravier St.....	I. T. PRESTON.....	General Agent
New York, N. Y., 401 Broadway.....	K. E. PALMER, Gen'l Eastern	Passenger Agent
Oklahoma City, Okla. } Rock Island Lines..	J. S. MCNALLY....	Division Passenger Agent
117 West Main St. } Frisco Lines.....	C. O. JACKSON.....	Division Passenger Agent
Omaha, Neb., 1323 Farnam St.....	G. S. PENTECOST...	Division Passenger Agent
Peoria, Ill., 101 South Jefferson St.....	H. I. BATTLES	General Agent
Philadelphia, Pa., 1019 Chestnut St.....	PERRY GRIFFIN....	District Passenger Agent
Pittsburg, Pa., 522 Smithfield St	L. H. MCCORMICK..	District Passenger Agent
Pueblo, Colo., 226 North Main St.....	GEO. R. CRUZEN.....	City Passenger Agent
Rock Island, Ill., 1829 Second Ave.....	F. H. PLUMMER.....	City Passenger Agent
St. Joseph, Mo., 6th and Edmond Sts.....	J. J. GOODRICH.....	City Pass'r Agent
St. Louis, Mo., 900 Olive St.....	F. J. DEICKE.. General Agent	Passenger Dept.
	H. P. MANTZ.....	District Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn., 6th and Robert Sts.....	F. W. SAINT.....	City Passenger Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah, 14 E. Third South St..	JAS. DOOLITTLE.....	General Agent
San Francisco, Cal., 882 Market St.....	F. W. THOMPSON	General Western Agent
Seattle, Wash., 322 Pacific Block.....	GEO. P. CAVE.....	General Agent
Terre Haute, Ind.....	J. E. BUDD, City Passenger and	Ticket Agent
Topeka, Kan.....	H. H. HUNT	City Passenger Agent
Waterloo, Iowa	C. F. HAYES.....	City Pass'r and Ticket Agent
Wichita, Kan., Frisco Lines.....	F. E. CLARK.....	Division Passenger Agent
Rock Island Lines.....	A. E. DOVE.....	City Passenger Agent
L. M. ALLEN.....	General Passenger Agent	Rock Island Lines, Chicago
A. HILTON.....	General Passenger Agent	Frisco Lines, St. Louis
GEO. H. LEE....	Gen'l Pass'r Agent	C. R. I. & P. Ry. (Choctaw Dist.), Little Rock
W. H. RICHARDSON.....	General Passenger Agent	C. & E. I. R. R., Chicago
JOHN SEBASTIAN	Passenger Traffic Manager	





HARPER

Rock Island Frisco Lines
Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR