

# CANON CITY RECORD.

VOL. XX.

CANON CITY, FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897

NO. 28

## TWO DREAMS.

Two dreams came down to earth one night  
From the realm of mist and dew:  
One was a dream of old, old days,  
And one was a dream of the new.

One was a dream of a shady lane  
That led to the picket fence,  
Where the willows and rushes bowed them-  
selves  
To the brown old hills beyond.

And the people that peopled the old-time  
dream  
Were pleasant and fair to see,  
And the dreamer he walked with them again  
As often of old he walked he.

Oh, cool was the wind in the shady lane  
That tangled his curly hair!  
Oh, sweet was the music the robins made  
To the springtime everywhere!

Was it the dew the dream had brought  
From yonder midnight skies,  
Or was it tears from the dear dead years,  
That lay in the dreamer's eyes?

The other dream ran fast and free,  
As the moon benignly shed  
Her golden grace on the smiling face  
In the little trundle-bed.

For 'twas a dream of times to come,  
Of the glorious noon of day,  
Of the summer that follows the careless  
spring  
When the child is done with play.

And 'twas a dream of the busy world  
Where valorous deeds are done;  
Of battles fought in the cause of right,  
And of victories nobly won.

It breathed no breath of the dear old home  
And the quiet joys of youth;  
It gave no glimpse of the good old friends  
Or the old-time faith and truth.

But 'twas a dream of youthful hopes,  
And fast and free it ran,  
And it told to a little sleeping child  
Of a boy become a man.

These were the dreams that came one night  
To the earth from yonder sky:  
These were the dreams two dreamers  
dreamed,  
My little boy and I.

And in our hearts my boy and I  
Were glad that it was so;  
He loved to dream of days to come,  
And I of long ago.

So from our dreams my boy and I  
Unwillingly awoke;  
But neither of his precious dream  
Unto the other spoke.

Yet of the love we bore, those dreams  
Gave each his tender sign;  
For there was triumph in his eyes,  
And there were tears in mine.

—EUGENE FIELD.

CANON CITY is to have a special elec-  
tion to vote on a proposition for public  
parks. In such a handsome and invit-  
ing little city as Canon a public park is  
something really needed, and they will  
add greatly to the attractiveness of a  
naturally beautiful place.—Pueblo Mail.

DURING the past eleven months  
there has been a decrease in the immi-  
gration into this country of more than  
100,000 and the falling off has been  
chiefly from those countries from  
which the least desirable immigrants  
come.

THE fact that about thirty Canon  
City people are enjoying the California  
excursion and more than four hundred  
had sufficient means to spend from one  
to four days celebrating the Fourth of  
July at some distant point has its  
significance. Few of the smaller cities  
of the state did as well.

IN THE language of the poet, Canon  
is no hog. We do not want every-  
thing. On the 3rd and 5th of July  
business was practically suspended in  
Canon, and more than four hundred of  
our people went out to our neighbor  
towns and enjoyed their celebrations.  
We could have celebrated, but Canon  
does not want every day in the year.  
Fruit Days, September 15th and 16th,  
is enough for us. Then we will all be  
at home and ready to greet our visitors  
from abroad.

THE many Endeavorers and excursion-  
ists who passed through Colorado  
Saturday and Sunday have many rea-  
sons to remember the state and magni-  
ficent scenery, but no feature attracted  
them more, possibly, than the variety  
of climate we have. Passing through  
Canon they were treated to a summer  
sight of fruit and flowers, almost too  
warm for comfort. A four hours ride  
took them to Leadville or Marshall  
Pass where snow was either falling or  
lay several inches on the ground. It  
isn't often people have the opportunity  
to snow ball on the Fourth of July in  
the United States.

COLORADO mining stock dealers are  
considerably worked up over the  
amendment added to the tariff bill in  
the Senate relating to the stamp re-  
venue. The amendment as adopted  
reads: "Bonds, debentures or certifi-  
cates of indebtedness issued after Sep-  
tember 15, 1897, by any association,  
company or corporation, on each hun-  
dred dollars of face value, or fraction  
thereof, 5 cents; and on each original  
issue, whether an organization or re-  
organization of certificates of stock by  
any such association, 5 cents; and on  
all transfers of shares of certificates of

stock in any association, company or  
corporation, on each \$100 of face value,  
or fraction thereof, 5 cents. Exemptions  
from the stamp taxes are made  
in the case of state, county and mun-  
icipal bonds and the stocks and bonds  
of cooperative building associations."

EX-GOV JOHN EVANS is dead. No  
man, living or dead has been more  
closely identified with the history of  
Colorado than Mr. Evans. Coming  
west in the early day he soon took his  
place among the leaders of the state  
which place he has ever since retained.  
In 1862 he was appointed governor of  
the territory of Colorado by President  
Lincoln. To his ability as a leader of  
men, as a business man and a railroad  
promoter Colorado owes much for her  
present prosperous condition. While  
he has done much for the state he did  
more for Denver, and it is hardly prob-  
able that Denver would be what it is  
today, the pride of the Rockies, had it  
not been for the business leadership of  
John Evans. In his death Colorado  
loses one of her ablest men, noblest  
philanthropist and greatest benefac-  
tors.

## A WORD ABOUT THE PARK.

ED. RECORD:—Permit me to say a  
few words relative to the park ques-  
tion now before the citizens of the  
proposed district for consideration.

At the outset it may be observed that  
it is entirely in accord with the "in-  
finite variety" of human nature to find  
advocates for and against any question  
of public improvement, however much  
of merit or demerit it may possess. It  
makes not the least difference whether  
there exists an urgent public necessity  
for such proposed improvement or  
whether it would be a public calamity,  
the proposition would have its votaries  
and its foes. The same contrariety of  
opinion exists in the present proposi-  
tion to establish and maintain a park,  
thus providing the city with some  
place of public comfort.

Mr. Editor, we believe it is generally  
conceded, even by the opponents of the  
present undertaking, that no more im-  
perative need could be supplied than  
the establishment of a suitable park in  
our city. We should have provided one  
two dozen years or more ago, when we  
first commenced inviting the pleasure  
and health-seeker to our hospitable  
clime. We still keep sending out our  
invitations, but persistently refuse to  
provide any comfortable place for our  
guests when they arrive. It is almost  
universally true that visitors to our  
city, and especially the invalid class,  
express both surprise and disappoint-  
ment over the fact that there is not a  
grove or a park in the city where they  
can rest and inhale the sought for  
blessing of our pure mountain air.

That is the chief object of their com-  
ing, hence it is quite natural that they  
should feel disappointed. There is not a  
pleasure or health resort in the world  
which cannot attribute more than half  
its reputation and prestige to its parks  
and similar places of public comfort.  
Pick up any advertising pamphlet  
describing the attractions of these  
places and almost the first thing that  
greets the eye is a fine half-tone engrav-  
ing of park or grove provided with  
seats and other conveniences. It is the  
same with railway time schedules  
which are distributed for the benefit of  
tourist travel.

But whenever such an improvement  
is undertaken for our city some of us  
get out our pencils and scratch paper  
and figure out that it will cost too  
much. True, it will cost something to  
purchase, improve and maintain a  
respectable sized park, but why can't  
we permit our mathematics to be elas-  
tic enough to figure in the correspond-  
ing benefits and increase in valuation  
which would accrue by reason of the  
increase of tourist travel and the addi-  
tion of permanent residents? Under  
the statute the purchase of the ground  
and improvement of the proposed park  
would be paid for in bonds of the city  
payable in fifteen years and redeemable  
in ten years, and what learned Theban  
among us can successfully maintain  
that the benefits accruing and the in-  
crease in population during that period  
will not more than compensate the  
slight addition to our tax levy.

As to the location of the proposed  
site we believe it is the best and most  
desirable place that could be selected  
at the present day. Had the proposi-  
tion been submitted years ago we could  
easily have done better, but we have  
slept on our opportunities too long to  
waste so much energy quarreling about a  
"more desirable location." The chief  
point in favor of the present site is its  
close proximity to the mineral springs.  
This is about the first place sought by  
visitors. In fact, they constitute to-  
day the chief point of attraction of our  
city, and the establishment of the pro-  
posed park would certainly "add a  
charm" to these already renowned  
springs.

We believe our citizens will make a  
grave mistake if they fail to carry the  
election in favor of the park. A few  
more opportunities frittered away or  
killed by active opposition and we  
may as well haul down our signs and

confess to the world that we do not  
know how to make a town. One thing  
sure, if we expect to get a share of the  
large tourist travel which annually  
comes to our state we must provide  
something for the comfort of guests  
when they arrive.

## SPIRIT LAKE

*The State Press*

The headline craze which seems to  
have taken possession of our metropol-  
itan dailies, commends itself to the  
public in one way at least. You can  
get the substance of an entire column  
without literally wading through it as  
heretofore.—Salida Record.

One reason, says an exchange, why  
the people never pay attention to signs  
and advertisements dangled on old  
fences, stables and bridges is because  
they do not know whether they are  
reading the advertisement of some firm  
that is still in business, or one that has  
been dead for years. When people read  
the advertisements of a newspaper that  
is up-to-date, they know that the adver-  
tiser is alive and doing business.

The whole people of the city rejoice  
at the increase in railway traffic and  
the consequent necessity of additional  
hours of labor and increase of the ro-  
ster of employees. It is to be hoped that  
a new era of prosperity is opening for  
the railways, whose terminal points are  
in this city.—Grand Junction Sentinel.

An individual who is establishing an  
agency for some kind of a pattern  
bazaar in this city came into the Mail  
office last week and made the princely  
offer of \$8 per annum for a three-inch,  
top-of-the-column-next-to-pure-reading  
matter ad, changeable weekly, and take  
the pay in trade at the end of the year.  
He managed to escape just in time to  
keep from being crushed into the shape  
of a man.—Pueblo Mail.

Canon City last year expended \$3,401.  
34 in celebrating Fruit Day and left no  
unpaid bills. Is not a comparison  
between Salida and Canon in this re-  
gard a little startling? And Canon will  
celebrate again this year on September  
15th and 16th. This proves that they  
have learned that the celebration pays.  
Salida has an awful lot to learn along  
this line before she gets a diploma.  
—Salida Mail.

The man who stops the reporter on  
the street to tell him that he has been  
down to Denver; that he contemplates  
building; that he is going to get mar-  
ried; that his wife has company; enter-  
tained friends last night or presented  
him with a son and heir, is regarded as  
a royal good fellow. May that class of  
men increase and multiply on the face  
of the earth, is the prayer of all news  
gatherers.—Goldfield Times.

Nearly every exchange that reaches  
our table contains the most scathing  
criticism of Mark Hanna of Ohio. He  
is painted as a demagogue and a soul-  
less corporation shark by all the Denver  
papers. Now Ohio is a pretty sound  
state and contains men who are at least  
on a par with men elsewhere, as far as  
brains and sense goes. At one of the  
greatest conventions ever held in Ohio,  
only a few days ago, the Republicans  
treated Hanna exactly as the people of  
Colorado treated Senator Teller last  
fall. He receives ovations from the  
people of Ohio fully as flattering as  
were given Teller in Colorado. What  
does all this mean?—Golden Globe.

## THE GREAT COMMONER.

THE RECORD has made arrangements  
to publish occasionally a series of  
papers of a literary nature embracing  
a range of subjects. Below we give  
the first of the series:

"The dawn of the eighteenth century  
can justly be considered the commence-  
ment of the present progress in moral  
advancement and civilization. There-  
fore a few towering intellects had so  
far surpassed the generality of man-  
kind that mental attainment consisted  
chiefly of mimicry and homage. Indi-  
viduality was obscured by the brilli-  
ancy of its fellows, and ambition dead-  
ened by a lack of popular appreciation.  
But the intellectual supremacy of the  
few was becoming absorbed by the many.  
A new period of development  
dawned. The Cessars "were interred  
with their bones." Fetichism was swal-  
lowed up by the iconoclastic spirit  
awakened. A period of individual re-  
search and investigation was the re-  
sult.

"It is not within the purview of the  
present mission to analyze the contend-  
ing influences which produced this  
revolution. It is enough to discern its  
sequence and recall for a moment one  
of the participants. In its political  
aspect none stand out in bolder relief  
than William Pitt, the Earl of Chat-  
ham.

"He was born at Cornwall in the year  
1708 of a highly respectable family.  
His birth was blessed with poverty,  
which had much to do with shaping  
his future career. The history of his  
early life is marked by no extraordi-  
nary incidents or traits of character,  
except that he early developed a dispo-  
sition to prepare himself for some use-

ful purpose, prosecuting his design  
with untiring perseverance and energy.  
He was educated at Oxford, his college  
life being marked by a predilection for  
oratory and the classics. Receiving a  
government position under Walpole his  
genius and honesty soon commanded the  
attention of the public. At the  
age of 26 he entered parliament. Here  
was first manifested those intellectual  
qualities which were to leave such an  
impression on British politics. At this  
time the animosities existing between  
George II and his son, the Prince of  
Wales, was at the utmost tension. The  
latter, surrounded by a coterie of sym-  
pathizing and congenial friends, estab-  
lished a rival court, and openly carried  
on hostilities. Young Pitt was a  
staunch supporter of the prince, his  
first effort in parliament being for a  
recognition of the prince's claims by that  
body. The opposition were started  
into flight by the power and elo-  
quence of the young orator. From that  
time on he was a feared antagon-  
ist in debate. Heretofore intrigue,  
corruption and violence had held the  
masses in subjection. Young Pitt  
earnestly championed their cause, earn-  
ing for himself the title of the 'Great  
Commoner.' Herein lies the crowning  
glory of his life's history, and from it  
dates the inception of the present trend  
towards political equality in Great  
Britain. He was surrounded by every  
influence which had so successfully re-  
sisted any attempt to recognize the  
voice of the masses. Humanity was  
not an attribute of statesmanship.  
The ignoble ends of fortune dominated  
debate and weighed the deciding vote  
in parliament. Pitt discerned the in-  
justice, the ingratitude and inhuman-  
ity of the times and threw himself into  
the contest with all the vehemence of a  
highly attuned and magnetic nature.  
As has been written of him, 'He bent  
and broke every heart but his own.'  
Opposition was but a plaything to be  
toyed with as lovers play at coquetry  
yet with never a disposition to torture.  
The vicissitudes of English politics at  
this time forced the King to call  
Pitt to the ministry in order to avert  
the dangers which threatened the em-  
pire. Here he was again successful  
safely piloting his country through her  
embarrassments. The King becoming  
jealous of his success desired his re-  
moval, which was consequently ac-  
complished.

"The enforced taxation of the Ameri-  
can colonies by George III was strong-  
ly resisted by Pitt. He pleaded against  
the injustice of the tax, in terms famil-  
iar to most American readers. While  
regretting the threat of the colonies to  
separate from the mother country, as  
must have been deprecated by every  
other patriot of the time, he vigorously  
denied the prerogative of the King to  
tax, declaring that to do so would dis-  
sever the fairest inheritance of the  
empire."

"He possessed a personality both  
picturesque and unique, and when  
aroused to intellectual indignation as  
summed a poised almost beyond the ken  
of dramatic conception. Indeed few  
men have been so largely endowed with  
those correlated attributes of true  
oratory and successful statesmanship.

"For young Pitt's conduct in the  
Spanish convention the dowager Duch-  
ess of Marlborough bestowed upon him  
a legacy of £10,000 which, by the way,  
had much to do with his future success,  
permitting him to lay aside the anxie-  
ties and cares of business and devote  
his talents to the momentous issues  
involving the welfare of his country.  
The gift was a surprise to both the  
friends and enemies of the Duchess,  
being in such striking contrast to the  
prevailing opinion of this brilliant  
and dashing woman—a woman whose  
intrigues and conspiracies, whose loves  
hates had brought disgrace to half the  
ministers at the royal court. Even her  
generosity toward Pitt has not deterred  
Macaulay from calling her a 'malignant  
old hag.'"

"It is a melancholy fact that the sym-  
metry of greatness is sometimes marred  
by some ungraceful circumstance at  
the close. This was indeed the termi-  
nation of Pitt's career. Being recalled  
to the ministry, a series of unfortunate  
blunders greatly crippled his popular-  
ity, chief among which was his accept-  
ance of a coronet. The 'Great Com-  
moner' became the Earl of Chatham,  
the witty Lord Chesterfield character-  
izing it as a 'fall up-stairs.'"

THE ZONE OF FIRE IN CUBA.  
People seem to be stupefied by their  
suffering and misery.  
It can be truthfully said of the whole  
province of Matanzas that it resembles  
nothing so much as a great ash heap.  
And the same is true of the three other  
western provinces, says the Review of  
Reviews. But there was a radius of  
five miles around the city of Matanzas  
that had not been destroyed in  
January. This has been pointed out  
as the zone of cultivation, where some-  
times, some remote mansion, the land  
would be allotted to the pacifics, and  
in March the destruction of all this  
property, and even the growing crops,  
was decreed by Gen. Molinas, the mili-  
tary governor. The last time I stood  
on the summit of Montserrat there were  
three great fires burning to the right  
and to the left of me, and before me.  
Everything was on fire except the sea,  
which cannot be made to burn, even  
by royal decree. And for a week Matan-  
zas, usually so bright and clear, was as  
smoky and sooty as Birmingham.  
Here in Matanzas, as elsewhere at

every station of reconcentration, I no-  
ticed that the people are without any  
organization whatever and they seem to  
be lacking absolutely in the Anglo-  
Saxon faculty of combination, by which  
they might possibly make their wants  
and their grievances heard. They have  
no committees and no selectmen. Each  
family starves alone. Not but that  
they are very kindly and charitable  
the one to the other. They are help-  
ful to one another to a surprising de-  
gree, but they do not organize for self-  
preservation and do not seem to un-  
derstand the suggestion when it is made  
to them. I found them everywhere in  
the same state, completely stupefied by  
the sufferings and the misery they had  
undergone and the prospect of impending  
famine, starvation and plague which  
confronts them.

INFALLIBLE SCIENCE.  
Figures for Once This Professor Had  
to Admit Were Wrong.

Occasionally science must admit fail-  
ure. One night a young man in Divinity  
hall at Yale undertook with a toy rifle  
to hit a lamp. But his aim was poor  
and the ball passed through the window  
of an eminent and venerable professor  
of science and embedded itself in the  
wall.

This was the opportunity for the pro-  
fessor and for science, says the Hartford  
Courant. He set to work and computed  
the curve, and with the exact skill of an  
infallible figure he traced the ball right  
back to the room of an innocent col-  
league who didn't even know the rifle  
had been fired.

The undelivered minister flatly denied  
all knowledge of the affair. "But men,  
even ministers, have been known to  
make denials in self-defense, and the  
professor had the proof with him.  
There was the bullet, there were the  
marks of its course, and there was the  
computation worked out. It looked as  
if a pupil career was to be nipped in the  
bud.

But the guilty student heard what  
was going on. He called on the pro-  
fessor, confessed the offense, pointed  
out that the man of science was 200 feet  
out in his computation, and advised  
that the matter be dropped right where  
it was.

And that was done.

Fifty-six years seems to be a fatal  
age for people of genius. Among those  
who have died at that age may be men-  
tioned Dante, the Italian poet; Hugh  
Capet, king of France; Henry VIII,  
king of England; Henry IV, emperor  
of Germany; Paganini, Italian violin-  
ist; Alexander Pope, English poet;  
George Sala, English orientalist; Mar-  
cus Aurelius, emperor of Rome; Fred-  
erick I, king of Prussia; John Han-  
cock, American statesman; Marie  
Louise, empress of France; Philip  
Massenger, English dramatist; Saladin,  
the great sultan of Egypt; Robert Ste-  
phenson, English engineer; Scipio Afri-  
canus, Roman general; Helvetius,  
French philosopher and author; Henry  
II, the first of the Plantagenet line;  
the elder Pliny, Roman naturalist and  
author; Julius Caesar; Charles King-  
ley, English author; Juan Prim, Span-  
ish general and statesman; Henry  
Knox, American revolutionary general;  
Thomas Midton, American patriot; Mar-  
ryat, the novelist; George Whitefield,  
English founder of Calvinistic Method-  
ism; Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester,  
favorite of Queen Elizabeth; Johann  
Sebastian Bach, German physician  
and prebendary, and Frederick II, em-  
peror of Germany.

Long-Distance Riding.  
For riding long distances, the great  
secret is—keep an even, steady pace,  
and cut down the stops. Order your  
meals to be ready beforehand, if possi-  
ble, and avoid strictly any unnecessary  
delays on the way, such as stops for  
altering the position of saddle or  
handles, which should be placed abso-  
lutely right before starting, dismount-  
ing to ask the way—which ought to  
have been made perfectly familiar by  
previous riding over the whole course,  
a part at a time—or pauses to extract  
small eatables, etc., from a bag—all  
things that may be wanted should be  
carried in a light basket fixed upright  
on a carrier, and easily unfastened with  
one hand while riding, says the Irish  
Cyclist. The comfort and ease of a long  
ride depends immensely on the proper  
management of such small details as  
the above.

A Champion Game Slayer.  
Earl de Gray holds the champion-  
ship among the world's hunters for the  
quantity of game killed by one man.  
He is now 35 years old, and during the  
past 20 years has averaged 25,000 head  
of game each year. On one occasion he  
shot at 50 pheasants in three minutes  
and killed all but one of them. He has  
killed 11 tigers, a number of elephants  
and rhinoceros, bears and lions.

For further information address  
S. H. SHATTUC,  
Traveling Passenger Agent, B. & O.  
S-W. Ry., Denver, Colorado.

Have you tried those

15 CENT HOSE?

They would not be out of the way at 25c. How about a

PARASOL OR UMBRELL?

Can show you some special values for yourself or the children.

FRANK L. SMITH.

## TELL OF YOUR

...WANTS

IN THE

Record Want Column.

"Help Wanted" and "Situations Wan-  
ted" Ads. Free in this  
Column.

RATE—One cent for each word first inser-  
tion; half cent each subsequent insertion.

FOR SALE.—Two No. 1 young milk cows,  
just from. Apply to Harry Steinhilber,  
Four Mile.

WANTED.—By a gentleman, room and  
board in private family for two or three  
weeks. Plain food only; quiet and cool. No  
objection to suburbs. Address X, Record  
office.

TO TRADE.—Large rooming house, furnished  
22 rooms, in Victor. Will sell or trade for  
Canon property. J. P. Smith, Old Smelter.

TIRE.—\$5 per pair. Perfect 7 1/2 tires. Full  
guarantee. Best warranted garden hose  
from 4 cent. Macintoshes, and full line  
Rubber, at factory prices. MISCELLANEOUS  
BUSINESS COMPANY, New York. AGENTS  
WANTED.

FOR SALE.—A good family horse, with  
buggy and harness. Record office.

FOR SALE.—A six-room brick house and  
bath room, 2 lots, 20x120 feet, set to fruit in  
bearing. Good stable and chicken house.  
Price \$1,000, cost \$2,500. This office. If

FOR SALE.—Three large lots in eastern  
part of town; set to 5-year-old trees. Small  
house, barn and out buildings. Must be  
sold. A bargain at \$500. Part on time. Ap-  
ply at Record office.

FOR SALE.—Several nice tracts of orchard  
and fruit lands at bargain prices.  
If

FOR SALE.—A fruit farm of about two to ten  
acres, all set to trees mostly eight years old.  
Good improvements. For information apply  
at Record office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Four new brick  
cottages in desirable part of city.  
H. L. Adams.

BOARD.—First-class board and rooms may  
be had by calling on Mrs. H. E. Nelson, at  
612 Mason avenue.

FOR SALE.—A home place, consisting of  
two and a half lots in Atwater's Addition,  
with new seven-room brick house. A bargain  
at \$1,500. Apply for information at  
Record office.

FOR RENT.—Five desirable brick houses;  
all with water and cellar; some with barns  
and some with desirable garden tracts. Call  
at Fremont County Bank for particulars.

FOR SALE.—One new pressed brick, 8  
room house, on fenced lot 40x120, hydrant  
water and set to fruit, for \$1,200. Small pay-  
ment down, balance on long time at 8 per  
cent. Call at Fremont County Bank. If

WANTED.—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN  
to travel for responsible established  
house in Colorado. Salary \$750 and ex-  
penses. Position permanent. Reference.  
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