

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

Section 3, Pages 61 - 90

This Kansas Pacific Railway land promotional publication describes the natural scenery and resources to be found along the Kansas Pacific route with respect to its future economic development. The last section of text relates to buying Kansas Pacific Railway land. There are a number of advertisements for various businesses, particularly in the Colorado Springs, Colorado area.

Creator: Kansas Pacific Railway Company

Date: 1878

Callnumber: K 385 Un3 Pam. v. 1 #2

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 209708

Item Identifier: 209708

www.kansasmemory.org/item/209708

KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

all the courses, except those in Mining and Metallurgy, for which special charges are made.

The location of the College offers rare attractions to the student. He can here pursue his studies in the midst of the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains, which draws thither every year multitudes of admiring tourists from all parts of the United States and from England; and in our atmosphere of such healthfulness that it is resorted to by thousands of invalids. This consideration is of the first importance to students who on account of ill-health are unable to continue their studies in the severer climate of the eastern states. Geology and Mineralogy can be studied here with helps such as even the best furnished cabinets cannot offer. The gold and silver mines within easy reach, and the various works required to operate them and reduce the ores, afford peculiar facilities for the practical study of Mining and Metallurgy. The profusion of wild flowers, for the most part of unusual varieties and many of them unclassified as yet, gives zest to the study of Botany. The peculiar interest of this region from the point of view of Science is attested by the numerous parties, composed of professors and students from eastern colleges, who come hither every summer for purposes of scientific study and investigation.

Professor J. H. Kerr, of the College Faculty, has recently made some highly important discoveries of fossil remains within a few miles of Colorado Springs. It is intended to erect a museum building as soon as possible, in which these and other valuable specimens, already promised, may be deposited.

Near this site we stop at Prof. J. H. Kerr's, who has dug up from the Garden of the Gods one of the greatest natural curiosities in all the world. An immense reptile one hundred and seventy feet long, having in him and about him at the time of his death, as shown by the discoveries already made, five distinct animals, some of which were larger than a man of the present period, and the bones and teeth and eye socket, or rather the casts of these are here, lying in the street before Prof. Kerr's door, and he takes great pleasure in telling what he knows about this monster of the deep. He says:

"Gentlemen: With pleasure I show you my 'find.' It was made on the 13th of December last whilst pursuing my study in this region. My special work at the the time was to gather facts as to whether or not that line of rocks in which the fossils were found was in the lower Cretaceous or upper Jurassic. We have

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

59

parts of nine animals and expect to get almost the entire bones of five of them. These were all found near together on a small hillock not much over two hundred yards in length. I expect to find many more animals in the same hill before I am through with my work. The smaller animals thus far found vary in length from eight to forty feet. The largest comes down to us principally in the form of casts. We may get two or three thousand pounds of the bones of this one, but this evidently is so small a part of him that it is perhaps not worth noticing. His length, as measured on the ground was one hundred and seventeen feet. His intestinal chamber, back of the stomach, as shown by several thousand pounds of intestinal matter still remaining, was at least twenty-nine feet. The animal died with his body parallel to the mountain side and his feet stretching eastward. The upheaval that placed the rocks of the Garden at an angle of about ninety degrees put him on his back. I regard this as one of the reptiles having considerable to say in the shallow sea which in jurassic days skirted the then Rocky Mountain island. I believe this animal to be without name either in species or genus. This is probably true of several of the others."

After showing us this wonderfully interesting fossil menagerie we were treated to an exhibition of fossil nuts, representing the butternut, almond, Brazil nut, etc. These the professor gathered from the post pliocene debris which forms the mesa on which Colorado Springs is built. This collection of fossil nuts is very remarkable. Some of them are so perfect that they tempt one to eat. The professor also showed us casts of walnut fruit from the lower cretaceous. These have generally been considered concretions, but Prof. Kerr is sure that they are what he represents them to be; and from the abundance of evidence produced we believe that he is correct.

After examining the various parts of this once huge serpent now stone, but in shape corresponding to the various parts, the shoulder blade, eye socket, and teeth, are especially convincing, and we conclude that this is certainly a wonderful country. The Professor is incapable of attempting to perpetrate a hoax. He is evidently in earnest, and in his scientific researches has convinced himself beyond all doubt that this thing was once a living creature, and that he will be able to put together the various parts, so as to convince the most skeptical, who see it that he is right. Whatever may be said of the origin of the earth, and the animals that lived



Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

60

RAMBLES ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC

upon it, we have heard the true origin of a part, and if geology does not prove it an Irishman does :

THE ORIGIN OF IRELAND.

With due condesention I'd call your attention
To what I shall mention of Ireland so green,
And without hesitation I'll show that the nation
Became of creation the gem and the queen.

'Twas early one morning, without any warning,
That Vanus was born in the beautiful say ;
And by the same token, and sure 'twas provoking,
Her pinions were soaking, and wouldn't give play.

Old Neptune who knew her, began to pursue her,
In order to woo her,—the wicked old Jew ;
And almost had caught her, atop of the water,
Great Japiter's daughter, which never would do.

But Jove the great janius, looked down and saw Vanus,
And Neptune so hanous, pursuing her wild ;
And he spoke out in thunder, he'd rend him asunder,
And sure 'twas no wonder, for tazing his child.

A star that was flying, hard by him espying,
He caught with small trying, and down let it snap ;
It fell quick as winking, on Neptune a sinking,
And gave him I'm thinking, a bit of a rap.

That star it was dryland, both lowland and highland,
And formed a swate island, the land of my birth ;
Thus plain is the story, that sent down from glory,
Old Erin Asthore ! is the gem of the earth.

Upon Erin natly, jumped Vanus so stately,
But fainted, kase lately, so hard she was pressed,
Which much did bewilder, but e'er it had killed her,
Her father distilled her, a drop of the best.

That sup was victorious, it made her feel glorious,
A little uprorious, I fear it might prove ;
So how can you blame us, that Ireland's so famous,
For drinking, and beauty, and fighting, and love ?

We drive on down Nevada avenue, which has four rows of trees planted, two in the centre of the street and one on either side, and is the residence street of the city. There are costly English cottages and Yankee houses having all sorts of conveniences inside ; and there is one real rustic cottage, made of pine slabs, bark side out, and looking very cosy.

Stopping at the office of the town company, Mr. Henry Mc-Allister gives us the following facts :

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

61

Colorado Springs was founded in 1872, by the Fountain Colony and has now, January, 1878, a population of about 3,500. The city proper is as we before stated, two miles north and south and one mile east and west, and there has been added a strip or border of land one-half mile in width, around the entire city, making two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, which has been subdivided into five, ten, and twenty acre lots, all under the ditch and for sale at from five to fifty dollars per acre. The business lots are each 25x190 feet, and the residence lots 50x290, and 200x190; and five, ten and twenty acres, as may suit the fancy. These lots are offered at from \$50 to \$100 each, and the acres as before stated. There are seven thousand two hundred public shade trees besides the thousands surrounding the private residences. These trees as we see are very thrifty and beautiful for they are strictly temperance trees, and get their drinks exclusively from the pure mountain water that is brought to their feet by the irrigating ditches in all parts of the city. They already afford delightful shade in summer and at the same time absorbing the carbonic acid gas which is death to animal life, and throwing off the oxygen for the health of human lungs.

It is said that God makes the country but man makes the city, but God is helping to make this beautiful city of Colorado Springs. We are here three miles from Colorado City; Manitou, five; Garden of the Gods, five; Glen Eyrie, six; Monument Park, nine; Cheyenne Cañon, and falls seven in number, five; Bear Creek Cañon, four; Pike's Peak, seventeen; Ute Pass, six; South Park, twenty-five; Poncho Pass, seventy; Pueblo, forty, south; Cañon City, forty, south-west; Del Norte, one hundred and sixty; Templeton's Gap, three; the beautiful Divide, twelve; Denver seventy-five, north. It is only ten miles to the "Big Corral," an interesting region to the geologist, where coal and iron are both found, and also interesting to those who have a taste for pastoral life, and as "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," he has still farms in this region for homestead, pre-emption, and entry with scrip, at one dollar per acre.



Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

62

RAMBLES ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC

TEMPLETON'S GAP—AUSTIN'S GLEN AND RANCH —THE BIG CORRAL.

There are very many remarkable characteristics of life in Colorado. Many have been commented upon in pamphlets and guide books. Large and interesting books have been published describing the varied scenery and peculiarities of life, and yet half has not been told. The half never will be told so that the stay-at-home reading people will be able to form correct and satisfactory ideas upon the subject. Life here is active; one sees nothing that is sluggish. The mountain streams and all animal life are active. We breathe faster here, the pulse is quicker; perhaps we live faster here. It is said that the fleshy become leaner here and the lean more fleshy.

It is pleasant to find so many people satisfied to live here—contented. This is in marked contrast to many parts of the west. The love of home is the foundation of good character, patriotism and religion. Homes in the country here are not made as attractive in the surroundings of orchard and meadow and shrubbery as they ought. In cities and villages very many charming homes are seen—in the country few. Yet there seems to be a charm in life here that is very attractive. A great many charming homes may be made here by simply building tasteful houses on the slopes of the Divide, among the small pines; the grass sward is already there. Those who come here on account of impaired health would find such homes very desirable. In regaining health much depends on the manner of life after getting here. Too many invalids with one foot already in the grave think, by placing the other anywhere in Colorado, health will result. A small, tight room heated by a cast iron stove is not much more conducive to health in Colorado than in New England. There are some people so constituted as to fatten on malarial poison even as a hog does on corn. Such have no need to come to Colorado, let them fatten and get wealth in the great fertile valleys. There are others, and numbered by thousands, who came here in poor health, who are now living here in good health. It is the possibility of out-door life for so many days in the year, and so we are off for a gallop to enjoy it.

It is mid-winter, yet the day dawns bright, beautiful and joyous, like so many—in this country. No where else beneath the canopy of Heaven can there be found brighter sunnier days than here in Colorado. It is so warm and pleasant that wrappings are not needed for walking, and hardly for riding.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

ON THE RAILROAD AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

63

Templeton's Gap is soon reached and we climb the rocky buttes among the pines and gather minerals, specimens of iron ore, jasper stones, and casts of walnuts—with the sand inside instead of the kernel. There are many curiously shaped monuments here and we spend an hour or two pleasantly. This is an interesting region to the geologist. The mysterious in nature, the ways that are past finding out, the history of this earth, the floods and fires and upheavals to which it has been subjected in remote ages, are being revealed by this science to the comprehension of the people.

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is and God the soul."

Darwin's theory is but an outgrowth of this science and has for its foundation the harmony of nature.

"From nature's chain, whatever link you strike,
Tenth or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike."

We can learn the history of man only by learning that of the earth—Geology. It would seem that this theory has obtained very general acceptance for we now have

DARWINISM IN THE KITCHEN.

"I was taking off my bonnet,
One afternoon at three,
When a hinseck jumped upon it,
As proved to be a flea.

Then I take it to the grate,
Between the bars to stick it,
But I hadn't long to wait
Ere it turned into a cricket.

Says I, "Surely my senses
Is a gettin' in a fog,"
So to drown it I commences,
When it halts to a frog.

How my heart began to thump,
And no wonder I felt funky,
For the frog with one big jump
Leaped hisself into a monkey.

Then I opened wide my eyes
His features for to scan,
And observed with great surprise
That that monkey was a man.

But he vanished from my sight,
And I sank upon the floor,

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

64

RAMBLES ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC

Just as Missus with a light
Came inside the kitchen door.
Then beginning to abuse me,
She says, "Sarah, you've been drinkin',"
I says, "No, ma'am, you'll excuse me,
But I've merely been a thinkin'.
But as sure as I'm a cinder,
That party what you see
A gettin' out o' winder,
Have developed from a flea."
—Judy, London.

A little to the right and east of Templeton's Gap, as one approaches from Colorado Springs, there is a cañon leading up between the rocky buttes which overlook the city, called "Austin's Glen." In this glen, on the side hill among the pines, Mr. Austin has had erected a novel rustic cottage, which fills one's ideas of the hermitage perfectly. The approach to this hermitage is by an easy ascent of rough hewn stones, and the view from the front door is an answer to Thompson's "Oh! solitude, where are thy charms?" Everything about is charming. Rocks and hills and evergreens and prairie glades are on all sides, and this little rustic cottage, with several compartments, is nestled in among the emerald trees of the northern slope of the most southern butte.

From the top of this butte the most enchanting view of the plains of Colorado may be obtained; your nearness allowing the eye to note its undulations like the rolling motion of the sea; a beautiful moving panorama of light and shadow not discernible from the more distant mountain view.

A drive to Austin's Glen and the butte is not by any means the least among the attractions within easy reach of Colorado Springs. (See butte on cover.)

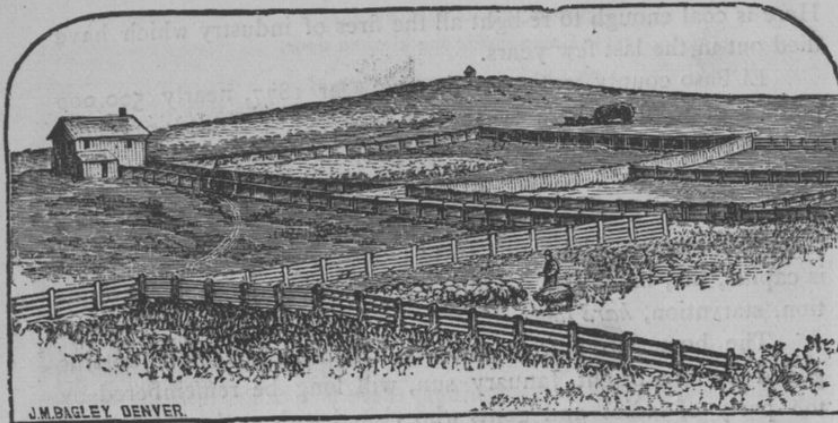
We climb one of these buttes to get a view of the Spanish Peaks 150 miles distant, and near, "Monta Rosa," and nearer still Cheyenne Mountain and Monarch of all, Pike's Peak.

Those little specks we see on the plains are really sheep and cattle grazing in mid-winter.

Austin's ranche means some 15,000 or 20,000 acres of land, and many thousand sheep which graze the entire year. He plows not, neither does he sow, and yet each June he reaps a harvest of wool and lambs.

Talk to him about hard times? He has now some 6,000

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



AUSTIN'S RANCH.

sheep of high grades. His losses have not amounted to one-half of one per cent. His clip of wool averages 6 pounds per head.

He gives his flocks intelligent care, and has determined to convince the eastern wool buyers that Colorado can and does produce as good, strong and *cleaner* wool than other favored sections. He believes wool should be purchased according to quality, not locality. He is prepared to furnish good grades to those who wish to engage in the business. Mr. Austin visited various States and sections of country, and finally selected this point in preference to all others, and his is a marked success. There is the same order and system in his business that a merchant would practice, and his profits are entirely satisfactory. We travel several miles eastward and are still on Austin's Ranch.

We pass Jimmy's camp ranch on the old Santa Fé trail. Muskets and hatchets and cooking utensils are yet found along this trail—relics of pioneer life. Here and there a board marks the grave of some brave-hearted pioneer; a marble monument would not render the sleeper a whit happier or better.

The Big Corral is the head of a wide valley, bounded on the east and north by abrupt bluffs seamed by cañons where little streams find an outlet into the valley, and on the west by gently undulating hills in which are two veins of valuable coal, aggregating 16 feet in thickness. The upper vein is being worked, and we make our way down an angle of about 20° northward, walking upright, with coal above us and beneath us, and on either side.



Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

66

RAMBLES ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC

Here is coal enough to re-light all the fires of industry which have died out in the last few years.

El Paso county sent away in the year 1877, nearly 500,000 pounds of wool. There is iron, and copper, and lead, and gold and silver in abundance within sight of the smoke which might arise from this coal bank. Bring the idle machinery from New England here—it need not rust. Bring the starving operatives to set it in motion and hard times will be no more. Labor employed is capital, life, happiness. Labor idle is want and ruin, prostration, starvation, *hard times*.

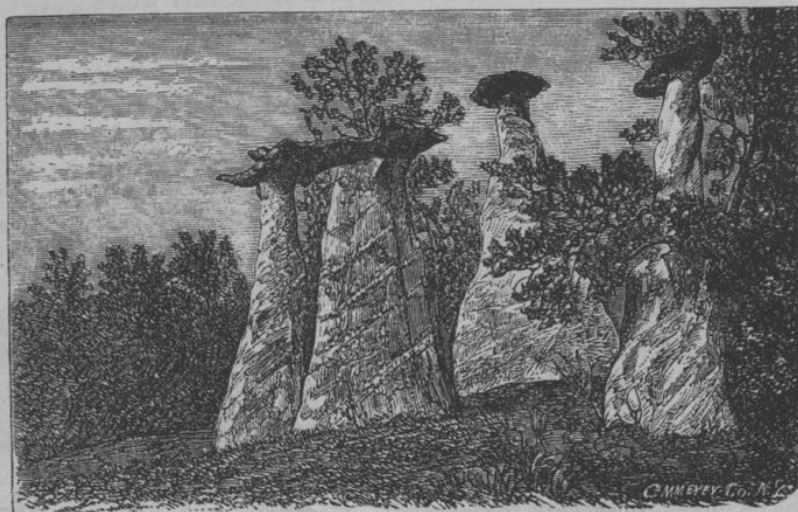
The home drive from the Big Corral toward the mountains gilded by this bright January sun, will long be remembered by the party of ladies and gents who visited with us the Big Corral. We are due west from Kit Carson. We are on the true line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Nature raised Pike's Peak as a land mark for the plain-voyager. Nature made the Ute Pass leading to the great South Park, California Gulch, Leadville. Pike's Peak stands beckoning to the great Railway, and says: "Hither, Westward, due Westward." "Wealth, health and happiness, and long life is hitherward, Westward, Westward."

On the Road to Denver—Monument Park—Teachouts Ranch—The Lake—Strawberry Mountain—Hay Stack Ranch and Pleasant Park—The Great Irrigating Canal.

Going north from Colorado Springs towards Denver, and following closely the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, we soon get in among the pines and cedars, which add so much to the beauty of the country, and from their power of throwing off ozone, renders this country so desirable to the invalid. One clump of these evergreens, near the College building, standing on the first bottom of Monument Creek, close in beside the Mesa, upon which the city is built, is especially beautiful. Their green tops, in plain view from all the houses on Cascade Avenue and from the surrounding country, look like an emerald gem set in the bosom of this prairie queen.

We loiter along our rambling way for eight miles to Monument

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



MONUMENT PARK.

Park. This should be called The Parks Among the Monuments. There are numerous prairie glades surrounded by rocky hills or buttes, which are covered with pine trees, among which stand the Monuments. In too many of the pictures these Monuments are made to stand bare and bald, whereas, in fact, their green surroundings gives us the idea of a beautiful ornamented cemetery of a city. At the foot of a butte a cluster of monuments is seen. Higher up on the side another cluster, suggestive that here is the burial place of a family of giants. The tops of several are often covered with a hard flat rock, with openings in the softer rock beneath. The sides are worn into curious shapes by the action of wind and the dissolving atmosphere. In a few instances the roof work has fallen off, and the monuments are cone shaped. How many thousands, perhaps millions of years have these monuments been standing? Let the geologist answer.

We spend the day in this fairy land traveling many miles in all conceivable directions along the grassy glens, avoiding the rocky ridges between, and at night stop at Teachouts' Ranch, which is a part of the Park. Here is a post office, Edgerton, and only a few steps from the track of the Rio Grande Railroad. It is quite a resort, both summer and winter. Such sweet new milk and goblets of cream and delicious butter as the guests obtain at this cattle ranch is full compensation for the interruption to the morning nap by the

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



TEACHOUT'S RANCH.

lowing of thirty or forty cows and the bawling of as many calves. We thought there were thirty or forty hundred of each, sounding all the notes of the gamut, especially the *base*. This is a good invention to induce early rising. A three hours ride of fifteen miles among cultivated fields and seeing a few very uninviting looking ranches or farm houses, passing the village of Monument, where there are several newly built unpainted houses, and we are at the summit of the Divide, at the Lake. If this lake could only be moved to Manitou and outfitted with boats, what a source of pleasure it would be to those guests who annually assemble there. This lake is about one-half mile long by one-fourth of a mile wide, and is said to be very deep in places. Here thick ice can always be cut in winter.

Going eastward a few miles from this lake will take the tourist

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

69

to the saw mills and larger timber, and among the dairy men and dairy maids, whose ruddy cheeks and healthful forms are the best of all evidences that life in this open air, is the right place to find the blessing of health.

Surrounding the lake are several hundred acres of smooth prairie, and cattle and horses all grazing, and fat. The mountains fence in this pasture on the west, and all along those foot hills this is the fence relied upon, and stock very seldom jump this fence. Snows in the mountains frequently drive the deer into these pastures as trespassers, and the penalty is "forfeit of life," and the will is never lacking "to keep this law."

Greenland, five miles, is the next station north; then comes Larkspur, four miles. Strawberry Mountain is the crowning glory of Larkspur. Rich, sweet, juicy, luscious wild strawberries are found on its sides.

Three miles west of Larkspur is "Hay Stack Ranch," the property of George Grant, of Victoria, Kansas. Surrounding the the neat, comfortable dwelling house and great black barn, are numerous brown cone shaped rocks or boulders, so resembling stacks of hay, that on visiting the place in company with Mr. John D. Perry, the owner of the adjoining ranch, called Pleasant Park, Mr. Grant exclaimed, "Where did the owner of that place cut so much hay." Although the hay stacks proved to be rock, yet the place was found to be so beautiful that the purchase was made.

Pleasant Park is one of the most beautiful places in Colorado combining all the beauties of the Garden of the Gods, Templeton's Gap and Monument Park. Huge rocks and boulders, monuments and prairie glens bounded by mountains, a very comfortable farm house, and barns and stables for the fat short-horned cattle that are here, make up the *tout ensemble* of Pleasant Park. It is a princely estate. The balance of our journey to Denver, some forty miles, will be down the valley of Plum Creek to the great Platte Valley. Small fields of wheat, rye, barley, oats and some Indian corn are seen.

The great irrigating canal upon which the prosperity of Denver so much depends, is the taking the waters of the Platte and carrying south and east of Denver, in a north-east direction from the Plate Cañon, across the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad, thus watering some three or four hundred acres of land, and thus making it blossom like a rose. When this is done the Denverites will no longer depend on Kansas and Missouri for a full supply of grain

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

70

RAMBLES ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC

and vegetables and even fruit. The gardens and fields thus created will furnish employment in the open air to thousands, who are worn down by work in the office and counting room, and more valuable to the invalid than drug stores.

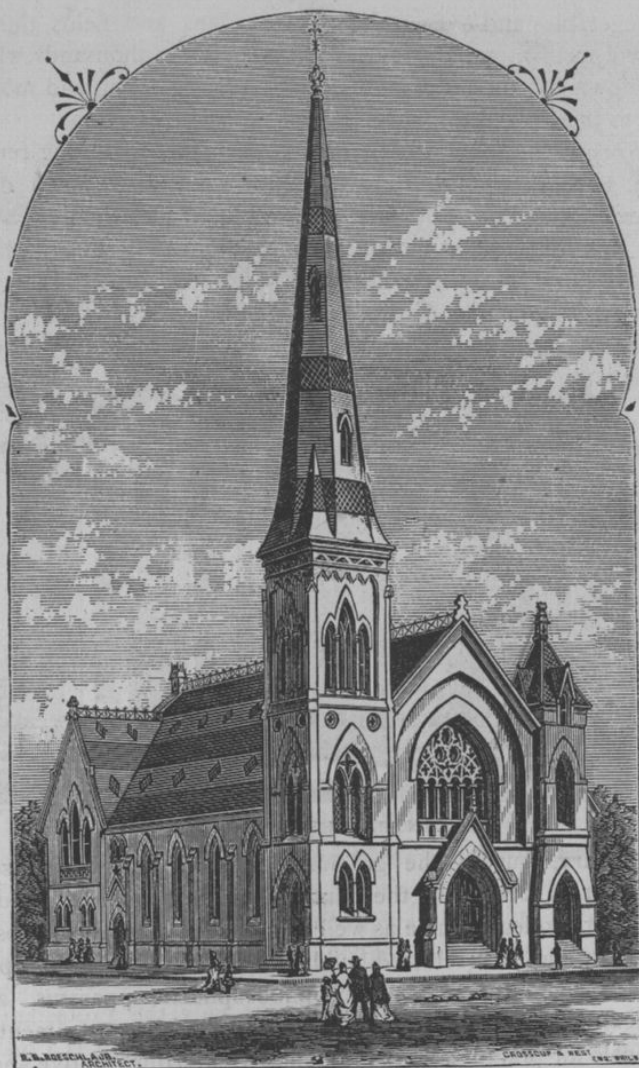
Work is the weapon of honor. Work, too, will bring renewed health, strength and wealth. Work for a few hours each day in the garden and field, until the red life blood goes tingling into the finger tips and tinges the cheek with the ruddy hue of health. "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou earn thy bread," was a good and loving command.

We are again in one of the double parlors at the Wentworth. We are rambling tramps seeking work, health, wealth and pleasure. These are almost inseparable. They certainly go well together and dovetail admirably. Cheerfulness is the sequent, the crowning glory of human life.

DENVER.

Denver is to Colorado what Paris is to France; what New York is to this whole country; what Boston is to New England; what Chicago is to the great Northwest; what St. Louis is to the Mississippi Valley, and what Kansas City is to the New West. None of these cities can compare with Denver in pure air, grand surroundings and pleasant homes all the year round. Her people are intelligent, moral and law-abiding. Compared with American cities of about equal size, 25,000, and Denver is exceptional in these regards. Her churches are numerous and well sustained. A liberal and *friendly* feeling, between not only the Protestant but also between that and the Catholic and Jewish church, is a marked phase of Denver religious society. One of the church buildings, the Central Presbyterian, is beautiful in architectural design, and considering the material used in its construction is probably the finest church in the world. The rock of which this church is constructed is silver bearing rock and worth some of it two hundred dollars to the ton. What other city can boast of such a building? Talk about the golden paved streets of the New Jerusalem when we can build churches of silver mineral and make the inside of them correspond with golden lining.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The public schools of Denver are the pride and ornament of the city and the State. Prof. Aaron Gove says:

“The public school system of Denver is administered by a Board of Education composed of six members elected from the city at large. Two are elected annually; they hold office three years. The system is young, vigorous, and highly prized by the people. It comprises a course, of twelve years’ instruction, four in

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

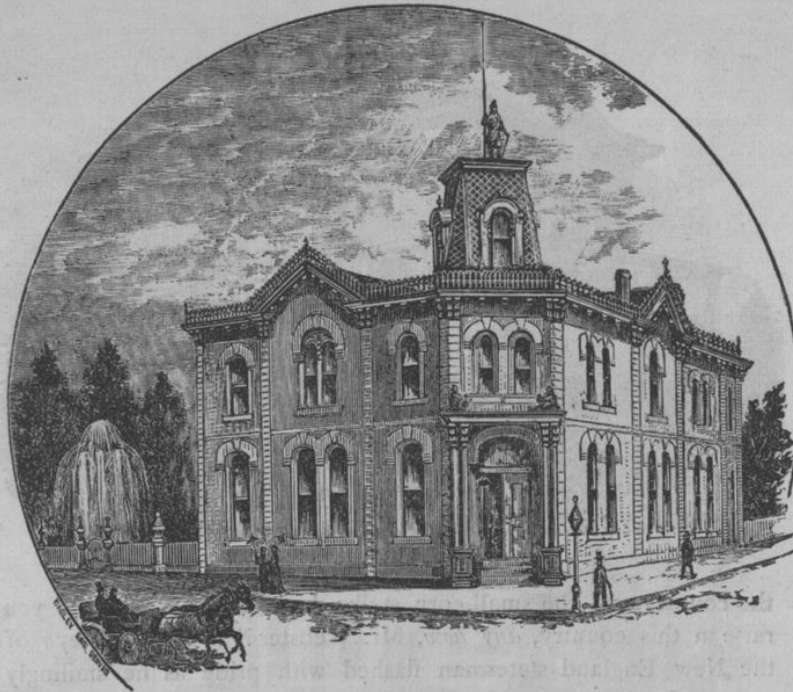


CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

the primary, four in the grammar and four in the high school. The latter is located in the central building, includes a thorough preparatory college course as well as a college course. It possesses the largest and best selected public library in the State of upwards of 1,000 volumes; a complete philosophical apparatus, and a chemical laboratory fitted well with all requisite instruments and chemicals for practical work in qualitative and quantitative analysis. A valuable mineralogical collection for use of classes in work is also well cared for in the museum of the school.

In scholarship the classes of this school are confessedly equal to parallel classes in old eastern cities as is demonstrated by the standing of those who have joined from the east. No admissions are permitted except after a careful and severe examination. The primary and grammar schools are well graded and present annually a large class for entrance to the high school. The system is a unit from the first to the twelfth A grade.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



COLORADO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

All moneys expended in Denver for public education have been given directly from the pockets of the people. No assistance from the general government has heretofore been received. Property to the value of \$15,000 now belongs to the School Board, and \$40,000 is expended annually for the running expenses.

The school census of East Denver, *i. e.* between six and twenty-one years of age is 3,000. Of these 2,100 are enrolled in the schools and 1,650 are in daily attendance, and North Denver adds to this number of children about 400."

The progress made by the pupils is said to compare favorably with any other. It is claimed also that children in this climate are capable of greater mental exertion than those living in the valleys of the great rivers, and on the Atlantic coast. This should induce people who send children away from home for education to note the fact that Colleges, Universities, Academies, &c., &c., are being established in Colorado where many facilities are found not common elsewhere.

A southern statesman was once traveling in New England in company with Daniel Webster. Seeing the barren appearance of

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



DENVER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

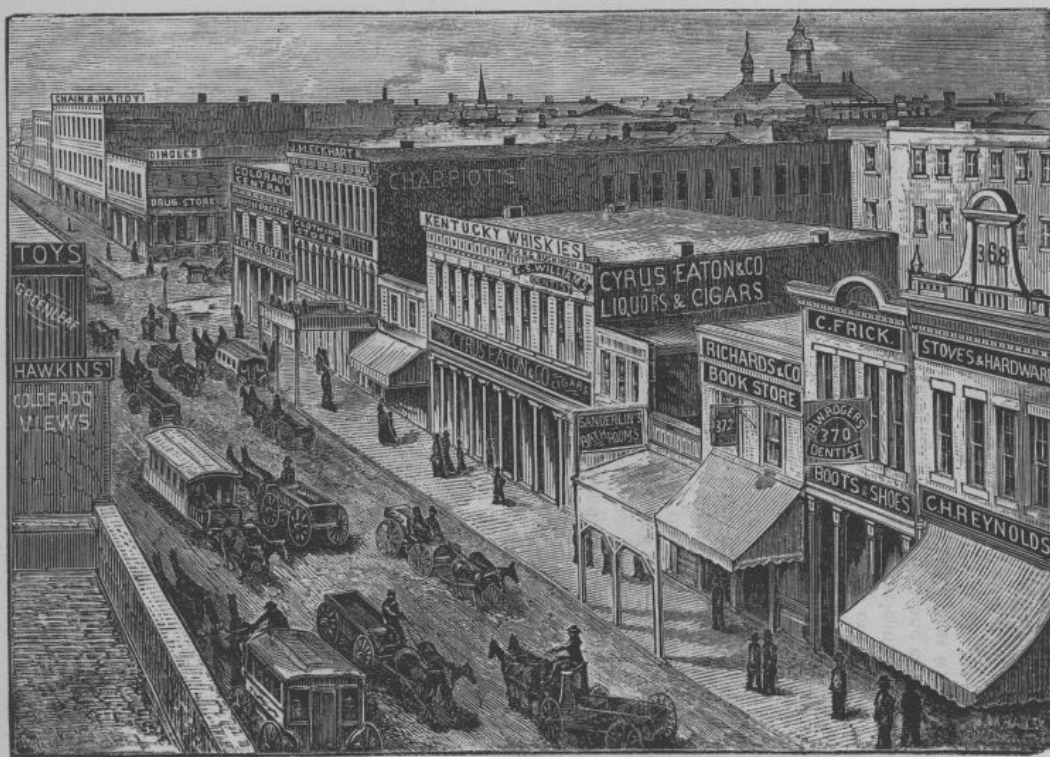
the country and the small corn stalks, he asked: "What do you raise in this country, *any how*, Mr. Webster?" The eagle eye of the New England statesman flashed with pride as he smilingly answered, "Sir, we raise men." This shall be the boast of Colorado.

The Colorado Academy, and Business College, on the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, is one of the institutions which will certainly rank high in raising refined and cultivated men and women.

The Denver Collegiate Institute is under the charge of Rev. Joseph Brinker, a gentleman having large experience as an educator, and is very pleasantly located on the third elevation or plateau upon which the city is built, surrounded by handsome residences overlooking the city between it and the Platte river, the highland beyond, and the lofty Rocky Mountains in the distance.

The city proper lies on both sides of Cherry Creek, which flows north into the Platte, and on the highlands beyond the river are many suburban residences surrounded by acres handsomely ornamented. Street car lines are established on a dozen or more streets, one going north on Fifteenth street crossing the bridge over the Platte, and where the "Holly Water Works" are located, and thence over to the Parks and Hotels on the highlands. The first bottom south from the Platte is about one-half mile wide; then there is the second plateau about the same width and three miles long, with

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



LARIMER STREET, DENVER.



Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

hard gravel streets—natural planes—being the heart of the city ; and lastly, the third plateau some two hundred feet above the second, which stretches for miles southward in a gentle ascent toward the great divide. On the east bank of the dry bed of Cherry Creek on Fourteenth street are many private residences that would be regarded as ornaments to the older cities of New England, which date their existence as cities, a century ago. The business portion of the city is mainly on Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets north and south, and on Blake, Larimer, Arapahoe and Curtis streets.

This is the principal retail street, and as the Denver market demands the best, a stroll along this Larimer street will convince us that the merchants, mechanics and professionals who do business here know how to supply that demand. On Blake and Brazee and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets the agricultural implement houses and jobbing merchants—those whose trade amounts to even a million annually—are located.

In all parts of the city nothing that is shoddy or inferior can find a market. We see fine and fast stepping horses on the streets. We will think they are fast-stepping should we have the good fortune to be riding behind them after business hours, on the southern end of this Fifteenth street, the favorite drive. We see also elegant carriages. We stroll along eastward and peep into the stores. Had we the wealth of Croesus or of the mines just over there in yonder mountains we'd collect together say half a dozen ladies—housekeepers—and go with them shopping on this street. That would be fun. Give them *carte blanche* to buy all they needed, and wouldn't they all be amiable? First we'd call on *C. A. Reynolds*, hardware and house furnishing goods. The *Rocky Mountain News* in a late issue says of him :

"Mr. Reynolds combines with an attractive presence and a suave manner the most complete knowledge of his business in all its various details." The salesroom, 368 Larimer, is one of the most complete in Denver. In spite of the natural uncleanness of the business this store always presents a bright, neat and orderly appearance, and there is an air of system about the place as wholesome as it is indicative of thoroughness.

The next door is *Conrad Frick*, and all our half dozen, shall have boots and shoes of the best style and finish. The next sign on the picture which attracts our attention is that of *B. W. Rogers*, the dentist. He and *Dr. E. S. Williams*, a little farther up, monopolize the business in this line on this street, if not in the city.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

77

Leaving the ladies interested in *Richards & Co.'s Bookstore*, we tie a blue ribbon to our coat collar and slip into *Cyrus Eaton & Co.'s* to get a — cigar. Bless us, but there is a delicious odor in these business rooms. It smells wholesome and must be good for the lungs and the whole *animal* part of us. We'll go up stairs and ask *Dr. G. R. Buckingham*, the mayor of the city. He must know whether that stuff is good for our lungs, and he will not hesitate to say so if he thinks it will, and sees our blue ribbons, for he is an honest man. We will promise to use it very temperately, and put rock candy into it.

In *J. M. Eckhart* we find a jobber and retailer of men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, etc. This store is a model of neatness and order, and as we are shown through the three floors and observe the superior quality of goods—he making a specialty in what is called California goods—we are surprised at the low prices at which they are offered for sale. This is explained by *Mr. Wright*, the affable and attentive chief clerk, when he informs us that the building is owned by *Mr. Eckhart*, hence he is able to compete successfully with those who pay high rents.

At the corner of 16th street, under the sign of the Colorado Central Railroad, we meet the old reliable ticket agent and genial, whole-souled gentleman, *J. J. Ball*. What he does not know about different routes of travel is not worth the trouble of finding out. We cross over to *Wm. Dingle's Drug Store*, and at his Arctic Fountain take a drink of genuine Iron Ute Spring water, brought here in barrels from Manitou, and charged with carbonic acid gas, in successful imitation of old nature.

The First National bank building, owned by *Mr. McClintock*, is on the opposite corner, and with the beautiful, durable, peculiar redish or mahogany colored stone, of which it is built, we conclude that a handsome stone structure could not grace the corner of any city better than this.

We stroll on to *Chain & Hardy's Book Store and Art Gallery*, where we find both photos and oil paintings of Colorado scenery, fishing tackle, guide books and maps. *Mrs. Chain* is the lady artist whom we saw on our first visit to Denver, starting out on a five hundred mile journey into the mountains on horseback, in company with her husband. Many of her paintings can be seen in this store and are considered by good judges to possess a high order of merit.

We return to the corner of 15th and Larimer, for from this

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

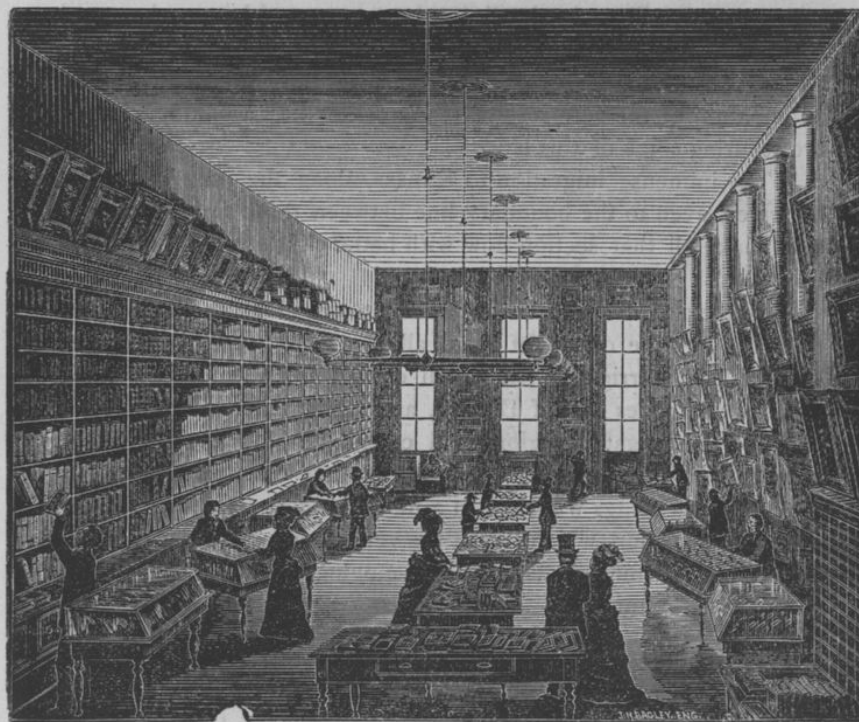
point we can see the entire length of the latter, over two miles, and looking northward we get a fine view of the highlands and mountains beyond. We have seen wherewithal we might be clothed. Traveling southward on 15th we shall see upon what meat those Denverites do feed. Before starting we enquire the distance to the mountains. The answer is, twenty miles. We remember the anecdote, and how our eyes deceive us in estimating distances, and as we stroll along this 15th street and see on either side the piles of venison and antelope and barrels of apples and potatoes, pears and grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, turkeys, rabbits, grouse, pheasants, dressed hogs and beef, we have some idea of a good dinner, and wonder whether these things can be deceptive, too. Seeing our host Estes, of the Wentworth, peeping around among these good things, we are satisfied, for he knows how to satisfy the hunger of these strangers who attempt to walk to the mountains before breakfast, as well as all others who ramble in this tonic air.

If a stranger would learn all about a city and its surroundings, let him step into a real estate office, such as that of Messrs. Morgan & French, opposite the post office, and what these reliable and affable gentlemen cannot tell you about Denver is not worth knowing. In another block, and on the corner of Arapahoe, H. Schoenfeld, the chemist, has a neat and tidy drug store. On the next corner, 15th and Curtis, stands Forester's opera house, where the charming Louisa Kellogg sang a short time ago; and where Carie was the bird who could sing, but wouldn't sing, and couldn't be made to sing, and the Denverites growled like bears.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



OPERA HOUSE, DENVER.



CHAIN & HARDY.



Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

We make our way straight for the dining hall of the Wentworth. Is dinner ready? That's the question. Roast venison and beef, stewed breast of antelope, and sometimes bear meat, with vegetables, in quantity and variety. Ah! ye nimrods, how we bless you in our inmost—stomachs, and then—the disciples of Isaac Walton have contributed their efforts, and we have mountain trout. Ah! but they are delicious—we mean the trout, not the disciples.

After dinner a drive to various parts of the city, over the smooth, hard roads, convinces us, as it will any one who visits here, either in summer or winter, that no city on this continent possesses greater or more varied charms, either to the visitor or for a pleasant home, all the year round, than this city of Denver. When the great irrigating canal is finished, and it is only a question of time, (a company, principally of English capitalists, being already formed and the money ready), the present population of 25,000 will soon be doubled.

East and south of Denver the Kansas Pacific railroad owns several hundred thousand acres of land, which is offered for sale on long time, and at a low price—when it is considered that this irrigating canal will make it all produce more and better wheat and vegetables than any part of this continent. The Denverites are already awake to the great importance of this enterprise, and in anticipation of the sure results, many of her best thinking citizens are securing some of this land.

The immense migration to Kansas along the great valley of her river, even to the boundary line between these two States, will soon make all that section flow with better products than milk and honey.

There are many beautiful thriving towns along the line of this railroad, but the queen of them all is at the western terminus, Denver. This irrigating canal will cross the line of this railroad some twenty miles east of Denver, and boats, laden with the products of the irrigated region, will contribute their freight to the more rapid transit of this road, both east and west and north.

All these things will tend to a more rapid development of the rich mineral region which lies at the very door way of Denver. A mighty tide of immigrants is already moving in this direction. No power can stay this tide. It is coming, coming; fate has decreed that

“Westward the Star of the Empire takes its way.”

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

81

THE KANSAS PACIFIC LANDS.

This book would be incomplete without a more detailed statement of the lands lying on either side of the railroad through the entire length of the great and fertile Kansas Valley and the terms on which these lands can be obtained, than is given in the preceding pages.

This railroad yet owns and offers for sale on long time and low prices about five million six hundred thousand acres of land.

This is an empire in itself, and when we consider the mild climate, the short winters and early spring times, the wonderful fertility of the soil, the streams of never failing water, flowing from higher altitudes westward toward the Rocky Mountains, and fed by numerous springs along their courses; the superior quality of the building stone found at convenient distances, the nutritious native grasses, which for ages have made this country the favorite feeding ground for immense herds of buffalo, the peculiar adaptation of both the soil and climate to the growth of the best wheat in the world; when we consider these things, it will not be considered strange or wonderful that over one hundred thousand people came to Kansas during the year 1877, that over 60,000 have settled here in the first three months of this year, and that more than 300,000 people will find pleasant homes in the State during the year 1878.

The Kansas Valley with its tributaries is the acknowledged superior of all others.

It will claim and receive much the largest share of immigration. In all exhibitions of fruit Kansas has beaten the world, and it is not in fruit alone that she excels all competitors.

What single product can be named, that is produced from the soil by the labor and care of man, in which this State does not excel both in quality and quantity?

This valley, and especially the western portion, is pre-eminently the great wheat field of America. A successful wheat harvest demands dry weather, and this being the rule here in June, July and August, proves a blessing to this section.

These facts and others are becoming known and admitted all over the civilized earth. The result is, such a tide of immigrants of the better and more intelligent class is flowing in, especially to

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

this valley, as will develop the great natural resources and make of it the garden of the continent.

No other word or line need be written or published to induce the settlement of this section of country.

The flood from all the eastern States and Europe is especially hitherward.

No power can sweep it back. Each settler writes back to old homes, and brothers, sisters and cousins follow.

These statements are made from no interested motives. They are simply facts to the truth of which thousands are ready to testify.

A few weeks ago (April 1878) the writer visited the Atlantic coast, comparing various sections visited, with this great valley. This new West did not suffer in these comparisons.

All along the line of the New York Central railroad there is a lovely and highly improved country, but this valley is lovelier and far more fertile, and it is being ornamented with orchards and meadows, and gardens and vineyards, and wheatfields and farm-houses, school houses, colleges and churches, villages and cities equal to any in the old Empire State.

Let any one interested first travel East, West, North and South and then take the Kansas Pacific railroad at Kansas City, and travel west up this valley, 372 miles to the State line of Colorado, noting and comparing all that is seen here, with any and all things seen elsewhere, and the conclusion will be, that for successful agriculture, horticulture and pastoral advantages this Kansas valley stands preëminent.

Labor produces capital; wealth secures education and refinement. These things are combining to bless this land.

The sixth principal meridian runs north and south and crosses the line of the Kansas Pacific railway at Solomon City, at the mouth of the Solomon river.

Solomon—why, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as this valley is to-day.

This meridian is the true isothermal line. The townships are numbered by ranges, both east and west from this line. Forty-two townships, or 252 miles west is within the State of Kansas, and yet having the glorious health restoring climate of Colorado, the great pasture and wheat field of America.

Government lands, as good as any upon which the sun ever shone, are yet to be had.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

AND IN EASTERN COLORADO.

83

The low price and long time given by this railroad for their lands, places them within the reach of the poorest industrious man. The skilled artisans of the older States come here and make the very best farmers. This is the best solution of the difficult question of *Hard Times*.

With all the facts existing and transpiring who can imagine what the next decade will develop in the valley. The fortunate owner of a quarter section of this land will become a sovereign in very truth.

The Land Department is under the able management of Mr. S. J. Gilmore, whose office is at Salina, and where an Immigrants' Home has been erected for the accommodation of land buyers. In order that all who read this book may learn the terms upon which the lands of the company can be had, we have written to Mr. Gilmore for the details, and by his kindness we are enabled to append the following :

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

TERMS OF SALE.

First—On eleven years' credit at seven per cent. interest *in advance*, and a deduction of 10 per cent. allowed for improvements.

Second—On six years' credit at seven per cent. interest, payable when accrued, with a deduction of ten per cent. for improvements.

Third—For cash at 25 per cent. discount. Thus, land at \$4.00 an acre can be bought for \$3.00, *all cash*.

TERMS IN DETAIL.

The terms on which we now offer our lands, *especially to actual settlers*, bring within the reach of persons of small means a farm and home in a district of country rapidly filling up with population, and where in a few years land must largely increase in value. We offer our lands to the public in three different ways, viz :

1st.—ON ELEVEN YEARS CREDIT.

Under this plan one-tenth of the purchase money, with interest at 7 per cent. on the deferred payments of principal, is paid at time of sale, and for the first, second and third years following, no payment has to be made, except the interest annually at 7 per cent., *so that it is four years from the date of purchase until the second payment of principal is required*. A deduction of 10 per cent is allowed to those who cultivate in a good, farmer-like manner, one-tenth of the land within the first four years.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

84

RAMBLES ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

EXAMPLE No. 1.

160 acres sold May 1, 1878, at \$4.00 per acre . \$640.00.

The payments would be due as follows:

May 1, 1878, one-tenth of the purchase money, viz: . . . \$64 00
 " " one year's interest at 7 per cent. on deferred
 payments. 40 32

\$104 32

DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

Payments.	When Due.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Discount for Improvem'ts.	Net Amount.
First.	May 1, 1879	. . .	\$40 32	\$40 32	. . .	\$40 32
Second.	" 1880	. . .	40 32	40 32	. . .	40 32
Third.	" 1881	. . .	40 32	40 32	. . .	40 32
Fourth.	" 1882	\$72 00	35 28	107 28	\$10 73	96 55
Fifth.	" 1883	72 00	30 24	102 24	10 22	92 02
Sixth.	" 1884	72 00	25 20	97 20	9 72	87 48
Seventh.	" 1885	72 00	20 16	92 16	9 22	82 94
Eighth.	" 1886	72 00	15 12	87 12	8 71	78 41
Ninth.	" 1887	72 00	10 08	82 08	8 21	73 87
Tenth.	" 1888	72 00	5 04	77 04	7 70	69 34
Eleventh.	" 1889	72 00	. . .	72 00	7 20	64 80
		576 00	262 08	838 08	71 71	766 37

We offer a *discount of three per cent. per annum* for any number of payments made one or more years in advance of maturity, but fractional parts of a year will not be counted. If the eight deferred payments of principal were paid out on or before May 1, 1879, this discount would amount to \$112.32 on the \$576.00, and if one tenth of the land had then been cultivated, the total amount of discounts would be \$158.68, or equal to *twenty-seven and a half per cent.* deduction allowed in one year to the deferred payments.

2d.—ON SIX YEARS' CREDIT.

Under this system we deduct 10 per cent from the price per acre. One-fifth of the purchase money is paid at the time of sale, but no interest. *No more principal is required for three years.* The interest at 7 per cent. on the remaining four-fifths is paid annually. A deduction is made of 10 per cent. from the principal and interest, if one-tenth of the land be cultivated within the first *three* years.

A copy of the K. P. Homestead, with full details, sent free to any one on application.
 S. J. GILMORE,
 Land Commissioner K. P. R'y, Salina, Kansas.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado



TEACHOUT'S RANCH,

Being a part of

MONUMENT PARK AND AMONG THE PINES.

Eight Miles North of Colorado Springs,

On the Line of the

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

POST OFFICE AT THE HOUSE.

BOARD SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

Saddle Horses for the use of Guests. An abundance of Sweet Milk and Cream and good sweet Butter. Address,

H. M. TEACHOUT.

Edgerton P. O., El Paso Co., Colorado.



Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

THE
MASTIN BANK!

(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN J. MASTIN & CO.)

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BUILDING,

COR. FIFTH AND DELAWARE STS.,

Kansas City, - - - - - Missouri.

CAPITAL \$250,000. SURPLUS \$100,000

DIRECTORS.

SETH E. WARD,
THOMAS H. SWOPE,
M. J. PAYNE,
THOS. H. MASTIN,
THOS. CORRIGAN,

JOHN J. MASTIN,
DAVID O. SMART,
WM. R. BERNARD,
A. P. WARFIELD,
F. M. BLACK.

OFFICERS.

SETH E. WARD, President,
JOHN J. MASTIN, Cashier,

DAVID O. SMART, Vice President,
THOS. H. MASTIN, Asst. Cashier.
F. M. BLACK, Attorney.

Does a General Banking Business; buys and sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver, United States Securities, City, County and Township Indebtedness; receives
Deposits, loans Money, purchases Notes, and makes collections on all accessible points.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Rambles through the great Kansas valley, and in eastern Colorado

G. S. BARNES,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

STOVES, TINWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

BUILDERS', MINERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES

GUNS, PISTOLS

AND ALL KINDS OF AMMUNITION.

—••—
WAGONS AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—••—
Ag't for Hazard Powder Company.

TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.