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BIENNIAL REPORT

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

COLORADO

1907-1908

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, COLORADO, 1907-1908

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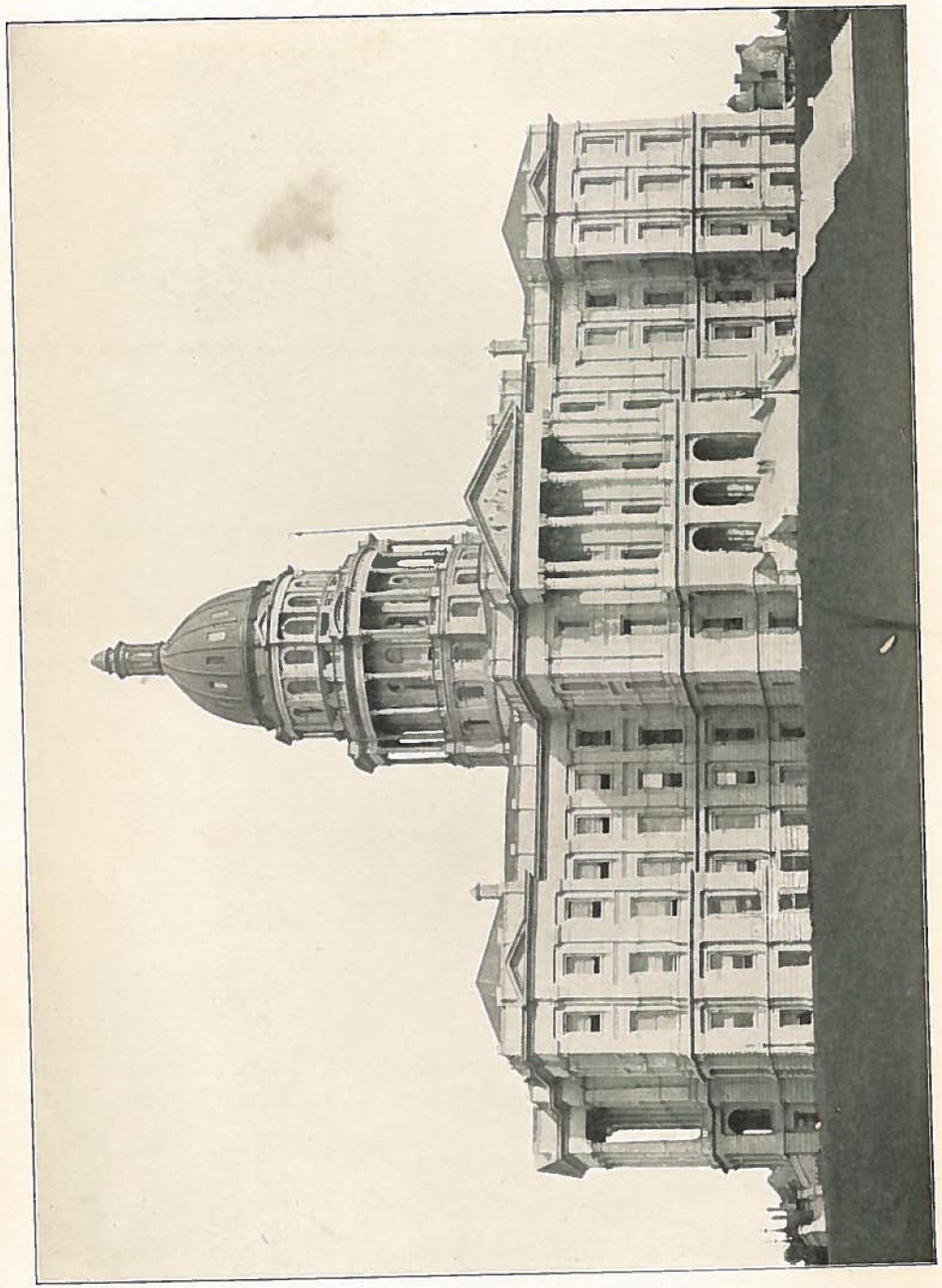


CAPITOL BUILDING.

Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Compliments of

AXEL SWANSON

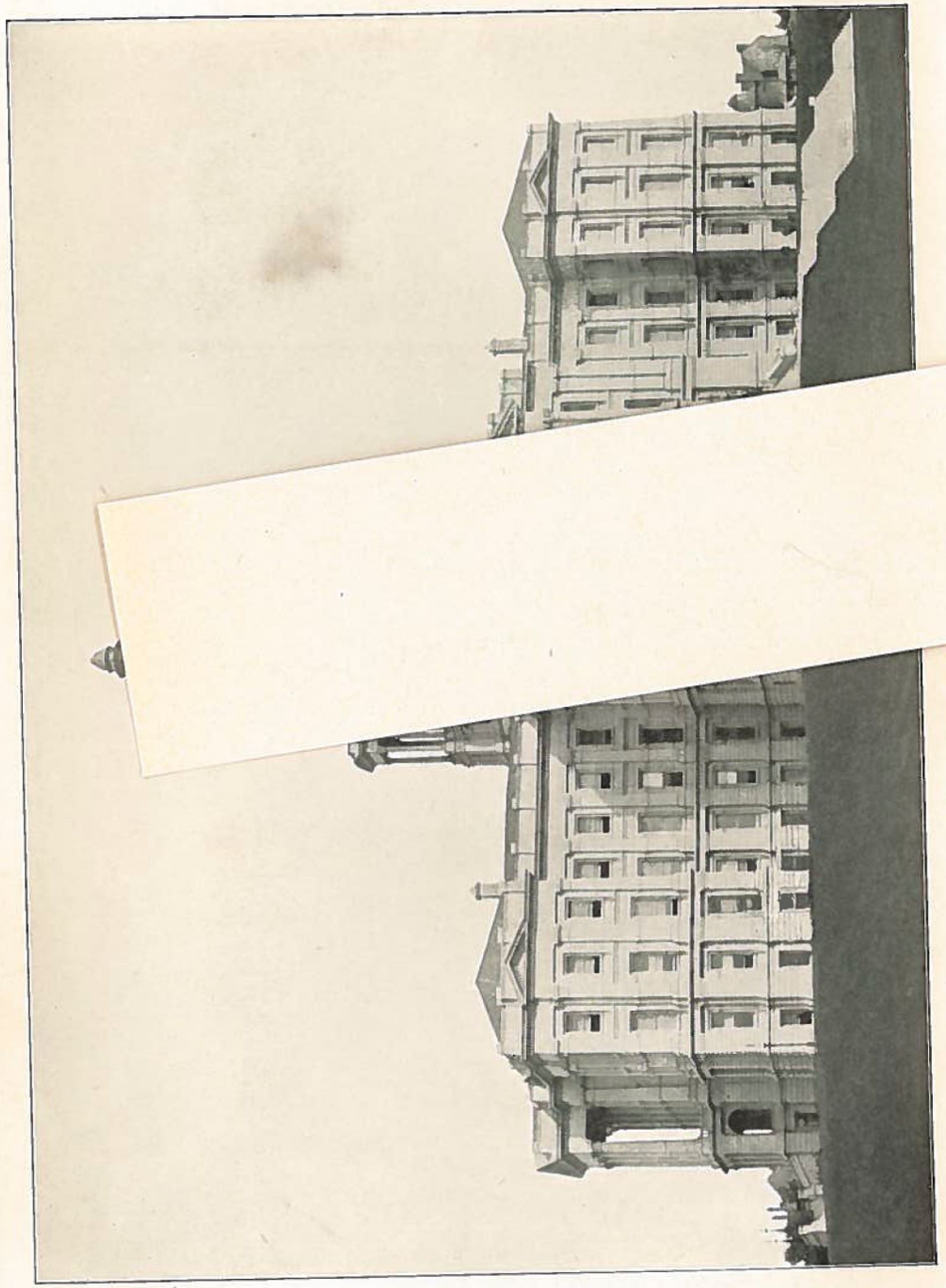
Deputy Labor Commissioner, Colorado

Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio

By AXEL SWANSON

Deputy Commissioner

DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1908



CAPITOL

Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Of the State of Colorado

1907-1908

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR
Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio

By AXEL SWANSON
Deputy Commissioner

DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

State of Colorado,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
State Capitol.

To His Excellency,

HENRY A. BUCHTEL,

Governor of the State of Colorado; Honorable Timothy O'Connor, Secretary of State and Chief Commissioner, and the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Seventeenth General Assembly. Sirs:

In accordance with an act of the legislature of March 24, 1887, creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I have the honor to present for your consideration the Tenth Biennial Report of the work of this department for the years 1907-1908.

The Commissioner in charge of this bureau for the years 1903 and 1904 issued a report of three hundred pages—two hundred pages of that report being devoted to a rehearsal of the strike that occurred during that period in the various mining districts, and not a page pertaining to the manufacturing, agricultural or other resources that our State offers to the homeseeker and investor. My predecessor in charge of the bureau refrained from issuing a report for the year 1905-1906. Hence, upon assuming charge of the bureau on April 15, 1907, I found no record of any statistics pertaining to our State's unparalleled prosperity for the years 1905-1906. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I present this report covering a period of industrial prosperity unequaled by any State in the Union. While the last two months of 1907 and the first two months of 1908 witnessed the closing down of many enterprises—notably the construction of large power and storage plants, which usually secure financial backing from Eastern States—the evidence of this financial disturbance had, with the beginning of summer, entirely disappeared, and the army of temporary unemployed was again summoned to penetrate into the undeveloped resources of our State. The revived industrial activity and the demand for labor of all classes, coupled with good prices and high wages for all seeking employment, has placed Colorado far in advance of her sister States as a field for the homeseeker and investor.

With Colorado's great and as yet undeveloped resources, diversified as in no other State, we are fully justified in expressing the most optimistic view for the future.

The splendid laws enacted by the Sixteenth General Assembly, such as the State Banking Law, the Insurance Law, the Pure Food Law, the Railroad Law and other measures, have given assurance to our people that reason and common sense holds sway in our State, and that the people's interests and rights will be properly guarded.

The 40,000 men engaged in the metalliferous mines and the mills and smelters; the 15,000 engaged in the coal and coke industry; the 50,000 engaged in manufacturing; the 30,000 engaged by transportation companies, and the thousands engaged in the building trades, in field, farm, mercantile and stock industries, have felt certain that the helm of State has been in sane, safe and conservative hands. Hence all classes have assisted in making our State prosperous and peaceful.

The Honorable Secretary of State and Deputy Commissioner of Labor desire to return hearty thanks to the Governor and each and all of the State officials for their many courtesies and their hearty co-operation in endeavoring to secure equal rights to all classes and interests, without granting special privileges to any.

Personally I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Honorable Secretary of State, for the hearty manner in which he has assisted me in the work to be performed by furnishing clerical assistance from his own office, so that I have been enabled to gather the statistics contained herein, pertaining to the industries of our State. The Honorable Secretary has at all times freely advised with me as to the best methods to be pursued in making this bureau of real value and benefit to all the people of the State.

Under the title headed "Review and Recommendations" your aid is earnestly solicited for the purpose of obtaining needed legislation to the end that this important branch of our State government be made of further benefit to the people.

Sincerely yours,

AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Labor Commissioner.



AXEL SWANSON, STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER, 1907-1908.

NEEDS OF OFFICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The law creating this Bureau of Labor Statistics set out thirteen different subjects that the Deputy Labor Commissioner must embrace in his report, namely:

"Biennial Reports—Contents.

"The duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, systematize, and present in biennial reports to the legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, such as the hours and wages of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, estimated number of persons depending upon daily labor for their support, the estimated number of persons employed by the several industries within the State, the operation of labor saving machinry in its relation to hand labor, etc. Said statistics may be classified as follows:

"First—In agriculture.

"Second—In mining.

"Third—In mechanical and manufacturing industries.

"Fourth—In transportation.

"Fifth—In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above mentioned.

"Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, in building and machinery, severally, and means of production and distribution generally.

"Seventh—The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the number of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments within the State.

"Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.

"Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by the workers, etc.; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality of the State; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

"Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the State; their social and sanitary habits; number of married and of single; the number employed and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively; to what extent their labor comes in competition with the other industrial classes of the State.

"Eleventh—The number, condition and nature of the employment of the inmates of the State prison, county jails and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

"Twelfth—All such other information in relation to labor as the Commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be attained by this statute.

"Thirteen—A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in the State, and what they accomplish in favor of the class for which they were organized." (Mills Ann. Stats., 300.)

While the law directs that all persons shall, upon the written request of the Commissioner, furnish all information pertaining to their respective business and locality, it has been found, after patient and repeated trials, useless to request such information by letter.

Take the manufacturers. Out of the 3,000 specified industries given in the table of manufacturing establishments, 462 answered our request by mail. The only possible way of securing accurate information is for the Commissioner, in person or by duly appointed Deputy, to make a canvass of all large and small concerns, and thus show the manufacturing industry of our State. It is natural that, with the vast increase of population and the many diversified industries that have started since this Bureau was created twenty years ago, the work in connection therewith should accordingly increase; yet the provisions for carrying on the work remains the same as when first created. No State in the Union has made such small appropriations for a similar department as Colorado. Dozens of letters, in which questions are asked that must and deserve to be answered, are received daily from all parts of the United States, and yet no provision has been made for a stenographer or clerk, and it is only through the courtesy and co-operation of the Secretary of State that such assistance has been furnished. Upon assuming charge of this department I found a number of persons applying daily, both in person and by mail, for assistance to collect wages due them for labor; their claims ranging from $1.00 upwards. While the law creating this Bureau did not contemplate that assistance should be given toward collecting wages for any one, yet it certainly implied that the Commissioner in charge should assist in correcting injustice done to our citizens, and especially to those who labor for small wages, and are unable to secure what they have rightfully earned on account of the unscrupulous methods of those employing them. I found that all of my predecessors had established a custom of assisting such persons, and so firmly has such custom been established that it really becomes a part of the Labor Commissioner's duties to give them legal aid and advice, for it was utterly impossible to turn them away without so doing. To show the time actually taken up by such questions alone, I give a table below of money collected by simply calling the attention of the parties complained of, by mail or otherwise, to the complaints filed against them.

The prompt payment of such claims was ample evidence of their justness. Thus assistance has been given to hundreds of

poor persons, who through lack of money were unable to engage legal aid for the protection of their rights. The table given below will give a general idea of the great number who are compelled to ask aid in scuring that which they have rightfully earned.

From the month of April, 1907, to the month of November, 1908, a period of eighteen months, 3,000 claims for wages were filed in this office, ranging in sums of from $1.00 to $100.00 or more, with the request and expectation that aid would be given in securing the same either by letters or otherwise. Naturally it was found that hundreds of claims had no standing in court, while others were promptly paid upon receipt of notice, without a cent of cost to the plaintiff.

TABLE OF CLAIMS FOR 1907 AND 1908.

3,000 Claims	1907 Amount	1908 Amount
January	.....	$ 7,380.03
February	.....	1,988.59
March	.....	1,444.80
April	$ 618.13	640.32
May	1,581.74	800.75
June	1,087.59	1,260.64
July	4,435.95	1,023.59
August	1,117.40	1,926.61
September	2,232.10	6,158.15
October	2,282.07	1,518.89
November	3,868.87	.....
December	2,006.65	.....
Total of claims sent to attorneys	$30,410.65	
Total collected by this office	5,370.15	

ARBITRATION OF DENVER MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

During my incumbency of the office I have had hundreds of requests, by petition and in person, to visit every section of our State to adjust real and imaginary grievances—in fact, every man or woman throughout the State, with a grievance, is of the opinion that the Labor Commissioner should at once adjust all difficulties by personal investigation.

Section 307, Mills' Annotated Statutes, provides:

"If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person employing twenty-five or more employes, and such employes, threatening to result or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lockout on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes, of the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes."

The Deputy Commissioner is directed to proceed to endeavor to adjust such misunderstandings as might exist, when properly petitioned to do so.

On July 1, 1908, I was petitioned, in accordance with this provision, to proceed to Silverton and endeavor to bring about some peaceable agreement between the miners' union and the mine operators. (See report to same on page——.) By the Commissioner visiting in person each section of the State and thus ascertaining the industrial condition of our State and people a strike was averted, and I sincerely believe that not only was the business interests of the various prosperous sections saved, but also that the money, which would have been expended by the State in preserving peace and protecting property, would have amounted to more than it will cost to maintain this Bureau for ten years to come.

While the Sixteenth General Assembly acted with wisdom and generosity in appropriating $500 per annum to cover the traveling expenses of the Deputy Labor Commissioner, I respectfully recommend that $3,500 be appropriated for the biennial period, to be used to cover all traveling expenses of the Deputy Labor Commissioner, and to defray the payment of special deputies to be employed by the Deputy Labor Commissioner, to assist in gathering all statistics. The special deputies to be paid only for actual time employed, under the supervision of the Deputy Labor Commissioner.

This is the only department of State directly relating to or bearing upon labor interests, and, if not hampered by insufficient legislation or lack of appropriation, can be made of incalculable value, not only to the working class, but to the public at large as well. Hence, I sincerely trust that you will concur in my recommendations.

On the first of May, 1907, the Denver mill workers quit work and made the following demands as conditions upon which they would return to work:

First. An eight-hour workday, and a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour.

Second. That representatives of the union be allowed at all times to enter the yards and mills, to see whether all men carried union cards, and to solicit those that were not members to become such; or rather to enforce what is commonly called a "closed shop."

The union, having appointed a committee to confer with the mill owners, together with the Honorable Mr. Friedman, the then president of the Chamber of Commerce, had a number of conferences, but without arriving at any satisfactory understanding; and for a time the building industry of the city of Denver was seriously threatened with being tied up, and Denver's apparently prosperous season destroyed.

On the sixteenth of May a committee appointed by the carpenters' district council appeared in my office and requested, in

the name of their organization, that I should intercede for the purpose of bringing the contending forces together upon some reasonable basis of settlement.

After considerable discussion concerning the justice of their proposed demands, the committee set forth the following in writing, which they desired me to present upon their behalf to the mill owners:

"Labor Commissioner's Office, May 16.

"AGREEMENT.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to the following propositions:

"First. The recognition of the union by the mill owners.

"Second. That nine hours shall constitute a working day, with Saturday half-holiday for five (5) months in each year.

"Third. The minimum wage scale to be 38 cents per hour for machine and bench men.

"Fourth. Men going on the outside to be governed by the same rule as the outside carpenters.

"Fifth. This agreement to be in force for one or more years.

(Signed) "FRANK T. MATHEWS,
"C. S. BUCK,
"W. E. SHUTTS."

After a lengthy argument concerning the demand of recognizing the union in preference to all other able workmen, the committee authorized me to waive that particular question pertaining to the demand of a closed shop. Under such conditions, I agreed to take the question up with the mill owners, and accordingly addressed the following communication to the chairman of the Mill Owners' Association, also to the president of the Chamber of Commerce:

"MR. BURT CALDRON, "May 17, 1907.

"Hallack & Howard Lumber Co.,

"Seventh and Larimer Streets.

"My Dear Mr. Caldron—A petition from the Carpenters' District Council, also a petition from the representatives of the Mill Workers' Union, has been presented to this office, requesting that I should personally communicate with you, and endeavor to adjust the differences now existing between the Mill Men's Union and the Business Men's Association, known as the mill owners, which you have the honor of representing as chairman.

"In order that you may fully understand my reasons for thus entertaining their petition, I quote you the following section, covering the arbitration between employers and employes:

" 'If any differences shall arise between any corporation or person employing twenty-five or more employes, and such em-

ployes, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike, on the part of such employes, or a lockout on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance, and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes.' (Section 307, volume 1, M. A. S.)

"The committee representing the Carpenters' and Mill Men's Union have waited upon me in person, and have left written conditions and agreements in my care, which they have authorized me to place before yourself and your colleagues, in the endeavor of coming to a mutual understanding.

"Now, Mr. Caldron, I recognize very clearly the great American privilege that every man and woman should enjoy, that is of running his affairs according to his own ideas and conveniences; yet I believe that you, as an individual and a representative of vested interests, have the interest of our city at heart to such an extent, that you will listen to and entertain any reasonable suggestions that might be the means of affording a peaceful adjustment, thus preserving the industrial and prosperous conditions that are apparently in store in the near future for Denver. The concessions that the committee have authorized me to make for them appear to be generous—in fact, sincerity seems to be behind their concessions, and I would, therefore, be very much pleased if, after taking the question up with your "Body" you would see fit to consult with me, and at such time and place as may be convenient to those whom you represent, where we might discuss in a friendly way this great and important matter, in which the welfare of all the people of our city is directly concerned.

"In so far as my efforts are concerned, I am prompted only by one motive (as in the case of any other citizen who has holdings in the city), which is to endeavor to secure such conditions as will not interfere with our individual liberties, and that will redound the greatest benefit to the greatest number.

"Trusting that this communication will be received in the same kindly spirit in which it is intended, I am, awaiting an early reply,

"Yours respectfully,

(Signed) "AXEL SWANSON,
"Deputy Labor Commissioner."

Upon being duly notified of the next meeting of the committee representing the Mill Owners and the Union, I met with the operators' committee and submitted reasons why each side should grant concessions in order that the progress of our city might remain undisturbed. I found the Mill Owners were very reasonable and more than willing to grant such concessions as were fair and just.

During the intervening time, however, the union had appointed a new committee of eight, the members of which were unable to agree among themselves upon any fixed basis of settlement. Five of the committee demanded a closed shop, two favored an open shop and one was non-committal. However, under propositions submitted to me by the committee of the District Carpenter's Council, I refused to countenance any discussion concerning the demand for a closed shop, finding that the operators were a unit in agreeing that the closed shop should be abolished, to which I agreed, recognizing the fundamental principle that a person should enjoy the privilege of hiring any law-abiding and competent American citizen applying for work. After many meetings another committee was named by the unions, and, after numerous conferences with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Max Morris, and others, the following, being practically the agreement entered into at my office on the 16th of May, was adopted by each side and agreed upon as the basis of settlement to take effect on the morning of May the 23d, 1907:

"First, an open shop. Second, a nine hour day, with Saturday a half holiday. Third, a minimum of 38 cents to men whom the mill owners consider skilled workmen. Fourth, no stewards allowed to do business in or around the mills."

Thus, by letting reason prevail, and, in a calm and dispassionate way, arbitrating the question at issue and by making each party to the controversy understand that a square deal should be given by both sides and that the interest of the general public must at all times be guarded, all threatened industrial troubles were avoided and Denver enjoyed a most prosperous building season.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

On October 24, 1907, G. A. Hally, president of the State Federation of Labor; R. E. Crosky, secretary of the same organization; R. W. Henderson and others representing the United Mine Workers, appeared in my office and filed written charges, alleging that the Pike's Peak Coal Company, the Curtis Coal Company and the Patterson Coal Company, all located and operating in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, were violating the law governing selection of "Check Weighmen," by refusing to allow the miners to have anything to say concerning their selection; also alleging in their complaint that, after the men had quit work on account of the non-enforcement of the law regarding "Check Weighmen," the operators were withholding their pay and refusing to settle with them in full until such time as those who were tenants of some of the firms named had vacated the company's houses.

In the petition referred to I was requested to visit the operators in person and endeavor to adjust the pending difficulties. I

immediately proceeded to Colorado Springs and called upon the operators, placing the alleged grievance before them. A meeting of all operators involved was called, and, after a short conference they all agreed to give the men "Check Weighmen" of their own selection. In fact, the operators without exception, claimed that such request had never been refused, which assertion was verified by the men working at that time.

As to paying the men who had quit work, they all agreed in writing that any man who occupied a house belonging to the company for which he formerly worked could have his pay in full if he would vacate the house within ten days. Such conditions appeared to me to be absolutely fair, and I accordingly suggested to the men involved that they had better return to work, as I could find no violation of the laws upon the part of the operators as alleged in the complaint filed with me. The truth of my findings was fully justified when in the month of December the strike was declared at an end, after fully two-thirds of the men had returned to work. This appeared to me to be the most sensible solution of the misunderstanding, since the general conditions under which the coal miners around Colorado Springs were working were far better than those of other localities, for all the mines were in good and safe condition, and many of the miners could live in the city of Colorado Springs and reach the coal mines in a twenty-minute ride or walk.

On July 1, 1907, I was requested by Silverton Miners' Union No. 26 to come in person and investigate the wage scale posted by the Mine Owners' Association on June 1st, 1907, to go into immediate effect. The union claimed that the schedule of wages thus put into effect was much lower than the one under which they were working, which agreement was entered into with the Mine Owners' two years previous. The union at an open meeting appointed a large committee and invested it with full power to act, and, if no satisfactory adjustment could be had, the committee was authorized to order a strike of all the men belonging to the union. Upon my arrival in Silverton I immediately called a conference of the committee and found that the members of the committee favored calling a strike if their demands were refused. They wished and asked for a general increse in wages for mill and tramway men, together with a reduction of hours for the laborers and engineers; they also demanded that the representatives of their union be permitted to go upon the properties at any time for the purpose of soliciting membership and collecting dues. After going over in detail their demands for an increased wage with reduction of hours, I called a conference of the operators. I found they were inclined to treat all their men with the utmost fairness, and were willing to talk over anything with me that would have a tendency to solve and adjust in a peaceable and fair manner all existing grievances. The operators claimed, however, that they had not reduced the wages that had been in vogue up to June

1st, 1907; but, instead, had voluntarily raised wages in a few minor instances; and this I found, according to the posted schedule, to be true. I was also informed by the operators that, rather than grant the demands of the union, they would close some of the low-grade properties, as they could not secure further aid from eastern investors for the development of low grade properties under any less favorable conditions. The sentiment of the business element of Silverton substantiated that assertion. I also found that a large portion of the actual miners were satisfied with the wages paid.

The privilege of visiting the properties of the mine owners, for the purpose of collecting dues and soliciting membership, had been abused to such an extent by the representative of the Miners' Union that the operators refused absolutely to concede said request, claiming that instead of peaceably coming to collect dues, threats and intimidations were used by those representing the union towards those that were not willing to pay for their union cards. Realizing, however, that the representatives of the union should have some opportunity to interview those members who perhaps came to town but once in three or four months, I presented the following recommendations to the mine operators:

"Silverton, July 13, 1907.

"Hon. Frank L. Ross, Secretary San Juan Mining Association, Silverton, Colo.

Dear Sir—On July 1st I was requested by the Silverton Miners' Union No. 26 to proceed to Silverton and endeavor to adjust by arbitration whatever differences might exist between the above named union and your association as to wages and hours now in vogue in this district, the above Federation of Miners claiming in their communication to me that a scale of wages had been posted by your association, dated July 1st, 1907, which they claim differed materially from the scale of wages that had been in vogue for the past five or six years.

"After consulting both the former scale and the one that is now posted under date of June 1st, 1907, I find, however, that no difference exists, wages and hours being the same, except in two instances, where you have made a slight increase in wages, those instances being the gripman and bucket men, table and vanner men.

"Since my arrival here I have met with a committee of ten, representing the Miners' Union, said committee claiming full power to act in behalf of their organization. I find that they now have submitted to you an entire new schedule of wages, which they wish to have go into effect, said schedule being a general raise of pay with a deduction of hours in many instances.

"Realizing that the low grade ores which you have in this camp might prohibit your association from granting the de-

mand of the Western Federation of Miners, I have requested of the said Miners' Union that they should reduce all of their demands to the greatest possible minimum, in order that work might continue undisturbed in this district, yet I find their feelings are such that they will insist on certain demands being granted, and their determination upon these points might result in a serious and lasting struggle.

"I therefore respectfully wish to recommend to your association, for your consideration, the following points:

"An increase of 25 cents per shift over your present schedule for work in wet places where rubber coats are necessary, the foreman in charge to be judge of same; or should you wish to go inside of the demands of the Miners' Union, that a committee be appointed to decide where rubber coats are necessary and the extra pay should apply.

II.

"The request that the increase of timbermen and timbermen helpers be granted.

III.

"The request that the increase of tool sharpeners and blacksmith helpers be granted.

IV.

"That the hours of the tramway men be reduced from ten to nine per shift.

V.

"That all other provisions as now contained in schedule of June 1, 1907, be embodied. In addition thereto a clause shall be added that the Miners' Union and the Cooks' and Waiters' Union shall each select one representative who shall have the privilege of visiting the company's various properties when the employes are not on shift, for the purpose of collecting dues or soliciting membership. Said representatives shall use no force, intimidation or threats of any nature whatever, either in regard to payments of dues or to the joining of any organization. Said representatives shall notify the manager of each property of such intended visit in sufficient time to give such manager ample opportunity of appointing a representative to accompany the representative of the Miners', Cooks' and Waiters' Unions upon their monthy visit. Should any emergency arise whereby the said Miners' Union wishes to call upon its members for such purpose as an extra call of meeting, then an additional day per each month shall be granted, upon due notice, as above set forth, being given to the manager, and the purpose of the visit also stated.

"Believing that your Association fully intends to use all possible means of continuing the present prosperous condition now prevailing in the San Juan District, and trusting you will find nothing in my recommendations which will conflict with your privileges of conducting your business to your own liking, and sincerely trusting that you will coincide with me in my recommendations and thus avert all possibility of disagreement between yourselves and the Miners' Union, I am

"Respectfully,
(Signed) "AXEL SWANSON,
"State Labor Commissioner."

On Saturday, July 13th, at a meeting fully attended by those inviting me to attend, I entered into a full discussion of all of my recommendations. The agreement, submitted by me, governing the visits of the Union representatives, were accepted by a unanimous vote; in fact, after some argument, all recommendations submitted by me were adopted by the operators and accepted by the Union. Thus each side to the misunderstanding were satisfied, and the financial disastrous result of a strike was avoided by using reason and advocating fair play and a square deal to each interested party. Although maintaining the inalienable right that men should conduct their business to their own liking, yet the welfare of the general public, which always suffers in a struggle between capital and labor, should be carefully guarded, and with that in view all misunderstandings of similar nature can easily be adjusted.

Peace and prosperity have since marked the time in the Silverton district. The men engaged in and around the mines and mills are getting from $3.00 to $5.00 per day, while board and lodging cost but $1.00 per day.

CARD SYSTEM IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

On September 20th I was petitioned by a number of business men and miners of Cripple Creek and Victor to come and make a personal investigation of what they termed the evil effect of the card system in vogue in that locality, the business men claiming that the enforcement of the card system was the means of keeping men from becoming permanent residents of the district, since they were not certain of steady employment, while some of the miners contended that to be compelled to submit to the requiremnts of these cards was an imposition upon them as free citizens. Thus the two complaining forces contended that to compel an applicant for work to take out a mine owner's card was unjust, and was the means of retarding business, and a detriment to the growth and progress of the district.

In interviewing the business men of Cripple Creek and Victor, I found the vast majority of them unalterably opposed to the enforcement of the card system, and combined effort was being made to request the Mine Owners to abolish the Card System. I found that they were sincere in the belief that the enforcement and continuation of the Card System by the Mine Owners was respon-

sible for the business depression existing in the District. Unannounced and unaccompanied by any one, I visited the large properties, and without interference on the part of any one I talked with the men who work in the mines. A large majority declared they had no objections to the Card System in vogue; that in fact they had no complaint to offer as to the management and regulations prescribed; while many declared that they would not remain at work if the recommendation cards were revoked or abolished, a few declared themselves utterly against the enforcement of the Card System, and such men were not wholly confined to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. Generally I found that the men at work were contented with conditions, and had requested no one to demand a change for them, as the wages in the District were higher than in other mining centers, and the mines were in better condition than in other parts of the State, together with the fact that the mines being located close to the cities of Victor and Cripple Creek, gave the men an opportunity of living where they chose. After having gathered the opinions of the miners, I called upon the operators to ascertain whether or not they would consider the abolishment of the Card System. Without hesitation the mine owners declared that rather than abolish the Card System they would close their properties, for they contended that to abolish what they termed identification cards would again admit a number of persons into their employ whose sole aim and object would be to promote strife and agitation.

On Monday, September 30, 1907, I was requested to meet in Colorado Springs with a committee of business men representing Cripple Creek and Victor, and a like committee of Mine Owners and Operators, and give to them the findings of my investigation. After both sides had thoroughly discussed the enforcement or abolishment of the Card System, each side being firmly convinced as to the good or bad effect of the same, I explained fully the different sentiment and opinions existing among the miners at work, and gave my opinion that it would be unjust to the men now employed, as well as unfair to the owners of the properties, to impose any conditions which, in their judgment, would again plunge the District into strife, and entirely destroy the business interest of this resourceful community. I also stated that in my opinion many different causes existed for the present business depression, such as the closing down of many low grade properties pending the erection of a new mill capable of treating such ore, as the Golden Cycle mill had just recently been destroyed; and many other properties were waiting for the benefit of the drainage tunnel before proceeding with their work with any assurance of profit. These conditions could not be remedied by the abolishment of the Card System. Events have since proven that the position taken by myself and others was correct, as peace and progress now reign in those great gold producing hills, and employers and employes are working hand in hand for the upbuilding of the Cripple Creek District.

COLORADO AND ITS VARIED INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

Colorado is divided into fifty-nine counties; its average length east and west is 380 miles; its breadth north and south is 280 miles, and it is larger in area than all the New England states combined.

Colorado is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by Oklahoma and New Mexico and on the west by Utah.

The population of our State, in the absence of any late census, is based upon the increased school census, and is safely estimated at 700,000; and the principal industries are mining, farming, stock raising, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. The school system of the State, and particularly in Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley, Golden, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, is inferior to none in the United States, and no State offers better educational advantages. The most remote mining camp and the most sparsely settled rural district are as well provided for as the large cities. Our school buildings are unsurpassed in size and sanitary conditions. Colorado is well provided with churches of all denominations, and its sanitariums and hospitals are fitted with all conveniences necessary for the successful treatment of those unfortunate enough to need them. Our State is thoroughly traversed by railroads, perfectly equipped and prepared to carry the products of the mines, mills, factories and farms to the markets of the world, at rates enabling the producers to compete with those of the other states. Telephone lines have penetrated every nook and corner, giving the farmer and the merchant an opportunity of keeping as well posted upon prices as though living at the entrance of New York. The great development of interurban trolley lines will, before the expiration of 1908, place the people of the northern part of Colorado at Denver's doors. The most important work of the year has been the electrification of the new line from Denver to Boulder by the Colorado Southern Railroad. This line will eventually build to Fort Collins and Greeley, thus bringing thousands of prosperous farmers from the counties of Boulder, Larimer and Weld to the business center of the State. The towns of Golden and Arvada in Jefferson county are already connected by electric road, equipped by the Denver City Tramway Company; while the town of Littleton in Arapahoe county is connected by a similar line. Work has already been started on an electric line of road from Florence in Fremont county through the famous Arkansas valley to Garden City, Kansas. This line will give to the people of the counties of Fremont, Otero, Prowers, Bent and eastern Pueblo the market of the city of Pueblo—the Pittsburgh of the West. Trinidad has extended its lines to the coal camps of Starkville and Sopris, giving the men in the coal mines an opportunity to live in comfortable homes in the city. The electric lines of Colorado Springs, which

are now connecting Manitou, Colorado City and other near by resorts, are contemplating further extensions. The Canon City line, known as the Royal Gorge Summit Electric, is destined, when completed, to become the most spectacular electric line in the United States; starting at Canon City, where the Colorado State Penitentiary is located, it winds up the mountain side a distance of fifteen miles until it reaches an elevation of 9,000 feet, showing a scene of rich orchards and farms in the valley below unsurpassed in America.

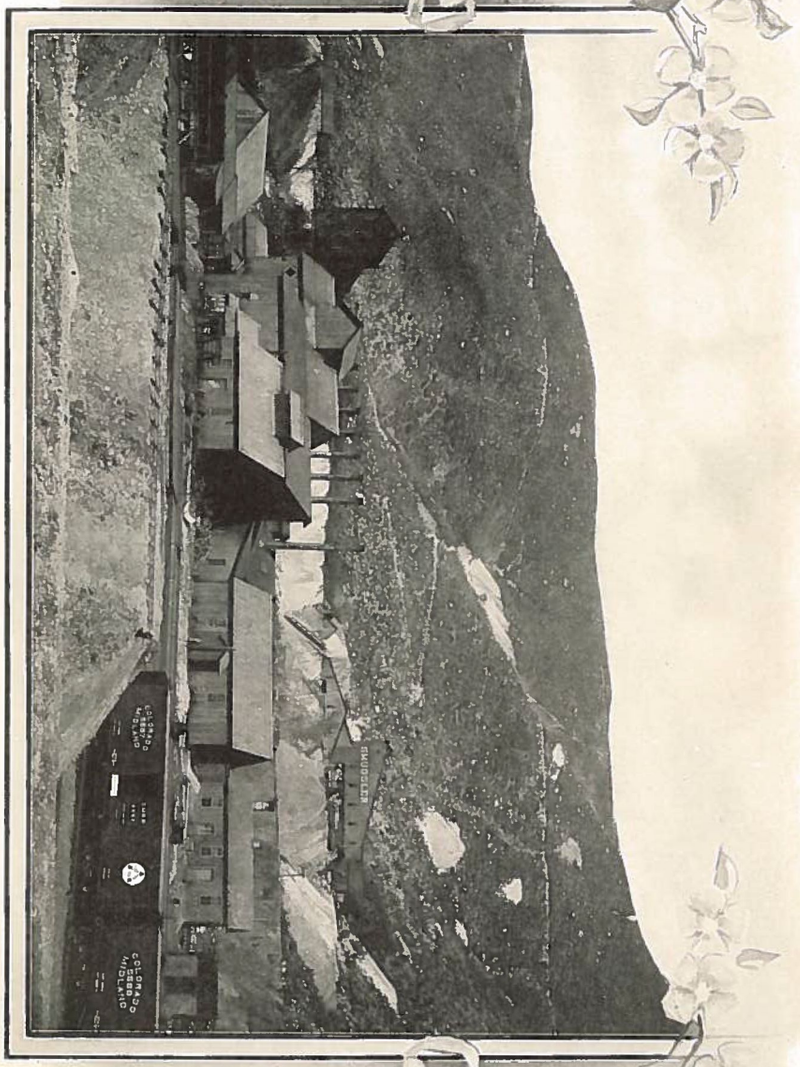
In the diversity of its natural advantages Colorado has no parallel within the confines of the United States. It occupies a central position among the Western States, forming a great portion of their agricultural area, and exceeds them all in natural resources. It has a climate unsurpassed by any country in the world and a soil adapted to the raising of nearly all varieties of crops. There are yet unbounded opportunities for thousands in her valleys, on her mountains and upon her plains.

Within the last ten years Colorado has become the largest producer of silver and gold of any State in the Union. The value of these metals and their allied minerals amounted to over $90,000,000 for the years 1906-1907, giving employment to nearly 40,000 men at an average of $2.50 per day for the common laborer, and from $3.50 to $5.00 per day for the mechanic, in and around the mines, mills and smelters of the districts of Cripple Creek, Leadville, Boulder, Gunnison, Mineral, San Juan, San Miguel, Ouray, Gilpin, Park, Clear Creek and Summit. . There are still other undeveloped districts containing untold wealth, awaiting the hand of the investor and the prospector. The great drainage tunnel of Cripple Creek will give new life to that greatest of all gold producing camps by uncovering new workings, and making it possible to reach low-grade properties and develop them at a profit.

The famous Leadville mines are daily running into new and rich veins, and will again call the attention of the miner and investor to their great and apparently inexhaustible supply of minerals. Tunnels and electric power plants have, in a great measure, reduced the cost of mining, as such power now traverses the districts of Silverton, Clear Creek, Boulder, Gilpin, Park and Gunnison. Renewed activity now exists in the mineral districts and much development work is now in progress, furnishing work for hundreds of prospectors. In fact, we are fully justified in asserting that Colorado's greatest mineral deposits have as yet not been uncovered.

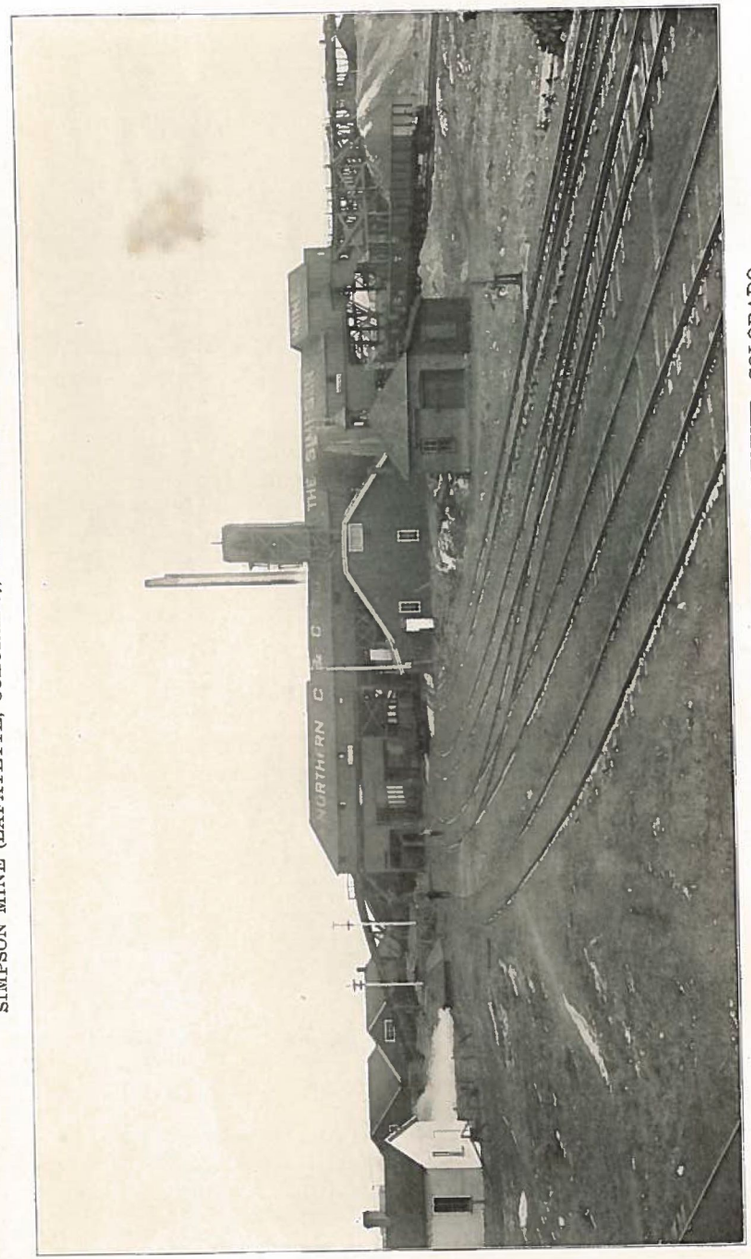
THE GREAT COAL SUPPLY OF COLORADO.

While millions of tons of the best coal in the world, ranging from anthracite to the best of lignite, have been taken out of the mines now in operation in this State, its supply has not been



MINING SCENE AT LEADVILLE, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

SIMPSON MINE (LAFAYETTE, COLORADO), DAILY CAPACITY, 2,000 TONS.



PLANT OF THE NORTHERN COAL & COKE CO., DENVER, COLORADO.

scratched. For hundreds of years Colorado can supply the coal for the entire United States, and, in addition, sell sufficient for all the navies of the world. Our coal fields, as estimated by the United States Geological Survey, cover an area of 20,000 square miles, with an available tonnage of 50,000,000,000. These great and varied coal deposits are located in different portions of the State. The great coal producing counties of Huerfano, Las Animas, Boulder and Fremont supply millions of tons, yet there appears to be no diminution in the accessible and apparent supply, and other counties, such as Weld, Garfield, Gunnison, El Paso, Pitkin, La Plata, Jefferson, Mesa, Delta, Douglas, are steadily uncovering large bodies of good coal; but it remains for the vast empire of Routt county to furnish an almost unlimited supply of lignite, together with vast quantities of the best kind of anthracite known in the United States. This vast territory, which has been practically isolated and unknown except for its vast herds of cattle brought to the markets, has now been placed at the very door of Denver by the Northwestern & Pacific Railroad, better known as the "Moffat Road." The benefit of this road will not alone be limited to the vast coal fields. but it will open up rich mines of copper and gold, which, up to the present time, were considered unprofitable on account of the distance from a railroad. The coal and coke industry now gives employment to about 15,000 men, at wages ranging from $1.75 to $4.00 per day. We are safe in saying that, with the large coal consuming States looking to the excellent and unmeasured supply of Colorado, this industry will in a short period double its present army of laborers.

SUMMARY OF THE COAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO FOR 1906 AND 1907.

	1906	1907
Number of mines in operation	180	183
Tons of lignite coal produced	1,670,044	2,062,154
Tons of semi-bituminous coal produced	100,000	985,226
Tons of bituminous coal produced	7,548,769	7,803,147
Tons of anthracite coal produced	68,343	45,113
Tons of unclassified coal produced, estimated	110,000	70,000
Total tonnage of coal produced	10,308,420	10,965,640
Increase	.....	657,219
Total tons of coke manufactured	1,135,643	1,097,051
Total number of coke ovens	3,376	2,566
Number of employes in and about the mines	12,030	12,900
Number of employes at coke ovens	1,076	960
Number of non-fatal accidents	160	110
Number of fatal accidents	88	99

COLORADO'S AMAZING AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The tremendous growth of our agricultural industry has astonished the most optimistic observers. It has grown to such an extent that to-day it has become the essential factor in building up the State and creating prosperous growing cities and towns in the now irrigated valleys and upon the plains, where formerly the range cattle had full and free sway. In the last twelve years nearly three million acres have been placed under the most modern and perfect irrigation system known in the world, and many thousands of acres will yet be reclaimed by the reservoir and canal systems at present contemplated or already under way. Eastern and foreign capital is rapidly realizing the vast opportunities Colorado offers to the investors in storage reservoirs, whereby the vast rich acreage can be turned into prosperous homes for thousands of good citizens, and where the crops raised are more diversified and more profitable to the producer than is offered in any other State. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of dry land have been added to the crop raising area in the eastern counties of Colorado, and, from the great amount of wheat and corn raised in some portions of this great farming empire, the average yield bids fair to rival parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The lands everywhere possess a rich soil productive of all kinds of crops which are raised with less labor than in the fields of our neighboring States.

In the production of its fruits, Colorado's products, such as peaches and apples, command the highest price in the markets of the country, and in the markets of New York, and even London, the Colorado cantaloupe is eagerly sought. The splendid climatic conditions together with the varied soil has proven that the fruit of Colorado is the most delicious produced. Mesa, Montrose, Delta and Fremont counties are the fruit raising counties of the State, although in the Arkansas valley, especially in Otero county, apples are grown extensively. In the last year many acres of orchard in the counties of Mesa, Delta and Montrose produced, on the average, $300.00 to $400.00 worth of fruit to the acre; and the three counties mentioned will, in the next few years, add thousands of acres to the fruit raising area, through completion of the irrigation projects contemplated at the present time.

The present fruit raising districts comprise a little more than 100,000 acres. There are yet a million acres available for fruit raising, which will be irrigated and placed upon the market at such prices as will enable the small homeseeker to secure ample and productive acreage. In the Uncompahgre valley, which comprises a large basin of Montrose and Delta counties, nearly 200,000 acres of at present raw and non-productive land will be ready for cultivation when the project now under way, known as the Gunnison tunnel, is completed and the waters out of the second largest stream in Colorado are turned upon this vast plain. Then will this barren waste be turned into fruit producing lands, averaging in value from $500.00 to $3,000.00 per acre. The

climate here is most excellent, short winters, no late frosts in the spring, nor early frosts in the fall. The soil is suitable for the production of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and berries, inferior to none in the world, and the average yield per acre, especially in the counties of Delta, Montrose and Fremont, is such that no greater profit on labor, or interest on capital invested, can be gotten anywhere. Because of the compactness of the land, and the advantages of railroad facilities for carrying the products of the soil to the markets of the world, such will be the enormous wealth producing possibilities of this valley that 150,000 people can easily be supported therein.

A number of other counties, such as Weld, Garfield, Jefferson, Denver, Boulder and Montezuma, are increasing their acreage of fruit lands each season, so that at present this great addition to Colorado's wealth has hardly been started. The cantaloupe known as the "Rocky Ford" is unmatched anywhere for its aromatic flavor, and is sold in all the leading markets of this country, as well as in many places in Europe, at higher prices than similar products of any other state. In the culture of sugar beets the Colorado product has reached the highest percentage in saccharine purity of any sugar beet raised. Certain it is that no state can compare with the large yield per acre of Colorado. This great industry, which may be termed as yet in its infancy, has been the means of adding to Colorado's wealth over $20,000,000 in one year. In the sugar beet raising localities farm values have increased over 150 per cent. and the population and business of many towns have doubled.

The State is divided in two natural divisions, mountains and plains. To the mountainous division belong the broad and level mesas, together with the extensive valleys of the Western Slope. The eastern part of the State consists mostly of level plains of a rich sandy loam soil, which, when sufficiently watered, produces a large yield of corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, millet and potatoes. These plains are classified as the "Dry Farming Area" of Colorado, where the rainfall has averaged in the last six years from 15 to 20 inches. Large herds of cattle and sheep are yet to be found in this section, the former home of the buffalo. The western part of the State is principally mountainous, and from the mountains millions of dollars in silver, gold, copper, lead, coal, coke, iron, marble and other materials for building purposes will yet be taken; while the valleys, irrigated by the waters of the melting snows from the same mountains, will furnish homes for thousands of industrious people.

Starting from the foothills in El Paso county and running through portions of El Paso, Douglas, Elbert and Lincoln counties eastward to the Kansas line, is a range of foothills known as the "Divide," which practically divides the plains of Colorado through their center. This area is partly covered with a

fair growth of young timber, while upon the ridges of El Paso, Douglas and Elbert counties rich agricultural lands are yet open to settlers, subject to the requirements of the regulations governing government lands. Much of this land belongs to the State, and its leasing or selling is under the control of the State Land Board.

At the summit of the Divide is Palmer Lake. From this point the waters flow northward to the Platte river and southward to the Arkansas.

The mountainous portion of our State contains two hundred mountain peaks, nearly 13,000 feet high, and over twenty peaks 14,000 feet high. On a clear day a view of three hundred miles of mountain scenery can be seen west and south of Denver. Prominent among the peaks in beauty is Long's peak, over 14,000 feet above sea level, rising from the midst of the foothills which extend from the Spanish peaks in the southern portion of Colorado to the hills of Wyoming.

West of this range lie the parks. North park in Larimer and Routt counties, Middle park in Grand county and South park in Park county. South park is one of the largest hay and cattle producing localities in our State, and is reached by the famous Colorado & Southern and Colorado Midland railroads. Almost in a direct line north and south with these parks lies the famous San Luis park, in what is properly known as southern Colorado's garden spot, the San Luis valley. Watered by the Rio Grande and other tributary rivers, and traversed by the main and connecting lines of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, this valley has developed into one of the richest agricultural sections of the State, and is famous for the raising of field peas for the feeding of hogs and sheep, which command the highest price in the Eastern markets. West of the southern portion of the Park range is the Arkansas valley, which is traversed by the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, and is made famous for its unexcelled watermelons and cantaloupes. With its rapidly increasing fruit raising and, greatest of all, its great volume of water for irrigation which has turned the formerly arid plains into a great garden; with five sugar factories overtaxed with the production of the vicinities of Rocky Ford, Sugar City, Swink, Lamar and Holly; with thousands of acres of alfalfa and other crops, together with the thousands of acres yet to be reclaimed by irrigation, this valley can truthfully be said to offer homes to thousands of families. But greatest of all the agricultural sections is the district lying north and east of Denver, including the counties of Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Jefferson, Adams, Logan and Morgan. This section is traversed by the Colorado & Southern, Union Pacific and Burlington railroads, also the Interurban Electric line connecting Denver, Boulder and Golden by hourly service, thus placing the advantages of the Denver markets at the very doors of its thousands of farmers.



A SCENE ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

This section can truthfully be classified as Colorado's "Favorite Garden Spot." Watered by the Platte river and its principal tributaries, such as Clear Creek, Bear Creek, St. Vrain, Big Thompson and the Cache La Poudre, all flowing eastward from the mountains, it forms one of the richest agricultural valleys of the world. This is known as northeastern Colorado. One million acres are now under irrigation in those counties; Weld county taking the lead, and the production of the combined counties reached in 1907 nearly $50,000,000 in value, this being an average value of nearly $50 per acre. These counties are truly the home of the sugar beet, while the potato of Weld county has made the city of Greeley known all over the world. Numerous towns in this section have doubled their population in the last five years. Thousands of acres are yet to be reclaimed by irrigation enterprises, which are as yet but partially matured. With a mild and beautiful climate, an abundance of irrigation water and its many facilities of storing the same, with its splendid and direct railroads and electric service, together with the many educational institutions of the highest class in the world located at Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley and Golden, this section of our State can furnish ideal homes for thousands from the crowded sweat shops of the East.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE LANDS.

On the vast and fertile plains comprising eastern Colorado are yet remaining nearly 10,000,000 acres of government land open to the settlers by entry. These lands are distributed through the counties of Weld, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Morgan, Yuma. Washington, Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, eastern El Paso, Kiowa, Bent, Prowers, Baca and Pueblo; and they can be reached over the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Burlington and Colorado Southern railroads. There are nearly 4,000,000 acres subject to location in the western part of our State which can be reached by the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland or Moffat railroads. While a large portion of this vast area of open land in some of the eastern counties can not be irrigated by any at present comprehensible scheme, the lands on the Western Slope will eventually be brought under the many reservoir and canal systems annually being developed. The land in the counties of Bent and Prowers will in course of time be watered from the mountain streams emptying into the Arkansas river. And in the counties of Logan and Sedgwick thousands of acres, now open range, will be watered by the ever increasing reservoirs filled during the winter season from the Platte and its many tributaries.

Homestead entries can be made either at the Government Land Office or before the clerk or judge of a court, or a United

States Commissioner, in the county in which the land is situated. The United States Land Offices of Colorado are located at Del Norte, Denver, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Hugo, Lamar, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo and Sterling. Their locations are such as to cover every section of our State, and thus not compel the public land seeker to travel far away from the lands desired to the point where entries must be made.

The State owns nearly 4,000,000 acres of land, situated in the various counties, the largest acreage being in the counties of Pueblo, Bent, Routt, Baca, Cheyenne, Conejos, Elbert, El Paso, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Prowers, Washington, Weld and Yuma; while some of the other counties have an acreage of from 10,000 to 50,000 acres. A large portion of this land is located in districts which are bound to enlarge in watered area; and thousands of acres of this rich, level land will be irrigated and produce crops sufficient to support thousands of families. The terms for purchasing State lands are most liberal, and it lies within the power of most any one to purchase land, as each citizen has an equal chance, whether rich or poor. The State Land Board consists of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General. The State Land Office is located in the State Capitol Building, and all applications for lease or purchase of State lands are directed to the Register of the Land Board, and are subject to the following fees and rules:

Filling application for lease	$ .50
Filing application to purchase	.50
Accepting and approving bond	1.00
Issuing lease, each 160 acres or fraction thereof in the same lease	1.00
For issuing patent or certificates of purchase, each 160 acres or fraction thereof	2.00
Assignment fee	1.00
Patent for town lot, one or more	2.00
Right of way deeds, easements, etc	3.00
For issuing permission to make improvements in excess of amount allowed by the terms of the lease	2.00

Certified copies of any instrument or of the records shall be furnished at the rate of 20 cents per folio and $1.00 for the certification.

Each application for lease must be accompanied by the advertising fee of five dollars, and the filing fee of fifty cents.

All applications for purchase must be accompanied by an appraisement fee of ten dollars and the filing fee of fifty cents.

If the board orders a sale to be made the applicant shall be required to pay an advertising fee of seventeen dollars.

All township plats shall be furnished at fifty cents each.

For subdividing mineral lands into lots of ten acres each for the purpose of leasing, upon the application of any person, a deposit of ten dollars for each lot shall be required.

Sec. 14. The State Board of Land Commissioners may lease any portion of the land of the State, at a rental to be determined upon after an examination of the land by an appraiser, except as hereinafter provided. The lessee shall pay the annual rental to the State Land Board, who shall receipt for the same in the lease. Upon receiving such annual rental, the State board shall immediately transmit the same to the State Treasurer and take his receipt therefor. If stone, coal, coal oil, gas or other mineral not herein mentioned, be found upon the State land, such land may be leased for the purpose of obtaining therefrom the stone, coal, coal oil, gas or other mineral, for such length of time, and conditioned upon the payment to the State board of such royalty upon the product as the State Board of Land Commissioners may determine.

Sec. 15. All leases of State or school land shall be conditional upon the payment of rent in advance and the violation of this condition shall work a forfeiture of the lease, at the option of the State Board of Land Commissioners, after thirty days' notice to the lessees, such notice being sent to the last known postoffice address of lessee, as given by himself to the register of the State Land Board.

Sec. 16. No lease of State or school land for grazing purposes shall be for a longer term than twenty years, and no lease of State or school land for agricultural purposes shall be for a longer period than ten years, except as hereinafter provided.

When any lease expires by limitation, the holder thereof may renew the same in manner as follows: At any time within the thirty days next preceding the expiration of the lease, the lessee, or his assigns, shall notify the register of his desire to renew said lease; if the lessee and State board agree as to the valuation of the land, a new lease may be issued, bearing even date with the expiration of the old one, and upon like conditions; Provided, always, That the former valuation shall not be decreased without the consent of the State board; Provided, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the State board from leasing any of the State lands to such party or parties as shall secure to the State the greatest annual revenue; Provided, further, That the State board may, in its discretion, offer said land for sale at the end of any period of five (5) years, during the term of said lease, upon the same terms and in the same manner as though said lease had not been executed.

Sec. 23. The State Board of Land Commissioners may at any time direct the sale of any State lands, except as provided in this act, in such parcels, to actual settlers only, or to persons who shall improve the same, as they shall deem for the best interests of the State and the promotion of the settlement there-

of; Provided, That no lands belonging to the State, within the areas to be irrigated from works constructed or controlled by the United States or its duly authorized agents, shall hereafter be sold except in conformity with the classification of farm units by the United States, and the title to such lands shall not pass from the State until the applicant therefor shall have fully complied with the provisions of the laws of the United States and the regulations thereunder concerning the acquisition of the right to use water from such works, and shall produce the evidence thereof duly issued. After the withdrawal of lands by the United States for any irrigation project, no application for the purchase of State lands within the limits of such withdrawal shall be accepted, except upon the conditions prescribed in this section. All sales under this act, except those to the United States, shall be advertised in four consecutive issues of some weekly paper of the county in which such land is situated, if there be such paper; if not, then in some paper published in an adjoining county, and in such other papers as the board may direct. The advertisement shall state the time, place and terms of sale, and the minimum price per acre fixed by the board of each parcel, below which no bid shall be received; Provided, That in all cases the land shall be offered in legal subdivisions of not less than forty (40) acres, or more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres; Provided, That sales of State lands shall be made to citizens of the United States, and to those who have declared their intention to become such only. If any land be sold on which surface improvements shall have been made by a lessee, said improvements shall be appraised under the direction of the State board. When lands on which such improvements have been made are sold, the purchaser, if other than the owner of said improvements, shall pay the appraised value of said improvements to the owner thereof, taking a receipt therefor, and he shall deposit such receipt with the State board before he shall be entitled to a patent or certificate of purchase. All such receipts shall be filed and preserved in the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners.

Sec. 24. All sales of State lands shall be held at the State Capitol, unless otherwise directed by the State Board of Land Commissioners. Terms of payment shall be as follows, viz.: Timber sales, cash on the day of sale; on lands selling for three dollars and fifty cents to twenty-five dollars per acre, 10 per cent. of the purchase money on the day of the sale, the balance in eighteen equal annual payments, at 6 per cent. per annum. Lands selling at more than twenty-five dollars, and less than seventy-five dollars per acre, 20 per cent. cash on day of sale, the balance in fourteen equal annual payments, at 7 per cent. per annum, or the purchaser may make full payment with accrued interest at any time. Lands selling at seventy-five dollars and upwards, 30 per cent. cash, and balance in seven equal annual payments, at 7 per cent. interest, or the purchaser may

make full payments with accrued interest at any time. When the conditions hereinbefore prescribed have been complied with, the State board shall make and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, containing the name of the purchaser, a description of the land purchased, the sum paid, the amount remaining due, and the date at which each of the deferred payments fall due, and the amount thereof; such certificate shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the register, and a record of the same kept by him in a suitable book. Whenever a purchaser of any State land has complied with all the conditions of the sale, and paid all purchase money with the lawful interest thereon, he shall receive a patent for the land purchased; such patent shall be signed by the Governor, attested by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the register, and have the great seal of the State and the seal of the State Board of Land Commissioners thereto attached; and when so signed, such patent shall convey a good and sufficient title in fee simple; Provided, That no patent shall be issued for less than forty acres, except for town lots; Provided, That the Governor and register shall be authorized to issue certificates of purchase in lieu of receipts temporarily issued subsequent to April 17, 1899, for money paid on account of lands heretofore sold by the State Board of Land Commissioners under existing law, and patents in lieu of final receipts so issued during the same period on account of payment in full for lands sold, on presentation of such receipt by the legal owners thereof.

Sec. 25. Whenever any purchaser of land shall default for a period of thirty days inany of the payments of either principal or interest due upon the certificate of purchase issued to him, said certificate may be forfeited and the lands reverted to the State of Colorado upon a notice to that effect mailed to the last known postoffice address of said purchaser, and which notice shall allow him thirty days additional in which to pay the indebtedness to the State.

Sec. 26. If any purchaser of State land, after receiving a certificate of purchase, as provided in section 24 of this act, fails to make any one of the payments stipulated therein, and the same remains unpaid for thirty days after the time when it should have been paid, as specified in such certificate, the State Board of Land Commissioners may sell the lands again; Provided, That, in case of a sale, all previous payments made on account of such land shall be forfeited to the State; the land shall revert to the State, and the title thereof shall be in the State, as if no sale had ever been made.

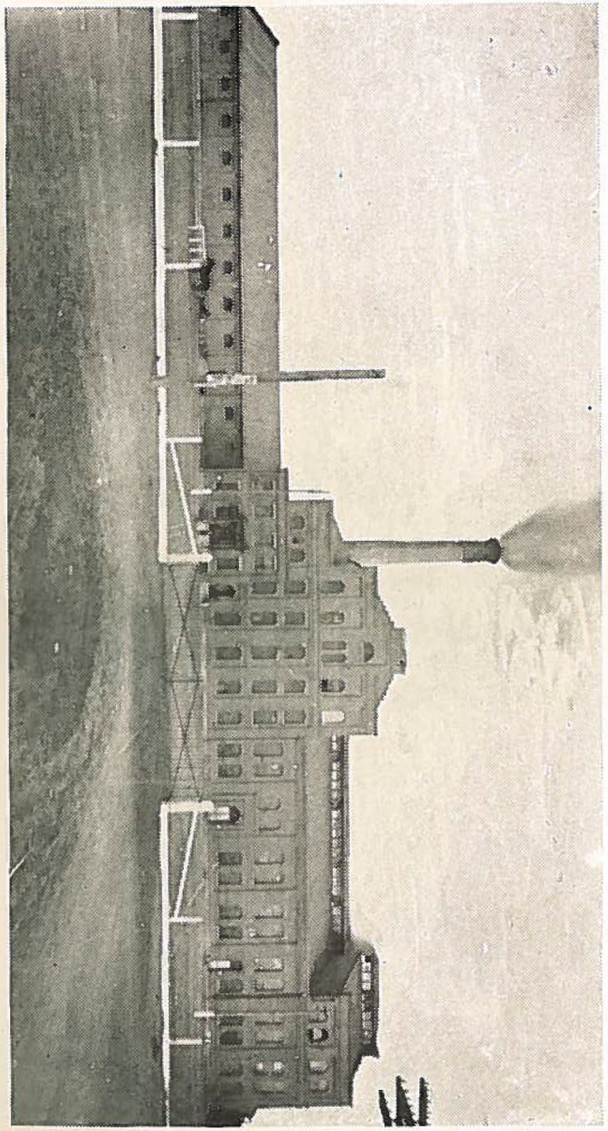
THE REPORTS OF SUGAR BEET COMPANIES AND THOSE RAISING SUGAR BEETS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Number of factories in the state	16
Total daily tonnage capacity of all factories	13,000
Total acreage	157,085
Total tonnage of beets	2,187,925
Pounds of sugar produced	478,153,859
Amount paid to farmers	10,550,000
Amount paid for factory labor	2,530,350
Number of factory employees	4,950
Total No. in factory and field in connection with the sugar beet industry	16,000

Daily wages paid in factory $2.25 to $3.50.

OUR GREAT SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY AND ITS MARVELOUS GROWTH.

The greatest triumph of agriculture in Colorado is the sugar beet. Eight years ago we had 3,000 acres of beets, while now nearly 200,000 acres are devoted to beet raising, producing an annual value of nearly $20,000,000 in money which goes to the farmers and laborers of our State. In 1899 Colorado had one small sugar factory; in 1908 we find sixteen factories, with a tonnage of from 600 to 1,200 tons each. This great industry has been the means of increasing the land values from $30 to $250 and $300 per acre, while the earning power of the lands in the vicinity of the sugar factories has increased over 100 per cent. Not only can results be figured from the direct profit of the sugar beet as delivered to the factory, but, in addition, the attention of the farmer has been attracted to this new industry which gives him a greater profit than any other crop, and while locally reducing the output of other crops it creates a greater demand for them and thus makes better prices for the latter. The establishment of sugar beet factories in various sections of the State has grown, and thus adding impetus to the establishment of other industries that contribute to the success of the farmer. The success obtained in feeding stock the beet pulp has aided the stock raising industry. It has also aided in establishing creameries, cheese and canning factories. Its ramifications are such that its effects are felt in every line of trade. The value of the by products of the sugar factory, such as pulp and molasses, as a food for stock, is realized more each year by the stock fattening ranchman. The pulp can be purchased at the factory for 40 cents per ton. It is easily stored and kept, and is considered cheaper as meat producer than any other feed. In addition to the general demand in these factory districts, from the large feeding interests the factories have also built extensive feeding pens for fattening cattle and sheep



SUGAR FACTORY AT FORT COLLINS.

for market and especially is this true in the counties of Weld, Larimer and Boulder. Several hundred thousand lambs are fattened each year by the feeders and factories. In Colorado the influence of this industry in developing other kindred industries, which add to the success and prosperity of the farmer, can well be marked from its beginning by the progress and development of the business interests, which have been very rapid. The beet sugar factory has been the means of improving many miles of heretofore impassable roads, since cheaply getting the product of the farm to the market is an essential element of profit. It has caused the construction of several local transportation lines, notably the Swink-Holly line in the Arkansas Valley district, and the Wellington and Johnson line in the Northern district. This reaching out into the rural districts and hauling the sugar beet to the factory has placed the cost of hauling other products to the main lines at the minimum. Many new and prosperous towns have been built up since the advent of the sugar factory, and some have in the last five years doubled in population, while the amount of money turned into circulation from this industry has given such places as Fort Collins, Loveland, Longmont, Greeley, Morgan, Brush, Sterling, Rocky Ford, Sugar City, Lamar, Las Animas, Holly, Eaton and Grand Junction the appearance of life and business activity equivalent to that of cities in the East having double the population. The sugar beet factories contract with the farmer for his beet crop long before it is planted, thus leaving him in absolute assurance of running no risk with a fluctuating market, yet the sugar beet company does not give all the care of raising the beets to the farmers. Connected with each factory is a corps of experts who have devoted years of study to the sugar beet enterprise. They have conducted expermiments in every possible line of beet culture, and their sole duty is to give the farmers the benefit of their experience in the form of advice in handling, cultivating and raising the crop. Thus the sugar companies assist the producer in getting the largest possible yield and the highest grade. They do not confine their expert advice to the farmer on sugar beets alone, but advise him in raising other crops as well, thus fully realizing that other products are indirectly allied with the success of the industry which they represent. The Nation and the State pay large sums of money for conducting our Agricultural College and Experiment Station, but in the sugar industry we have an educational agency that is rendering valuable aid and co-operation in this work without cost to either pupil or State. The prevailing price of beets is $5.00 per ton, delivered at the factory or at the nearest beet dump. No farmer hauls his beets over a distance of three or possibly four miles. In all cases where no dump is constructed or where the distance to the factory is too great the sugar companies construct places for piling up the beets. There is no hazard of falling prices, as the price is set before the seed is put in the ground. The average yield is from fourteen to eighteen and sometimes twenty tons per acre.

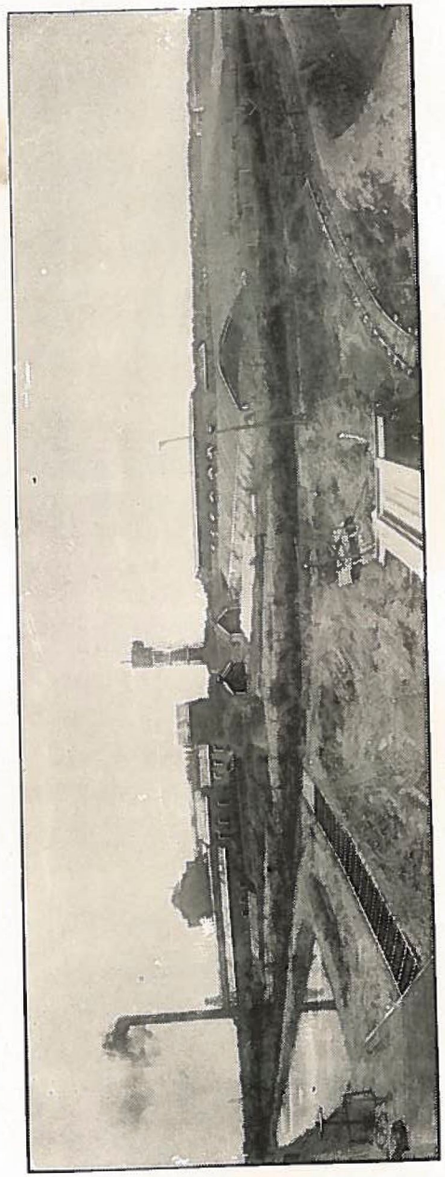
At an average of fourteen tons per acre, after deducting the cost of plowing, planting, cultivating, watering, cleaning and gathering, which is estimated at $30 to $35 per acre and allowing the farmer $5.00 per day for the man and team engaged in hauling, there remains a profit of $35 per acre over and above all expenses, including the cost of water for irrigation. It would generally be supposed that such a crop would cause great deterioration of the soil, but this is in a measure overcome on account of the sugar beet being big and long and requiring deep plowing, especially when being harvested, thus bringing to the surface new and rich soil. It is, however, very essential for keeping up the productiveness of the soil that, after three crops of beets have been raised, a series of crops of alfalfa, small grain or vegetables should take its place and then fertilize the soil anew. There are sixty-three factories in the United States—eight in California, sixteen in Michigan, five in Utah, four in Wisconsin, four in Idaho and one each in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Washington—each of these with a less tonnage capacity than any of the sixteen factories in Colorado. These sixteen factories are owned and controlled by six different corporations. The Great Western Sugar Company controls and operates the following: Eaton, Greeley, New Windsor, Sterling, Brush, Fort Morgan; each of a capacity of six hundred tons daily. The factories at Loveland, Longmont and Fort Collins, owned by the same company, have a tonnage capacity of 1,200.

The American Beet Sugar Company owns and controls the factory at Rocky Ford, tonnage capacity	1,100
Lamar, tonnage	600
Las Animas	700
Holly Sugar Co., factory at Holly	600
Holly Construction Co., factory at Swink	1,200
National Sugar M. F. G. Co., factory at Sugar City, tonnage	500
Western Sugar and Land Co., factory at Grand Junction, tonnage	600

Thus we find practically all the sugar beet factories located in the northeastern part of the State and the Arkansas valley, while the one on the Western Slope will soon be augumented by others in the same vicinity.

This great industry gives employment to about 5,000 men during the treating of the beets in the factory, at wages ranging from $2.25 to $2.50 per day for the common laborer, and from $2.75 to $3.50 per day for office men, mechanics and skilled labor. The average number of days of employment each year being:

Office men	177
Mechanics	245
Chemists	210
Skilled labor	240
Common labor	145



SUGAR FACTORY, ROCKY FORD.

In addition to this army of men employed in the factory direct, it requires an additional number of from 12,000 to 15,000 during the cleaning and gathering of the beets. Much of this is let out by contract by the farmers. This method has proved very satisfactory, as the work is performed much faster and the laborer has it in his power to increase his daily wage and be more independent than when engaged by the day or month. During the last four years, when a scarcity of common labor existed in the West, the work in the beet fields has nearly all been monopolized by Russians and Japanese. Although this work will, according to the contracts let, average $2.25 per day and over to those employed, the farmer has found it impossible to secure the thorough American laborer, as it appears that the beet field is not sufficiently remunerative for his ability and progressiveness. With the past tremendous growth of the sugar industry of our State, it is safe to predict that greater progress is in store for this, Colorado's great product. Not only will the present factories be enlarged, but others will be built in different localities. The United States alone offers a market for this product far in excess of what can be produced. Since congress decided ten years ago to encourage by bounties the growing of sugar beets, a little over 2,000,000 tons of sugar has been produced from the American grown sugar beet. The annual production of the world's sugar cane and beets is less than 15,000,000 tons. The United States government report shows that while 2,000,000 tons of sugar have been produced in the United States in ten years, there has been collected a revenue tax on the sugar imported from foreign countries the sum of $530,000,000, thus showing the enormous field open to the investor in this great industry at home. While it is estimated that it required nearly $20,000,000 to construct the factories of Colorado, such is the demand for this product that profits on these investments are bound to be realized. The man with capital realizes that Colorado is the ideal part of the world, not alone for the raising of beets, but for all other crops, offering to the farmer more profit on forty acres of beets, fruit or alfalfa than the farmer of the East can get from one hundred acres of crops generally found in that locality. The wasting waters of the Rockies are being impounded in immense reservoirs and sent out upon the rich soil of the valleys and plains. Thousands of farmers from every section of the East, attracted by the vast possibilities of the beet sugar and other allied industries of the farm, have come and settled in our State in the last five years. Hundreds of new irrigation enterprises are being annually projected, opening up new and rich fields for the tiller of the soil. The names and addresses of a number of beet growers are here published, giving the acreage of their best crops and the average yield, together with their profits:

M. A. Gordon, of La Junta, from two acres received $207.49, or an average of $103.74 per acre.

D. L. Owens, of Rocky Ford, received from acres $538.70. or an average of $106.69 per acre.

A. P. and B. B. Koum, of Rocky Ford, received from ten acres $1,057.07, or an average of $105.81 per acre.

Mr. George Edwards, of Sugar City, and C. B. Wiggins, of Ordway, write as follows:

"In reply to your letter asking for a statement of beets raised on the Aukland farm, will say:

"In 1904 I seeded 480 acres of this farm to sugar beets, including ditches and laterals, or 471 acres actually planted, from which was harvested 9,320 tons of beets, which sold at $5.00 per ton, or $46,600.00.

"The total cost of the entire operation, including the rental of the farm, water assessments, superintendence, seed, labor of all kinds, hauling and every other item of expense attached to the operation was $26,468.80, or a net profit of $20,131.20 on the 471 acres, or $42.75 net profit per acre.

"Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) "GEORGE EDWARDS."
"Ordway, Colo., March 17, 1906.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I came here from Homer, Illinois, a year ago and have raised one crop of sugar beets, oats and barley, and can say that I believe the lands here that are covered by both water rights is a splendid and safe investment and am confident land values will double in five years.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "C. B. WIGGINS,
"From Homer, Ill."

"Ordway, Colo., April 10.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I am glad to give from my experience here in this beautiful Arkansas valley, in Colorado, with the hope that others may be helped by it and encouraged to locate in this very fertile country.

"I came from Wisconsin to Colorado more than four years ago and I never have been more favorably impressed with our country here than now. My experience has been that farmers do better raising sugar beets here than can be done with any other farm product raised anywhere. While the yield of my beet crop was not the best in the valley last year, yet I had beets that made nineteen tons ($95) per acre. The fact that the price for sugar beets is fixed before they are planted, and a good price at that, viz., $5.00 per ton, makes this crop a most desirable and satisfactory one for the farmer here to grow.

(Signed) "JOHN HELMS."
By Permission.

"Ordway, Colo., March, 1906.

"Dear Sir—You ask me to give you my opinion and experience in the Ordway district of the Arkansas valley, Colorado.

"My experience and observation have extended over four years here, and I have seen results vary here, just as to the effort made by the farmer. But ordinarily farmers do better here than in any other part of the country I have ever lived in.

"I have raised 26 tons of sugar beets per acre; at $5.00 per ton amounts to $130 per acre. I have raised from 200 to 400 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre, which I sold for three cents per pound, or $1.80 per bushel, and last year I sold $50.00 worth of sweet potatoes on one-tenth of an acre. These results were realized myself, and did not labor any harder than in other parts of the country where I have lived. When a man with a large family (of eight) to support can make a good living and lay up $1,000 off of forty acres, as I have done, I don't think there is much room for complaint.

(Signed) "H. SCHLEISNER."

NATIONAL SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO. PLANT,
SUGAR CITY, COLORADO.

When this plant was built there was not a home in sight, nor any plowed land. Now Sugar City has a population of 2,500 people, and land is worth from $50 to $150 and $200 per acre.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY OF COLORADO.

For many years Colorado has been classified as one of the great cattle raising states of the Union, so that today the live-stock industry is one of the State's permanent sources of wealth. More attention is paid in Colorado each year to the breeding of cattle, sheep and hogs, of the proper kind to meet competing conditions found in the markets of the country. The change from range to agricultural lands has come to stay. The live-stock industry and the agricultural industry are going hand in hand, as each has found out that both interests are identical and can best be promoted by mutual and joint co-operation, as the many varied products of recent date of the farms have opened up a new era for the feeding and fattening, to the finest degree, of cattle, hogs and sheep. The pea-fed hogs and lambs of the San Luis valley command the highest price in the market to-day; while the beef and cattle of the Bear River valley, in Routt County, have long been considered the choicest on Eastern markets; and, of recent date, alfalfa and corn are siloed very extensively throughout the State, giving the feeders something that has long been needed, a quick and substantial method for the fattening of cattle. It is estimated by the reports received from the various county assessors and stock raisers that we

have in Colorado 1,450,000 head of cattle, nearly 3,000,000 head of sheep, half a million of hogs, while the raising of horses and mules is receiving greater attention than for many years past, so that Colorado can boast of as fine bred horses as can be found anywhere. The raising of hogs is rapidly increasing in Colorado, and all throughout the northeastern counties that part of the live stock industry has more than doubled in the last two years. Denver offers a ready and good market for both hogs and cattle. In the year 1907 the Denver Union Stock Yards handled over a million head of hogs, cattle and sheep, representing a value of nearly twenty million dollars. In view of the splendid market for this growing industry of our State, the packing plants of Denver are preparing to enlarge their capacity to accommodate the increasing live stock supply, and from the present ratio it is safe to assume that it is the raising of hogs which will make Denver the great packing center of the Middle West; and it is the hog raising industry that will turn money to the farmer by feeding the wasted products that can be used in no other way. On account of the unlimited demand for cattle, hogs and sheep, this industry has a field inferior to none, and offers in the many varied products of the farm and range better opportunities at large profits than other localities.

HORSES AND MULES.

Formerly the stockmen of Colorado used to let their horses run wild upon the range, and, when in need of a horse, simply went and caught one and broke it into service, placing the horse on the market at from $25 to $50 per head. The last few years have proven to the stockmen that Colorado possesses ideal and natural advantages for the raising of horses and mules; and so rapidly has the quality improved that it is now a common occurrence for good work horses to be sold at $200 per head. The average farm horses will bring $100 each. The mining districts of Colorado and the Western states adjoining, where at all times development works are increasing, offer an almost unlimited field for the marketing of mules, the superiority of which have been proven in withstanding the hardships in connection with mining and development work. From the standpoint of profit, also, the raising of mules offers greater inducements than horses. Anyone who came in contact with the range stockman a few years ago will remember that he had no use for the dairy cow, as the men trained to rope wild cattle and horses on the range had little inclination for milking and otherwise attending to dairy cattle. With the rapid and varied evolutions in farm products, from what was practically a range cattle country, the dairy business has gained wonderfully every year, and promises soon to become one of the important branches of the live stock business of the State, especially in the northeastern part and the Arkansas valley, where

the small farmers are increasing, evidence can be found of the rapid growth of the dairy business.

POULTRY RAISING.

The raising of poultry seems to have been badly neglected in Colorado, for annually the states of Nebraska, Kansas and California send carloads to the markets of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, and other points. The natural conditions of our State offer a large and profitable field to those desiring to promote and increase the raising of poultry for our local markets.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS OF THE STATE, 1907-1908.

The reports furnished from the various counties would give to Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Morgan, Jefferson, Logan, Adams, Otero, Prowers, Bent and Mesa a far greater value per acre in the productions than is given in the table below; but the general average has been taken; some of the above mentioned counties having in their irrigated districts an average production of from $35 to $60 per acre. The total acreage of irrigated land is 2,470,000; of non-irrigable or "dry farming" land, 1,087,000. The total acreage of cultivated land is 3,557,000 acres; total market value of farm products for 1907-1908 is $155,917,730.

The sugar beet is most largely raised in Weld, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Sedgwick, Prowers, Bent, Otero, Boulder and Mesa counties; the greatest amount of wheat, barley and oats is raised in Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Morgan, Jefferson, Rio Grande, Saguache, Otero, Prowers, Bent, Arapahoe, Adams and Elbert; such cereals as corn, oats, barley, spelts, rye, millet and sugar cane, as well as other miscellaneous crops, are raised largely in Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Logan, Phillips, Washington, Sedgwick, Douglas, Yuma, Baca, Las Animas, Huerfano, Costilla, Conejos, La Plata, Garfield, Rio Blanco, Routt and Custer; a large quantity of wheat raised in the above named counties is classified as "dry farming" products. Potatoes are extensively raised in Weld, Elbert, Rio Grande, Garfield, Sedgwick and El Paso counties.

The great cattle and sheep raising counties are Adams, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Pueblo, Otero, Las Animas, Huerfano, Lincoln, Washington, Yuma, Cheyenne, Routt, Rio Blanco, Mesa, Delta, Phillips, Sedgwick, Logan, Morgan, Kit Carson, Weld, Larimer, Elbert, El Paso, Costilla, Conejos, Rio Grande, Kiowa.

Horses and mules are raised in a limited number throughout all the counties; *but the production of the sugar beet* leads the farming industry in value; with an acreage of 157,085; having an average yield of thirteen tons per acre; making allowance for the manufacturer receiving $5 per ton for defraying the operating expenses and giving the farmer the value of

five tons per acre clear, we have the total crop value at $38,470,000. The acreage of sugar beets was larger in 1908 by nearly 20,000 acres over that of 1907, yet the yield per acre and the quality of the sugar was less than the yield from a less acreage of the previous year; in fact, the saccharine in the sugar beet was so poor that the sugar manufacturer barely cleared the cost covering the operation of the factories. The reason for such condition was the extremely wet weather in the late season while the beets were maturing, causing them to start a new growth, thus destroying their saccharine quality.

The acreage of alfalfa is 570,400 acres, averaging three tons per acre at $8 per ton, giving a total valuation of $28,380,600 for 1907 and 1908. The acreage of alfalfa increased nearly 90,000 acres over that of 1907, yet the tonnage was not as great per acre as that of the previous year.

The acreage of native and other grasses on irrigated and non-irrigated farming land is 508,700, the average price of the product per acre being $9, and the total valuation for the two years $9,150,600.

The acreage of cereal crops, on both irrigated and non-irrigated land, was 760,970 acres; the general average yield of wheat, rye and barley was twenty bushels to the acre; oats thirty to thirty-five, giving an average valuation of $17 per acre, and a total value of $25,872,980 for 1907-1908. While the acreage of these crops was larger by 100,000 over that of 1907, the yield per acre was far below that of 1907 on account of the general shortage of irrigation water and rain.

The fruit acreage of Colorado is estimated at 122,000 acres, with an increase acreage for 1908 over 1907 of 7 per cent. The fruit production is valued at $75 per acre, making a total valuation of $18,340,000 for the two years. The yield per acre in 1908 was larger than that of 1907, having had more favorable season for raising and gathering the crop.

The acreage of vegetables and market crops is 14,370, valued at $6,466,500 for the two years; average acreage of potatoes, on both irrigated and non-irrigated land, is 75,850 acres, valued at $75 per acre, making a total valuation for the two years $11,377,500. This product increased slightly in acreage in the non-irrigated districts over that of 1907. Acreage planted in field peas is 190,700 acres, at an average valuation of $8 per acre, making a total valuation of $3,051,200. The acreage planted in corn is 235,975 acres, yielding twenty-five bushels to the acre, making a total yield of 11,798,750 bushels for the two years. The acreage of corn was also increased over that of 1907 by nearly 90,000 acres, yet on account of lack of sufficient moisture in the non-irrigable areas the yield per acre was less than that of 1907. At the average value of 50 cents per bushel the value of this product for two years amounts to $11,798,750.

Miscellaneous crops, including fodder, such as sugar corn, millet, spelts, is 125,400 acres, valued at $12 per acre, giving a total valuation of $1,504,800 for the two years.

Value of honey-bee products amounts to $619,850 for the two years, showing an increase in this industry of $35,000 over that of 1907. Dairy products, such as butter, cheese, milk and cream, show a steady increase; the total value for the two years being $35,180,600, an increase of over $8,000,000 over that of 1907.

Live stock in Colorado, and its valuation for 1908:

Cattle, 1,450,000 head at $20 per head, total valuation $29,000,000. Cattle show an increase of 80,000 head over that of 1907.

Sheep, 3,000,000 head, average value per head, $2.50, total valuation $7,500,000.

Hogs, 480,000 head, valued at $12 per head, total valuation $3,760,000. Hogs show an increase of 70,000 head over that of 1907. Like the dairy animals, they have increased correspondingly with the great influence of Eastern settlers.

Horses, 237,400 head at $87 per head, total valuation being $20,653,800. Horses show a slight decrease in value over that of 1907. Mules, 14,000 head at $95 per head, total valuation being $1,330,000. Mules show a slight increase in number over that of 1907.

ACREAGE OF PRODUCTIVE LAND AND VALUATION OF FARM PRODUCTS AND LIVE STOCK.

Total acreage of irrigated land	2,470,000
Total acreage of non-irrigated land	1,087,000
Total acreage of cultivated land	3,557,000
Total market value of farm products, etc	$253,961,980

PRODUCTS AND ACREAGE AND VALUATION FOR 1907-1908.

	Acreage	Valuation	
Sugar beets	157,085	$38,470,000	
Alfalfa	570,400	28,380,600	
Native and other grasses	508,700	9,150,600	
Cereals	760,970	25,872,980	
Fruit	122,000	18,340,000	
Vegetables	102,000	6,466,500	
Potatoes	75,850	11,377,500	
Peas	190,700	3,051,200	
Corn	235,975	11,798,750	
Miscellaneous	125,400	3,009,600	
	2,849,080		$155,917,730

PRODUCTS AND ACREAGE, ETC.—Continued.

	Head	Valuation	
Apiary products	.....	$ 619,850	
Dairy products	.....	35,180,600	
Cattle	1,450,000	29,000,000	
Sheep	3,000,000	7,500,000	
Hogs	480,000	3,760,000	
Horses	237,400	20,653,800	
Mules	14,000	1,330,000	
	5,181,400		98,044,250
			$253,961,980

MANUFACTURING AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

To the distant reader, the figures representing the value of the manufactures of Colorado will appear very small when compared with the great manufacturing States of the East. Yet the possibilities of manufacturers in Colorado include almost every thing within the range of American industry.

Within our borders can be found almost every element of raw material that goes into the finished product of commerce; coal and iron, silver, lead, tungsten, copper, gold, zinc and other material, exist in close proximity; while countless torrents tumbling from the mountains are rapidly being harnessed and controlled by organized capital, to furnish power for the coming of industrial plants.

The table presented pertaining to manufacturing has been largely gathered through personal inquiries and investigation. From 5,000 letters sent out to all kinds of citizens, public and private, five hundred replies were received. From all the letters sent to county assessors (59 in number), for information pertaining to the industries and resources of their respective counties, but five responded. Out of two hundred and fifty letters sent to daily and weekly papers, ten replied. So little interest was exhibited in the manufacturing industry, that even the most modest and courteous request, with postage inclosed for reply, was ignored.

By personal inspection and otherwise, I am able to furnish data on nearly 2,000 establishments, representing invested capital of over $116,500,000 with an annual pay roll of $38,675,000, divided among an army of factory employes numbering 38,300, furnishing an estimated value of manufactured products of $185,400,000. This, however, does not include the great steel plant of Pueblo, with an average of nearly 3,000 employes and its monthly payroll of $200,000; nor does it include the twelve smelters with their 3,000 employes; nor the 2,500 engaged in cigar manufacturing at wages of from $2.00 to $3.50 per day; nor those engaged in the lumber products, such as lumber yards and sawmills, employing several thousands, the making of boxes, the manufacture of lathes and shingles, and all building material; in addition thereto, we find individuals engaged in manufacturers where sometimes one and not more than five are employed. The following are such plants in Denver and Pueblo:

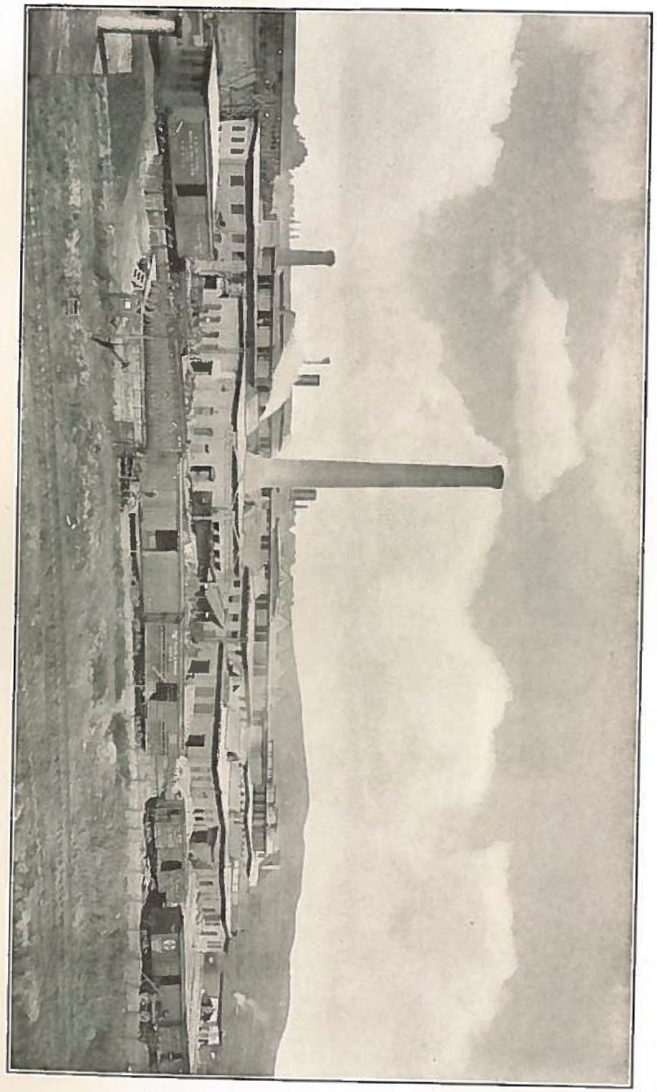
1 Babbitt metal and solder.
1 Paper boxes
2 Bicycles and tricycles.
1 Calcium light.
1 Chemicals.
2 China decorating.
2 Coffee and spice roasting and grinding.
2 Supplies for dairymen and poulterers.
2 Druggists' preparations.
1 Electro plating.
1 Engraving.
1 Engraving wood.
1 Gas and lamp fixtures.
2 Gas machines and meters.
2 Glass cutting, straining and ornamenting.
1 Gloves and mittens, leather.
1 Knitting factory.
1 Wall plaster.
2 Hairwork.
1 Handstamps.
2 Ice plants.
1 Instruments (engineering.)
1 Lamps and reflectors.
1 Lapidary.
1 Leather tannery.
1 Mirrors.
2 Mucilage and paste.
4 Paints.
1 Perfumery and cosmetics.
1 Photo engraving.
1 Printing materials.
1 Society banners and emblems.
2 Roofing materials.
1 Vaults.
2 Scales.
1 Shirts.
2 Showcases.
2 Silversmithing.
1 Sporting goods.
2 Statuary and art.
1 Surgical appliances.
1 Tinware.
1 Watchcases.

The above plants, while owned by individual and mostly operated by the owners, will in course of time expand and grow if Colorado consumers will but patronize Colorado products. While the principal points where Colorado manufacturers are located are Pueblo, Florence, Littleton and Boulder, yet with the raw material at our very doors our industries will, if given proper attention, make great strides.

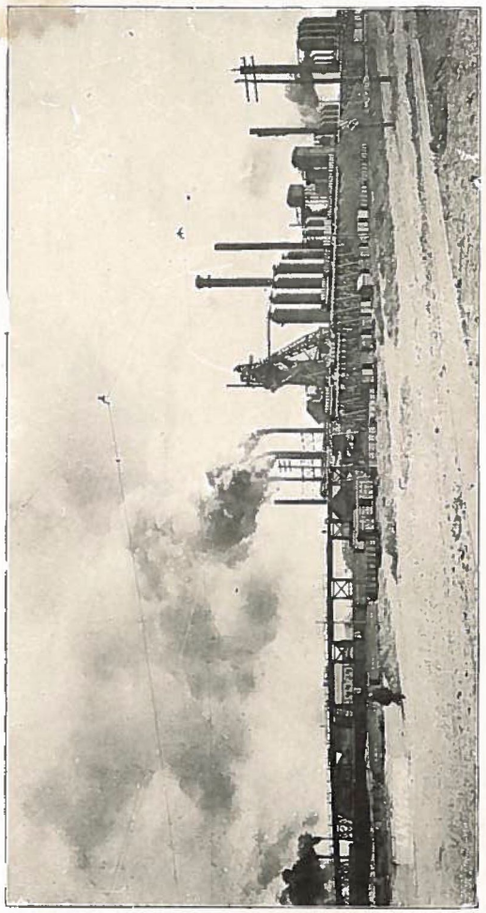
In Denver the leading manufacturing is mining and smelting machinery, building lumber and architectural iron work, brick and tile, brewery products, street cars, freight cars and car wheels, flour, breadstuffs and crackers, chemicals, packing house products, pickling and preserving, smelting and refining copper and lead, foundries and machine shops, such as building smelting furnaces and concentrating mills, engineering instruments, marble and stone work, various iron and electrical works, potteries and different claywares, canning and starch factories, shoes and clothing. Throughout the State, such manufacturing as steel rails, iron and steel structural work, flour and grist mills, foundry, smelting and coke manufacturing, canning factories, beet sugar, butter and cheese, refined oil, machinery and building materials. With the exception of the great iron and steel works at Pueblo, Denver is distinctively the manufacturing center of the Rocky Mountain region, being centrally located as to commerce and railway traffic of the country. In the manufacturing of mining machinery, the Denver products are rivals of the markets of the world, and many patents of new and improved mining and smelting machinery manufactured in Denver have received universal adoption. These products have found their way and are sold in the markets of the South American countries, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, England, France, Germany and South Africa.

The fire clay products of our State for assayers' use and for smelting are equal competitors with other States and countries. This particular clay is almost exclusively taken out at Golden, Colorado. The Eastern cities have of late come to recognize these fine articles, such as flower pots, jugs, toilet sets, fruit jars, crocks, churns, mixing bowls, tea urns, water pitchers, jardiniers, beer stines and mugs, pipes, banks, cigar holders, ash trays, cuspidors, etc. A new cement company, called the American, has entered the field, located now at Florence, to compete with the Portland Cement Company.

The Leyner Engineering Works Company, formerly located in Denver, have moved their shops to Littleton, a suburb of Denver, in order to secure better facilities for the enlargement of their shops. Their product is mining machinery, compressors, hoists, rock drills and other mining machinery. Their drills, on account of mitigating the miners' consumption, so prevalent among miners, have been adopted by many of the foreign governments who have it within their power to control such things.



THE GRIFFITH WHEEL WORKS, DENVER, COLO.



COLORADO FUEL AND IRON PLANT, PUEBLO, COLO.

The largest canning factory of the kind in the world is located at Longmont, where peas are canned from thousands of acres annually.

The Dupont Powder works, twenty miles from Denver, has been organized within the year. Alfalfa meal mills are being operated at Niwot and Brush, and the field for this product for fattening cattle is such that more factories will soon be built.

The Griffith Wheel Works, located in Denver, manufactures most of the railroad car wheels for the railroads of the West, also large numbers of cast iron wheels for mining cars and for street cars.

Other industries which should receive the attention of investors are the manufacturing of silver ware, stockings, boots and shoes, and soap. The manufacture of iron pipes for plumbers, gas fixtures, agricultural implements, horseshoes, malleable iron plants, steel foundries for the production of special alloys of steel, carpet factories, glue factories, window and plate glass factories, cotton rope factories, rattan and willow factories, condensed milk factories, knitting factory, paper factory, the making of flour sacks, window shade factory, linseed oil mills, and other lines that are at present but poorly represented.

The great Pueblo steel plant, the mammoth steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, constitutes the leading mechanical industry of our State. It is the largest steel plant west of Pennsylvania; and it has, at the very door of its plant, the raw materials of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, thus giving it an unusual advantage to produce its finished products at less cost to the purchaser than can be secured in the Eastern markets. The products of this plant are steel rails, nails, angle bars, annealed wire, fence staples, merchant iron, tin plate, wire roads, wire and water pipe, pig iron, railroad spikes and structural works. This plant cost more than $40.000,000, covers 1,500 acres of land, and employs on an average of 3,000 men; sometimes having on its payroll 5,500 men, whose wages range from $1.75 per day for the common laborer to $6.00 per day for the skilled workman. To supply this great steel plant with raw material such as coke, coal, iron, clay, limestone and other products, an army of 15,000 men is required. The construction of the various departments are of the most modern, and everywhere is evidence that no effort has been spared for the convenience and safety of those employed. The company has formed what might be termed an auxiliary company which has constructed a number of five to seven-room dwellings in the near vicinity of the plant. These houses are modern, and are rented at such rentals as any private house owner would charge.

The company's trading stores are stocked with such articles of merchandise as generally are used by working men and their families. It is, however, not obligatory or compulsory upon the employes to live in the company's houses, or to trade in the stores owned by the company. The company deducts hospital

fees of $1.00 per month and this entitles anyone sick or injured to room in the hospital, with surgical and medical treatment. The company has semi-monthly paydays. This great corporation, reaching out into several of the neighboring states in exploring for new material, has added much to the wealth and prosperity of Colorado by furnishing an army of nearly 20,000 men with work the entire year, at wages far above the average wage of the common laborer. Directly, this great plant has been the mainstay of the city of Pueblo, and has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the business interests of that city. So unlimited are the resources of the states where this great concern is pushing its development work that no doubt exists with those in direct contact with the management, that the capacity of this plant will before long be doubled, as the demand for its products are increasing with the building of new railroads and other enterprises. During the past year several large coal mines were opened in Las Animas and Huerfano counties. New blast furnaces and several open hearth furnaces were opened at the plant in Pueblo during the year, and new iron deposits and other sources contributed to the increased production, pointing with certainty to a large force of men being employed in the coming year. During the year 1905-1906 it was with difficulty that labor could be secured to fully operate the plant, consequently many Austrians, Italians, Greeks, Servians, Russians and Japanese, emigrating from Eastern states, have of recent date been employed. Of this class of foreign-raised workmen, the Austrian and Italian have been found giving the greatest satisfaction to the management.

THE SMELTING AND REFINING INDUSTRY.

The smelting industry has revolutionized the mining industry in our State. The first smelting plant was erected in Black Hawk, in Gilpin county, in 1868. Now we have ten large plants in the State, located at Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, Durango, Salida and Canon City; and there are. in addition to these, the pyritic smelters for treating the low grade ores at Robinson, Buena Vista, Grand Junction, Ouray and Silverton. In the early mining days of our State the mine owners received less than 55 per cent. of the value of their ore, but since the advent of the modern smelting plant they have received fully 90 per cent. The smelting process has removed the mining industry from what it formerly was termed—a precarious subsistence—to an army of prospectors, and placed it as the support of thousands of people, backed up by the great railway lines, manufacturers, bankers, etc., of all states. It has been the means of creating cities in the mountains and upon the plains, developed the coal and iron resources of the country, and led to the establishment of manufacturing, and brought prosperity to the farmers and laborers. In the smelting industry direct, as

per report furnished by plants, there are more than 3,000 men employed at wages ranging from $1.75 for the laborer up to $2.75 for skilled workmen. As new and continued improvements are being steadily added to facilitate the handling of ores at a minimum cost, great aid has been given to low grade properties, and renewed activities in the last year have been found in many counties, notably Boulder, Pitkin, Gunnison, Gilpin, Clear Creek, San Juan, Chaffee, Custer, Montezuma and Summit. With the increased opportunities of treating and saving of low grade ores Colorado smelting and mining industries have but fairly begun.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. Employes	Wages Per Day	Location
Automobiles	1	25	$3.00	Denver.
Alfalfa meal	2	20	2.00	Sterling, Niwot.
Awnings, tents, etc.	5	73	2.05	Denver, 1; Pueblo.
Artificial limbs	3	9	4.00	Denver, 2; Pueblo, 1.
Air compressors	3	360	2.50	Denver, 1; Littleton, 1; Pueblo, 1.
Assay balances and engineers' instruments	30	125	1.75	Denver, 1.
Acids—Ammonia	1	75	2.18	Denver, 1.
Artificial stone	4	35	2.50	Denver, Pueblo, Sterling, Colorado Springs.
Beer breweries	8	1,100	...	Denver, Pueblo, Golden, Boulder.
Beer bottling	1	45	2.40	Denver.
Bakeries—Retail	236	632	2.40	Denver, 200; Lafayette, Boulder, 2; Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Central, Glenwood Springs, New Windsor, Rocky Ford, Telluride..
Bottling works	2	4	1.50	Denver.
Biscuit manufactories	2	142	1.75	Denver, Pueblo.
Beddingg	2	30	2.20	Denver, 2; Newcastle, 1.
Boxes—Paper	3	42	1.50	Denver, 2; Newcastle, 1.
Boxes—Wooden and packing	3	22	1.75	Denver, 33; Montrose, Gunnison, Trinidad, Pueblo, Canon City, Colorado Springs, 2; La Junta, Glenwood Springs.
Brick and tile	63	1,495	3.00	
Bank fixtures	3	120	2.90	Denver, 3.

Brass castings and finishings	7	62	2.20	Denver, 3; Pueblo, 1; Boulder, 1.
Butter, cheese and cream	19	226	2.40	Denver, Longmont, Littleton, Platteville and Pueblo.
Blue print paper factory	1	5	5.83	Denver.
Boilers	8	50	3.50	Denver, 5; Pueblo, 3.
Brooms and brushes	7	47	2.70	Denver, 4; Pueblo, 1.
Boots and shoes	1	60	3.50	Denver, 1.
Baking powder	3	150	3.21	Denver, 1; Pueblo, 2.
Beet sugar	16	4,950	2.25	Rocky Ford, 3; Holly 1; Swink, 1; Sugar City, 1; Eaton, 1, Greeley, 1; Loveland, 1; New Windsor, 1; Longmont, 1; Fort Collins, 1; Sterling, 1; Brush, 1; Fort Morgan, 1; Grand Junction, 1.
Blacksmith	7	28	2.50	Denver, 7.
Blasting powder	1	10	3.00	Dupont, 1.
Blank books	4	150	2.60	Denver, 1; Pueblo.
Car wheels	1	30	2.75	Denver, 1.
Cement	2	391	2.56	Portland, 1 (American Co.).
Cheese	8	11	1.85	Case, Peckham, Brighton.
Creameries	13	120	3.12	Denver, 10; Littleton, 1; Longmont, 1; Lafayette, 1.
Carriage and wagon manufacturing	35	177	2.25	Denver, 13; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Canning and preserves, fruit and vegetable	7	312	1.20	Denver, 2; Manzanola, 1; Longmont, 1.
Candlesticks—Miners'	1	3	3.25	Denver, 1.
Carpet—Rag	5	12	1.25	Denver, 3.
Cars and general shop construction and repairs	34	3,052	2.40	Denver, Pueblo.
Clothing—Men's	3	244	1.33	Denver.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. Employes	Wages Per Day	Location
Clothing—Women's	3	48	1.25	Denver.
Chemicals—Manufacturing	2	106	2.50	Denver.
Concentrating machinery	1	40	3.85	Denver.
Coke and coal	14	1,781	3.00	
Crackers	3	215	2.40	Denver, 3.
Confectionery	30	309	2.40	Denver, 6; Pueblo, 1; Colorado Springs, 1; Victor, 1.
Cornice	9	108	2.25	Denver.
Cooperage	4	13	1.80	Denver, 1
Coppersmithing and sheet iron	11	48	3.33	Denver, 5.
Chemical—Manufacturing	2	60	2.25	Denver, 2.
Cigars and cigarettes	51	100	2.81	Denver, 38; Soper, Greeley, La Junta.
Carbonated beverages	1	14	2.70	Denver, 1.
Cars—Mining	3	36	3.00	Florence, Denver.
Cereals and nut foods	1	8	1.46	Boulder.
Compressors	1	154	2.50	Littleton.
Cars—Street railroad	1	154	2.50	Denver.
Drill sharpeners	1	154	2.50	Littleton.
Drills—Rock	4	226	3.43	Denver, Littleton and Pueblo.
Dies and small machinery	1	2	2.00	Denver.
Electric company	1	5	4.00	Colorado Springs.
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	7	89	2.00	Denver, 3; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.

Engravers and plate printers	1	7	1.75	Denver, 1.
Engines—Gas, etc.	6	22	3.20	Denver, 5; Pueblo, 1.
Elevators	2	53	4.90	Denver.
Elaterite roofing	1	34	3.70	Denver.
Engineers' instruments	1	5	3.50	Denver.
Flavoring extracts	6	57	2.00	Denver.
Flour and grist mills	52	544	2.75	Denver, 4; Moline, La Veta, Grand Junction, Niwot, Delta, Canon City, Montrose, Berthoud.
Food preparations	12	44	1.70	Denver, 11; Pueblo, 7; Monte Vista, 1; Boulder, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs.
Foundry and machine shop products	88	1,451	1.25	Denver, 1.
Furniture	14	157	2.90	Denver, 1.
Fisheropathic food	1	3	3.08	Denver, 1.
Feed	1	24	2.00	Denver, 1.
Fixtures—Bank and office	1	40	3.00	Pueblo, 1.
Farm implements	1	17	3.50	Denver, 1.
Gem cutting	1	6	2.27	Greeley.
Gas and tar	1	....	2.00	Denver, Greeley, Fort Morgan, Pueblo.
Gas—Illuminating and heating	8	1,519	2.50	Denver.
Gypsum wall plastic	3	5	1.55	Denver.
Galvanized iron, copper cornice	2	20	2.88	Denver.
Glove manufacturing	2	2	2.00	Denver.
Glass manufacturing	1	4	2.25	Pueblo.
Hay presses	1	15	2.00	Denver.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. Employes	Wages Per Day	Location
Hand stamps	4	15	3.00	Denver, 2.
Honey	8	32	2.00	Denver.
Harness and saddlery	3	68	3.00	Pueblo, 3.
Iron and wire works	1	17	2.25	Denver.
Iron foundry	1	25	3.00	Denver.
Iron and brass castings	3	204	2.50	Denver, Boulder, Longmont, Pueblo.
Ice manufacturing	16	138	2.25	Denver, 2.
Iron—Beet loaders and hay stackers	15	....	...	Longmont.
Jewelry	21	121	5.40	Denver, 19; Pueblo.
Lathes	5	21	2.50	Denver, 4.
Lead pipe, solder, babbitts	5	15	2.50	Denver, 5.
Lime	5	33	2.50	Denver, 4; Leadville, 1.
Liquors—Malt	11	360	2.75	Denver, 6.
Looking glass and picture frames	3	13	1.75	Denver, 2.
Lumber and timber products	87	1,350	2.70	Idaho Springs, Dolores, Ladora, Florissant, Meeker, Philbot, Knob, Arlva, Mancos, North Semur, Dillon.
Lithographing, printing and binding	6	480	3.16	Denver, 5; Pueblo, 1.
Marble and stone work	24	169	$3.70	Denver, 6; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Mattress and spring beds	6	78	2.00	Denver, 2; Pueblo.
Mineral and soda waters	46	120	2.30	Denver, 6; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	5	24	2.40	Denver, 3.

Monuments and tombstones	29	43	3.87	Denver, 12; Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek.
Machinery	47	1,500	3.00	Denver, 4; Littleton, 1; Pueblo, 3; Trinidad, Leadville,
Macaroni	3	40	....	Colorado Springs, Monte Vista.
Overalls	1	45	1.50	Denver, 2; Pueblo, 1.
Optical goods	4	30	2.30	Denver.
Paste—Flour	2	10	1.75	Denver, 4.
Patent medicines and compounds	8	22	2.00	Denver, 2.
Pattern makers	1	5	2.40	Denver, 4.
Photograph material	3	22	2.50	Denver, 1.
Picture framing	1	9	1.50	Denver, 1.
Pickles, preserves and sauces	8	225	2.15	Denver, 1.
Pumps	2	6	2.70	Denver, 1.
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay	11	511	1.90	Rocky Ford, Pueblo.
Printing and publishing books—job	8	100	2.20	Denver, 3; Colorado Springs, Pueblo.
Printing and publishing newspapers	326	2,000	2.50	Denver, 8.
Potteries	1	5	3.75	Denver, Colorado Springs.
Paper company	1	126	2.03	Denver.
Pulp and paper	1	135	2.10	Denver.
Packing company	2	600	3.00	Denver, Fort Collins.
Repair and manufacturing machinery	3	24	3.00	Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Roofing and metal paint	4	36	2.60	Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
R. R. machine shops	6	5,557	3.35	Denver, 6.
Rug factory	1	7	3.00	Denver, 1.
Saddlery and harness	16	246	2.75	Denver, 1; Pueblo, 3; Colorado Springs.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.—Concluded.

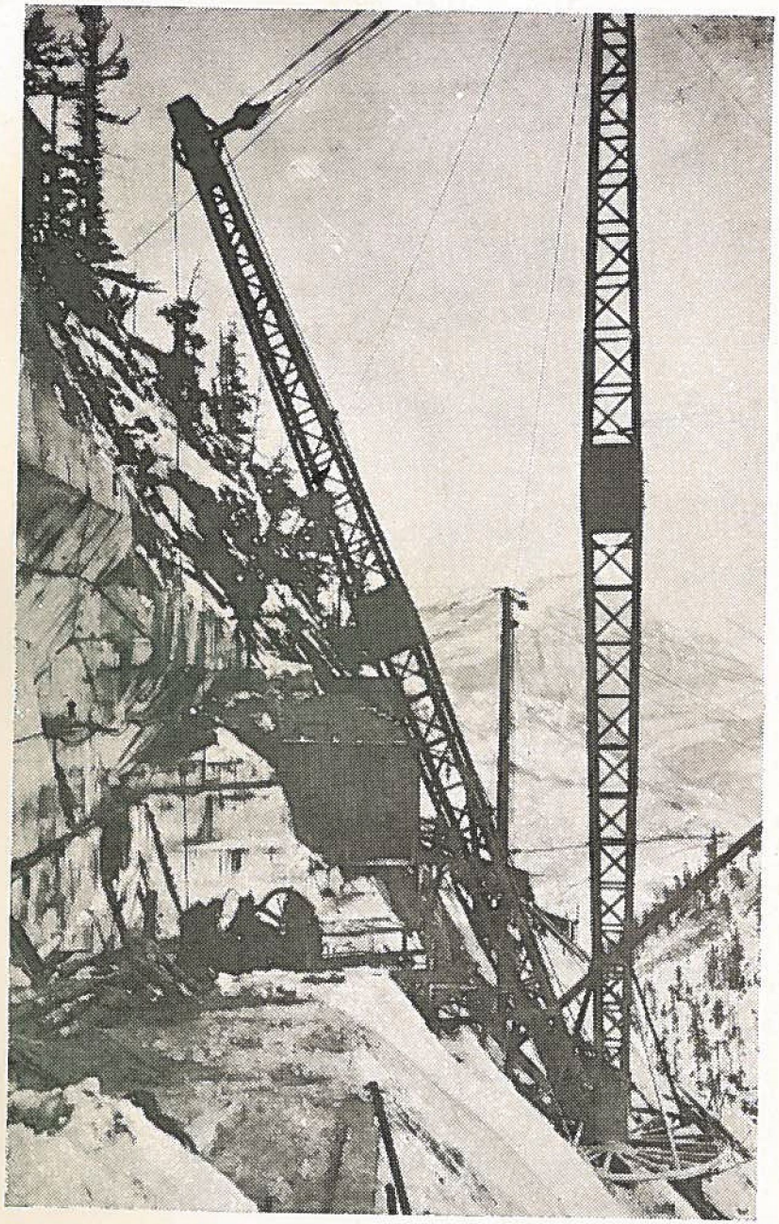
Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. Employes	Wages Per Day	Location
Slaughtering and meat packing	7	420	2.25	Denver, 1; Pueblo, Fort Collins.
Soap	4	41	1.90	Denver, 1.
Stone cutting	1	6	2.50	Denver, 1.
Stone and coal	1	12	4.00	Denver
Saratoga chips	1	4	$1.25	Denver.
Syrups and extracts	1	8	2.50	Denver, 2.
Safes and vault doors	1	5	2.50	Denver.
Sash, door and mill work	9	120	3.50	Denver, 8; Grand Junction.
Sampling and smelting jewelry	1	3	2.40	Denver, 1.
Smelting machinery and ore milling	4	175	3.00	Denver, 4.
Stove factory	1	40	3.00	Pueblo, 1.
Sausage factory	1	24	2.50	Denver, 1.
Sheet iron	1	20	2.40	Denver, 1.
Soda water and extracts	1	7	3.00	Denver, 1.
Spices and coffee	1	10	2.25	Denver, 1.
Tannery	1	....	....	Denver.
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	117	632	2.93	Denver, 36
Tools not elsewhere specified	3	5	2.50	Denver.
Trunks and valises	6	54	1.80	Denver, 5; Pueblo 1.
Toilet preparations for skin	1	10	.75	Denver.
Transmission material	1	30	2.00	Denver.
Tents and awnings	4	50	2.75	Denver, 3.
Tamale factory	1	18	2.00	Pueblo, 1.
Vinegar	1	....	....	Denver, 1.
Wagons and wagon repairs	15	8	2.75	Denver, 15.
Washing powder	1	5	2.00	Denver.
	73	1,219		
Grand	1,364	38,364		
	583	12,174		

OUR GREAT DEPOSITS OF MARBLE, GRANITE, ONYX, LAVA, LIME AND SANDSTONE.

Colorado has stores of unknown vastness of granite of every color and kind, as well as lime, sand and lava; and as the means of transportation become better each year, and local demands warrant the opening of new quarries, the market will eventually extend, on a much larger scale, to other states. Quarries, large and small, exist in all the mountainous sections of the State, the largest and most available for home uses and shipments being the great red sandstone quarries of Lyons, in Boulder county. Lava rock, from Castle Rock, in Douglas county, and the soft red sandstone of Manitou. In the Turkey Creek valley, west of Pueblo, has been uncovered a large deposit of hard crystalline white sandstone, almost as desirable for building purposes as white marble. Other quarries of smaller proportions are in operation at Morrison, in Jefferson county, and near Cotapaxi, in Chaffee county. Onyx in large deposits and of good quality has been found in Routt county. Colorado's granite is everywhere famous for its strength and beauty, while the building stones are of every known color and of the most durable kind; in fact, the apparent supply of building and monumental work is practically inexhaustible. It has remained for the last year, however, to discover that, in the northeast corner of Gunnison county is a deposit of marble, which appears upon examination by experts to be equal in quality to the marbles of the Roman empire; while the at present uncovered supply indicates that there is sufficient to supplant all other marble quarries of the world.

This deposit is located on Yule creek in Gunnison county, Yule creek being a tributary to the Crystal river, which flows into the Grand, or commonly called Colorado river. Already a cutting plant has been established at the town of Marble, where a number of men are engaged in sawing, while nearly two hundred are engaged in quarrying and cutting, ready for the market, this precious product for the arts of architecture.

Within the year two companies have been organized—The Colorado Yule Company and The Crystal River Marble Company. T. K. Taylor, the supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, declared the stone as fine as any that can be found. Last year a railroad was built to the quarries, and the town of Marble is now a thriving place of nearly 1,400 people. On one side of Yule creek the face of the measure runs for nearly a mile, varying in thickness from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. Work can be done in the entire



SHOWING QUARRIES AT YULE CREEK.

mile exposure, the thickness of two hundred feet of the strata making it possible to simultaneously work a large equipment of machines, with thousands of men. Power can be easily secured from the excellent rivers nearby, thus reducing the cost of production and enabling Colorado to not only overcome in quality but in cost the marble quarries of Georgia and Vermont, but to also take the place of all imports as well, in this industry. Cutting and trimming is now being done on the spot, and the stones ready for use are loaded on the cars of the broad gauge spur connecting with the main line of the Rio Grande railroad. Already a large contract has been secured from Cleveland, Ohio, where work is carried on for beautifying the city. Nature has not been too generous in its gifts of this, the most desired of stone, for only four quarries of any quality of importance have been known in ancient Europe, while none up to the present time has been found in this country to compete with their quality, hence, the magnitude of the possibilities in store for this as yet unknown industry of our State is nearly incomprehensible. In the near vicinity of these marble quarries, has been found a vast deposit of first class roofing slate, in fact the only slate known west of the Alleghany mountains. And new cement companies have erected a large plant for the manufacturing of cement near the Portland Cement Works at Portland, Colorado, about thirty miles west of Pueblo. The demand for the Colorado product has become so great that, although the Portland Company have a capacity of several thousand barrels per day, there was found to be plenty of room for the new company, called the American.

The bed of cement stone furnished the factories runs in horizontal layers for miles, insuring, beyond any question of doubt, the permanency of this industry. The two concerns have nearly five hundred and fifty men in their employ, at an average daily wage of $2.50. The product of the Portland Cement Company is highly recommended by architects and engineers, and used very extensively in the construction of large buildings, dams, and other engineering works.

OUR RAILROADS AND THEIR GREAT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLORADO.

Upon the transportation companies depend, in a large measure, the prosperity of our State. We have a little over 5,000 miles of railroad in Colorado, operated by the following companies: The Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado & Southern, the Colorado Midland, the Midland Terminal, the Union Pacific, the Cripple Creek Short Line, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, the Colorado Northwestern, the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, better known as "The Moffat Road." These railroads have an aggregate of twenty-five thousand, four hunderd and sixty-eight employes.

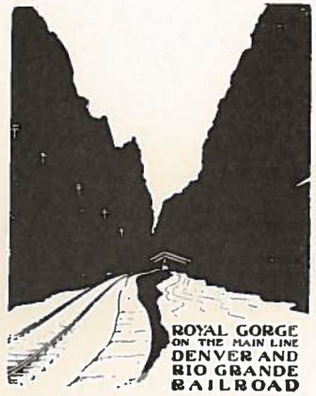
with an aggregate pay roll of fourteen million, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado & Southern leading in this large army, with 12,384 men in their employ. The last five years have witnessed great improvements and additional facilities for handling passengers and freight at reasonable cost, and with speed and convenience. Thousands of dollars have been annually expended by all the railroads traversing Colorado in the improvements of their tracks, straightening and solidifying their roadbeds, increasing their rolling stock, and in every way adding to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, together with their untiring efforts to give quick and reasonable service for the stock man and farmer, for the products of the factory, smelters and mines. The railroads of Colorado have made it possible for the products of the mines, mills and farms to be placed upon the markets of the world, and have furnished the opportunity for Colorado, with her numerous and diversified products, to compete with other states in the markets where quality has the commanding influence. The railroads have penetrated the mountains and valleys in every nook and corner, until prosperous villages and manufacturing cities have been created. Branches throughout the various agricultural and mining districts have been built for the convenience of the stock raiser and the farmer, the mines and the manufacturer, placing it within the power of individuals to operate with profit business, which otherwise would require immense capital or remain inactive. Certain it is that the railroads have been the chief factor in developing thousands of mining properties, from which millions of dollars have been taken and distributed among the laborers, the artisans, the mechanics, the farmers and the merchants.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

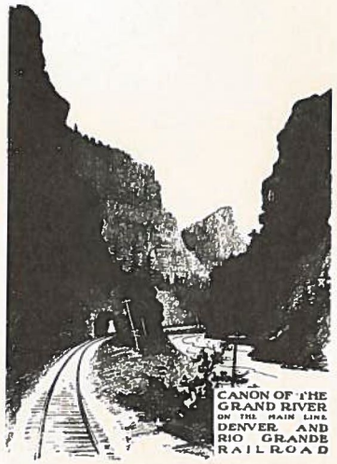
The Denver & Rio Grande railroad, with its eastern terminal in Denver, crosses and recrosses the mountainous region of our State. Its main line extends from Denver southward to Pueblo, where one of its broad gauge lines goes south through the great coal fields of Huerfano and Las Animas counties to the city of Trinidad, a prosperous city, practically on our southern border.

At Walsenburg the part of the southwestern main line proceeds in a southwesterly course through La Veta pass and enters the famous San Luis valley, which is commonly called the "Garden Spot of Southwestern Colorado."

Following the Rio Grande river from Alamosa to the famous mining town of Creede, it passes the great mineral springs called Wagon Wheel Gap. At Alamosa the narrow gauge portion of the line proceeds over the Cucharas mountains down to the city of Durango, up the Animas river, past the Hot Trimble Springs, located eight miles from Durango, in the Animas val-



A SCENE ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER, NEAR CANON CITY.



SCENE IN EAGLE COUNTY, ON THE RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

ley, to the mining city of Silverton. From Durango the branch known as the Farmington branch goes down through a rich fruit raising country. Another narrow gauge proceeds from Durango through the Mesa Verde National park and the rich crop and stock raising country of the Montezuma valley along the Dolores river, branching again northward through the mountains to the mining districts of Telluride and Ouray. Proceeding again in a northwesterly course, through the famous fruit raising counties of Delta and Montrose, connecting with the western terminal of the Colorado line of the beet and fruit raising vicinity of Grand Junction, from where the main line proceeds westward towrad Utah and California. At Pagosa Junction, fifty miles from Durango, another branch line runs a distance of thirty miles from the main line to the hot springs of Pagosa. Another narrow gauge line branches from Alamosa to Salida, across one of the largest tracts of level land in the State.

Coming again to the division point of Pueblo, the main line for Grand Junction and Utah follows the Arkansas river to its inception at the summit of Tennessee pass, then down the Eagle river canon, until it strikes the Grand, or what is commonly known as the Colorado river, passing the world-famous Glenwood Hot Springs, down the Grand river valley. Thus forming an endless chain of the most modern mountain system of railroad known, and taking in the most magnificent scenery in the world. After passing through the Royal gorge, above Canon City, another line branches off at Salida, crosses Marshall pass to the stock raising center of Gunnison, following the Gunnison river and connecting with the Montrose line.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

The Colorado & Midland railroad runs from Denver through Leadville and Glenwood Springs to Grand Junction, making Salt Lake and California connections, branching off from the main line of the Colorado & Southern at Colorado Springs. It passes through Colorado City and the greatest of all summer resorts, known as Manitou, where the "Garden of the Gods" is to be found, circles round the famous Pike's peak and the gold producing hills of the Cripple Creek district, enters the largest hay meadows in Colorado, known as South park, passes the famous Hartsel Hot Springs at the town of Hartsel, winds along the great snowy range of mountain spires on the way to the great silver and gold region of Leadville, follows the Frying Pan river and passes through some of nature's greatest grandeurs of mountain peaks and chasms, through splendid parks and fruit raising valleys, down to Glenwood Hot Springs and follows the Grande river through the fruit raising country of Grand Junction, on its way to Salt Lake and Ogden.

THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The main line of the Colorado & Southern from Denver passes down the mountain valley to Pueblo, thence through the cities

of Walsenburg, Trinidad and the numerous coal camps in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, on its way to Fort Worth, Texas. The line from Denver to Fort Collins, a distance of seventy-four miles, passes through one of the richest farming countries known, going through the prosperous cities of Boulder, Loveland, Longmont and Greeley, where sugar beet factories and canning factories are visible to the travelers in every direction, connecting with the splendid and beautiful summer resort of Eldorado Springs, and the great coal mines of Louisville, Marshall and Lafayette; and giving to Denver, through the electrification of part of its system, an hourly service through this richly populated country. The branch following Clear creek penetrates into the mineral fields of Idaho Springs, Black Hawk and Central City, taking its way to Georgetown and Silver Plume, forming what is known as the Georgetown loop, considered as one of the greatest railroad engineering feats of the country, reaching an elevation of over 14,000 feet amongst a succession of glorious scenery of mountains and chasms. Located at Idaho Springs are the curative hot caves and mineral springs. Another branch of this road passes out of Denver up Platte canon through a mountainous country, where the scenery varies every mile, taking in the many summer resorts along this line and going through the great South park, it winds its way to the Alpine tunnel, crossing the range to Leadville and going through the great mining districts of Fairplay, Breckenridge and Como. Also a branch line runs from Buena Vista to Gunnison. In addition to the great direct lines, branches to Wellington, Johnstown and other beet raising centers have been built.

THE "OVERLAND ROUTE"—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its direct line from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Portland, Oregon, enters Denver; the line to Omaha going through the Platte River valley and the rich farming section of Platteville, Brighton, Orchard, Morgan, Sterling and Julesburg. The Union Pacific was the first railroad to lay its tracks into Denver, and it has ever since been a great factor in the development of eastern Colorado. Its branch from the main line at Lasalle to Cheyenne, Wyoming, passes through the great potato and beet sugar belt of Greeley, Eaton and many other prosperous towns, while the ride to Julesburg presents a scene of prosperous towns with factories, where but a few years ago we found a barren waste. The line toward Kansas City passes through a great cattle raising country and through what is termed the dry farming section of Colorado.

Through its persistent effort in selling its land to the Eastern land seeker many localities have been settled and prosperous towns built along its line; chiefly among these are Byers, Limon, Hugo and Cheyenne Wells. Its Boulder branch reaches the great coal mines of Weld and Boulder counties, while its Julesburg and Cheyenne lines have made an empire out of the Platte River valley, giving to the farmer and stockman a market for his products equal to that of the Eastern farmer.



HELL GATE. A POINT ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAIL ROAD, ON THE BRINK OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

The Burlington railroad has its main line from Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City entering Denver, coming through the prosperous dry farming country of eastern Colorado, known as Yuma county, where the town of Wray is located; going through the great stock raising county of Washington, and striking the Platte river at Brush, where the beet sugar and alfalfa holds sway; proceeding up the valley past the prosperous city of Fort Morgan where more land has been placed under irrigation in the last four years than in any other county.

At Brush the line branches off down the Platte River valley past the city of Sterling on its way to Sidney, Nebraska, and the Black Hills. At Sterling the line to Holdredge, Nebraska, goes through a great stock raising country of level land, passing the towns of Haxtum and Holyoke, where dry farming has proven such a success. Out of Denver the branch runs to the great hard red sandstone quarries of the town of Lyons, passing through Longmont.

THE SANTA FE RAILROAD.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad runs on its way from Denver past Pueblo, going down the Arkansas valley through the great beet sugar and fruit districts of Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, Swink, La Junta, Lamar, Las Animas and Holly on its way to Chicago. This valley represents one of the greatest farming communities of Colorado, where a string of sugar factories is in evidence clear to the Kansas line, and where car loads of cantaloupes and watermelons are shipped to the markets of the world. At La Junta the main line goes southwest to the city of Trinidad, on its way to New Mexico, Arizona and California. One of its branches runs from Pueblo to Canon City, where the State Penitentiary is located. Numerous branches have been built by this company in the last four years to haul the products of the farm to the main line in the Arkansas valley, thus saving thousands of dollars to the farmer and stock raiser, and building up an empire in the southeastern part of our State.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Missouri Pacific railroad runs from Denver to St. Louis, going past Pueblo, down the Arkansas valley, leaving the river valley at Nepesta, and going through the rich irrigated towns of Ordway and Sugar City, where sugar beets and alfalfa abound, and where five years ago all was a barren waste, proceeding through the great stock raising county of Kiowa on its way esatward.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Rock Island railroad also enters Denver, and with its main line beginning at Colorado Springs it proceeds eastward

through the prosperous dry farming counties of Elbert, El Paso, Lincoln and Kit Carson, where thousands of cattle and sheep are marketed and of late years thousands of settlers have taken up land and farmed successfully under what is called the dry farming system. The important towns on this road in Colorado are Peyton, Calhan, Ramah, Limon, Flagler, Clarmount and Burlington.

DENVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The Denver & Northwestern railroad, known as the "Moffat Road," starts from Denver in a northwesterly course over Berthoud pass, crossing a mountain range where the eternal snow is in evidence along the line at all times of the year, heading westward in its course, going through a country as yet undeveloped, but apparently rich in minerals and timber, with valleys of rich grasses for herds of cattle and an abundance of water for irrigation, reaching the town of Hot Sulphur, where the Grand river appears from Grand Lake and where the Hot Mineral Springs have long been known; the road follows along the Grand river past the town of Kremmling, through the famous Gore canon, thence up the sloping hills to the town of Yampa, the present terminal. Before the year 1909 will have past, the construction of this road will be completed past the town of Steamboat Springs, noted for its hundreds of different mineral springs of water of all tastes and of different temperatures, thence down the Bear River valley, where the greatest beef cattle in the world have been raised, and proceeding westward toward Salt Lake, opening up an empire whose coal supply is estimated by the government to be thirty-two billion tons, where thousands of acres can be irrigated from the Great Bear and Elk rivers, where mineral and timber exist in abundance awaiting the hand of the prospector and investor, who are waiting for this great railroad to blaze the way and open a territory owned by Colorado larger than the combined states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey.

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.— Classification of Services—	Number Employed [2]	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Fatally.
General officers	2	744	$ 9,900.00	...	...	...	...
Conductors	98	21,485	113,440.68	171	...	9	1
Brakemen	211	46,554	144,319.56	345	...	39	1
Engineers	145	31,986	173,046.96	176	...	24	1
Firemen	152	31,986	111,492.96	176	...	33	2
Yardmasters	9	2,928	11,821.68	11	...	1	...
Switchmen	54	16,464	55,715.16	46	...	17	...
Flagmen, policemen, watchmen	8	2,388	4,213.92	12	...	2	...
Engine wipers, etc.	195	64,431	117,638.16	...	...	24	1
Yardmen	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Trackmen	957	287,160	428,424.60	1,091	...	89	2
Agents	15	5,208	14,564.40	60	...	...	...
Agents and operators	18	5,532	11,397.00	49	...	...	...
Baggagemen	1	208	912.36	12	...	...	...
Clerks	51	15,180	30,777.36	108	...	1	...
Other station men	147	42,216	72,728.16	75	...	11	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.—							
Classification of services—							
Machinists and helpers	204	66,648	195,089.16	...	...	32	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	24	7,453	21,785.04	...	...	4	...
Boilermakers and helpers	66	21,369	61,376.04	...	...	10	...
Carbuilders and repairers	198	64,394	153,048.00	...	...	31	1
Carpenters and bridge builders	166	50,052	107,724.36	...	...	16	...
Dispatchers	7	2,976	14,340.00	...	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	110	39,660	83,086.68	231	...	3	...
Division superintendents	1	365	2,100.00	...	...	...	...
Division superintendent's office	16	4,704	11,424.84	...	...	...	...
Supply department	24	7,440	13,588.20	...	...	...	...
Other employes	75	24,371	52,380.41	30	...	9	...
Totals	2,954	863,992	$2,016,335.69	2,593	...	355	9

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.—							
Classification of Services—							
General officers	1	365	3,300.00	10	...	...	...
Conductors	552	201,480	79,390.00	12	...	2	...
Brakemen	1,104	402,960	104,880.00	12	...	...	...
Engineers	552	201,480	88,320.00	12	...	11	1
Firemen	552	201,480	60,720.00	12	...	16	1
Switchmen	144	52,560	13,680.00	11	...	16	2
Engine wipers, etc	2	680	1,305.00	10	...	...	...
Trackmen	1,200	390,000	50,400.00	10	...	...	...
Agents	132	48,180	8,240.00	12	...	...	...
Baggagemen	12	4,380	190.00	12	...	...	...
Clerks	26	9,490	2,850.00	12	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	6	2,130	6,725.00	10	...	16	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	2	710	2,040.00	10	...	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers	7	2,485	7,560.00	10	...	...	...
Carbuilders and repairers	45	15,750	32,084.00	9	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	180	56,340	14,040.00	10	...	5	1
Construction gangs	540	72,900	20,250.00	10	...	6	1
Telegraph operators	180	65,700	10,620.00	12	...	...	...
Division superintendent's office	180	61,200	10,850.00	10	...	...	...
Supply department	3	1,050	1,980.00	10	...	...	...
Other employes	27	9,450	21,980.00	10	...	34	1
Totals	5,357	1,800,860	541,404.00	226	...	106	7

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
The Colorado Midland Railroad Company—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	10	3,650	$ 34,629.84	No record	...	...	...
General office clerks	61	22,995	51,285.94	No record	...	...	...
Other officers	33	12,045	47,240.34	...	...	...	...
Conductors	31	11,315	60,980.04	...	...	...	...
Brakemen	57	20,805	81,996.36	...	...	25	3
Engineers	96	35,040	144,577.76	...	...	...	...
Firemen	102	37,230	97,926.40	...	...	...	...
Switchmen	22	8,030	27,622.90	...	...	...	...
Switch and crossing tenders and watchmen	16	5,400	9,297.97	...	...	...	...
Engine wipers, etc.	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...
Trackmen	369	98,905	162,445.74	...	...	...	...
Agents	23	8,395	23,147.10	...	...	...	...
Other depot men	20	7,300	16,018.04	...	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	44	13,552	43,255.50	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...
Boiler makers and helpers	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...

The Colorado Midland Railroad Company—							
Classification of services—							
Carbuilders and repairers	36	11,088	35,041.04	...	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	28	10,220	28,211.98	...	...	...	...
Superintendent's office	15	5,840	13,768.07	...	...	...	...
Supply department	17	6,570	12,451.63	...	...	...	...
Other employes	29	11,680	15,838.85	...	...	...	...
Total	1,181	383,036	$1,052,582.84	...	...	...	...
The Colorado and Southern Railway Company—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	13	4,530	41,233.31	...	...	...	...
Conductors	133	44,724	185,329.40	...	...	...	...
Brakemen	293	90,188	238,832.00	...	...	...	...
Engineers	261	79,730	333,630.10	...	...	...	...
Firemen	326	80,782	208,630.00	...	...	...	...
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	129	38,407	92,891.08	...	...	...	...
Trackmen	1,458	306,932	486,152.38	...	...	...	...
Agents	73	28,288	54,478.90	...	...	...	...
Assistant agents, baggagemen and other depot men	548	149,626	340,762.60	...	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	423	96,876	271,989.05	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths, helpers, boilermakers, car-builders	576	168,645	395,156.76	...	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	231	53,377	133,976.92	...	...	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
The Colorado & Southern Railway Company—							
Classification of services—							
Div. Supt's. office and telegraph operators	101	35,998	83,917.02	...	...	...	...
Supply department and other employes	601	116,072	223,987.21	...	...	...	...
Total	5,176	1,295,175	$3,090,966.73	...	...	...	...
The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	38	13,870	$ 189,038.88	8	Sundays	..	..
General office clerks	266	97,090	252,409.88	8	Sundays	..	..
Conductors	187	68,255	319,361.85	10	Sundays	..	..
Brakemen and other trainmen	374	136,510	447,853.71	10	Sundays	135	13
Engineers	331	120,815	597,362.78	10	Sundays	..	..
Firemen	331	120,815	397,591.29	10	Sundays	..	..
Watchmen, switchmen, flagmen	275	100,375	310,763.32	10	Sundays	3	..
Yardmen, trackmen	1,462	476,217	745,126.45	10	Sundays	28	4
Agents	112	40,880	112,343.48	10	Sundays	..	..
Asst. agts., baggagemen, clerks. Other depot men	452	164,980	309,638.92	10	Sundays	1	..
Machinists and helpers	380	118,560	335,524.89	9	Sundays	..	..
The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.—							
Classification of services—							
Blacksmiths, boilermakers, car builders and helpers	1,068	333,216	$11,714.47	9	Sundays	6	2
Carpenters and bridge builders	323	100,776	264,445.72	10	Sundays	..	..
Telegraph operators	122	44,530	132,454.65	12	Sundays	2	..
Division superintendent's office	39	14,235	42,233.89	8	Sundays	..	..
Supply dept., other employes, engine wipers, etc.	1,428	445,536	992,616.60	10	Sundays	13	..
Totals	7,208	2,396,660	$6,260,480.78	..		187	19
The Union Pacific Railroad Company.—							
Classification of services—							
Conductors	46	16,425	$ 60,287.86	11	..	3	..
Brakemen	86	22,800	54,859.75	11	.	12	1
Engineers	70	25,918	106,449.41	11	..	3	..
Firemen	70	25,735	67,289.70	11	..	13	..
Switchmen	33	15,155	45,615.00	10	..	8	2
Flagmen	15	5,580	11,769.48	10	..	..	..
Engine wipers	31	11,832	17,760.60	9	..	3	..
Yardmen	31	11,168	23,231.56	10	..	..	..
Trackmen	826	251,767	401,585.84	10	..	34	1
Agents	22	7,938	18,673.31	9½	..	1	..
Baggagemen	7	2,581	3,012.37	10	..	..	..
Clerks	78	31,463	69,854.67	9	..	5	..
Other depot men	84	39,712	75,250.65	..	..	..	..
Machinists and helpers	36	13,612	37,233.51	9	..	7	..
Blacksmiths and helpers	9	3,108	$,112.24	9	..	1	..

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
The Union Pacific Railroad Company—							
Classification of services—							
Boilermakers and helpers	15	5,856	16,109.04	9	..	..	..
Car builders and repairers	117	44,676	105,142.22	10	..	17	..
Carpenters and bridge builders	67	31,425	81,371.97	10	..	3	..
Telegraph operators	54	21,149	51,332.53	9½	..	1	..
Division superintendent's office	9	3,510	10,663.87	9	..	..	..
Supply department	16	5,949	11,217.12	9	..	..	..
Other employes	148	54,167	129,897.81	10	..	20	..
Totals	1,870	651,526	$1,406,720.51	..	..	131	4
The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co.—							
Classification of services—							
Conductors	16	5,840	$ 23,069.76	...	...	...	...
Brakemen	24	8,760	25,113.00	...	...	1	...
Engineers	34	12,410	54,282.48	...	...	...	1
Firemen	35	12,775	33,883.92	...	...	2	...
Switchmen	31	11,315	26,726.76	10	...	...	...
Flagmen	5	1,825	3,240.00	10	...	...	...

Engine wipers	24	7,512	15,969.60	10	...	...	...
Yardmen	3	1,095	4,260.00	11	...	...	...
Trackmen	128	42,820	70,136.52	10	...	...	...
Agents, assistant agents, baggagemen	30	10,950	20,305.56	12	...	...	...
Clerk	38	11,894	28,114.56	10	...	...	...
Other depot men	42	13,146	26,833.08	12	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	12	3,756	9,498.60	10	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	4	1,252	3,264.48	10	...	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers	9	2,817	8,655.96	10	...	...	...
Carbuilders and repairers	52	16,276	38,661.12	10	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	8	2,504	5,640.84	10	...	...	...
Construction gang	50	15,650	18,166.56	10	...	1	...
Telegraph operators	28	10,220	19,406.76	8	...	...	...
Division superintendent's office	7	2,555	8,249.40	10	...	...	...
Other employes	143	44,707	105,400.92	10	...	6	...
Total	723	240,079	$ 548,879.88	...	..	10	...
The Colorado Southern & Cripple Creek Division—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	12	4,335	$ 28,514.97	10	...	...	...
Conductors	19	6,823	27,820.83	9	...	...	...
Brakemen	17	6,133	21,954.33	9	...	...	...
Engineers	28	10,252	43,916.34	9	...	...	...
Firemen	18	6,386	21,640.49	9	...	...	...
Engine wipers	9	3,379	7,212.90	9	...	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
The Colorado Southern & Cripple Creek Division—							
Classification of services—							
Yardmen	8	2,809	10,282.53	10	...	...	...
Trackmen	68	24,343	42,909.60	10	...	...	...
Agents	8	2,700	9,796.50	12	...	...	...
Baggagemen	1	365	840.00	12	...	...	...
Clerk	24	8,752	17,221.02	9	...	..	...
Other depot men	3	1,052	1,246.50	9	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	10	3,664	10,674.27	9	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	2	849	2,311.04	9	...	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers	2	669	1,838.70	9	...	...	...
Carbuilders and repairers	16	5,565	14,040.82	9	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	8	3,050	8,533.17	9	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	9	3,345	7,456.02	12	...	...	...
Division superintendent's office	4	1,338	2,252.46	12	...	...	...
Supply department	2	789	1,960.98	12	...	...	...
Other employes	24	8,524	13,367.84	10	...	...	...
Total	292	105,122	$ 295,791.31	...	...	...	...

The Midland Terminal Railway Co.—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	8	3,030	$11,746.00	10	Legal holiday	...	...
Conductors	7	2,382	10,375.80	9	...	...	...
Brakemen	12	4,326	13,942.53	9	...	...	...
Engineers	9	3,083	15,414.84	9	...	...	...
Firemen	8	2,735	9,525.06	9	...	...	...
Switchmen, engine wipers, etc.	5	1,964	2,642.00	9	...	...	...
Trackmen	73	26,337	30,414.27	10	...	...	...
Agents	10	3,874	7,331.00	12	...	...	...
Baggagemen	1	210	471.79	12	...	...	...
Clerks	4	1,251	3,417.16	9	...	...	...
Other depot men	6	2,342	3,482.53	9	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	1	290	799.43	9	...	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers	1	75	359.42	9	...	...	...
Car builders and repairers	10	3,590	6,823.47	9	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	5	2,064	5,681.28	9	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	1	103	238.93	12	...	...	...
Other employes	1	14	293.00	10	...	...	...
Totals	162	57,670	$122,958.51	...	...	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
The F. & C. R. R. Co.—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	8	3,030	$ 18,716.67	10	...	...	...
Conductors	13	4,661	20,032.71	9	...	...	...
Brakemen	19	6,809	21,447.99	9	...	...	...
Engineers	15	5,236	28,800.11	9	...	...	...
Firemen	14	5,205	16,986.84	9	...	...	...
Engine wipers	7	2,638	5,553.80	9	...	...	...
Trackmen	32	11,670	20,187.85	10	...	...	...
Agents	9	3,324	9,038.50	12	...	...	...
Clerks	17	6,170	10,828.32	9	Legal holiday	...	...
Other depot men	3	1,029	1,170.69	9	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	20	7,144	19,242.89	9	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	4	1,424	3,870.08	9	...	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers	4	1,473	4,320.21	9	...	...	...
Car builders and repairers	14	4,990	11,397.42	9	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	5	1,910	5,880.52	9	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	5	1,620	3,152.19	12	...	...	...

The F. & C. R. R. Co.—							
Classification of services—							
Division superintendent's office	4	1,401	2,506.29	...	...	...	...
Supply department	3	1,161	1,889.25	12	...	...	...
Other employes	18	6,646	15,489.10	10	...	...	...
Totals	214	77,541	$220,511.43	...	...	...	...
The Book Cliff Railroad—							
Classification of services—							
General officers	1	365	$ 15.00	16	Sun. & holidays	...	...
Brakemen	1	200	5.00	8	Sun. & holidays	...	...
Engineers	1	365	9.60	8	Sun. & holidays	...	...
Firemen	1	365	7.80	8	Sun. & holidays	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Concluded.

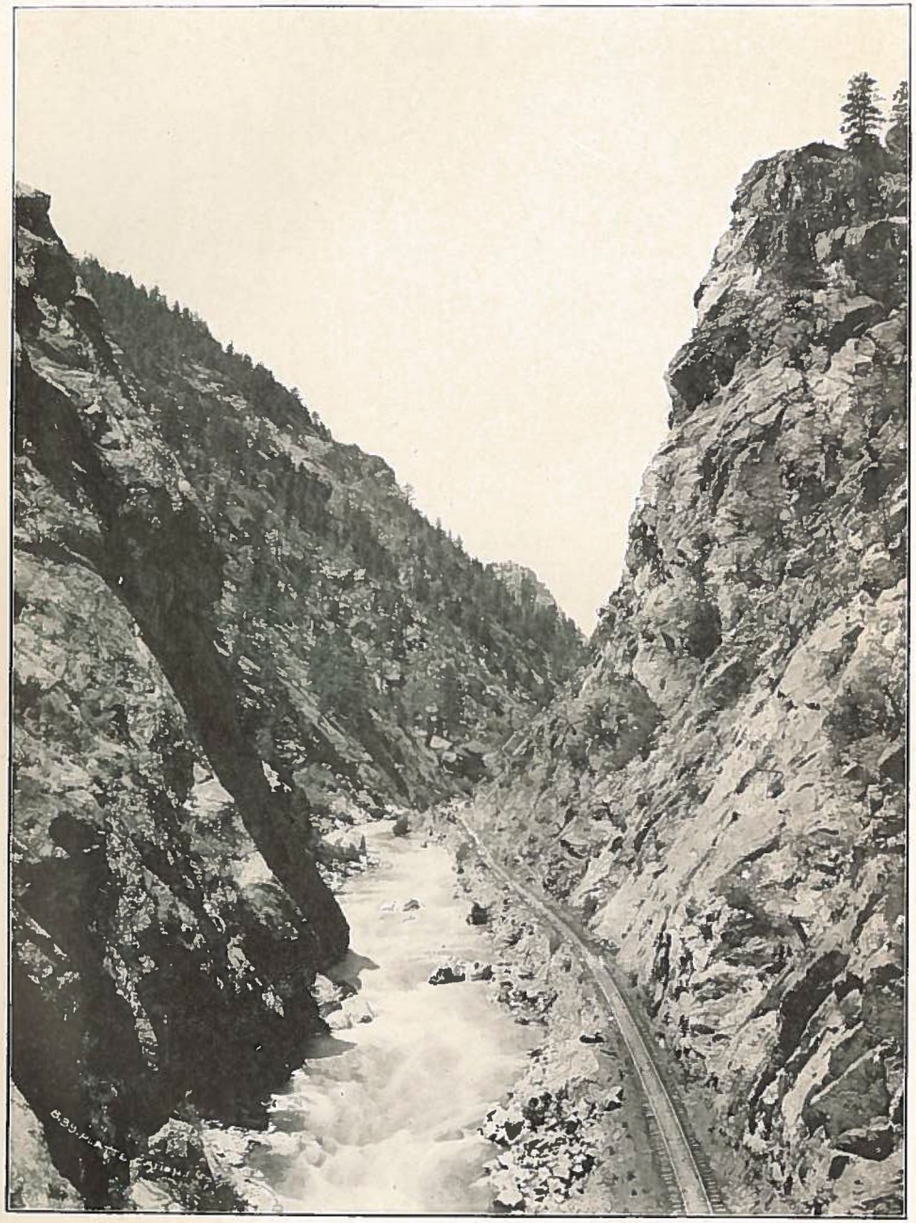
TOTAL OF ALL ROADS. Classification of services—	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employes Injured During the Year	Number of Employes Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
General officers	369	206,137	509,499.50	109	4	3	...
Conductors	1,110	406,217	901,786.15	114	4	32	3
Brakemen	2,010	714,373	1,053,677.38	108	4	94	3
Engineers	1,548	532,631	1,582,367.24	104	4	76	6
Firemen	1,622	529,714	1,024,082.18	114	4	104	5
Switchmen	471	162,613	327,701.89	61	4	70	5
Flagmen	355	75,230	490,631.70	42	4	3	...
Engine wipers	799	253,080	236,215.68	96	4	24	...
Yardmen	841	269,988	455,411.92	51	4	17	2
Trackmen	6,305	1,704,877	2,093,441.96	135	4	127	4
Agents	439	161,010	773,379.89	127	...	...	...
Baggagemen	372	118,260	233,977.46	73	4	2	...
Clerks	587	182,778	389,081.11	124	4	1	...
Other depot men	330	180,119	357,053.35	80	5	18	...
Machinists and helpers	1,071	307,047	262,151.11	95	4	63	1

Classification of services—							
Blacksmiths and helpers	613	197,745	490,363.94	84	4	13	1
Boilermakers and helpers	674	207,609	515,047.10	65	4	12	2
Carbuilders and repairers	1,094	348,608	816,686.90	112	4	88	1
Carpenters and bridge builders	1,029	307,118	644,123.32	132	4	23	...
Construction gangs							
Telegraph operators	584	210,235	37,978.96	108	5	2	...
Division superintendent's office	258	90,079	90,523.98	61	4	...	...
Supply department	549	172,191	78,948.74	63	4	4	...
Other employes	1,945	528,079	833,744.29	100	4	29	...
Totals	25,468	7,876,458	14,188,885.75	2158	90	805	33

OUR RIVERS AND STREAMS.

None of Colorado's rivers are navigable; they are, however, important for the use of irrigation and power plants, and furnish the water supply for the cities and towns. Pioneer travel marked out the roads of commerce along the rivers and streams of our State, and opened up the long buried treasures of the Rockies. All the principal streams have their source in the central portion of the State, flowing east, west, north and south. The South Platte, the Arkansas, the Grand and the Gunnison are the arteries that supply life to the great farming section of Colorado. The South Platte river rises in the mountains, one hundred miles southwest of Denver, in the neighborhood of South park, and emerges from the mountain twenty miles from Denver, and flows northeasterly for nearly a hundred miles, where it is joined by the Cache La Poudre. It has other tributaries, such as Clear creek, Bear creek, St. Vrain, Big and Little Thompson, Boulder creek, which water the larger portion of northeastern Colorado, taking in Boulder, Larimer, Weld and Jefferson counties.

From Denver to Julesburg the South Platte flows through portion of Adams and Weld counties, passing entirely through Logan, Morgan and Sedgwick counties, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. The Aarkansas has its origin in the mountains surrounding Leadville, in Lake county, flowing eastward toward the Kansas line, and watering thousands of acres of the richest land to be found in Fremont, Pueblo, Otero, Bent and Prowers counties. Its main tributaries are the Huerfano and the Las Animas. The Gunnison rises in the mountains of Saguache and the Uncompahgre, and pursues a northeastern course through a chain of mountains. The great Gunnison tunnel is now being bored through the mountains for four miles to tap the Gunnison river for the purpose of distributing its waters on the rich lands of Delta and Montrose counties. The Gunnison river is the second largest river in the State. The Yampa, or better known as the Bear river, has a number of tributaries, such as the Elk, Little Snake, Fortification creek, and this river carries a large amount of water, flowing through the entire length of Routt county, where thousands of acres are awaiting the hand of capital to turn the wasting waters into profitable and producing farms. The Grand river has its source in the mountains forming a wall around Grand county, flowing westward through Grand, Eagle, Garfield and Mesa counties, and being joined by the Gunnison in the agricultural sections of Mesa county. Its tributaries are Eagle river, Roaring Forks and other small streams of the mountains. The Grand river is



SCENE ON THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD ALONG PLATTE CANON.

being harnessed for the development of power at Gore canon, in Grand county, and near Glenwood, in Garfield county. The Rio Grande river has its source in the mountains surrounding Creede and flows southeast through Mineral, Rio Grande, Costilla and Conejos counties, watering the famous San Luis valley.

Through the counties of Dolores, Montezuma and Montrose, flow the Dolores and Uncompahgre rivers, watering vast tracts of rich fruit lands. Through La Plata flows the Las Animas and on down through the prosperous Farmington valley, and through Archuleta county, flows the silvery San Juan river. Many other smaller rivers, such as the Alamosa, La Jara, Conejos, San Miguel, flow northward into Utah from the San Juan country, and hundreds of mountain streams contribute to the source of power of the larger ones mentioned.

PETROLEUM.

Oil has been discovered in many places in Colorado, but events have proven that only two fields remain to-day where oil is believed to be of permanence. These fields are Florence and Boulder. From the Florence oil fields have been shipped nearly $15,000,000 worth of the highest grade oil in the world. Hundreds of wells have been bored, and it is estimated that this district produces 2,000 barrels per day. The Western states secure a large percentage of their oil from Florence.

The oil field of Boulder, which was operated on a small scale, has again taken on new life, and promises to become a rich producer of a very high quality of illuminating oil. Great development work has been in progress by the Colorado Oil and Refining Company of Boulder, and large quantities of oil have been found. This company has a small refining plant at Boulder, and is supplying northeastern Colorado with a splendid quality of oil. Great development in this field is looked for, as Boulder county is noted for its many and varied stores of wealth.

The oil company at Florence has in the past two years expended over $200,000 in improving their plants at Florence.

POWER PLANTS.

Developing the water power into electric power will add millions to the wealth of the State. The introduction of this gigantic volume of power will mean a vast transformation for several industries. Mining, the chief industry of the mountains, will be stimulated. Thousands of acres of land, that are located too high to be irrigated by any of the present irrigation plants, can be reclaimed by cheap electric power being furnished to pump the water and spread it over the rich mesas, thus turning the now worthless land into productive and profitable areas.

In Colorado we have four power development companies, as follows:

The Northern Colorado Power Company.
The Central Colorado Power Company.
The Leadville Light and Power Company.
The Summit Power Company.

The Northern Colorado and the Central Colorado Power Companies are considered equal in power development to any in the United States. The two companies mentioned have in the last two years employed nearly 4,000 men in the construction of their reservoirs, dams, pipe lines and tunnels. The Northern Colorado Power Company's plant is located at Louisville, in Boulder county. The power plant has a capacity of 12,000 horsepower. The towns now served by this company are Louisville, Lafayette, Superior, Boulder, Berthoud, Timnath, Fort Collins, Longmont, Loveland and Greeley. Extensions are being contemplated that will serve the towns of Brighton, Fort Lupton, La Salle, Platteville, Ault, Erie, Lucerne, Niwot, Evans and Windsor. The mines of Boulder county will be furnished with power, thus adding new assistance to this field, rich in gold, silver, tungsten and other precious minerals; and, in addition power will be furnished for the Denver and Interurban Railroad Company, operating hourly service between Denver and Boulder, a distance of thirty-one miles. The towns of northern Colorado are growing rapidly. The varieties of crops that can be raised, the splendid climate, together with the great educational institutions located in Boulder, Fort Collins and Greeley will draw thousands of public-spirited citizens to this great farming and stockraising empire. We need only to look at the wonderful influence the trolley lines have on the thickly populated centers of the East to determine what will follow in the way of growth, when northern Colorado will be interlaced with electric lines. The Northern Colorado Power Company is thoroughly equipped to furnished electric power for railways throughout the entire district. One of its main objects is to furnish power to pump water out of the irrigation canals upon the lands that are too high to receive water from gravity systems. The power and lights are furnished from a central station, furnishing a twenty-four-hour system.

The Central Colorado Power Company is working on plants which will develop 80,000 horsepower. The transmission lines will cover an area extending from Denver and Pueblo to Grand Junction in the extreme western part of the State. The principal generating plants will be located in Gore canon, on the Grand river, in Grand county, and on the Grand river near Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county; also a plant on Boulder creek, to take care of the power wanted east of the mountains in case of any interruption of the transmission lines from the plants across

the divide. This company has had an army of men at work on their plant near Glenwood, running in numbers from 300 to 1,600, constructing a dam on the Grand river to divert the water into a tunnel 14x16 feet in size, and about two and one-half miles long. This tunnel is being driven through solid rock, and lined with concrete to preserve the walls. At the lower end of the tunnel two steel pipes will conduct the water down the side of the canon and deliver it to two turbine water wheels having an aggregate capacity of 18,000 horsepower. It is contemplated by the company to run its tunnel the distance of ten miles down the canon and deliver the water at the terminal point under a head of 450 feet, instead of 166 feet, as under the present steel pipe plan. The Gore canon development is similar in its character to that of Glenwood, the tunnel being about four miles long.

The Leadville Light & Power Company is a subsidiary of the Central Colorado Power Company, and will take care of the Leadville District, also of the South Park and Georgetown Districts.

The Summit Power Company has a plant of 2,500 horsepower mainly to furnish power in Summit county and near by mining properties.

The Boulder plant will involve the construction of a large reservoir on Boulder creek. Work is now under way. The water will be carried from this reservoir a distance of twelve miles through concrete pipes, three feet in diameter, into a terminal reservoir, from which it will be led through a steel pipe, four feet in diameter and two miles long, to the bottom of the canon at the power house under a head of 1,800 feet—equal to a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch—which will drive electrical generators having a capacity of 20,000 horsepower.

All of the plants will be connected with each other, and the various markets will be served by a number of steel tower transmission lines; seven or eight towers to the mile being sufficient to support the transmission wires. These various power companies will, when developed, cause the establishment of many new industries, and give employment to thousands of men.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN OUR STATE AND WHAT THEY AIM TO ACCOMPLISH.

The wage earner in Colorado is generally well organized, and has, through his respective organization, secured better advantages than some of his Union brethren in other States. The 122 Unions reporting give their total membership at 15,000, not including the Building Trades of Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. 33 Unions report as working eight hours, 15 Unions report their members working nine hours, 5 Unions claim they work twelve hours, 1 Union works thirteen hours, 3 Unions work seven hours, and 3 Unions work five hours per day. The Unions working over eight hours per day are as follows: Barbers and Bakers

report working twelve hours per day, also trainmen; those working nine to ten hours are Beer Bottlers, Beer Wagon Drivers, Bill Posters, Tailors, Theatrical Stage Employes and Teamsters; while the Cooks' Union report their members as working thirteen hours per day. The various reports indicate a shorter workday has been adopted by the employers of labor in all industries, not alone through the untiring efforts of organized labor, but through aroused public sentiment. The benefit from a reduction of hours has not been reaped by organized labor alone, but that great army of unorganized mechanics and laborers have reaped the benefit of the constant effort of the so-called leaders of organized labor in securing a higher wage and shorter day for those who toil. This benefit has spread to the mines, mills, factories and field employes; so that to-day the general public shares in the belief and teachings of organized labor that he that earns his living by hard manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled, should also be given an opportunity to devote some time to recreation and education, instead of devoting ten and twelve hours per day to earning a mere substance. A reduction of hours has tended to increase the demand for labor, and when the question of giving the proper protection to the wage earner is placed in the care of honest, fair and competent men, no better cause can be advocated by the public, or those intrusted with legislation or enforcing the laws, than to endeavor to permanently establish legally a fair wage and an eight hour workday for the competent toilers in the mills, mines, factories, and such other places where the interest of the general public might not be jeopardized or endangered.

The following questions were sent to most of the Unions known to us:

(Kindly return this blank, properly filled out, to Axel Swanson, Deputy Labor Commissioner, Room 14, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.)

STATE OF COLORADO,
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Powers of Commissioner.—The Commissioner shall have power to send for persons whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary. And he may examine witnesses under oath, being hereby authorized to administer the same in the performance of his duty, and the testimony so taken must be filed and preserved in the office of said Commissioner.—(Section 304, volume 1, M. A. S.)

Penalty for Obstructing Commissioner.—Any person who wilfully impedes or obstructs the Commissioner in the full and free performance of his duties shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten (10), nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment not less than seven (7), nor more than thirty (30) days in the county jail, or both.—(Section 302, volume 1, M. A. S.)

per can.	Oatmeal, per pound.	Oatmeal, per 2-pound package.	Flour, prepared, per
.	$ .04	$....	$.
3	.05	.10	..
.	.06	.15	..
.	....	....	..
4	.05	.13	.
4	.05	.11	.
4	.05	11	

TABLE SHOWING COST OF LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTIES AS FURNISHED BY WAGE EARNERS AND BU

		Wheat flour, family, first quality, per barrel.	Wheat flour, family, second quality, per barrel.	Wheat flour, family, first quality, per bag 25 pounds.	Wheat flour, family, second quality, per bag 25 pounds.	Sugar, granulated, per pound.	Molasses, New Orleans (choice), per gallon.	Syrup, per gallon.	Coffee, Rio, per pound.	Coffee, Mocha.	Coffee, Java, per pound.	Tea, best black, per pound.	Tea, best green, per pound.	Tea, best mixed, per pound.	Potatoes, white, per pound.	Potatoes, sweet, per pound.	Beef, roast, rib, per pound.	Beef, roast, chuck, per pound.	Beef, steak, sirloin, per pound.	Beef, steak, round, per pound.	Beef, corned, per pound.	Beef, smoked, per pound.	Mutton, leg, per pound.	Mutton, breast, per pound.	Pork, fresh, per pound.	Pork, salt, per pound.	Pork, bacon, per pound.	Pork, ham, per pound.	Pork, shoulder, per pound.	Fish, mackerel, salt, No. 1, per pound.	Fish, mackerel, salt, No. 2, per pound.	Butter, first quality, per pound.	Butter, second quality, per pound.	Lard, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.
1	Adams	$4.20	$....	$ .55	$....	$ .06	$ .80	$ .50	$ .15	$ .35	$ .25	.70	.70	.70	.10	.040	.12½	....	....	.10	....	....	....	....	.10	.12	.17	.17	.11	....	....	$ .27	$ .17	....	$ .17
2	Arapahoe	4.75	4.00	.65	.57	.06	.70	.45	.18	.35	.27	.55	.55	.55	.12½	.036	.12½	.08	.12½	.10	.06	.10	.12½	.08	.10	.11	.15	.14	.08	.15	.12	.33	.25	$ .12	.32
3	Archuleta	....	....	.75	.70	.08 2-3	.70	.73	.26	.35	.35	.62½	.60	....	.02	....	12½	.12½	.17	.15	....	....	....	....	.10	.12½	.18	.16	.15	....	....	.33	....	.13	.35
4	Baca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bent	4.55	4.33	.65	.65	.06	.55	.46	.20	.34	.35	.57	.67	.60	.01½	.034	.12	.10	.15	.12½	.12½	.20	.13	.09	.11	.10	.14½	.13	.11	.13	.12½	.25	.17½	.11½	.19
6	Boulder	3.62	2.87	.55	....	.06½	.69	.66	.15	.30	.37	.70	.65	.65	.12	.040	.12½	.11	.15	.13	.11	.18	.15	.12½	.13	.12½	....	.15	.10	.14	.10	.26	.21	.11	.30
7	Chaffee	5.50	5.00	.70	.65	.07	.75	.77	.18	.40	.40	.75	.75	.75	.01	.04	.13	.10	.16	.12½	.11	.20	.13	.11	.13	.12	.15½	.14	.12	.22	.20	.35	.28	.14	.45
8	Cheyenne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Clear Creek	4.78	....	.65	....	.07	.59	1.05	.22	.38	.38	.70	.70	.70	.01	.05	.16	.12	.18	.15	.10	.25	.17	.10	.14	.12½	.17	.15	.11	.15	.12½	.35	.25	.12	.25
10	Conejos	....	....	.63	.53	.07	.65	.63	.15	.40	.40	.45	.60	.55	.01	.06	.12	.10	.15	.12	.10	....	.18	.10	.15	.12½	.16	.15	.15	.12½	....	.35	.25	.12	.30
11	Costilla	8.50	8.00	....	....	.07	.50	.50	.15	.30	....	.60	.60	....	.01	....	.08	....	.10	.11	.12½	....	.10	....	.08	....	.12½	.15	.09	....	....	.30	.25	.11	.35
12	Custer	2.50	....	....	....	.06	.60	....	....	.40	.40	.60	.60	....	.01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.16	.14	.12	....	....	.25	....	.12	.20
13	Delta	2.60	2.25	.67	.57	.07	.70	.55	.17	.27	.30	.60	.55	.55	.01	.04	.12	.10	.16	.12½	.08	.20	....	....	.06	.12	.16	.16	.11	.15	....	.25	.15	.12	.25
14	Denver	4.93	3.90	.60	.55	.07	.61	.50	.18	.34	.33	.63	.69	.63	.01	.04	.14	.09	.17	.11	.08	.20	.13	.06	.12	.11	.14	.15	.10	.13	.11	.35	.25	.11	.23
15	Dolores	7.50	....	.85	....	.08	.90	.90	.20	.50	....	.70	.70	.70	.01½	....	.12½	.10	.15	.12½	.06	.20	.15	.10	.10	.12½	.17	.15	.12½	.15	.12½	.35	.30	.14	.37
16	Douglas	3.92	....	.55	....	.07	.55	.42	.18	.30	.30	.50	.50	.50	.01½	....	.10	.07	.12½	.12	....	....	....	....	.12½	.11	.15	.15	....	....	....	.25	....	.12	.20
17	Eagle	4.25	4.00	.65	.60	.07	.77	1.15	.22	.35	.35	.63	.63	.63	.01½	.06	.12½	.09	.17	.12½	.07	.22	.15	.08	.12	.12½	.16	.16	.10	.15	.15	.30	.25	.12½	.33
18	Elbert	4.20	....	.55	....	.06	.55	.57	.22	.25	.30	.57	.55	.55	.01½	.05	.10	.08	.13	.11	....	....	.15	.10	.10	.12	.15	.15	.09	....	....	.25	....	.12	.15
19	El Paso	4.75	4.45	.62	.60	.08	.57	.45	.18	.36	.32	.75	.55	.65	.01½	.03	.16	.07	.18	.12½	.07	.18	.15	.03	.12½	.10	.14	.13	.10	....	....	.35	.25	.11	.25
20	Fremont	4.90	4.50	.72	.67	.07	.70	.57	.18	.34	.34	.62	.63	.63	.01½	.04	.12½	.08	.14	.11	.10	.11	.14	.09	.14	.13	.15	.15	.11	.14	.11	.35	.25	.11	.27
21	Garfield	4.26	3.82	.70	.63	.07	.76	.70	.20	.20	.30	.70	.67	.65	.01½	.06	.12	.10	.17	.15	.12½	.26	.15	.10	.12	.13	.17	.15	.12	.16	.15	.35	.25	.11	.27
22	Gilpin	5.50	....	.72	....	.07	.80	.62	.25	.30	.35	.71	.72	.72	.02	.05	....	....	....	.15	....	....	....	....	....	.12	.15	.16	.10	.15	....	.35	.25	.12½	.32
23	Grand	5.50	....	.67	....	.08¼	.92	.75	.22	.27	.25	.67	.67	.67	.02	.08	.11	.09	.18	.15	.17	.25	.14	.12	.13	.12	.16	.15	.10	.12	....	.35	.30	.13	.37
24	Gunnison	6.74	6.50	.87	.75	.08	.84	1.24	.17	.35	.32	.68	.70	.71	.02	.05	.13	.10	.17	.13	.12	....	.14	.10	.14	.13	.17	.16	.13	.20	.19	.35	.25	.14	.32
25	Hinsdale	6.00	....	.75	....	.07	.75	.75	.20	.25	.30	.70	.70	.70	.01½	....	.12½	.08	.15	.12½	.10	....	.15	.12½	.15	.12½	.17	.17½	.09	.15	....	.35	.25	.15	.30
26	Huerfano	5.88	4.00	.60	.45	.07	.68	.58	.17	.34	.30	.63	.60	.65	.01	.05	.12	.10	.15	.13	.14	....	.15	.12½	.16	.13	.15	.16	.11	.12½	....	.35	.25	.12	.30
27	Jefferson	4.82	4.00	.62	.55	.06¼	.60	.47	.18	.35	.34	.59	.56	.54	.01¼	.03	.11	.07	.15	.11	.09	.25	.12	.09	.11	.12	.15	.14	.09	.19	.14	.35	.25	.11	.27
28	Kiowa	4.80	4.65	.60	.55	.06	.50	.45	.25	.20	.40	.50	.50	.50	.02	.03	.11	.12	.15	.10	.18	....	.10	.09	.09	.10	.15	.14	.10	.10	.08½	.25	.22	.11	.22
29	Kit Carson	4.95	4.40	.70	.65	.07	.50	.45	.18	.24	.27	.60	.68	.50	.02	.04	.07	.09	.12	.10	.10	.20	.10	.08	.11	.12	.16	.15	.13	.13	.10	.23	.19	.10	.23
30	Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	La Plata	5.85	4.90	.65	.50	.07	.65	.75	.16	.35	.40	.75	.75	.75	.01¼	....	.12½	.08	.15	.12½	.08	....	.10	.12	.08	.10	.14	.14	.10	.10	.09	.30	.25	.12	.30
32	Larimer	5.00	4.25	.76	.75	.06	.69	.68	.22	.32	.32	.63	.69	.55	.02	.04	.10	.08	.16	.13	.09	.18	.14	.10	.12	.11	.15	.15	.12	.16	.11	.28	.22	.12	.24
33	Las Animas	5.50	4.50	.81	.54	.06	.62	.58	.17	.32	.36	.64	.69	.60	.01½	.05	.12	.10	.14	.12	.10	.20	.15	.11	.15	.12	.14	.15	.11	.14	.11	.33	.27	.11	.32
34	Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Logan	5.50	5.00	.75	.60	.06	.65	.50	.15	.40	.40	.50	.60	.40	.01½	.04	.12½	.10	.15	.12½	.10	.20	.18	.10	.15	.11	.15	.15	.10	.20	.15	.30	.25	.12	.25
36	Mesa	5.20	4.60	.78	.76	.08	.88	.75	.19	.25	.25	.62	.68	.54	.01	.05	.12	.09	.15	.12	.08	....	.15	.10	.11	.13	.16	.16	.11	.20	.18	.30	.25	.13	.30
37	Mineral	6.00	....	.75	....	.08	.90	.75	.17	.30	.30	.75	.75	.75	.01½	....	.08	.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	.08	....	.16	.15	....	....	....	.30	.25	.13	.25
38	Montrose	....	....	.95	....	.10	1.00	....	.20	....	.35	1.00	.70	....	.02	....	.08	.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	.08	.16	.20	....	....	....	.25	....	.16	.25
39	Montezuma	5.75	4.00	.75	.65	.08	.89	.90	.20	.25	.35	.65	.72	.68	.01½	.06	.12	.10	.15	.12	.08	....	.14	.19	.10	.13	.17	.17	.13	.16	.12	.30	.25	.15	.35
40	Morgan	4.90	....	....	....	.07	.75	.45	.25	.35	.40	....	.50	.45	.00½	.05	.06	....	.15	.13	.15	....	.10	.08	.10	.13	.15	.15	.09	.10	.10	.20	.14	.10	.25
41	Otero	5.60	5.20	.70	.60	.07	.75	.50	....	....	....	.60	.60	.60	.01	.04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20	.10	.13	.25
42	Ouray	5.90	....	.62	....	.10	.77	1.21	.26	....	.45	.67	.70	.72	.02	.06	.12	.09	.16	.13	.08	.20	.16	.07	.16	.13	.20	.16	.12½	.15	....	.38	.27	.13	.33
43	Park	5.05	....	.67	....	.08	.79	1.17	.19	.33	.35	.75	.69	.68	.02	.04	.14	.08	.17	.13	.10	....	.17	.14	.12	.13	.16	.15	.08	.18	....	.35	.30	.13	.30
44	Phillips	4.94	4.40	....	....	.11	.55	.42	.20	.25	.30	.40	.55	....	.01	....	.13	....	.15	.12	....	....	.18	....	.08	.10	.16	....	....	....	.02	.25	.35	.15	.20
45	Pitkin	5.88	....	....	....	.07	.90	1.65	.20	.35	.35	.75	.75	.75	.02	.08	.15	.13	.17	.15	.13	.25	.17	.07	.15	.13	.16	.15	.13	.13	....	.35	.30	.13	.30
46	Prowers	4.94	4.50	.62	.57	.06	.50	.45	.20	.25	.25	.60	.55	.55	.02	.03	.12	.10	.13	.10	.09	.20	.11	.11	.11	.11	.14	.14	.10	.13	.10	.27	.20	.11	.24
47	Pueblo	5.18	4.17	.68	.57	.07	.65	.50	.18	.30	.30	.55	.55	.55	.02	.03	.10	.08	.10	.09	.06	.20	.18	.08	.12	.11	.15	.14	.10	.15	.10	.35	.25	.10	.25
48	Rio Blanco	6.00	5.32	.80	.69	.08	1.00	1.04	.20	.30	.35	.75	.76	.73	.01	.05	.12	.09	.15	.12½	.12½	.20	.15	.08	.10	.12	.16	.16	.07	.17	.15	.30	....	.12½	.31
49	Rio Grande	4.60	4.00	.60	.55	.07	.72	.60	.23	.25	.27	.70	.60	.60	.01	.04	.08	.06	.15	.13	.08	.25	.15	.06	.08	.13	.17	.17	.13	.13	.10	.35	.25	.13	.21
50	Routt	7.09	6.75	.95	.88	.08	.82	.90	.22	.35	.43	.68	.67	.55	.01	....	.09	.10	.13	.10	.11	....	.18	.10	.12	.14	.19	.18	.13	.15	....	.35	.25	.14	.26
51	Saguache	5.00	4.75	.65	.55	.07	.62	1.20	.17	.29	.38	.62	.68	.60	.01	.05	.10	.08	.13	.12	.20	.25	.11	.10	.13	.13	.17	.15	.12	.16	.15	.35	.25	.11	.27

LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTIES AS FURNISHED BY WAGE EARNERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

	Beef, smoked, per pound.	Mutton, leg, per pound.	Mutton, breast, per pound.	Pork, fresh, per pound.	Pork, salt, per pound.	Pork, bacon, per pound.	Pork, ham, per pound.	Pork, shoulder, per pound.	Fish, mackerel, salt, No. 1, per pound.	Fish, mackerel, salt, No. 2, per pound.	Butter, first quality, per pound.	Butter, second quality, per pound.	Lard, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Cheese, domestic, full cream, per pound.	Cheese, domestic, part skimmed, per pound.	Tomatoes, canned, 2-pound, per can.	Corn, canned, per can.	Succotash, canned, per can.	Oatmeal, per pound.	Oatmeal, per 2-pound package.	Flour, prepared, per pound.	Bread, large, per loaf.	Bread, small, per loaf.	Rice, per pound.	Raisins, seeded, per pound.	Prunes, first quality, per pound.	Prunes, second quality, per pound.	Coal, stove, per ton.	Coal, nut, per ton.	Oil, kerosene, per gallon.	Soap, laundry, per cake.	Vinegar, per gallon.		
	....	....	....	.10	.12	.17	.17	.11	....	....	$ .27	$ .17	....	$ .17	$ .20	$ .17	$ .11	$ .12½	....	$ .04	$....	$ .12½	$ .05	$ .03½	$ .07	$ .12½	$ .16	$ .12½	$4.00	$....	$ .20	$ .03½	$ .27	.....	Adams	1
	.10	.12½	.08	.10	.11	.15	.14	.08	.15	.12	.33	.25	$ .12	.32	.20	.17	.12½	.09½	$ .13	.05	.10	....	.12½	.05	.07½	.12½	.11	.07½	4.57	8.75	.20	.05	.35	.....	Arapahoe	2
	....	....	....	.10	.12½	.18	.16	.15	....	....	.33	....	.13	.35	.22	....	.17	.13	....	.06	.15	....	.08½	....	.08½	.12½	.11	.07½	4.00	....	.37	.05	.40	.....	Archuleta	3
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Baca	4
½	.20	.13	.09	.11	.10	.14½	.13	.11	.13	.12½	.25	.17½	.11½	.19	.20	.14	.11	.09	.14	.05	.13	.10	.07	.05	.07	.12½	.12½	.08	6.60	5.10	.20	.05	.40	.....	Bent	5
	.18	.15	.12½	.13	.12½	....	.15	.10	.14	.10	.26	.21	.11	.30	.20	.15	.13	.10	.14	.05	.11	.11	.10	.05	.09	.12½	.12½	.07	4.43	....	.25	.05	.33	.....	Boulder	6
	.20	.13	.11	.13	.12	.15½	.14	.12	.22	.20	.35	.28	.14	.45	.20	.16	.12½	.12½	.14	.05	.11	.10	.08	.04	.10	.12½	.12½	.09	5.75	....	.25	.04	.35	.....	Chaffee	7
.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Cheyenne	8
	.25	.17	.10	.14	.12½	.17	.15	.11	.15	.12½	.35	.25	.12	.25	.20	.13½	.12½	.15	.15	.06	.14	.12½	.10	.05	.10	.12½	.11	.09	6.50	....	.25	.05	.38	.....	Clear Creek	9
	....	.18	.10	.15	.12½	.16	.15	.15	.12½	....	.35	.25	.12	.30	.20	.20	.13	.12½	.12½	.04	.12½	....	....	.03	.10	.13	.12	.02	6.50	5.00	.35	.05	.50	.....	Conejos	10
2½	....	.10	....	.08	....	.12½	.15	.09	....	....	.30	.25	.11	.35	.20	....	.10	.10	....	....	.15	....	....	....	.07	.10	.10	.06	....	....	.30	.05	.40	.....	Costilla	11
	....	....	....	....	....	.16	.14	.12	....	....	.25	....	.12	.20	.25	....	.12½	12½	.15	.05	....	....	....	....	.08	.12½	.08	.05	6.75	....	.25	.04	.55	.....	Custer	12
	.20	....	....	.06	.12	.16	.16	.11	.15	....	.25	.15	.12	.25	.20	....	.12½	.12½	.12½	.05	.12½	.12½	.10	.05	.08	.12½	.12½	.08	2.88	....	.30	.05	.32	.....	Delta	13
	.20	.13	.06	.12	.11	.14	.15	.10	.13	.11	.35	.25	.11	.23	.20	.18	.10	.10	.13	.05	.12½	.06	.08	.05	.08	.12	.10	.08	4.50	4.48	.16	.05	.30	.....	Denver	14
	.20	.15	.10	.10	.12½	.17	.15	.12½	.15	.12½	.35	.30	.14	.37	.25	....	.16	.16	....	.05	.16 2-3	....	....	....	.12½	.12½	.12½	....	....	...	.45	.05	.50	.....	Dolores	15
.	....	....	....	.12½	.11	.15	.15	....	....	....	.25	....	.12	.20	.25	....	.12½	.12½	.15	.05	.12½	.10	.05	.05	.09	.13	.07	.10	5.25	5.00	.23	.05	.35	.....	Douglas	16
7	.22	.15	.08	.12	.12½	.16	.16	.10	.15	.15	.30	.25	.12½	.33	.21	.20	.12½	.12½	.15	.05	.16	.12½	.10	.05	.10	.12½	.10	.08	5.45	4.51	.30	.05	.40	.....	Eagle	17
.	....	.15	.10	.10	.12	.15	.15	.09	....	....	.25	....	.12	.15	.20	....	.12½	.10	....	.04	....	.12½	.05	.05	.08½	.10	.10	.08½	5.50	....	.20	.04	.35	.....	Elbert	18
7	.18	.15	.03	.12½	.10	.14	.13	.10	....	....	.35	.25	.11	.25	.20	....	.11	.09	.12	.04	.10	.10	.08	.04	.09	.12½	.10	.05	5.50	5.00	.22	.04	.30	.....	El Paso	19
0	.11	.14	.09	.14	.13	.15	.15	.11	.14	.11	.35	.25	.11	.27	.20	.20	.12½	.10	.12½	.05	.12½	.05	.08	.05	.08	.12½	.12	.08	3.25	2.25	.20	.04	.30	.....	Fremont	20
2½	.26	.15	.10	.12	.13	.17	.15	.12	.16	.15	.35	.25	.11	.27	.20	.19	.12½	.11	.14	.05	.12½	.09	.10	.05	.08½	.13	.12	.08½	4.67	6.06	.27	.05	.35	.....	Garfield	21
.	....	....	....	....	.12	.15	.16	.10	.15	....	.35	.25	.12½	.32	.20	....	.15	.12½	.12½	.04	.12½	.12½	.10	.05	.09	.12½	.10	....	5.62	....	.25	.04	.40	.....	Gilpin	22
7	.25	.14	.12	.13	.12	.16	.15	.10	.12	....	.35	.30	.13	.37	.20	.15	.13	.11	.14	.05	.12½	.18	.12	.08	.10	.13	.10	.08	8.00	....	.35	.05	.45	.....	Grand	23
2	....	.14	.10	.14	.13	.17	.16	.13	.20	.19	.35	.25	.14	.32	.23	.19	.16	.13	.14	.06	.15	.15	.11	.05	.11	.15	.13	.11	5.12	8.50	.35	.05	.43	.....	Gunnison	24
0	....	.15	.12½	.15	.12½	.17	.17½	.09	.15	....	.35	.25	.15	.30	.20	.12½	.12½	.15	.05	.05	.15	.15	....	....	.10	.12½	.12½	....	....	....	.35	.05	.40	.....	Hinsdale	25
4	....	.15	.12½	.16	.13	.15	.16	.11	.12½	....	.35	.25	.12	.30	.20	....	.13	.14	....	.05	.10	....	.08½	.05	.08½	.12	.10	.07	2.75	2.50	.25	.05	.40	.....	Huerfano	26
9	.25	.12	.09	.11	.12	.15	.14	.09	.19	.14	.35	.25	.11	.27	.23	.15	.12½	.12	.15	.05	.10	.07	.10	.05	.08	.13	.10	.08	5.37	6.45	.25	.04	.40	.....	Jefferson	27
8	....	.10	.09	.09	.10	.15	.14	.10	.10	.08½	.25	.22	.11	.22	.20	.18	.12	.10	.10	.05	.10	.15	.10	.05	.08½	.12	.10	.08½	6.75	6.00	.25	.05	.30	.....	Kiowa	28
0	.20	.10	.08	.11	.12	.16	.15	.13	.13	.10	.23	.19	.10	.23	.20	.17	.13	.10	.14	.04	....	.13	.09	.10	.05	.08	12	.07	7.20	6.50	.25	.05	.35	.....	Kit Carson	29
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Lake	30
8	....	.10	.12	.08	.10	.14	.14	.10	.10	.09	.30	.25	.12	.30	.25	.18	.13	.11	.13	.05	.12½	.12½	.10	.05	.06	.13	.13	.08	5.00	3.50	.35	.05	.40	.....	La Plata	31
9	.18	.14	.10	.12	.11	.15	.15	.12	.16	.11	.28	.22	.12	.24	.20	.17	.14	.13	.19	.05	.15	.10	.10	.05	.08	.13	.12	.08	4.50	6.50	.28	.04	.38	.....	Larimer	32
0	.20	.15	.11	.15	.12	.14	.15	.11	.14	.11	.33	.27	.11	.32	.20	.20	.13	.10	.13	.05	.12½	.08	.10	.05	.09	.13	.10	.08½	2.00	2.15	.25	.05	.40	.....	Las Animas	33
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Lincoln	34
0	.20	.18	.10	.15	.11	.15	.15	.10	.20	.15	.30	.25	.12	.25	.20	.15	.13	.10	.13	.04	.10	.10	.10	.05	.08	.13	.08½	.07	6.50	7.00	.20	.05	.35	.....	Logan	35
8	....	.15	.10	.11	.13	.16	.16	.11	.20	.18	.30	.25	.13	.30	.23	.20	.13	.13	.14	.05	.13	.06	.10	.05	.09	.13	.11	.09	4.00	3.00	.30	.05	.35	.....	Mesa	36
..	....	....	....	.08	....	.16	.15	....	....	....	.30	.25	.13	.25	.25	....	.15	.13	.15	.05	.13	....	....	....	.09	.13	.13	.10	....	....	.35	.05	.50	.....	Mineral	37
..	....	....	....	.08	.16	.20	....	....	....	....	.25	....	.16	.25	.25	....	.12	.12	....	....	.15	....	....	....	.10	.13	....	.13	....	11.00	.60	.05	.60	.....	Montrose	38
8	....	.14	.19	.10	.13	.17	.17	.13	.16	.12	.30	.25	.15	.35	.25	.20	.14	.15	.15	.05	.12	....	.10	.05	.09	.15	.14	.10	4.00	4.50	.40	.05	.40	.....	Montezuma	39
5	....	.10	.08	.10	.13	.15	.15	.09	.10	.10	.20	.14	.10	.25	.20	.12½	.12½	.10	.15	.05	.10	.13	....	.05	.06	.10	.10	.08	7.00	6.50	.20	.04	.30	.....	Morgan	40
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20	.10	.13	.25	.20	....	.10	.10	....	.03	.10	....	....	.05	.07	.10	.08½	.06	6.00	....	.20	.04	.40	.....	Otero	41
8	.20	.16	.07	.16	.13	.20	.16	.12½	.15	....	.38	.27	.13	.33	.25	....	.15	.15	.18	.05	.13	.13	.10	.05	.10	.13	.13	....	5.00	9.50	.35	.08	.45	.....	Ouray	42
0	....	.17	.14	.12	.13	.16	.15	.08	.18	....	.35	.30	.13	.30	.20	....	.15	.12	.15	.05	.13	.12	.10	.06	.10	.13	.12	....	6.50	....	.30	.05	.39	.....	Park	43
..	....	.18	....	.08	.10	.16	....	....	....	.02	.25	.35	.15	.20	.20	....	.15	.10	....	.05	.13	....	.10	.05	.09	.10	.15	.13	7.00	10.00	.25	.05	.35	.....	Phillips	44
3	.25	.17	.07	.15	.13	.16	.15	.13	.13	....	.35	.30	.13	.30	.25	....	.15	.18	....	.05	.13	.13	.10	....	.10	.13	.13	....	6.00	3.50	.30	.05	.40	.....	Pitkin	45
9	.20	.11	.11	.11	.11	.14	.14	.10	.13	.10	.27	.20	.11	.24	.20	.15	.13	.09	.10	.05	.10	.08	.10	.05	.08	.11	.09	.08	7.00	5.83	.20	.05	.35	.....	Prowers	46
6	.20	.18	.08	.12	.11	.15	.14	.10	.15	.10	.35	.25	.10	.25	.20	.15	.10	.09	.13	.04	.10	.05	.05	.04	.08	.10	.13	.09	5.50	4.50	.20	.04	.30	.....	Pueblo	47
2½	.20	.15	.08	.10	.12	.16	.16	.07	.17	.15	.30	....	.12½	.31	.25	.20	.15	.15	.15	.05	.15	.07	.10	.05	.10	.15	.13	.10	3.00	....	.40	.06	.50	.....	Rio Blanco	48
	....	.15	.08	.08	.13	.17	.17	.13	.13	.10	.35	.25	.13	.21	.25	.20	.15	.10	.18	.06	.15	.06	.10	.05	.10	.13	.13	.09	6.50	6.00	.30	.35	.45	.....	Rio Grande	49
																															.40	.05	.43	.....	Routt	50

5	Bent	4.85	4.38	.68	.65	.06	.55	.46	.20	.34	.35	.57	.67	.60	.01½	.034	.12	.10	.15	.12½	.12½	.20	.13	.09	.11	.10	.14½	.13	.11	.13	.12½	.25	.17½	.11½	.19
6	Boulder	3.62	2.87	.55	....	.06½	.69	.66	.15	.30	.37	.70	.65	.65	.12	.040	.12½	.11	.15	.13	.11	.18	.15	.12½	.13	.12½	....	.15	.10	.14	.10	.26	.21	.11	.30
7	Chaffee	5.50	5.00	.70	.65	.07	.75	.77	.18	.40	.40	.75	.75	.75	.01	.04	.13	.10	.16	.12½	.11	.20	.13	.11	.13	.12	.15½	.14	.12	.22	.20	.35	.28	.14	.45
8	Cheyenne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Clear Creek	4.78	....	.65	....	.07	.59	1.05	.22	.38	.38	.70	.70	.70	.01	.05	.16	.12	.18	.15	.10	.25	.17	.10	.14	.12½	.17	.15	.11	.15	.12½	.35	.25	.12	.25
10	Conejos	....	....	.63	.53	.07	.65	.63	.15	.40	.40	.45	.60	.85	.01	.06	.12	.10	.15	.12	.10	....	.18	.10	.15	.12½	.16	.15	.15	.12½	....	.35	.25	.12	.30
11	Costilla	8.50	8.00	....	....	.07	.50	.50	.15	.30	....	.60	.60	....	.01	....	.08	....	.10	.11	.12½	....	.10	....	.08	....	.12½	.15	.09	....	....	.30	.25	.11	.35
12	Custer	2.50	....	....	....	.06	.60	....	....	.40	.40	.60	.60	....	.01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.16	.14	.12	....	....	.25	....	.12	.20
13	Delta	2.60	2.25	.67	.57	.07	.70	.55	.17	.27	.30	.60	.55	.55	.01	.04	.12	.10	.16	.12½	.08	.20	....	....	.06	.12	.16	.16	.11	.15	....	.25	.15	.12	.25
14	Denver	4.93	3.90	.60	.55	.07	.61	.50	.18	.34	.33	.63	.69	.63	.01	.04	.14	.09	.17	.11	.08	.20	.13	.06	.12	.11	.14	.15	.10	.13	.11	.35	.25	.11	.23
15	Dolores	7.50	....	.85	....	.08	.90	.90	.20	.50	....	.70	.70	.70	.01½	....	.12½	.10	.15	.12½	.06	.20	.15	.10	.10	.12½	.17	.15	.12½	.15	.12½	.35	.30	.14	.37
16	Douglas	3.92	....	.55	....	.07	.55	.42	.18	.30	.30	.50	.50	.50	.01½	....	.10	.07	.12½	.12	....	....	....	....	.12½	.11	.15	.15	....	....	....	.25	....	.12	.20
17	Eagle	4.25	4.00	.65	.60	.07	.77	1.15	.22	.35	.35	.63	.63	.63	.01½	.06	.12½	.09	.17	.12½	.07	.22	.15	.08	.12	.12½	.16	.16	.10	.15	.15	.30	.25	.12½	.33
18	Elbert	4.20	....	.55	....	.06	.55	.57	.22	.25	.30	.57	.55	.55	.01½	.05	.10	.08	.13	.11	....	....	.15	.10	.10	.12	.15	.15	.09	....	....	.25	....	.12	.15
19	El Paso	4.75	4.45	.62	.60	.08	.57	.45	.18	.36	.33	.75	.55	.65	.01½	.03	.16	.07	.18	.12½	.07	.18	.15	.08	.12½	.10	.14	.13	.10	....	....	.35	.25	.11	.25
20	Fremont	4.90	4.50	.72	.67	.07	.70	.57	.18	.34	.34	.62	.63	.63	.01½	.04	.12½	.08	.14	.11	.10	.11	.14	.09	.14	.13	.15	.15	.11	.14	.11	.35	.25	.11	.27
21	Garfield	4.26	3.82	.70	.63	.07	.76	.70	.20	.20	.30	.70	.67	.65	.01½	.06	.12	.10	.17	.15	.12½	.26	.15	.10	.12	.13	.17	.15	.12	.16	.15	.35	.25	.11	.27
22	Gilpin	5.50	....	.72	....	.07	.80	.62	.25	.30	.35	.71	.72	.72	.02	.05	....	....	....	.15	....	....	....	....	....	.12	.15	.16	.10	.15	....	.35	.25	.12½	.32
23	Grand	5.50	....	.67	....	.08¼	.92	.75	.22	.27	.25	.67	.67	.67	.02	.08	.11	.09	.18	.15	.17	.25	.14	.12	.13	.12	.16	.15	.10	.12	....	.35	.30	.13	.37
24	Gunnison	6.74	6.50	.87	.75	.08	.84	1.24	.17	.35	.32	.68	.70	.71	.02	.05	.13	.10	.17	.13	.12	....	.14	.10	.14	.13	.17	.16	.13	.20	.19	.35	.25	.14	.32
25	Hinsdale	6.00	....	.75	....	.07	.75	.75	.20	.25	.30	.70	.70	.70	.01½	....	.12½	.08	.15	.12½	.10	....	.15	.12½	.15	.12½	.17	.17½	.09	.15	....	.35	.25	.15	.30
26	Huerfano	5.88	4.00	.60	.45	.07	.68	.58	.17	.34	.30	.63	.60	.65	.01	.05	.12	.10	.15	.13	.14	....	.15	.12½	.16	.13	.15	.16	.11	.12½	....	.35	.25	.12	.30
27	Jefferson	4.82	4.00	.62	.55	.06¼	.60	.47	.18	.35	.34	.59	.56	.54	.01¼	.03	.11	.07	.15	.11	.09	.25	.12	.09	.11	.12	.15	.14	.09	.19	.14	.35	.25	.11	.27
28	Kiowa	4.80	4.65	.60	.55	.06	.50	.45	.25	.20	.40	.50	.50	.50	.02	.03	.11	.12	.15	.10	.18	....	.10	.09	.09	.10	.15	.14	.10	.10	.08½	.25	.22	.11	.22
29	Kit Carson	4.95	4.40	.70	.65	.07	.50	.45	.18	.24	.27	.60	.68	.50	.02	.04	.07	.09	.12	.10	.10	.20	.10	.08	.11	.12	.16	.15	.13	.13	.10	.23	.19	.10	.23
30	Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	La Plata	5.65	4.90	.65	.50	.07	.65	.75	.16	.35	.40	.75	.75	.75	.01¼	....	.12½	.08	.15	.12½	.08	....	.10	.12	.08	.10	.14	.14	.10	.10	.09	.30	.25	.12	.30
32	Larimer	5.00	4.25	.76	.75	.06	.69	.68	.22	.32	.32	.63	.69	.55	.02	.04	.10	.08	.16	.13	.09	.18	.14	.10	.12	.11	.15	.15	.12	.16	.11	.28	.22	.12	.24
33	Las Animas	5.50	4.50	.81	.54	.06	.62	.58	.17	.32	.36	.64	.69	.60	.01½	.05	.12	.10	.14	.12	.10	.20	.15	.11	.15	.12	.14	.15	.11	.14	.11	.33	.27	.11	.32
34	Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Logan	5.50	5.00	.75	.60	.06	.65	.50	.15	.40	.40	.50	.60	.40	.01½	.04	.12½	.10	.15	.12½	.10	.20	.18	.10	.15	.11	.15	.15	.10	.20	.15	.30	.25	.12	.25
36	Mesa	5.20	4.60	.78	.76	.08	.88	.75	.19	.25	.25	.62	.68	.54	.01	.05	.12	.09	.15	.12	.08	....	.15	.10	.11	.13	.16	.16	.11	.20	.18	.30	.25	.13	.30
37	Mineral	6.00	....	.75	....	.08	.90	.75	.17	.30	.30	.75	.75	.75	.01½	....	.08	.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	.08	....	.16	.15	....	....	....	.30	.25	.13	.25
38	Montrose	....	....	.95	....	.10	1.00	....	.20	....	.35	1.00	.70	....	.02	....	.08	.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	.08	.16	.20	....	....	....	....	.25	....	.16	.25
39	Montezuma	5.75	4.00	.75	.65	.08	.89	.90	.20	.25	.35	.65	.72	.68	.01½	.06	.12	.10	.15	.12	.08	....	.14	.19	.10	.13	.17	.17	.13	.16	.12	.30	.25	.15	.35
40	Morgan	4.90	....	....	....	.07	.75	.45	.25	.35	.40	....	.50	.45	.00½	.05	.06	....	.15	.13	.15	....	.10	.08	.10	.13	.15	.15	.09	.10	.10	.20	.14	.10	.25
41	Otero	5.60	5.20	.70	.60	.07	.75	.50	....	....	....	.60	.60	.60	.01	.04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20	.10	.13	.25
42	Ouray	5.90	....	.62	....	.10	.77	1.21	.26	....	.45	.67	.70	.72	.02	.06	.12	.09	.16	.13	.08	.20	.16	.07	.16	.13	.20	.16	.12½	.15	....	.38	.27	.13	.33
43	Park	5.05	....	.67	....	.08	.79	1.17	.19	.33	.35	.75	.69	.68	.02	.04	.14	.08	.17	.13	.10	....	.17	.14	.12	.13	.16	.15	.08	.18	....	.35	.30	.13	.30
44	Philips	4.94	4.40	....	....	.11	.55	.42	.20	.25	.30	.40	.55	....	.01	....	.13	....	.15	.12	....	....	.18	....	.08	.10	.16	....	....	....	.02	.25	.35	.15	.20
45	Pitkin	5.88	....	....	....	.07	.90	1.65	.20	.35	.35	.75	.75	.75	.02	.08	.15	.13	.17	.15	.13	.25	.17	.07	.15	.13	.16	.15	.13	.13	....	.35	.30	.13	.30
46	Prowers	4.94	4.50	.62	.57	.06	.50	.45	.20	.25	.25	.60	.55	.55	.02	.03	.12	.10	.13	.10	.09	.20	.11	.11	.11	.11	.14	.14	.10	.13	.10	.27	.20	.11	.24
47	Pueblo	5.18	4.17	.68	.57	.07	.65	.50	.18	.30	.30	.55	.55	.55	.02	.03	.10	.08	.10	.09	.06	.20	.18	.08	.12	.11	.15	.14	.10	.15	.10	.35	.25	.10	.25
48	Rio Blanco	6.00	5.32	.80	.69	.08	1.00	1.04	.20	.30	.35	.75	.76	.73	.01	.05	.12	.09	.15	.12½	.12½	.20	.15	.08	.10	.12	.16	.16	.07	.17	.15	.30	....	.12½	.31
49	Rio Grande	4.60	4.00	.60	.55	.07	.72	.60	.23	.25	.27	.70	.60	.60	.01	.04	.08	.06	.15	.13	.08	.25	.15	.06	.08	.13	.17	.17	.13	.13	.10	.35	.25	.13	.21
50	Routt	7.09	6.75	.95	.88	.08	.82	.90	.22	.35	.43	.68	.67	.55	.01	....	.09	.10	.13	.10	.11	....	.18	.10	.12	.14	.19	.18	.13	.15	....	.35	.25	.14	.26
51	Saguache	5.00	4.75	.65	.55	.07	.62	1.20	.17	.29	.38	.62	.68	.60	.01	.05	.10	.08	.13	.12	.20	.25	.11	.10	.13	.13	.17	.15	.12	.20	.16	.25	.20	.13	.27
52	San Juan	5.88	5.36	.80	.73	.08	1.00	1.62	.45	.45	.35	.75	.75	.75	.01½	.07	.16	.10	.18	.15	.08	.25	.18	.08	.15	.15	.20	.18	.15	.15	.14	.45	.42	.15	.35
53	San Miguel	3.75	3.50	.90	.85	.08	.90	1.75	.25	.45	.40	.75	.72	.72	.02	....	.10	.10	.18	.10	....	....	.12	.08	.08	.13	.16	.16	.12	.08	....	.40	.35	.11	.35
54	Sedgwick	5.50	4.50	.70	.60	.06	.62	.45	.22	.30	.25	.50	.55	.50	.01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.12	.15	.15	.10	.13	.10	.20	.15	.12	.20
55	Summit	5.59	4.95	.73	.68	.07	.70	1.50	.20	.35	.35	.78	.75	.60	.02	.03	.13	.08	.16	.13	.11	.25	.15	.09	.13	.12	.15	.15	.11	.13	.08	.27	.21	.14	.27
56	Teller	5.88	5.69	.80	.72	.07	.77	1.10	.22	.36	.36	.78	.78	.78	.02	.05	.16	.11	.16	.13	.09	.15	....	....	.10	....	.15	.15	.13	....	....	.35	.30	.13	.30
57	Washington	....	....	.65	....	.07	....	.45	.15	....	....	....	.75	....	.01½	....	.06	....	....	.15	....	.24	.14	.09	.13	.13	.16	.15	.11	.11	.10	.20	.16	.13	.18
58	Weld	....	4.34	3.92	.63	.50	.07	.62	.55	.19	.35	.34	.60	.55	.54	.02	.05	.11	.08	.15	.14	.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.35	.25	.12	.27
59	Yuma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20	.16	.08	.14	.13	.16	.15	.12	.14	.10	....	....	....	....

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Secretary:

The law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes it obligatory on the part of the Deputy Labor Commissioner to gather all statistics pertaining to the industries and resources of our State, and compile same in the biennial report, which must be submitted to the Legislature. Believing that your organization has for its purpose the furthering and promoting of the welfare of those that toil, as well as to assist in the upbuilding of our State, we would respectfully request of you that you will answer, as correctly as possible, the questions herein submitted, and add thereto any suggestions which you may deem of interest to all laboring men in our State, as well as to the various industries of the State.

Respectfully yours,

AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,
Commissioner Ex-Officio.

1. Name of organization.....
2. For what purpose are you organized?.....
3. What do you accomplish for your members?.....
.....
4. What are the sanitary conditions of the workshop and dwellings of the woking man in your community?.....
.....
.....
5. What reforms, if any, would you suggest that would improve the present conditions of all classes of labor?.....
.....
.....
.....
6. Give estimated number of men and women employed in your city and county?.....
7. What are the average wages in your section per day?....
.....
8. The average cost of living for each person?.....
9. The various occupations—classify, if possible.....
.....
.....
10. The average number of unemployed in your city and county? .....
11. Give cause for same.....
.....
12. Number of Chinese employed in your city and county, and nature of their employment.....
.....

13. Average number of days of employment of each year, of all classes of workingmen.....
14. How many children under 15 years of age are employed in your city and county?.....
15. What is the nature of their employment?.....
16. What is their average daily wages?.....
.....
17. What effect, if any, has the employment of convict labor upon free labor in your community?.....
.....
18. Is the demand for labor greater than the supply in your locality? .....
19. What class of foreign-born labor do you consider most detrimental to the American workingman?.....
20. What class of foreign-born labor consumes the least of the products of the American industry?.....
21. How many were killed or injured in the discharge of their duties in your county?.....
22. Give causes of accidents.....
.....

ANSWERS.

The Bryan Miners' Union No. 64 replied to Question No. 5: "The restriction of foreign immigration, and wages and living in proportion to the price received by the producers." Question No. 19: "Greek."

The Leadville Typographical Union No. 179 replied to Question No. 5: "Would reform the working man and have an eight-hour law." Replying to Questions Nos. 18 and 19: "Greeks, Bulgarians and Dagos."

The Leadville Local No. 513, J. B. I. U. of A., replying to Question No. 5: "Elect cool-headed and competent leaders." To No. 18: "It has been until Nov. 1, 1907." To No. 19: "Japs and Italians." To No. 20: "Italians."

The Retail Clerks International Protective Association replied to Question No. 3: "Shorten the hours of work for better pay, giving us our holidays and 6 o'clock closing." Replying to Question No. 19: "Italians." To No. 20: "Italians and Polish."

The Tinners' Union No. 107, answering Question No. 2: "For betterment of laborers' condition." To No. 5: "The shops are good, but the private dwellings should be connected to sewer and not cess-pools." To Question No. 10: "900." To No. 11: "The importation of foreign illiterate laborers by corporations and railroads to starve home laborers."

The Journeymen Barbers' Union replies to Question No. 19: "Japs and Greeks."

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen replies to Question No. 2: "Protection of members." To No. 3: "Rights of men

and advanced scale of wages." To No. 4: "Good; first-class." To No. 5: "Giving American citizens employment before foreign labor." To No. 19: "Italians." To No. 20: "Italians."

Colorado State Federation of Labor replies to Question No. 2: "To consolidate the laboring people of the State." To No. 3: "Act as arbitration and conciliation committee, assist the unions in making agreements to better their conditions." To No. 11: "Financial stringency brought on by stock gambling." Nos. 19 and 20: "Japanese."

Local Union No. 515, Carpenters and Joiners, replying to Question No. 3: "Secure shorter work days, less hours per week, fair wages, care for sick and bury the dead." To Question No. 4: "Our city is noted for cleanliness, and 80 per cent. of our members own their own homes."

Local No. 1668, U. M. of A., Louisville, Colo., replying to Question No. 2: "For better conditions." To No. 3: "Better wages and shorter hours." No. 4: "The condition of the mines, lots of room for improvements; dwellings in a pretty fair sanitary condition." No. 5: "More wages and lower price on provisions." No. 12: "None; wish we had some." No. 17: "It would be a detriment."

The Denver Typographical Union No. 49, replying to Question No. 3: "Increased wages and shorter hours." To No. 4: "Good, bad and indifferent." To No. 8: "All we can earn."

The Cigar Makers' Union No. 129, replying to Question No. 4: "re fair; improvement could be made in heating and ventilating most of them." To Questions Nos. 19 and 20: "Japanese and Chinese."

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Barbers' Union	205	Shaving, etc.	278	$2.00	12	12
Barbers' Union	513	Shaving, etc.		2.00	12	12
Barbers' Protective Assn	27	Shaving, etc.	18	2.25	12	12
Barbers' International Assn. of America	42	Shaving, etc.	44	2.25	12	12
Barbers' Union	453	Shaving, etc.	7	2.25	12	12
Barbers' International Assn. of America	427	Shaving, etc.		2.25	12	12
Barbers' Union	219	Shaving, etc.	45	2.25	12	12
Barbers' Union	92	Shaving, etc.	36	3.00	12	12
Bakers' Union	26	Baking bread, etc.		2.40	12	12
Bakers' Union	162	Baking bread, etc.	30	3.50	10	12
Bartenders	18	Tending bar				
Beer Bottlers and Drivers	58	Bottlers and drivers	80	$1.90 to $3.00	9 to 10	12
Beer Drivers	56	Beer wagon drivers	62	$3.00	8 to 10	10
Bill Posters and Billers	6	Posting bills, etc.	100	2.10	9 to 10	10
Boiler Makers	179	Making boilers	91	3.00	8 to 9	12
Boiler Makers	335	Making boilers	17	3.00	8 to 9	12
Boiler Makers	44	Making boilers	40	3.00	8 to 9	12
Bookbinders, Rulers and Finishers	290	Ruling, forwarding and finishing	54	35 cents per hour	8 to 9	12
Boxmakers and Sawyers' Union	269	Making wooden boxes				
Brewers, Malters and Coopers' Union	44	Brewing beer	105	$3.25	7	12
Bricklayers' Union	1	Bricklaying		4.00	8	9
Bricklayers' Union	7	Bricklaying		4.00	8	9
Bricklayers and Masons	2	Bricklaying	40		8	9
Bricklayers and Masons	4	Bricklaying	19	4.00	8	9
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	24	Iron construction	30	4.00	8	11
Broommakers	40	Makers of brooms	10		8½	12
Broommakers	71	Makers of brooms	10		8 to 9	12
Boot and Shoe Workers	290	Makers of boots and shoes				
Building Laborers	1	Laborers	400	3.00	7 to 8	9
Building Laborers	3	Laborers		3.00	8	9
Blacksmiths (International) and Helpers	457	Blacksmithing	70	3.25	9	12
Blacksmiths and Helpers	15	Blacksmithing	131	3.15	9	12
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	30	Railroading	30			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	210	Railroading	120			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	446	Railroading	145			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	252	Railroading	33			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	464	Railroading	18			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	51	Railroading		3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	373	Railroading	185	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	77	Railroading	185	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	480	Railroading	17	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	328	Railroading	75	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	323	Railroading	25	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	59	Railroading	210	3.50	12	12

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE—Continued.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	218	Railroading	126	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	488	Railroading	36	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	186	Railroad engineers	250			
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	199	Railroad engineers	130			
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	505	Railroad engineers	85			
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	515	Railroad engineers	40			
Carpenters' Union	770	Carpentering	248	$3.60	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners	244	Carpentering	50	3.60	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners	489	Carpentering	18	3.60	8	11
Carpenters	55	Carpentering	28	3.60	8	11
Carpenters.	417	Carpentering	220	4.60	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners	515	Carpentering	20	3.60	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners	267	Carpentering		3.60	8	11
Carpenters	332	Carpentering				
Carpenters	484	Carpentering	140	3.50	8	12
Carpenters	362	Carpentering				
Carworkers	103	Carpentering				
Carmen, Railroad	244	Carpentering				
Carmen, Railroad	70	Railroad carpentering				
Cigarmakers' Union	129	Making cigars	456	Piece work	8 to 9	12

Cigarmakers' Union	492	Making cigars	220	Piece work	8 to 9	12
Cigarmakers' Union	499	Making cigars	21	Piece work	8 to 9	12
Cigarmakers' Union	306	Making cigars	50	Piece work	8 to 9	12
Composition Roofers	3	Roofing			8 to 9	12
Cement Workers	54	Making and laying cement	54		8 to 9	10
Coach and Car Builders	1196	Making and repairing ry. cars			8 to 9	12
Ceramic and Mosaic Tile	28	Fancy tile makers	45		8	9
Cooks' Union	18		100		13	9
Colorado State Federation of Labor		Digging coal		$3.00	8	12
Coal Miners' Union	123	Digging coal	15	$2.75 to $3.00	8	10
Coal Miners' Union	1172	Digging coal	29	2.75 to 3.00	8	10
Coal Miners' Union	84	Digging coal		2.75 to 3.00	8	10
Coal Miners' Union	2546	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring		2.75 to 3.00	8	10
Electrical Workers	233	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring, etc.		$4.00	8	9
Electrical Workers	68	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring, etc.	90	4.00	8	12
Electrical Workers	479	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring, etc.		4 00	8	12
Electrical Linemen	121	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring, etc.	80	2.70	8	9
Electrotypers	20		90	3.00	8	9
Electrical Workers (Street)	19		12	3.00	8	
Electrical Workers	12					
Firemen's Union	70					

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE—Continued.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Glass Workers' Union	53	Molding and cutting	31	2.50	9	12
Garment Workers	139	Making of clothes	200	Piece work	8	12
Hoisting and Portable Engineers	323					
Horseshoers' Union	29	Shoeing horses	40	3.50	9	12
Iron Molders	188	Making stoves and hollow ware	190	3.50	9	12
International Marble Workers	62					
Int. Steam, Hot-water & Power-pipe Ass'n	73					
Job Printing Pressmen	1	Printing	40	3.00	8	11
Jewelry Workers	20	Making jewelry	37	2.75	9	10
Leather Workers	25					
Laundry Drivers	44	Driving laundry wagon				
Laundry Workers	22	Laboring in laundry				
Machinists	47	Making tools and machinery	500	3.25	9	11
Musicians' Union	20	Furnishing music	240	....	..	..
Musicians' Union	154	Furnishing music				
Musicians' Protective Ass'n	49	Furnishing music	80	....	..	..
Plumbers, Laborers & Drainlayers	294	Laborers	70	2.50	8	10
Plumbers	20		140	4.25	8	10
Plumbers & Gasfitters	3		150	4.50	8	10
Painters' Union	382	Painting and decorating	....	4.00	8	11

Painters and Decorators and Paperhangers	1045	Painting, decorating and paper-	....	4.50	8	11
		hanging	400	4.00	8	8
Painters and Decorators	78	Painting, decorating and paper-	47	4.00	8	9
		hanging	45	4.00	9	11
Painters and Decorators	302	Painting and decorating	46	4.00	8	8
Pattern Makers	...		40	4.00	8	12
Painters	171	Painting	46	....	..	..
Photo Ingravers	18	Touching up pictures				
Printing Pressmen	144		60	....	..	..
Plasterers	58	Plastering	20	2.50	10	12
Retail Clerks' International Association	167	Clerking				
Retail Clerks	366	Clerking	40	3.00	6	6
Retail Clerks	28	Clerking				
Retail Clerks	7	Clerking	32	3 cents per mile	10 to 24	..
Roofers	...	Roofing	65	3 cents per mile	10 to 24	..
Railroad Conductors	441	Conductors on railway	82	3 cents per mile	10 to 24	..
Railroad Conductors	247	Conductors on railway				
Railroad Conductors	132	Conductors on railway	74	3.00	Varies	11
Smeltermen's Union	93	Working in smelters	22	1.00 to 4.00 per show	Varies	11
Stage Employes' Union	7	Working on theater stages				
Stage Employes' Union	62	Working on theater stages				
Steam Fitters and Helpers	208		100	4.60	8	8
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	13					
Stonecutters	...	Cutting stone and masonry	65	4.50	8	..

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE—Concluded.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Stone Handlers and Derrickmen	24					
Stone Masons	12	Laying stone	130	2.00	9	12
Stationary Firemen	140		90	2.00	9	12
Stationary Engineers	1	Running stationary engines	10	3.00	8	12
Street Railway Employes	19	Employes of street trains	54	3.00	8	12
Typographical Union	275	Composition	470	2.90	8	12
Typographical Union..	375	Compositors	70	Piece work	8	12
Typographical Union	49	Compositors	7	2.50	10	12
Tobacco Strippers	10422	Stripping tobacco	31	4.40	8	12
Trunk and Bagworkers	22	Manufacturing of trunks, etc.	12	2.00	10	12
Tile Layers and Helpers	28	Laying of tile	30	3.00	10	12
Tailors	102	Making of garments	11	2.00	10	12
Theatrical Stage Employment	47	Fixing theater stage, etc.	45	3.00 to 4.00	8	8
Tailors and Journeymen of America	21	Making of garments	65	2.50 to 3.00	8	6
United Mine Workers of America	1668	Workers in metalliferous mines	52	3.00	8	6
United Mine Workers of America	2483	Workers in metalliferous mines	370	2.25	8	7½
United Mine Workers of America	2418	Workers in metalliferous mines	60	2.50	8	7½
United Mine Workers of America	1388	Workers in metalliferous mines				
United Mine Workers of America	1662	Workers in metalliferous mines	200	2.00	10½ to 12	12
United Metal Workers	14		80	....	..	.
Waiters and Waitresses	14	Waiting on table	1300	....	..	..
Western Federation of Miners	59	Mining	11	....	..	..
Western Federation of Miners	26	Mining	32	2.55	8½	12
Western Federation of Miners	35	Mining				
Woodworkers	3	Carving wood	20	....	..	..
Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union	49		40	....	..	..
Woman's Auxiliary	5					
Woman's Auxiliary	11					

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

The apprenticeship system in our State is regulated by mutual agreement between the unions and the employers. The arrangements for the number of apprentices allowed to the different trades and crafts are as follows:

Trade or craft.	No. of apprentices allowed.
Machinists employing union labor	1 to 4 machinists.
Plumbers	1 to each shop.
Steamfitters	1 to each man employed as steamfitter.
Printers	1 to every shop employing at least two men.
Bricklayers	1 is allowed to each contractor employing on an average of three men.

Garment cutters, tailors, cigarmakers, bakers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, horseshoers, carpenters and other crafts are also governed by rules and regulations similar to those above specified, but they are not strictly enforced, and no contracts as to the number of apprentices allowed are entered into with the said organizations.

CHINESE.

The number of Chinese in the State is estimated at 500. They are engaged in business, mostly as laundrymen, store and restaurant keepers. The largest number is located in Denver, and do not come in competition with other labor or business—only to the extent that other people patronize them, as their stores are simply supplied with such goods as are used by their own class. Their sanitary condition is such that the health department will from time to time compel them to comply with the city and State ordinances. A small percentage is married, and practically none of their earnings from their business is spent for American goods or products; hence they are, and will remain, a detriment to the State. From the Bureau of Immigration I gather that there have come into our State in the past two years the following numbers of immigrants, who are engaged in various occupations:

Armenians	1	Japanese	11
Bohemians	95	Coreans	1
Bulgarians	90	Lithuanians	3
Chinese	5	Magyars	33
Croatians	713	Poles	94

Cubans	1	Portuguese	2
Dalmatians	101	Roumanians	1
Dutch and Flemish	28	Persians	11
English	375	Scandinavians	485
Finnish	74	Scotch	164
French	42	Slovak	92
Germans	895	Spaniards	8
Greeks	200	Sierians	24
Hebrews	175	Welsh	47
Irish	139	Other nations	6
Italians (North)	813		
Italians (South)	956	Total	5,601

On March 19, 1908, I sent out letters to a number of merchants throughout the State, in order to ascertain what effect the foreign laborers might have upon the consumption of American products. I received numerous replies, portions of which are given below, also statistics from the Postal Department showing the amount of money sent out by various nationalities.

"Pueblo, Colo., March 27, 1908.

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th at hand. In answer to your question as to which nationality buys the most and best goods for himself and family, will say that this we have no way of ascertaining exactly.

"I would put the English, Germans and Swedes in about the same class. They are people who own their own homes and are industrious, frugal and substantial citizens. Among the other foreign element, we find the Japanese buy the very best goods we carry. We have a very good trade with the Austrians. A great many of them own their own homes, they always pay cash, and we consider them good customers. The Greeks and Italians are of the least importance in the way of trade, etc."

"Denver, Colo., March 20, 1908.

"Labor Commission:

"Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 20th will state: Austrians, no good; Italians, no good; Greeks, no good; Japanese, fair; Swedish, good; Irish, Pat is the best; English, good; German, good.

"Yours truly."

"Labor Commission:

"Dear Sir—In answer to yours of the 20th would say the Austrians, Italians, Greeks and Japanese no good. The English are in the lead.

"Yours truly."

"Labor Commission:

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 19th received, and in reply will state: Austrians, no good; Italians, no good; Greek, no good; Japanese are the best for our business, they are good spenders; Swedish, good; Irish, good; English, best; German, good.

"Yours truly."

"Labor Commission:

"Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry of the 20th, would state that the foreign element rank about in the following manner: Austrian, 6th; Italian, 7th; Greeks, 8th; Japanese, 5th; Swedish, 2d; Irish, 3d; English, 1st; German, 4th.

"Yours truly."

My Dear Sir—In compliance with your letter of the 18th inst., I inclose herein statement of the amounts of money orders issued for the months of August, September and October, 1907, on the countries named in your letter from this office.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POSTAL ORDERS.

	August, 1907.	Sept., 1907.	Oct., 1907.	Total of Each Country.
Austria	$ 2,306.00	$ 2,524.00	$ 3,936.70	$ 8,766.70
Italy	709.00	829.00	845.00	2,383.00
Greece	4,067.00	3,316.00	2,708.00	10,091.00
Japan	7,014.00	4,575.00	3,389.00	14,978.00
Sweden	2,277.00	3,250.00	2,867.95	8,394.95
Total each month	$16,373.00	$14,494.00	$13,746.65	$44,613.65

"Yours truly,

"POSTMASTER."

Sir—Complying with yours of the 9th inst., requesting a statement of money sent from this office to the various countries by means of International Money Orders, I submit the following for August, September and October, 1907:

Austria	$ 32,089.54
Bulgaria	120.00
Denmark	43.75
England	429.03
France	567.40
Germany	678.00
Greece	6,034.50
Hungary	20,434.37
Ireland	311.72
Italy	25,526.90
Japan	8,655.40
Mexico	3,097.50
Montenegro	405.00
Russia	1,718.40
Scotland	126.10
Sweden	132.00
Switzerland	52.00
	$100,421.31

Respectfully,
Postmaster.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The employment of children under the age of fourteen years in any mine, mill or factory is prohibited by statute. It is also unlawful to employ children under the age of fourteen years at any occupation or business during school hours of a school day. See Mills Ann. Stats., section 417. Consequently the employment of children is limited to messenger boys, newsboys and cashboys and girls in the stores, all such being employed under the exemptions granted at the request of the parents. Such cases have been found to be rare indeed, and Colorado is practically free from the demoralizing effect upon her people which comes from the employment of children in factories, mines and mills.

The employment of women in factories in confined to garment workers, to pickle and canning factories, to starch, candy and cigar factories, burnt leather and curio manufacturers, paper box factories, to cracker factories and book binderies and to a few other miscellaneous occupations. A large army of women wage-earners are employed in stores, in offices, as teachers, in restaurants, laundries, hotels and boarding houses; while quite a number have entered the professions, for in Colorado the professions are open to women, such as physicians, lawyers, ministers and professors; many have taken up homesteads and others have acquired land in other ways, and are engaged in farming; others are in real estate and brokerage business; some have entered into

mining, and still other women are in the legislature. And the majority of women who have taken up an independent means of livelihood are very successful.

The free employment bureaus established by an act of the Sixteenth General Assembly have been a boon to those seeking employment who do not possess the necessary means to pay for information concerning employment.

AN ACT

Creating free employment offices in the cities of over twenty-five thousand population, and defining the duties of the officers thereof, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Free employment offices are hereby created as follows: One in each city of not less than twenty-five thousand and two in each city containing a population of two hundred thousand or over, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. Such offices shall be designated and known as Colorado Free Employment Offices.

Sec. 2. Within sixty days after this act shall have been in force, the deputy commissioner of labor statistics, shall recommend, and the commissioner ex-officio shall appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent who shall act as clerk for each of the offices created by Section 1, of this act, who shall devote their entire time to the duties of their respective offices. The tenure of such appointment shall be two years, unless sooner removed for cause. The salary of each superintendent shall be twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars per annum; the salary of such assistant superintendent shall be one thousand ($1,000) dollars per annum, together with the proper amounts for defraying the necessary costs of equipping and maintaining the respective offices.

Sec. 3. The superintendent of each free employment office shall, within sixty days after appointment, open an office in such locality as shall have been agreed upon between such superintendent and deputy commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics as being most appropriate for the purpose intended, such office to be provided with a sufficient number of rooms and apartments to enable him to provide, and he shall so provide, a separate room or apartment for the use of women registering for situation or help. Upon the outside of each office in position and manner to secure the fullest public attention shall be placed a sign which shall read in the English language "Colorado Free Employment Office," and the same shall appear either upon the outside windows or upon signs in such other language as the location of each such office shall render advisable. The superintendent of each such free employment office shall receive and record in books kept for that purpose names of all persons applying for employment of help, designated opposite the names

and addresses of each applicant the character of employment or help desired. Separate registers for applicants for employment shall be kept showing the age, sex, nativity, trade or occupation of each applicant, the cause and duration of non-employment, whether married or single, the number of dependent children, together with such other facts as may be required by the bureau of labor statistics to be used by said bureau.

Provided, That no special registers shall be open to public inspection at any time, and that statistical and sociological data as the bureau of labor shall require shall be held in confidence by said bureau, and so published as not to reveal the identity of any one.

And Provided, further, That any applicant who shall decline to furnish answers to the questions contained in special registers shall not thereby forfeit any right to any employment the office might secure.

Sec. 4. Each such superintendent shall report on Thursday of each week to the deputy commissioner of the said bureau of labor statistics the number of applications for positions and for help received during the preceding week and the number of positions secured; also, those unfilled applications remaining on the books at the beginning of the week. It shall also show the number and character of the positions secured during the preceding week. Upon receipt of those lists, and not later than Saturday of each week the deputy commissioner of said bureau of labor statistics shall cause to be printed a sheet showing separately and in combination, the lists received from all such free employment offices.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent of a free employment office to immediately put himself in communication with the principal manufacturers, merchants and other employers of labor, and to use all diligence in securing the co-operation of the said employers of labor, for the purpose and objects of said employment offices. To this end it shall be competent for such superintendents to advertise in the columns of newspapers or other medium for such situations as he has applicants to fill, and he may advertise in a general way for the co-operation of large contractors and employers in such trade journals or special publications as reach such employers, whether such trade or special journals are published within the State of Colorado or not.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent to make report to the said bureau of labor statistics annually, not later than December 1st of each year, concerning the work of his office for the year, together with a statement of the expenses of the same, including the charges of an interpreter when necessary, and such report shall be published by the said bureau of labor statistics with its biennial report. Each such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of statistics of labor as the deputy commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics may require.

Sec. 7. No fee or compensation shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through said free employment offices and any superintendent, assistant superintendent or clerk, who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation from any applicant, or from his or her representative, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars nor more than fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. The term "applicant for employment," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons seeking help in any legitimate enterprise; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the meaning of the term "work" to manual occupation, but it shall include professional services and all other legitimate services.

Sec. 9. Any money or moneys received from fees and fines by the said deputy commissioner of labor shall constitute a fund for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this act, and the said commissioner shall, at the end of each fiscal year, take an account of said fund and pay into the State Treasurer whatever balance shall remain after paying the necessary disbursement for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. All printing, blanks, blank books, stationery, postage and such other supplies as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the offices herein created, shall be furnished by the secretary of state upon requisition for the same by the superintendent of the several offices.

Sec. 11. All the expenses attendant upon the conducting of the several offices herein named shall be paid by this state. *Provided*, such expense shall not exceed the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars in any one year; and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

R. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. R. HARPER,
President of the Senate.
HENRY A. BUCHTEL,
Governor of the State of Colorado.

Approved April 5th, 1907, at 1:55 p. m.

The offices thus created are the Denver Free Employment Office, 1515 Larimer street, Denver, E. E. Jackson, superintendent; established August 1, 1907. The Pueblo Free Employment Office, Board of Trade Building, Pueblo, John M. Saxton, superintendent; established July 15, 1907, and the Colorado Springs

Free Employment Office, 14 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Wesley Nethers, superintendent; established September 1, 1907.

Examination of the tabulated statements of business transacted which follows, develops the interesting information that in the sixteen months which these offices have been in operation situations have been secured for 9,032 persons; of these 2,485 were females.

That more males than females have been furnished situations is obvious. During the time these offices have been established practically 42 per cent. of the male and 74 per cent. of the female applicants for employment were supplied with situations.

The Pueblo office, the first established, supplied situations for 35.70 per cent. to males applying and 52.73 per cent. of females. The Denver office, second one established, supplied situations for 34.08 per cent. of the males and 84.44 per cent. of the female applicants. And the Colorado Springs office, the last established, supplied situations for 39.46 per cent. of the males and 84.11 per cent. of the female applicants.

The tabulated statement follows:

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS.

Pueblo, Colo., October 10, 1908.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Commissioner of Labor,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—Herewith enclosed find report of this office, as per your instructions. Trusting this will meet with your approval,

Respectfully,
JOHN M. SAXTON,
Superintendent.

PUEBLO.

MALES.

Number of applications for employment		4,967
Situations secured		1,774
Classification as follows, viz.:		
Laborers	854	
Coal miners	116	
Machinists	71	
Porters	17	
Mill hands	70	
Dairy men	3	
Car repairers	40	
Carpenters	47	
Waiters	27	
Dish washers	78	
Cooks	44	
Bookkeepers	9	
Clerks	29	
Teamsters	91	
Canvassers	6	
Quarrymen	40	
Stationary firemen	8	
Coachmen	4	
Laundrymen	2	
Collectors	5	
Ranch hands	194	
Yardmen	9	
Janitors	3	
Hostler	1	
Baker	1	
		1,774

FEMALES.

Number of applications for employment		1,337
Situations secured		775
Classified as follows, viz.:		
Chambermaids	153	
Cooks	96	
Dishwashers	19	
Clerks	31	
Stenographers	5	
Bookkeepers	5	
Housemaids	158	
Kitchen girls	75	
Nurses	13	
Waitresses	170	
Housekeepers	16	
Lady solicitors	15	
Laundresses	10	
Dressmaker	1	
Factory hands	8	
		775

RESIDENCE GIVEN BY PARTIES SECURING POSITIONS.

State	Male	Female
Colorado	958	425
Kansas	166	62
Illinois	20	40
Iowa	35	..
Arkansas	75	12
New York	20	22
California	10	..
Pennsylvania	12	22
Nebraska	54	28
Washington	7	2
Ohio	38	12
Wyoming	3	35
New Mexico	52	17
Utah	69	13
Montana	40	5
Oklahoma	12	17
Japanese	46	..

COLORADO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Pueblo, Colo., December 1, 1907.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—In compliance with section 6 of the law creating the Free Employment Office, I take pleasure in reporting the following work done; also, the expense account of this office from starting, July 15, to December 1, 1907:

Number of applications for employment	1,106
Number of positions secured	786
Number in families dependent on these positions	1,320

EXPENSE ACCOUNT 1907.

Salaries	$ 825.00	
Rent	170.00	
Furniture and fixtures	146.19	
Janitor	11.00	
Lights	4.85	
Telephone	31.75	
		$1,188.79

FROM JULY 15, 1907, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

Rent	$ 660.00	
Janitor	47.00	
Lights	17.45	
Telephone	115.50	
Papers	16.80	
Salaries	3,025.00	
Furniture and fixtures	165.69	
		$4,047.44

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. SAXTON,
Superintendent.

Colorado Springs, Colo., 1907.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—Herewith I submit a report of business transacted at the Free Employment Office at Colorado Springs, Colorado; also, the expense account.

Very respectfully,

WESLEY NETHERS,
Superintendent.

MALES.

Character of employment.	Applications for employment			Applications for help	
	No. filed	Places secured	No. unfilled	No. filed	No. unfilled
Cooks	20	7	13	8	1
Laborers (common)	418	377	41	802	425
Solicitors and canvassers	6	5	1	14	9
Ranch hands	61	46	15	88	42
Stationary engineers	28	8	20	9	1
Dishwashers	24	14	10	23	9
Bellboys	29	19	10	30	11
Clerks	109	...	109	1	1
Teamsters	58	38	20	69	31
Carpenters	20	11	9	44	33
Janitors	62	3	59	3	...
Miners (coal)	9	9	...	139	130
Plasterers	4	1	3	1	...
Total	848	538	310	1,231	693

FEMALES.

Nurses	15	5	10	11	6
Cooks	36	26	10	55	29
Waitresses	18	14	4	39	25
General housework	109	103	6	153	50
Second girls	10	6	4	6	...
Solicitors	14	12	2	28	16
Total	202	166	36	292	126
Grand total	1,050	704	346	1,523	819

ANNUAL REPORT ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.
MEN.

Character of employment.	Applications for employment			Applications for help	
	No. filed	Places secured	No. unfilled	No. filed	No. unfilled
Laborers (common)	1,858	1,041	817	1,041	...
Dish washers	85	73	12	73	...
Cooks	63	36	27	36	...
Ranch hands	178	125	53	127	2
Delivery men	17	10	7	10	...
Yard men	30	25	5	25	...
Solicitors	20	12	8	20	8
House men	16	12	4	12	...
Stationary engineers	14	3	11	4	1
Bellboys	66	20	46	20	...
Clerks	12	4	8	4	...
Teamsters	69	35	34	35	...
Carpenters	49	25	24	25	...
Porters	89	46	43	46	...
Stationary firemen	16	4	12	4	...
Milkers	10	10	...	10	...
Timbermen	49	20	29	20	...
Coal miners	9	6	3	22	16
Stenographers	14	3	11	3	...
Machinists	9	2	7	2	...
Man and team	17	4	13	4	...
Bridge men	11	9	2	9	...
Forest fire fighters	121	121	...	121	...
Stable men	19	9	10	9	...
Waiters	12	9	3	11	2
Blacksmiths	4	1	3	1	...
Total men	2,857	1,665	1,192	1,694	29
Total women	1,070	904	166	982	78
Grand total	3,927	2,569	1,358	2,676	107

WOMEN.

Cooks	204	176	28	185	7
Waitresses	135	120	15	136	16
General housework	392	374	18	422	48
Chamber maids	136	93	43	95	2
Second girls	73	61	12	64	3
Laundresses	50	43	7	43	...
Nurse girls	25	14	11	14	...
Pantry girls	18	10	8	10	...
Stenographers	6	4	2	4	...
Dish washers	19	7	12	7	...
Canvassers	12	2	10	2	...
Total	1,070	904	166	982	78

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AT COLORADO SPRINGS FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1907.

Superintendent's salary	$ 300.00	
Assistant superintendent's salary	250.00	
		$ 550.00
Furniture	54.00	
Rent for room from September 16 to November 30	68.75	
Telephone service	15.00	
Stationery	27.50	
Scrubbing floors and washing windows	1.25	
Freight on carpet	.36	
Dray fee	.25	
Laying carpet	.75	
Office railing	2.65	
Paint for railing	.45	
Laundering curtains	.60	
Postage stamps	2.00	
Pens and ink	.65	
		724.21
Advertising		11.80
Total		$ 736.01

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

Salary superintendent	$1,200.00	
Salary assistant superintendent	1,000.00	
Rent of offices	330.00	
Telephone service	76.25	
Day book	.30	
One journal	.35	
2,500 business cards	5.00	
Postage stamps	3.40	
Ink	.35	
2,500 employment cards	4.38	
Advertising	14.70	
Cleaning windows and office	4.45	
Sign painting, office windows	6.25	
Total		$2,650.43

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY NETHERS,

Superintendent.

Denver, Colo., October 15, 1908

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I herewith respectfully hand you report for positions secured and applications made. Also for the expenses of this office for the year—or the existence of this office, up to November 30, 1908.

Yours respectfully submitted,

E. E. JACKSON,
Superintendent.

COLORADO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,, DENVER.

Nov. 20, 1907, to Nov. 30, 1908.

MALES.

Character of Employment.	No. Filed.	Positions Secured.
Attendants	1	1
Bell-boys	10	10
Blacksmiths	3	1
Bus-boys	5	5
Bakers	32	9
Bricklayers	1	1
Canvassers	8	3
Chere-men	20	4
Cigarmakers	1	1
Cooks	124	39
Carpenters	15	11
Coachmen	1	1
Clerks	2	2
Car-repairers	9	9
Countermen	4	3
Collectors	1	1
Dishwashers	171	65
Drivers	12	6
Drillmen	3	3
Errand-boys	7	3
Engineers	1	1
Elevator pilots	6	3
Electricians	1	1
Foundry work	1	1
Factory work	1	1

Gardners	34	14
Hog herders	1	1
Hostlers	11	2
Housemen	56	21
Hotel-men	1	1
Ironworkers	2	2
Janitors	9	2
Kitchenwork	3	3
Laborers	2,916	903
Laundrywork	1	1
Lightwork	42	2
Lumberman	1	1
Machinists	50	31
Millwork	5	5
Miners	23	12
Milkers	13	6
Officework	5	4
Plumbers-helpers	1	1
Porters	84	41
Panwashers	11	4
Painters	1	1
Printers	1	1
Ranchwork	187	56
Runners	2	2
Rockmen	3	2
Stockmen	1	1
Salesmen	8	3
Solicitors	16	8
Teamsters	79	35
Warehouse men	1	1
Waiters	10	6
Yard-men	25	20
Total men	4,043	1,378
Total women	561	474
Grand total	4,604	1,852

FEMALES.

Character of Employment.	No. Filed.	Positions Secured.
Cooks	70	61
Chambermaids	85	74
Clerks	6	2
Dressmakers	1	1
Dishwashers	26	23
Daywork	12	10
Factory work	12	8
Governesses	5	3
Housework	197	190
Laundry work	7	4
Light work	2	1
Nurses	18	12
Office work	7	3
Pantry girl	20	14
Stenographers	12	1
Salesladies	10	2
Seamstresses	2	1
Waitresses	69	64
Total	561	474

EXPENSES.

Denver, Colo., December 10, 1907.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I herewith respectfully hand you my report of expenses for the year ending December 1, 1907:

Salary	$ 733.32
Rent	83.33
Signs	15.00
Furniture	120.45
Stationery	9.70
Advertising	8.25
Postage	11.00
Telephone	25.53
	$1,006.58

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Salary	$2,933.32	
Printing, etc.	194.92	
Telephone	58.43	
Rent	485.00	
		$3,671.67

LABOR BUREAUS IN OTHER STATES AND THIS BUREAU'S EXPENSE.

SALARIES.

State	Officers	Clerical Force	Special Agents	Total	Other	Total
California	$4,800	.....	.....	$ 4,800	$2,500	$ 7,300
Colorado	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Idaho	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	600	2,400
Illinois	3,250	7,020	.....	10,270	2,230	12,500
Indiana	3,200	1,490	1,958	6,648	1,677	8,325
Kansas	2,700	720	800	4,220	2,300	6,520
Montana	2,500	1,500	.....	4,000	2,300	6,300

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1907 TO 1909.

Printing	$ 456.09	
Postage, April 15, 1907, to January 30, 1909	149.00	
Stationery and supplies	108.33	
Messages	.80	
Miscellaneous	54.50	
		$ 768.72

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1905 TO 1907.

Printing	$ 786.54	
Postage	404.00	
Stationery and supplies	219.98	
Miscellaneous	108.05	
		$1,518.57

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. JACKSON,
Superintendent.

ERRATA.

The signature of E. E. Jackson, which appears on page 108, should be printed above the heading, "Labor Bureaus in Other States," instead of below, as the expense account referred to pertains to the Labor Commissioner's office.

OUR COUNTIES—THEIR EDUCATIONAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Their Railroads, Rivers, Resources and Industries.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams county is located east by north of Denver. It contains a population of about 8,000, and has thirty-two school districts, with plenty of school houses and up-to-date teachers. The Platte river passes through and across the entire part of the northwestern part of the county, where the lands are irrigated and produce great crops of alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, oats and garden truck. Creameries and pickle factories are located in the prosperous town of Brighton, the county seat, on the Union Pacific Omaha main line. Irrigated lands here are worth as high as $125.00 per acre. Wages for common labor commands $2.00 per day; mechanics, such as carpenters and bricklayers, $3.00 to $3.50. The Union Pacific Kansas City main line runs through the southwestern part, and along this line is found the prosperous town of Bennett. The irrigation area of Adams county is small indeed; the great portion being non-irrigable land of fine rich sand loam, where good crops have been raised from the natural rainfall in the last few years. Hundreds of farmers have purchased private and railroad lands and other hundreds have taken up government lands in this county in the last five years. But thousands of acres of rich and level lands are yet awaiting claimants. All of this county is what is termed good rolling farm lands, if sufficient rain will fall for crop raising purposes, which, fortunately, has been the case the last five years. The price of dry farming land runs from $5.00 to $15.00. This county is eighteen miles wide and fifty miles long.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

Arapahoe county lies east by south of Denver, constituting a strip about twelve miles wide by fifty miles in length. Littleton, the county seat, ten miles from Denver, is a prosperous town. The Leyner Engineering Works are located here, manufacturing mining machinery and tools and employing from 150 to 250 men. There is also a flour mill and creamery. Houses of five and six rooms rent for $10.00 and $12.00 per month. Com-

mon labor receives from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. There are about 50,000 acres of cultivated land, irrigated partly from the Platte river, the remainder being used for grazing purposes. Both Arapahoe and Adams counties are great cattle and sheep raising centers. Good schools exist everywhere in the county. Irrigable lands sell at from $20.00 to $125.00 per acre for those that are irrigated. Alfalfa, wheat and oats are the main products. The main lines of all the roads going towards Colorado Springs pass through Littleton. The Union Pacific line to Kansas City crosses near the eastern part of the county, and the prosperous towns of Byers and Deertrail are located here, midst one of the greatest sheep and cattle vicinities.

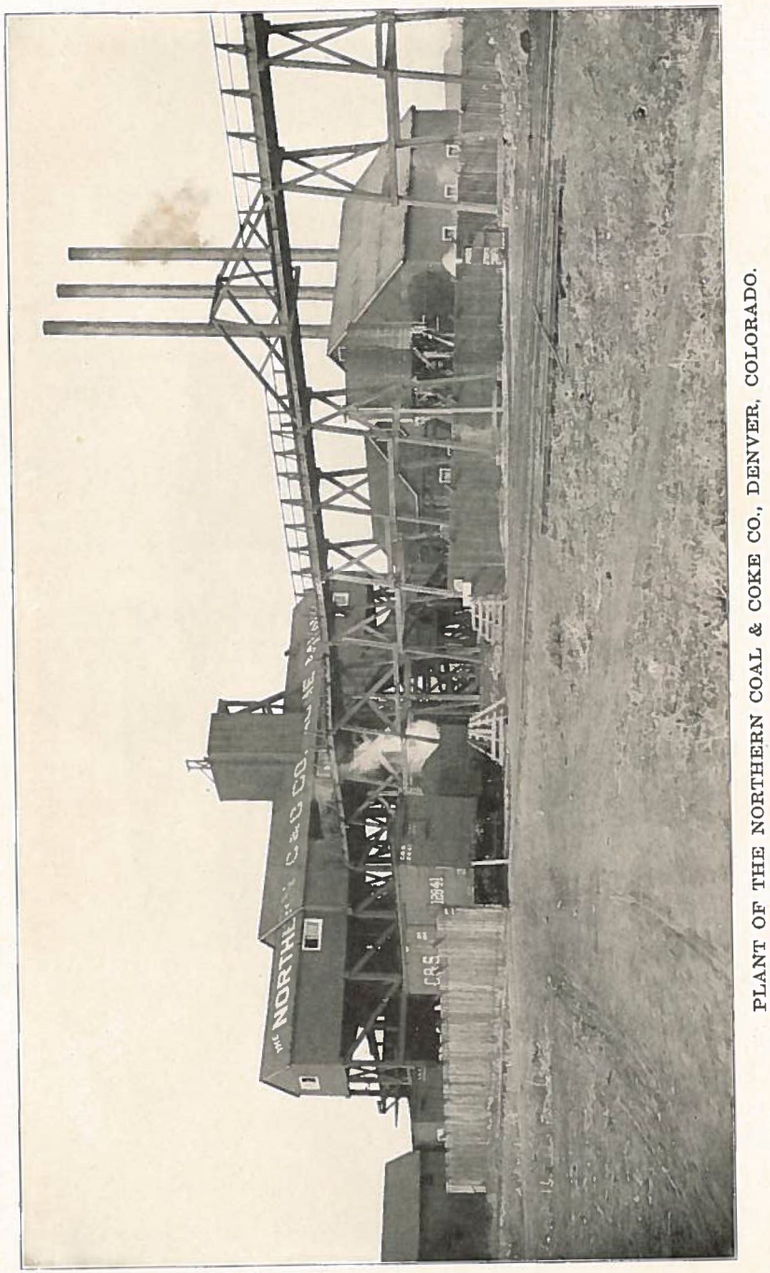
ARCHULETA COUNTY.

Archuleta county is located in the southwestern portion of the State on the border of New Mexico, and, out of its population of 3,000, a large portion are of the Mexican race. Pagosa Springs, the county seat, is a prosperous town of 1,000 people. Here the great hot mineral springs are located, claimed to be the largest body of hot mineral water in the world. The San Juan river passes through the town of Pagosa. It is reached by a branch line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad of about thirty miles in length, the main line going towards Durango. About 700 men are employed in the lumber industry, there being five sawmills operated in the county, and millions of feet of lumber has found its way from here to the market. Its main industry is cattle and sheep. There appears large bodies of coal and some copper, silver and lead, which, up to the present, have not been developed. Wages in the lumber industry range from $2.50 to $4.00 per day, with living at $1.00 per day. Some small amount of work has been done on the development of the oil industry, but up to the present without success. This county is rugged and mountainous. The agricultural land being about 7,000 acres in the county.

BACA COUNTY.

Baca county, located in the extreme southeast corner of the State, is a rolling plain of fine land; a great cattle raising county; no flowing streams, yet numerous aroyas and floodwater creeks. No railroads have entered this county, Springfield, the county seat, being located fifty miles south of Lamar, its nearest railroad point. In some localities cane, millet and rye are raised extensively; also some wheat, oats, broom corn and hay; all depending upon the rainfall, which is quite generous. This great territory would make a farming empire unto itself if irrigation were adaptable. Ere long the railroads will cross this vast sheep and cattle raising plain.

ACME MINE (LOUISVILLE, COLORADO), DAILY CAPACITY, 1,500 TONS.



PLANT OF THE NORTHERN COAL & COKE CO., DENVER, COLORADO.

BENT COUNTY.

Bent county is located in the southeastern part of the State. Las Animas, its county seat, has a sugar factory, together with modern schools and business houses. The agricultural lands are watered from the Arkansas river and sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat and other crops are raised here. The land is rolling, though much of it is very level, and thousands of acres can be cultivated if water can be secured sufficient for irrigation. Bent county furnishes great herds of cattle and sheep and is classed as one of our great stock raising counties. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe main line to Chicago goes through this county.

BOULDER COUNTY.

Boulder county lies north and west of Denver. The city of Boulder, county seat of Boulder county, is thirty-one miles from Denver, and is reached by the Denver Interurban Electric line, with an hourly service; also by the Colorado & Southern and Union Pacific railroads. This county has many natural resources, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, tungsten and oil. A plentiful supply of water from the mountain streams furnish irrigation water for thousands of acres, where sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, etc., are raised. The acreage of fruit lands are being increased in this county every year, some being worth from $300 to $500 per acre. Most of the irrigating water is furnished from Boulder creek and the St. Vrain. Irrigable lands are worth from $75.00 to $150.00 per acre, while the choice beet lands in some localities are worth more. This County contains a large area of irrigable and cultivated lands. Its coal production is rapidly increasing, and the field for metalliferous mining has shown renewed activity, and offers vast opportunities for the prospectors and investors. Great reservoirs and power plants are being constructed in this county for the furnishing of light and power for the numerous small towns that are rapidly increasing in population.

Thousands of acres of rich agricultural land will be added to the already large field by the constant addition of storage reservoirs. The city of Boulder, the county seat, has a population of ten thousand, with splendid light and water plants, street car service and other conveniences that tend to make a city, as well as splendid schools, churches, modern business houses and hotels. The State University is located here, and is considered one of the best institutions of learning in the country. Some of the greatest civil engineers have received their education from this school. Well does the city of Boulder deserve the title of "Boulder the beautiful." Longmont, the next largest city, has a large sugar factory, also the largest pea canning factory in the United States. The greatest areas of the choicest irrigable land in the state can be found here, good water is plentiful, schools, churches and all modern business

houses and public conveniences are located here, and tend to make Longmont a thriving, prosperous city. In the surrounding country all kinds of crops are raised. Lafayette, where the great power plant of the Northern Power Company is located, is another growing, thriving town, with its great coal producing mines furnishing work for hundreds of men. Louisville and Superior are also great coal camps. The prosperous town of Lyons is surrounded with a rich agricultural section; and its red sand quarries furnish a large quantity of the finest sandstone that can be found for building material, as well as for curbing and sidewalks. Lyons is reached by the Burlington branch from Denver, while Louisville, Lafeyette, Niwot, Superior, and other small towns, are reached by the Colorado & Southern railway. The western and metalliferous section of Boulder county is reached by the Moffat road. Boulder county, with its splendid climate, its great educational institutions, the great water supply for its vast acreage of tillable land, its undeveloped mineral field, lying in close proximity to Denver, offers a great field for the student, the farmer, the laborer, the investor, and the home seeker. The Colorado Central & Northern Power Company will extend its power to the various towns, thus giving greater impetus to the manufacturing industry that can find the raw material at the very door of Boulder.

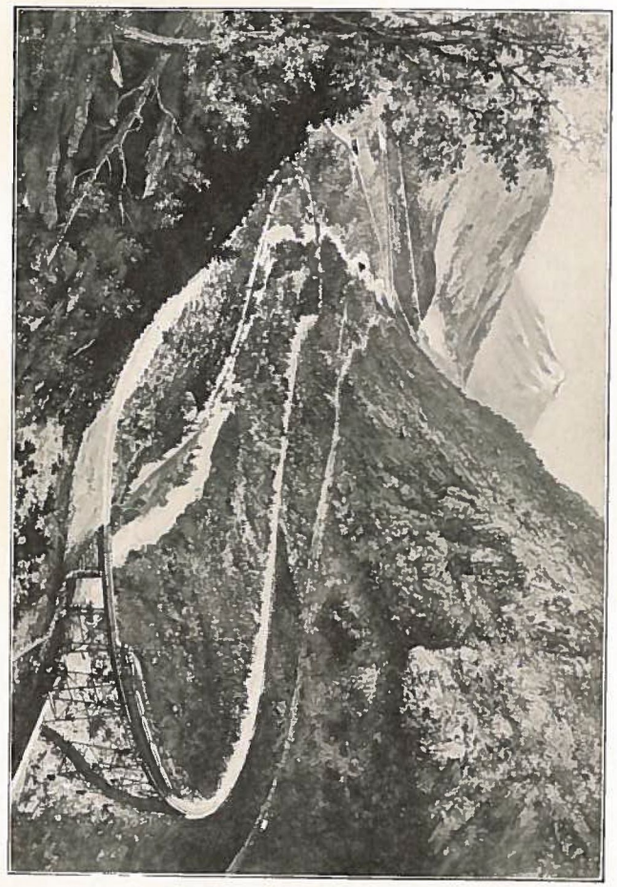
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

Clear Creek county is practically a mining county, located to the north of Denver. Georgetown, the county seat, is a thriving town, about 2,000 inhabitants, a distance of fifty-two miles from Denver, and reached by the Colorado Southern railroad, over the famous Georgetown Loop. This road follows the winding stream of Clear creek, past Idaho Springs, noted for its hot cave springs, and through other small towns along its line. Outside of the mining industry, stock raising is the main industry of Clear Creek county. Wages of miners are from $3.50 to $4.50 per day, while the common laborer receives from $2.25 to $2.75.

CONEJOS COUNTY.

Conejos county is located in the extreme middle southern district, bordering on the New Mexico line. Conejos, the county seat, formerly an old settlement of Mexicans and Spaniards, is located in the valley of Alamosa and La Jara rivers, which furnish water for the irrigation of about 100,000 acres for the raising of hay and grain. Alamosa, a thriving railroad center of about 2,000 inhabitants, is the principal place of business. In the northern part lies thousands of acres of sage brush flats, which would yield great crops if water could be secured for the same.

The western part is mountainous and covered with a stunted growth of timber. Large herds of cattle and sheep are grazed in



THE FAMOUS GEORGETOWN LOOP, ON THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

this county, and some prospecting for minerals has been carried on with fair prospects of finding profitable and paying quantities. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad runs through the county, and prosperous towns are found in the Alamosa and La Jara valleys, such as La Jara, Antonita and Manassa, the latter being practically a Mormon settlement. At Antonita, one branch of the Rio Grande leads off to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Quite a large portion of the population is of Spanish-Mexican origin, and most of them are engaged in farming and stock raising. Farm labor receives $30.00 per month and board.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Cheyenne county lies along the middle eastern boundary, bordering on the State of Kansas, and is crossed by the Kansas Pacific railroad, the main line of the Union Pacific railroad from Kansas City to Denver. Cheyenne Wells, the county seat, is a prosperous town of about seven hundred inhabitants, with modern schools, churches and business houses. It is in the midst of what is termed a "dry farming" district, where none of the land can be irrigated except by pumping water from wells. The last seven years, however, have been good crop producing seasons, as the rainfall has been sufficient for the raising of all kinds of small grains and corn. The land is fairly level, of a rich black soil, and produces sometimes thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. Lands in the vicinity of Cheyenne Wells are valued at from $8.00 to $20.00 per acre, while thousands of acres of rich level land can be had for less. Great herds of cattle are annually raised in this county, where, if the rainfall should increase, as it has in recent years, thousands will settle upon its vast plains.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Custer county is located in the midst of the Rockies. Agriculture, mining, and stock raising, are the leading industries. Silver Cliff, the county seat, is reached by the Rio Grande railroad and is located in the Wetmountain valley, where the small streams furnish water for the irrigation of twenty thousand acres of land, raising alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and barley. This valley is mostly settled by Germans, who have contributed largely to the reclamation of the arid lands between the Green Mountain range. The town of West Cliffe was formerly one of the largest silver producing centers of the State, and much mining and prospecting is yet carried on in this county.

Farm help receives from $1.50 to $1.70 per day, while miners receive $3.00 and $4.00. Much stock is raised in this county.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

Chaffee county lies almost in the center of the State, and, with the exception of small plats of land along the Arkansas and other streams, there is but little farming in this County; there is,

however, much stock raised, and mining is carried on extensively. At Salida a smelter is located, employing four hundred men, but of course, some of the ore treated here is shipped in from other counties.

The town of Salida is located on the Arkansas river and on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The population of Salida is about 6,000, with six churches, splendid schools, and modern business houses. The climate is mild, and Salida is considered a good place to live in. It is the converging point of the "standard" and "narrow gauge" system of the Rio Grande; the shops located here employing about four hundred men, and the company's monthly payroll averages $100,000 for the month. The main line, toward Grand Junction, the narrow gauge toward Gunnison, and the one toward Alamosa, center at this point. Immediately outside of Salida is located the Poncha Hot Springs, reputed as very curative.

Buena Vista, the county seat of Chaffee county, is thirty-six miles from Leadville, and can be reached by the Colorado Midland, as well as the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railroads. It is a pretty town of 1,000 inhabitants, surrounded with quite a large area of farming lands, upon which are raised hay, oats, and potatoes. Quite a number of cattle are raised here, also mining is progressing with profit and new properties are very rapidly developed. The town of Buena Vista has modern schools, churches, and up to date business houses, and has also the "Reformatory" where boys of over sixteen years of age are sent who have been charged with misdemeanor and petty violations of law; this institution is supported by the State, and the inmates are employed at only such work as tends toward the support of the institution. There are splendid hot springs about one mile from Buena Vista.

COSTILLA COUNTY.

Costilla county lies in the southern portion of our state, and is practically a level sage brush flat. Costilla county is the entrance of the San Luis valley. Some of its lands are watered from the Rio Grande river, while stock raising and farming are the main industries of this county, wheat, field peas and hay are the general crops raised. A considerable part of the population is of Spanish-Mexican origin. The town of San Luis is the county seat and is reached by the main line of the Rio Grande R. R.

DENVER.

Denver is the capital of Colorado. It is now fifty years since Denver was founded, and it now has at present a population of 200,000, while fifty years ago it was the objective point of the trapper and trader. The primitive paths of the prospector and trader have been taken up by the railroads from all points of the Union, and the trading post of fifty years ago has been transformed into a beautiful city of churches and schools. Denver, on account of its central location, is destined to become the commercial and industrial center of the Rocky Mountain country. The superb climate has added to Denver's fame throughout the American continent, and no traveler feels his journey complete without a visit to Denver the beautiful. Entered by all the trunk lines of the East, North, South and West, together with numerous independent lines; with unlimited water power, and raw material, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal, and all kinds of building material at its very doors; situated in the center of a vast territory of land adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops, the destiny of Denver is inconceivably great. With its many solid blocks of imposing buildings and beautiful residences, and with miles of shady avenues and verdant lawns, Denver presents to the visitor a charming and inviting place to live in.

Situated upon the gently sloping plateau of the South Platte river, with the foot hills twelve miles west, where the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountain range rise in majestic splendor, there is presented an entrancing picture of nature's paintings in varied colors every day of the year. To the east, north and south stretches the unbroken plains and valleys, where the waters of the mountains are turned out upon the productive soil, and all kinds of crops and fruits are raised. Denver is the main point of commerce of the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern, Colorado Midland, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Moffat and Burlington railroads, as well as of other railroads operating their trains in connection with the above roads run into Denver. Electric lines are operated from Denver to the nearby towns of Boulder, Golden, Arvada, Leyden, Littleton and other points. The street railway lines in Denver are admitted to be of the best in the United States, nearly two hundred miles being operated. It has sixteen parks, nearly two hundred churches, beautiful driveways theaters and hotels of the most modern construction, a school system that has no superior, daily and weekly newspapers equal to the great public educators of the large Eastern cities, with nearly every public-spirited citizen associated in the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the State Commercial Association always ready to meet the public measures affecting the interest of the city and State. Denver is the great manufacturing center of Colorado, and in this respect no one can set its bounds. Mining and smelting machinery manufactured in Denver are sent to Europe, China, Japan, New Zealand, Africa and the South American countries. Engineering instruments manufactured in Denver are classed in the highest grade to be obtained anywhere; car wheels and steel springs for cars, manufactured and supplied to the Central West, are considered to be equal to any article manufactured. Automobiles, air compressors, artificial limbs, cars and general fittings for street cars, boots and shoes, clothing and bedding, concentrating machinery, crackers, rock

drills, mining cars, electrical apparatus, gas engines, elevators, furniture, glass and bottles, bank, bar and office fixtures, harness and saddles, optical goods, photograph materials, pottery and terro cotta, smelting and mining machinery, and hundreds of other articles are here manufactured, not alone for the home demands, but for the markets of the Central West as well. In addition to the numerous foundries and machine shops are lumber mills turning out the finished product ready for the builder; brick and artificial stone tiling and fire clay, products which form an important part of Denver's industries; the large railroad shops of the Denver & Rio Grande, Burlington, Colorado & Southern, Union Pacific, employs hundreds of men. The Pullman Company shops, employing on an average of five hundred men building and repairing cars, the smelters, breweries, packing houses and other industrial plants all tend toward making Denver an important manufacturing point. The residence section of the city is rapidly spreading around the various parks, such as City Park, Cheesman's Park, Washington, Berkeley and Rocky Mountain Lake Parks. Throughout the city is being perfected a system of parks distributed in every locality for the convenience and comfort of the residents of each section of our city. The summer parks and theaters, such as Elitch's Gardens, Manhattan and Lake Side, are all striving to beautify and improve their grounds. Lake Side is one of the greatest summer amusement resorts west of Cleveland, Ohio, and is properly termed the "Coney Island" of the West. The Denver Tramway Company has perfected its street railway system in the best possible manner for the convenience and comfort of that portion of the public patronizing these places of recreation and amusement during the summer season.

The great building industry in Denver is advancing rapidly, there being over 10,000 men engaged in the building trades. It is fast becoming a city of beautiful and substantial homes, while the public buildings, such as the State Capitol, the United States Mint, the Auditorium, the Public Library, now under construction, are considered far superior to those of our neighboring states. Great business blocks are being rapidly constructed, and churches and cathedrals superior in beauty and comfort to the houses of worship in the Eastern cities. With broad and clean streets, with the purest of mountain water, a perfect and extensive sewer system, with modern lighting and heating systems, with a telephone and street railway system conducted with the aim of giving comfort and convenience to the public, modern sanitariums and hospitals, with every scientific safeguard adopted for the people's health, together with a climate superior at all seasons to that of other cities, Denver stands pre-eminently as the greatest city of the Central West.

DOLORES COUNTY.

Dolores county is located on the western slope. The Dolores river runs through the southwestern part of the county, where small tracts of land are watered and crops are raised. The raising of cattle and sheep constitutes the main industry. The North and Eastern part is mountainous, and mining and lumbering are the main resources. Rico, the county seat, is the main town, and is reached by the Rio Grande Southern, which follows the Dolores river down toward the Montezuma Valley from the mining district of Telluride. Wages of lumbermen average $2.50 per day and miners $4.00 per day.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas county is located south of Denver. Castle Rock, the county seat, being thirty-two miles from Denver on the main line of all the railroads leading from Denver to Colorado Springs. Castle Rock is a town of good schools, churches and up to date business establishments, having a population of about 800. The northeastern part of the county is composed of rolling lands of a rich sandy loam, very productive, and good crops of wheat, oats, hay, barley, and potatoes are raised here from natural rainfall. In the past eight years no failure of crops has been reported, and farm land is valued at from $10.00 to $20.00 per acre. Numerous small creeks run through part of the county, and along the bottoms of these streams small amounts of land are irrigated. Large herds of cattle and horses are raised, and dairy products are given much attention, while a small amount of fruit and honey is annually produced. The climate is excellent, and Denver offers a ready market for the products. Splendid water and electric light systems are installed in Castle Rock. It is here the great white lava stone quarries are located, from which thousands of tons of fine building rock have been taken.

DELTA COUNTY.

Delta county is one of the Western Slope counties, and is one of the leading fruit raising districts of the State. The great Gunnison river furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation purposes, and, when the Gunnison Tunnel, now being constructed by the government, is completed, thousands of acres of rich soil will be watered and converted into fruit and beet producing lands. The soil is rich, the climate mild, with short, mild winters, making this county an ideal place for the home seeker. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad main line runs through this county. Delta, the county seat, is a prosperous town of nearly 3,000 inhabitants, with splendid schools, churches, and business houses, and supplied with all up to date necessaries. Laborers, especially for the fruit raising districts, have in the last four years been much in demand in this county. Stock raising, such as cattle and sheep, form a part of Delta county's great industries.

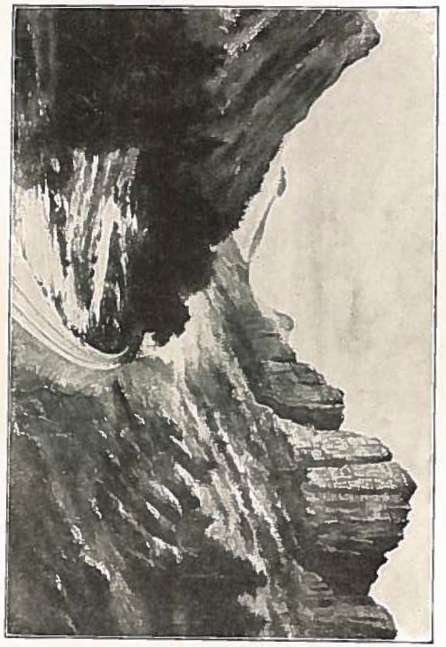
EAGLE COUNTY.

Eagle county, located on the western slope of "The Divide," is rough and mountainous and stock raising and farming is the chief industry. The Eagle river, running westward throughout the central part of the county, furnishes water for small tracts of land, where alfalfa, wheat, oats, and potatoes are raised. The climate is very mild and the soil in the valleys of a rich red color and, as an abundance of water is always at hand, the farming industry of Eagle county should rapidly advance.

Fruit is being raised quite extensively in the various valleys. Potatoes give large yields and are of an excellent quality. All along the Rio Grande railroad, following the Eagle river westward, are found growing and prosperous towns, and throughout the valleys of the tributary streams, such as Gypsum and Nolan creeks are well improved farms, where fruit and other crops are raised. Redcliff, Wolcott, and Gypsum are prosperous towns located along the Rio Grande river. In the southwest part of the county along the Colorado Midland railroad, on the Frying Pan river, is found another rich and productive valley. The prosperous towns of Basalt and Peachblow, surrounded with extensive rich lands, are great cattle raising localities. Red Cliff is the county seat, and has a population of 500. Other towns ranging in population of from 300 to 500 are surrounded with natural resources and such advantages as will cause them to grow rapidly in population and wealth. Land throughout the valleys is worth $40 to $80 per acre. Wages of farm hands are $30 to $40 per month; and mechanics, such as bricklayers and carpenters, $3.50 to $5.00 per day.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso county lies at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, in the central part of the state. Its diversified resources, together with its scenic pleasure resorts, have placed this part of the State before thousands of tourists, who annually visit Colorado Springs and Manitou. The main resources of the county are farming, stock raising and coal mining. Colorado Springs, the county seat, is a city of 45,000 inhabitants and is the third largest city in Colorado. It is located at the foot of Pike's Peak and it is unquestionably a city of schools, churches and colleges. The school for the Deaf and Dumb, maintained by the State, is located here. The Childs-Drexel Home for Printers is also here. Great business blocks, banks, theaters, hotels, clubs, libraries, sumptuous residences and beautiful parks make Colorado Springs an attractive city. No city on the American continent offers so many varied delightful drives and scenic attractions as Colorado Springs, and the town of Manitou, adjoining. Colorado City and Manitou are both connected with Colorado Springs by electric street railway. Colorado City has a popu-



SCENE ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND, SOUTHWESTERN PART OF EAGLE COUNTY.



NORTHERN ELEVATION OF PIKE'S PEAK, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN MANITOU AND CRIPPLE CREEK.

lation of 6,800, and was at one time the capital of the Territory of Colorado. Manitou is in the midst of the Garden of the Gods, and the business houses are chiefly curio stores, hotels and restaurants.

Throughout the summer season thousands of people gather at Manitou, Colorado's greatest summer resort, where are located the well-known mineral springs of soda and iron water, clear and pleasant of taste, which are served to all visitors. At an elevation of 6,527 feet its climate is unsurpassed in both winter and summer. Located in the entrance of the heart of the Rockies, Manitou can justly be termed the Saratoga of the West. All around Manito uand Colorado Springs are vast deposits of pink, white, gray and green building stone. Surrounding Colorado Springs are four large coal mines, furnishing to the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Manitou and other nearby towns their coal supply. Brick, tile, pottery works, carriage and wagon manufactories, foundries, machine shops, saddlery and harness, roofing and paint manufactories are located at Colorado Springs; but the great army of tourists from all parts of the civilized world contribute most to the wealth of the business people of Colorado Springs and Manitou. The railroads entering Colorado Springs are the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Southern, Colorado Midland, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe; this being the terminal point of the Rock Island. Manitou is five miles, and the summit of Pike's Peak is twenty miles by road or rail from Colorado Springs. Denver is seventy-five miles and Pueblo forty-two miles. Other towns along the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern are Palmer Lake, a summer retreat, and the town of Fountain, located in the rich part of the Fountain valley, where wheat, alfalfa, oats, corn and fruit are raised. All along this valley are rich farming lands, watered from the Fountain river. Out of Colorado Springs, along the Rock Island, going east toward Limon, a number of prosperous and growing towns are located, such as Calhan, Peyton, Falcon and Eastonville. All around these places large crops are raised, such as wheat, oats, barley, spelts, rye, millet and corn. In this part of the county large crops of potatoes are also raised, and their quality is such that they are preferred on the market to other potatoes. The soil is of a sandy loam, and very productive. There are no irrigated lands in this portion of the county, and all crops depend upon the natural rainfall, which, in the last five years, has averaged from seventeen to twenty-one inches. Wheat, oats and corn yield from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, and lands are worth from $20.00 to $50.00 per acre. All along this territory great herds of cattle and sheep are raised, and poultry raising and dairy products are very important factors. The eastern portion of El Paso county is a level plain, where immense herds of cattle and sheep are pastured, while along the flood water streams hay is raised for feed. This vast

territory offers many opportunities for irrigation enterprises, as thousands of acres of open range can be turned into productive fields and made to furnish homes for thousands of families in the northeastern part of the county. In the vicinity of Palmer Lake and Monument good tracts of timber are located. At Colorado City are located the refining mills of the United States Refining Company and the Golden Cycle Company, at which a large amount of the ores from the Cripple Creek mines are treated.

ELBERT COUNTY.

Elbert county is located in the central part of the State and to the southeast of Denver. It is a farming and stock raising county, wheat, oats, rye, barley, millet, spelts, corn and potatoes being the crops raised. There is very little land irrigated in the county, and rain is depended upon for crop raising. The average rainfall has been from eighteen to twenty-two inches. It produces larger yields of wheat per acre than any other county where farming is extensively carried on without irrigation. Fields of fifty acres of wheat have averaged as high as sixty bushels to the acre. The crop raising district is in the western part of the county, where the towns of Elizabeth and Elbert are located, on the Colorado & Southern railroad. The county is of a rolling character, with a sandy loam soil and very productive. The farms are well improved and lands are valued at from $7.00 to $40.00 per acre. Numerous small streams flow through the county, furnishing water for stock and in some instances irrigating small tracts of land. Potatoes form an important part of Elbert county's crops, the yield being very large, while the quality is considered equal to those raised in other sections of the State. Poultry and dairy products also contribute a large share of its wealth. On account of the richest part of the county being located midway between Denver and Colorado Springs, a ready market is offered to the products of this locality, which fact, together with the natural conditions, such as soil and climate, make this a locality well adapted for the raising of poultry and the dairy cow. Kiowa is the county seat and is located eight miles from the Colorado & Southern railroad.

Elbert and Elizabeth, located in the southeastern part of the county, are the principal towns, with a population of 300 each, and are supplied with good schools and churches. The Union Pacific main line from Kansas City to Denver runs across the northeastern part of the county. The stations of River Bend and Agate are located on this line. In this vicinity is the great stock raising territory, and all throughout the southeastern part of the county thousands of sheep and cattle are pastured. Vast tracts of land are open to the settler in this part of the county. In many portions of the eastern part a good growth of timber can be found. With the large areas of good land, climatic conditions favoring

the raising of all kinds of crops, honey, fruit, dairy and poultry, Elbert county, located at Denver's doors, offers many and diversified opportunities to the home seeker.

FREMONT COUNTY.

Fremont county is located in the central southern portion of the State, and is part of the western end of the Arkansas valley, joining Pueblo on the west. Canon City, the county seat, has a population of nearly 11,000. Situated at the outlet of the Arkansas river from the mountain gorge, where the mountains rise perpendicular on each side of the river and above the Rio Grande railroad to the height of 12,000 feet, it presents one of nature's grandest views to the traveler.

Canon City has splendid and up to date water and electric light plants, beautiful parks, twelve churches of modern construction, numerous high grade schools, bank buildings, hotels and other business houses of substantial build, a public library, and two famous springs of iron and soda water, which for their healing qualities have attracted the attention of eminent doctors. It also has two fire and pressed brick plants, whose products are shipped to all parts of the West and South. One large canning plant, and the United States Smelting Company and Empire Zinc Company are operating large plants here and employing several hundred men. An electric line is being built from Canon City up to the summit of the mountain, which will cross the Royal Gorge at an elevation of over 11,000 feet and will give the traveler a view of the entire valley, as well as of the grand Rockies. Located in one of our richest and most productive fruit raising sections, with the main line of the Rio Grande railroad, the Canon City and Cripple Creek and a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, it has ample railroad facilities. With climate unexcelled, with modern civic improvements, with the unlimited fuel supply and other materials, such as granite, gypsum, alabaster, fire and brick clays, lime and cement rock, oil and other deposits, Canon City offers many advantages to the laborer, the investor and farmer not possessed by other localities.

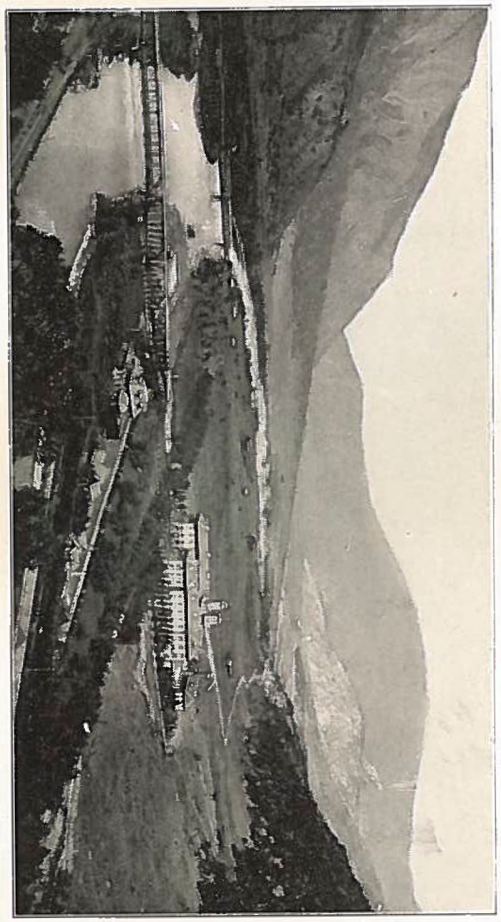
Florence, another town of 4,000 population, is located in the oil and gas field of Colorado. The oil production is one of the great resources of our State, there having been produced from the Florence oil field over $15,000,000 in oil. The Florence Oil Company is now expending over $200,000 improving its plant, and throughout all this district continuous drilling for the apparent inexhaustible supply of oil is carried on. The fruit raising section extends from Canon City to Florence, a distance of twelve miles. All up and down the valley, from Canon City to Pueblo, fruit, corn, wheat, alfalfa and vegetables are raised. The land is watered from the Arkansas river, and some of the fruit land around Florence and Canon City is worth $1,000 per acre. Up the river, along the Rio Grande railroad at Cotopaxi and Howard, are located the granite stone quarries. To the south of Canon City and

Florence are great coal mines, where hundreds of men are employed in taking out the best grade of coal obtainable anywhere. Near Florence is located two large cement manufacturing concerns, which turn out cement, declared by experts and architects to be equal to any in the country. Throughout the entire southern part of the county, in the valleys, the stockmen are located, and thousands of cattle and sheep are annually raised. There is a large open range and numerous streams where hay and other fodder is raised to feed them during the winter. With her mild climate, her railroad facilities, the apparent inexhaustible supply of all kinds of minerals, her vast stock feeding range, the thousands of acres of land that can be placed under irrigation, together with an abundance of water, and soil adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops and fruits, Fremont county holds out a promising and prosperous future. Wages for common labor averages from $2 to $2.50 per day; farm hands, $30 to $40 per month; carpenters, bricklayers and such, $3.50 to $5 per day.

GARFIELD COUNTY

is one of the central western counties extending to he Uah border. The resources of Garfield county are stock raising, farming and coal mining; a great deal of fruit is also raised in the central part of the county, and abundance of water for irrigation can always be had from the various streams. The Colorado Midland and Rio Grande railroads go through the eastern part and follow the course of the Grand river toward Grand Junction. The soil in the valleys of Garfield county is very rich and produces great crops of alfalfa, wheat, potatoes and other crops, together with various fruits and berries. The strawberry raised in the valleys is exceptionally rich in flavor, and preferred on the market to all others. Cattle and horses are raised extensively; the climate is mild and the snows do not remain long. The coal mining area centers along the river at the prosperous towns of New Castle and Rifle, where an abundant coal supply is apparent and accessible; in fact, that great coal belt appearing in Routt county seems to extend through Rio Blanco, Garfield and Mesa counties and has given to Garfield alone sufficient to supply our entire State for many years.

Glenwood Springs is the county seat of Garfield county and has a population of 3,000. Both the Colorado Midland and Rio Grande railroads have their main line here, also the branch from Aspen is operated from this point. Glenwood has attracted the attention of all the traveling and pleasure seeking public to her great hot springs and caves, where thousands come annually from all parts of the United States and Europe to seek the curative powers of the waters, or to see the scenic wonders and the grandeur of nature's handiwork. Entering Garfield county from the east, approaching Glenwood Springs through the Grand River Canon on the Denver & Rio Grande,



VIEW OF BEAUTIFUL GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO'S GREAT SUMMER RESORT, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND AND RIO GRANDE RAILROADS.

where the rocks are towering on each side to the height of 4,000 feet, the Colorado Central Power Company is constructing one of its greatest dams and reservoirs to furnish power for the undeveloped metalliferous field and for numerous prosperous towns that are rapidly building up in this rich, but as yet undeveloped, territory. All along the western part of the county great herds of cattle are pastured, and afterwards fattened upon the crops raised in the valleys. The agricultural lands surrounding Glenwood and New Castle are worth from $50 to $100 per acre. Great tracts of rich land, that will in the near future be irrigated and produce fruits and other crops equal to the irrigated areas, now idle, can be had for $10 per acre. In the town of Glenwood are found all modern conveniences, up to date hotels, beautiful churches, igh grade schools, banks, and other business houses, comparing favorably with first-class cities. With her two main lines of railroad competing for the business of the county, with her rich soil and the great bodies of water available for the irrigation of the large area of tillable land, with the apparently inexhaustible coal supply, with the veins of gold and silver now being developed, with the great beds of cement rock, deposits of fire clay, brick clay, gypsum, building and paving stone, with more than her share of the world's natural scenery and resources, Garfield county offers many and varied opportunities for the investor and home builder.

GILPIN COUNTY.

Gilpin county, another of our central mountain counties, is a mining county, located a little to the northwest of Denver. Gilpin county has furnished vast amounts of gold and silver, and some of the best paying properties in the State are located within its borders. Central City is the county seat, with a population of 3,000, and it has modern business houses, good schools and numerous churches. Its neighbor, the town of Blackhawk, is a thriving town of 1,200 people. Both are located on the Colorado Southern line, north of Clear Creek. Gilpin county is our smallest county in square miles, but, with her inexhaustible mineral wealth, she stands in the front rank as a gold and silver producer.

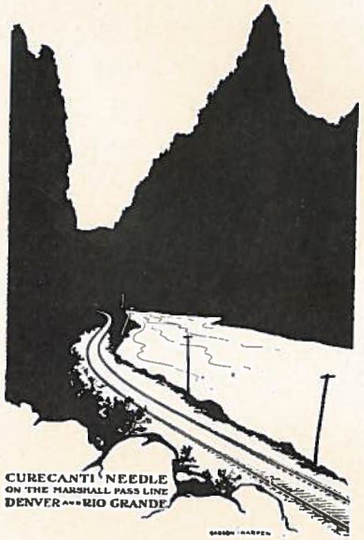
GRAND COUNTY

is located in the middle district of the northern slope. Stock raising and timber are the main resources. Most of the county is rough and mountainous. There is very little farming done on account of the short seasons; hay being the principal crop raised along the river valleys, where cattle are fed in winter. Great herds of sheep are pastured in the county in the summer. All along the eastern and northern part of the county are great tracts of marketable timber, and this industry gives employment to hundreds of men and contributes in a large measure to

the wealth of Grand county. Some mining has been carried on, mostly prospecting, but indications, from the various minerals found, are that this county will be added to the list of mineral producing counties of the State. Hot Sulphur Springs, the county seat, is located on the Grand river on the Moffat railroad, with a population of 600. It is noted for the hot sulphur springs located here, and used by many who are seeking relief from rheumatism. Down the Grand river eighteen miles is the town of Kremmling, with a population of 400. In this part of the valley are many large hay ranches. Up the river from Hot Sulphur Springs a distance of twenty-five miles is Grand Lake, one of Colorado's summer and fishing resorts, the most beautiful of all the lakes in the State. It is surrounded with timber covered hills, and is fed by the many streams of the mountain range to the west. It is the ideal trout fishing and beauty spot of a great wilderness. The Grand river has its origin from this lake. Coming from the top of the Continental Divide, the Moffat road follows the valley of the Frazer river. The towns of Frazer and Granby are located on its route. Nearly all business of the North Park district in Larimer county is transacted through Granby. A branch railroad runs from Granby a distance of sixteen miles northwest into a region of timber-covered mountains, where large bodies of copper ore has been uncovered. The vast resources of this county has up to the present not been disturbed on account of no railroad, but since the entrance of the Pacific railroad, known as the Moffat road, great development work has been started, and capital has entered and promises to penetrate the vast resources of this great territory. Wages of timber and sawmill men are from $2.50 to $4 per day, and ranch hands $35 to $40 per month. Most of the grain fed in this county is shipped in from Routt county. The entrance of the railroad will now make cattle raising more profitable and extensive.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

Gunnison county is located in the central part of the mountain range. The chief industries of this county are stockraising, mining and lumber. Millions of feet of lumber and ties have been supplied by Gunnison county. In various parts along the rivers some farming is carried on, but mostly hay, oats and other fodder are raised for the cattle, that, on account of the severe winters, must be taken care of and fed. The short seasons make it quite impracticable to raise other crops. The Gunnison river flows through the central part of the county in a southwesterly course. The various streams flowing through the county, fed by the surrounding snowy range, gives it more water than any other county; but, having very little land available for farming, this water will become of untold value to the counties of Mesa, Montrose and Delta, when the tunnel will have been



ON THE RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

completed. This tunnel will tap the Gunnison river and all its tributaries, and spread the at present wasting water upon rich and productive soil. Mining is carried on with success throughout the county.

One of the greatest marble quarries known in the world has been opened up within the last year in the extreme northwestern part of the county. It is considered by experts to be of a quality equal to that of Southern Italy, and the apparent quantity would indicate an almost inexhaustible supply. Already hundreds of men have been placed at work uncovering this vast treasure, and saw mills are in operation furnishing the stone for the market. A large contract to furnish marble for the public buildings of Cincinnati is now being filled. An unmeasurable supply of roof slate material has also been uncovered here, and the town of Marble, with a population of 1,000, has grown up within the last year. This great industry promises to outrival all others in contributing to Colorado's wealth.

The town of Gunnison, the county seat, is located on the Gunnison river, and has a population of 2,000. It has large business houses, good schools, and seven churches of modern construction. The Rio Grande railroad, from Salida, runs through Gunnison, and follows the Gunnison river westward toward Montrose and Delta. All along this route are located various summer dwellings and hotels for the accommodation of fishermen, who annually gather on this great fishing ground of the State.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

Hinsdale county is in the southwestern portion of the State, and its resources are mining, stockraising and timber, with a small amount of farming in the valleys of the streams. Lake City is the county seat, has a population of 1,100, and is on the Denver Rio Grande railroad from Gunnison toward Montrose It is surrounded by a rich mineral district of gold and silver, which has contributed millions of dollars to Colorado's wealth. New properties are being opened up, and large herds of cattle are annually raised.

HUERFANO COUNTY.

Huerfano county lies in the southern part of our State, and is one of our great coal producing counties. There is also farming along the streams, such as Huerfano and St. Charles rivers; but cattle and sheep raising, together with its coal and coke productions, form the main resources. In the northern part of the county reservoirs are now being constructed to store the flood waters from the various streams, thus making it possible to irrigate thousands of acres of rich and productive land that is now the domain of cattle and sheep. The climate is mild, and Huerfano offers a large field for the home seeker. The Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railroads run through the county. The

western part is rough and mountainous, while the eastern and southern portions are rolling. Walsenburg, the county seat, is a prosperous town of 3,000 inhabitants, with splendid schools, churches of all denominations, and modern business houses, supplied with all goods obtainable in the markets. Both the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railroads enter Walsenburg. With the unlimited coal area, easy of access, together with the vast possibilities of placing large tracts of land under irrigation, where crops of all kinds can be raised for the growing, coal mining centers this county offer great possibilities for the future.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson county joins Denver on the west. Its resources are mining, farming, stockraising and timber. Golden, the county seat, is twelve miles from Denver, and is reached by the Colorado & Southern line toward Idaho Springs and Georgetown. The Denver Tramway Company's electric line extends from Denver to Golden, Arvada and Leyden; also the Intermountain and Denver railway runs from Denver to Golden. Golden has a population of 3,200 and large and commodious business houses.

The School of Mines, supported by the State for the training of mining engineers and mineral experts, is located in Golden, and has nearly four hundred students annually from every State in the Union who contribute to the world's army of scientific men. The Industrial School for Boys, maintained by the State, is located just outside the town limits. Large brick plants, flour mills, and a brewery employing several hundred men, are located here. Golden is located at the foot of the mountains. To the west of it much prospecting is carried on; while coal mining in the northern part of the county has increased until Jefferson stands seventh in line among the coal producing counties of the State. With electric lines running from Denver to the coal mines, this great industry should prove a leading factor in the county's wealth. Arvada, a town of 1,000 population, located in the central part of the Clear Creek valley, is in a rich and prosperous locality, where all kinds of crops are raised. Especially vegetables and all market gardening crops, eggs, poultry, honey, butter, milk and cream are raised for the Denver markets, lying at their very door. The lands are valued at from $100 to $400 per acre. Fruit is also raised in this vicinity. Edgewater, another suburb of Denver, is reached by various street car lines of Denver, and farming, fruits, berries, garden truck, dairy and poultry products are the life of this locality. The Turkey Creek and Bear Creek valleys, toward Morrison, are two of the great crop raising and dairy regions of the State. Wheat and alfalfa are also raised here in large quantities, and lands are worth from $50 to $200 per acre. The numerous rich valleys within sight of Denver has placed Jefferson thirteenth in line among the agricultural counties of the State. Morrison, with a population of 400, is located at the foothills in the center of the county, where the Turkey and Bear

creeks emerge from the mountains and empty out upon the rich fields. To the west of Morrison is a rough district, where great herds of cattle and fodder and crops are raised along the numerous streams. Good timber is found in this locality. At Morrison the Industrial School for Girls is located. With the many diversified resources located at Denver's doors, and the numerous streams furnishing an abundance of irrigation water, this county offers many and varied opportunities to those seeking an ideal place to live.

KIOWA COUNTY.

Kiowa county is one of our southeastern counties bordering on Kansas. The main line of the Missouri Pacific runs through it toward Pueblo. Eads is the county seat. This county is sparsely settled, and is one of the great cattle and sheep raising districts of the State. It is a large level plain of fine land, with rich soil. Some farming is carried on in all parts of the county, and large areas will be irrigated from waters that can be stored in the many natural reservoirs. Although farming is growing rapidly, this county is yet the undisputed domain of the cattle and sheep raisers.

KIT CARSON COUNTY.

Kit Carson county is one of our eastern counties, bordering on the northwestern part of Kansas. It is a level plain, where thousands of cattle formerly grazed undisturbed by the plowman. In the last few years hundreds have settled upon the public lands, and, where the cattle roamed at will five and six years ago, there are now fields of corn, wheat, oats, barley, spelts, millet and rye. This county has been well watered by rain, and corn, oats and wheat give yields of from thirty to fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Land around Burlington, Flagler and Claremount is selling at from $10 to $25 per acre. The soil is generally of a heavy, firm character, mixed in some localities with a substance of magnesia, thus giving a peculiar richness. This county has added greatly to the poultry and dairy products, as the settlers from the Eastern States have carried this source of wealth from other States with them, and have found this a profitable industry in Colorado, as the climate of our eastern counties is favorable to poultry raising. Hogs are also raised extensively in the county. A great amount of the corn raised is fed to the hogs and dairy cows. The main line of the Rock Island from Chicago to Colorado Springs goes through the center of the county east and west, and along the line are the growing towns of Flagler, Claremount, Siebert, Bethune and Burlington. Burlington, the county seat, has a population of 850. A system of good schools is in force all over the county. This county, if the rainfall of the past six years continues, will furnish homes for thousands of farmers.

LAKE COUNTY.

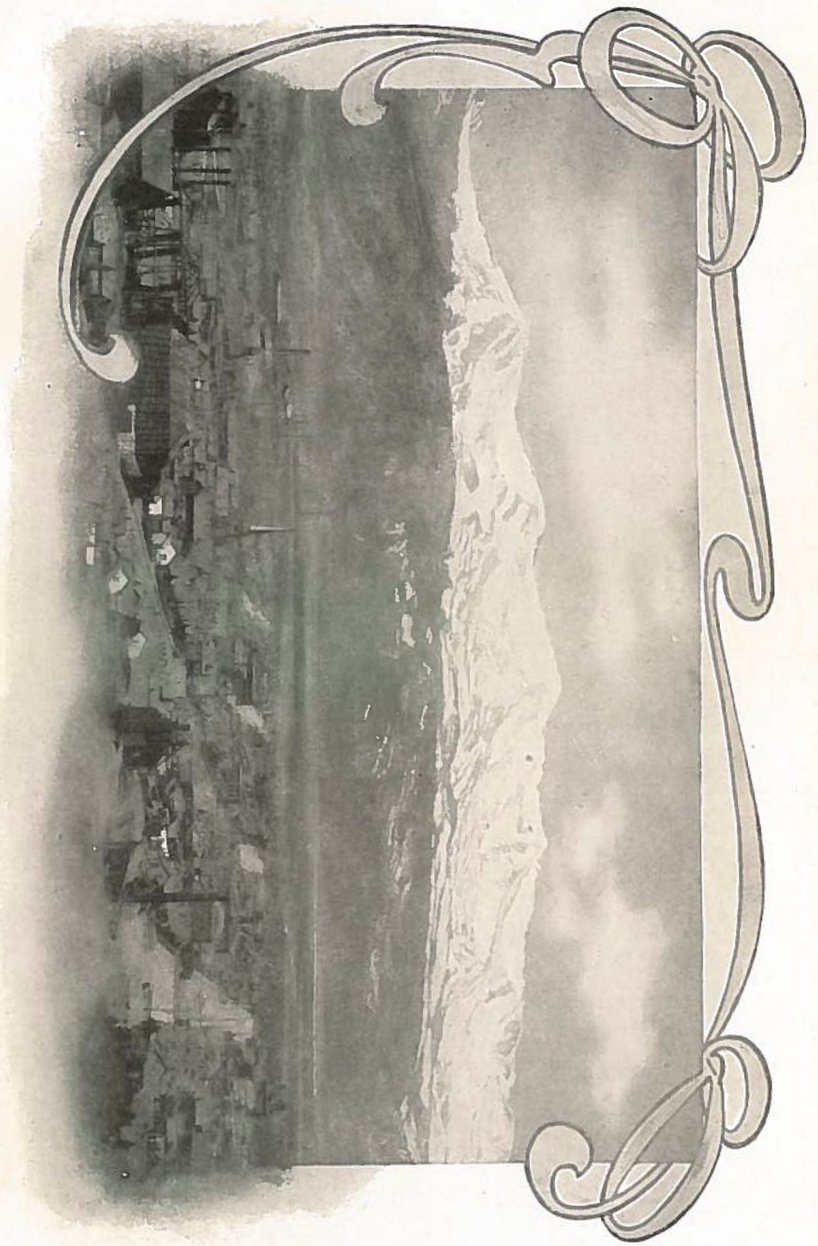
Lake county, occupying the central location on the main mountain range, is one of Colorado's great mining counties. Within this county the great Arkansas river has its origin at the summit of Tennessee mountain, and, fed by the lasting snows of this great mountain range, it gathers in volume as it proceeds southeast and empties through the various canals upon the productive soil of Fremont, Pueblo, Otero, Bent and Prowers counties. Within the confines of Lake county is also located the largest reservoir in the State, where waters are stored and gradually let out and sent down the river into the Arkansas valley. North toward the western slope of the range flows the Eagle river, which waters rich tracts of land in Eagle county and empties into the Grand river near Glenwood Springs.

Leadville, the county seat, is a city of 12,000 people and is reached by the main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Midland and the South Park line of the Colorado Southern. Leadville has the distinction of being one of Colorado's oldest and greatest gold producing camps; and to this day rich and new veins are being uncovered, increasing the annual gold output of the district, so that it is considered one of the steady producers of minerals in Colorado. There are nearly 3,000 miners employed about Leadville, receiving on an average of $3.50 to $4.00 per day, and common laborers receive $2.25 to $3.00.

The city of Leadville is growing and prosperous, being supplied with all up-to-date conveniences, large and modern business houses, high-class schools, and plenty of churches. Located at the summit of the great mountain range, in the midst of an undiminishing gold and silver district, Leadville holds out to the investor a promising location, as the vast area of minerals surrounding Leadville has barely been touched. All along the streams and the valleys the stock raiser thrives and great herds of cattle are raised and marketed annually. Thousands of tons of hay are raised from the great natural hay meadows. Along the many streams wheat and oats are raised to a limited extent. The Leadville Light and Power Company, located here, is extending its line so as to furnish cheaper power to the ever-increasing new properties being developed.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

La Plata county borders on New Mexico and lies nearly in the southwestern corner of the State. Its many resources are mining, farming, stock raising and timber. The great Las Animas river flowing southward through the center of the county can supply plenty of water for the irrigation of that vast plateau located south and southeast of Durango. The La Plata river crosses the southwest portion of the county, where the soil and climate is adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops and fruits.



THE CITY OF LEADVILLE.

The Southern Ute Indian reservation is located in the southwestern part of Montezuma county and extends and joins to the southwestern part of La Plata. Durango, the county seat, is a town of 8,000 inhabitants, having modern public improvements, light, heat and water service, street railways, churches, schools, hotels, business houses of modern style and daily and weekly newspapers. It is the central point of the Denver & Rio Grande reaching to Denver, Silverton, the Montezuma valley, Ouray, and the Telluride district. The Farmington Valley branch also starts from here. Durango is located in the central mining district of the southwest, where an inexhaustible supply of coal appears and where already thousands of tons of ore have been taken out of the nearby mountains. A large smelter is located here, and ore is shipped in and treated from the metalliferous mines to the north of the county. The hills surrounding Durango and throughout the entire county are covered with timber, and La Plata, like Archuleta, her eastern neighbor, has produced millions of feet of lumber for Colorado and other states. Following the Las Animas river north from Durango, toward the mining town of Silverton in San Juan county, is the fertile valley known as the Las Animas valley, where hay and grain are raised and cattle are prepared for market.

Durango is the natural distributing point of New Mexico and Arizona. In the Animas valley, a distance of twelve miles from Durango, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, is located Trimble Hot Springs, which is annually visited by the people of the western part of the State, and it has first-class hotel accommodations. In the extreme southeastern part of the county is a rich stock-raising and farming section, where the Los Pinos river furnishes an abundance of irrigation water, and the ideal climate makes it possible to raise all kinds of crops of grain, alfalfa, clover, timothy, as well as apples and pears. This portion of the southwest can really be termed the stockman's paradise, where the open near-by range offers superb summer pastures, and the productive valleys furnish an abundance of feed for winter. Hundreds of acres of land are yet open to settlers, including about 16,000 acres under the Cary act, and can be obtained under the most reasonable terms. This land will yield, with small labor, large profits.

LARIMER COUNTY.

Larimer county, third in line in the agricultural area of our counties, is to the northwest of Denver, bordering Wyoming on the north, and, like her eastern neighbor, Weld, has an immense area of irrigated land, where sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit, peas and other products are raised. Larimer county is perhaps better supplied with irrigation water than any of the agricultural counties of the northeast, since the numerous streams, fed by the eternal snow in the great mountain range in

the western part of the county, gradually work their way toward Boulder and Weld counties. The Cache La Poudre and the Big Thompson are the main streams of Larimer county's agricultural section. The estimated irrigable acreage of Larimer county is 125,000 acres, and the average value of crops raised per acre is $55.00; wheat yielding as much as sixty-five bushels to the acre; oats seventy-five; usually three crops of alfalfa per acre, of three to four tons to the acre; while the sugar beets run from ten to twenty-two tons per acre; peas and beans being a good crop on account of a large canning factory located at Loveland and Longmont. Improved and irrigated farms, with good water rights, are worth from $100 to $400 per acre.

Leaving Denver, proceeding northward on the Colorado & Southern, passing through Boulder and Longmont, in Boulder county, the first town of any importance in Larimer county is Berthoud, of about 1,000 inhabitants, fifty-four miles from Denver, in the southern part of the county. In that broad expanse of rich agricultural territory between the Big and Little Thompson rivers, wheat, barley, oats, hay, peas, beans, sugar beets and fruits are raised. Berthoud has good churches and schools; a water plant, furnishing pure mountain water; electric light and sewer systems, and such other public improvements as tend toward the comfort and convenience of her residents. Her business enterprises consist of a large flour mill, brick and tile factory, planing mill, machine shops and automobile garages. With the great increased acreage of sugar beets in the vicinity of Berthoud a great need exists for a sugar factory.

The town of Loveland has a population of nearly 7,000; excellent churches and school buildings; one of the largest sugar factories in the State, and one of the largest canning factories in the world, with a capacity of over 20,000 cans per hour; a complete system of sewers, water works, electric lights, etc., plaster paris mill, cement block factory, planing mill, fire department, ice plant, flour mill and grain elevators; in short, Loveland has all that tends toward a first-class city. It is located on the Colorado & Southern line to Fort Collins and Greeley, and thereby is furnished a splendid train service to Denver.

Fort Collins, the county seat of Larimer county, is surely the metropolis of northeastern Colorado. It has a population of over 10,000, with four daily passenger trains, daily and weekly newspapers, splendid schools and churches, an opera house, business buildings, a hotel equipped with all up-to-date improvements, wide streets, electric street car systems, water works and light plant. The largest sugar factory of the State is located here, and also the Agricultural College, a State institution, supporting five hundred students, and equipping them for the greatest of all occupations, the farm. It is located in the midst of a rich valley, in full view of the great Continental range, where the snowy peaks send the water down to the fertile soil of the surrounding fields.

Fort Collins bids fair soon to become a city of the first class, surrounded by the richest agricultural lands, where crops of all kinds are raised; where the factory converts the raw material ready for the consumer, with cheap power supplied from the power companies now spreading their network over the district. Not only the great agricultural products of the county, but the thousands of cattle and sheep contribute a great part to Larimer county's wealth. Thousands of cattle, whose grazing ground is in the mountains and parks of the western part of the county, are brought in and fed in the vicinity of Fort Collins, Loveland and Berthoud. Thousands of sheep from the sheep-raising states are fattened here upon the beet pulp and alfalfa. Truly Larimer county has been named Colorado's greatest feeding ground.

Crossing the great range west of Loveland, thirty miles, you enter a space of 100,000 acres, called Estes park, surrounded by lofty mountains, chief among them Long's peak. This might properly be called "Colorado's Playground." It is equipped with modern hotels, surrounded with the forest-covered mountains and streams, where game and fish abound. This park and summer resort is visited by tourists from all over the globe. During the tourist season a regular automobile stage line is operated from Loveland to the park, on a public highway, built by the county for the benefit of the public.

Proceeding further across the mountain range into the northwestern part of the county you enter what is called the North park. This is one of the greatest cattle-raising centers of our State. Surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges covered with snow, an abundance of water can be had; in fact, this entire flat, which covers an area of twenty-five by thirty miles, is honeycombed by small streams. On account of the severe winters and distance from railroads no attention has been paid to anything but cattle raising. The nearest railroad point is the town of Granby, on the Moffat road, in Grand county. Walden is the only town in this cattle-raising empire of Larimer county. The mountains in the western part are covered with a fair growth of timber. Some mining is carried on, but up to the present Larimer county stands among the foremost cattle-raising and agricultural counties of our State.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

Las Animas county is one of our southeastern counties, neighboring with Huerfano, and is part of that great southern coal producing field. All along the southwestern part, extending to the border of New Mexico, is one solid coal bed, where hundreds of mines are operated and thousands of men employed at digging the coal. Thousands of tons have been taken out, but each year brings out larger bodies of coal, and new fields are discovered.

Trinidad, the county seat and metropolis of the south, is a city of 13,000 inhabitants, with splendid climate. Modern business

houses, hotels equal to any other first-class city, opera houses, churches and schools, public libraries, street electric railways, and all improvements that tend toward making a city, give Trinidad an inviting appearance. The Rio Grande railroad from Denver, also the main line of the Colorado & Southern from Denver to Fort Worth, center here with the main line of the Santa Fe from Chicago to California, and these give Trinidad ample railroad service. The great coke ovens are located in this vicinity, and along the Colorado & Southern lies the great network of coal camps, together with the thriving towns of Aguilar and Hastings. All along the numerous streams in the valleys are rich fields where alfalfa, corn, oats and wheat are raised, the soil being adobe and very productive. Rain is depended upon for crop raising, while along the many streams the flood waters are stored and large fields are irrigated. A large part of the people of this county are of Spanish-Mexican origin, and are mostly engaged in farming and stock raising. The extreme western part is a rough timber-covered country, the largest territory is vast plains, unexplored by railroads. A distance of fifty miles east and north and south lie the great grazing pastures for the thousands of sheep and cattle that are pastured here annually. It is a sparsely settled level country, cut up by the flood waters rushing along through the arroyas, and leaving large pools of good clean water the year round for cattle, horses and sheep. All throughout this vast territory thousands of acres of rich level land lies open to the settler, which if supplied with sufficient water would furnish a farming empire unto itself. An electric railway at Trinidad connects it with the suburban neighboring towns of Starkville, Cokedale, Sopris and other thriving towns; thus giving Trinidad the advantage of their trade, and offering to the people here owning their homes an opportunity of reaching their work. Parks and places of summer amusement are fast developing in the beautiful natural canons near by. With her splendid natural surroundings of unlimited wealth, her competitive railroads, elegant hotels, churches, schools and other costly buildings; with railroad shops, mines and farms giving employment to thousands, Trinidad, the Gateway of the Rockies, with her delightful climate will become a large city.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county is one of our central eastern counties, and is chiefly a farming and stockraising county. Hugo, the county seat, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver, and has a population of 200. Limon, the largest town in the county, has a population of 500, with good hotels, both the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads going through it and the Rock Island maintaining a roundhouse and division point here. The main line from Chicago to Colorado Springs sends its trains for Denver over the Union Pacific tracks from Limon. Lincoln county is one of our greatest cattle and

sheep raising counties, and nearly 125,000 head of cattle and sheep were pastured here in 1907. The entire county is a rolling plain, with good soil where gramma and buffalo grasses grow. Within the last five years thousands of acres of government land has been taken up in this county under the homestead act, yet there are many thousands of acres remaining open for entry. The government land office is located at Hugo, ninety miles east of Denver, in the midst of this great area of land available for farming in Lincoln, Kit Carson, Elbert and Cheyenne counties. All throughout Lincoln county, especially around Hugo and Limon, the settlers have cultivated hundreds of acres in the last five years. Sufficient rain has fallen to insure good crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye and millet. The corn in some of the localities averages thirty bushels to the acre, while oats yield as high as forty; wheat, twenty and thirty. The average price of land is from seven to twenty dollars per acre, where the same land five years ago sold at two to four dollars per acre. Numerous small streams run through the county, fed by flood waters. There is, however, small chance for irrigating any of the land, as there are but a few small sites available for reservoir purposes. Each year the rainfall appears to increase to such an extent that the farmer no longer expects to have a failure in crops. This county will, however, remain for a long time as it is to-day, a stockraising county.

The wages of sheep herders are twenty-five dollars per month, other ranch hands receive thirty-five and forty dollars per month.

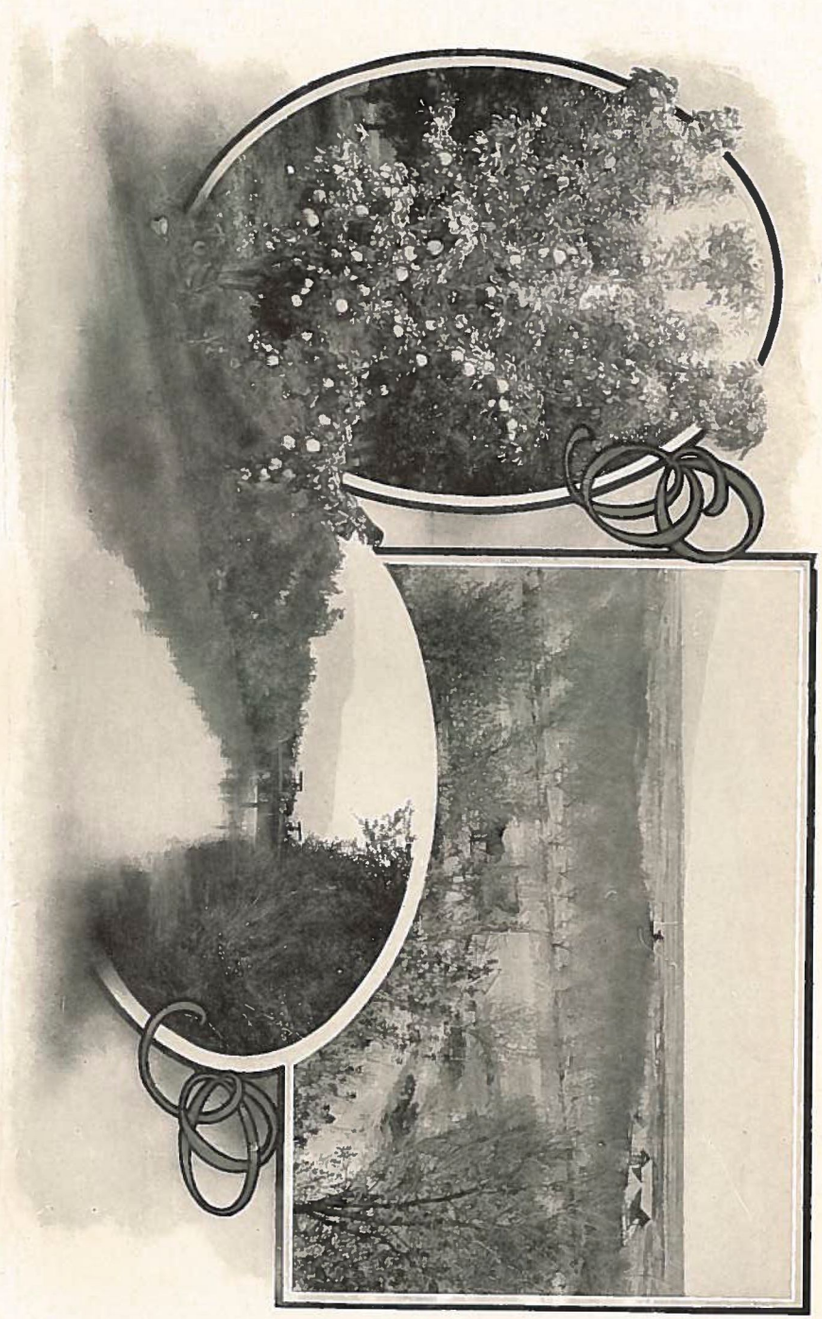
LOGAN COUNTY.

Logan county is located in the northeastern part of the State. The town of Sterling is the county seat, being 140 miles from Denver, and having a population of 3,500. It has a fine supply of water from springs located northwest of the town and piped into it. Its chief industry is agriculture and stock raising. Thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped annually from Logan county. The Platte river runs in a northeasterly course through the county, furnishing water to irrigate thousands of acres along the river valley and the adjacent flats, where natural hay, alfalfa, wheat and sugar beets are raised. Some of the choicest of the irrigated farms being worth $150 per acre. Thousands of acres are yet available for agricultural purposes, if watered; and many new enterprises are now under way whereby this great body of rich, level land located west and north of Sterling will be reclaimed and furnish homes for hundreds of farmers. At Sterling a sugar factory of a daily capacity of 600 tons is located, employing 250 men. The Union Pacific main line to Omaha goes through the entire county and has in Sterling a roundhouse and a division freight point. The Burlington Montana line, together with the Holdredge, Holyoke and Cheyenne lines, goes through Sterling, and has its coaling station there, together with its

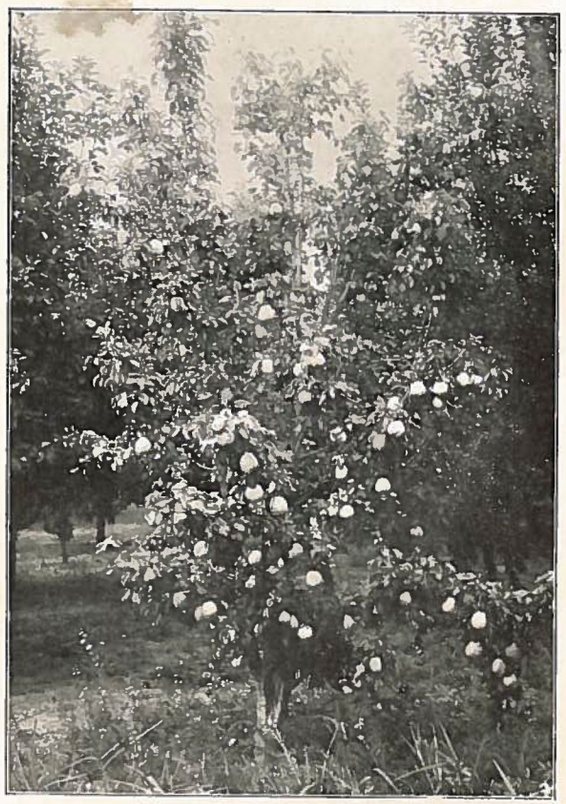
roundhouse, where light repairs are done. There are about 150 men located in Sterling who depend on the railroads for employment. In addition, Sterling has a steam laundry, grist mills and elevator, cigar factory, lumber yards, electric light plants, an abundance of churches, schools, banks and modern business houses. This great empire has as yet its largest portion undeveloped. The lands of Logan county, now being used for stock range, are mostly rolling, of an adobe soil, very productive and susceptible to the raising of wheat, alfalfa and sugar beets. Its nearest market and fuel supply is Denver.

MESA COUNTY.

Mesa county, bordering on Utah, is the central extreme western county, and it is in this county the famous Grand valley, the greatest fruit raising section of our State, is located. The main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railroads, Denver to Salt Lake, go through the center of the county east and west, following the Grand river, passing through as prosperous fruit raising, farming and stock raising communities as there exist anywhere. Some of the fruit lands are selling at this time for $500 to $1,500 per acre. The fruit crop of this valley amounting in 1907 to 2,500 cars, such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, berries, cantaloupes, sugar beets, alfalfa, vegetables, and potatoes are grown extensively. While out on the mesa, wheat, oats, spelts and corn are raised. Grand Junction, the county seat of Mesa county, is located in the center of this rich valley, with a population of nearly 10,000, with the best of schools, beautiful churches, commodious business houses, modern hotels, light, heat and water plants, and, above all, a mild and delightful climate. The railroad division is located here, and nearly 400 men are employed in the shops. There is also here a large sugar factory. Grand Junction is the chief city between Pueblo and Salt Lake. The Rio Grande lines from Delta, Montrose, Telluride and Ouray also center the trade of that rich territory at this point; while the two great rivers of Colorado, the Gunnison and the Rio Grande, join their mighty forces here, sending volumes of water towards Utah, and this water will in due time be stored in reservoirs and spread out upon the fertile lands that are now barren sage brush flats. Through the completion of the Gunnison tunnel, a great body of land in Mesa county in the Grand valley will be added to the irrigated area, and large and productive fields will be open for the home seeker, Land that is now selling at $10 and $20 per acre will, when irrigated, compare in value with the lands in the best part of the valley. The fruits and crops raised here are not the only industries that contribute to Mesa county's present wealth and to her future possibilities. Her great stock industry is one of her main sources of wealth. Great flocks of cattle and sheep are pastured in the hills and upon the plains, and are brought into the valley



A SCENE FROM THE FAMOUS FRUIT RAISING SECTION OF THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.



SCENE IN THE GRAND VALLEY, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

and fattened from the alfalfa and sugar beet pulp. Especially the southwestern part of the county furnishes a vast territory for the stock raiser. The eastern part of the county is mountainous, and contains large deposits of coal in addition to the unlimited supply of fuel apparent and accessible in the nearby counties. This prosperous community need never go away from her immediate door for her fuel supply. The immense power plants now being constructed up along the Grand river will furnish power and light for the growing towns in this valley. With her natural resources, plenty of water for power and irrigation, splendid railroad facilities furnished by the two lines, and thousands of acres available and adapted for raising of all kinds of crops, Mesa county will become one of the great competitors for development now carried on in the State. Farm labor receives $2 to $2.50 per day; bricklayers, carpenters and such as are classed in the building trades, receive $3.50 to $5 per day; while the cost of living compares favorably with other localities.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Mineral county lies in the southwestern part of the State, and is practically a mineral field. Creede is the county seat, and is reached by the Denver & Rio Grande line going from Denver toward Alamosa and Durango. The population of Creede is 1,200. It is located in one of Colorado's great mining sections, and is continually contributing to the gold and silver output of the State. Ten miles south of Creede, on the railroad, is the famous Hot Springs, known as Wagon Wheel Gap, where those who are afflicted with rheumatism find nature's own remedies. A great deal of timber can be found in this county. Along the many streams the stock-raiser has located, and cattle and sheep raising form one of this county's industries. Miners receive $3 per day and upwards. It is here, in the snow-clad mountains, that the Rio Grande river has its supply which waters the fertile San Luis valley.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

Montrose county is located on the western slope. The eastern part is traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The town of Montrose is the county seat, with a population of nearly 4,000, located in the midst of a rich fruit raising district, surrounded by land worth all the way from $100 to $1,000 per acre. It has good high grade schools, numerous churches of various denominations, good hotels, and modern business houses, with water plant, light plant, and other improvements.

Surrounding Montrose, and in what is termed the Uncompahgre valley, are thousands of acres of fine level land with rich soil; now a barren waste, however, for the want of sufficient water to irrigate. Here is the great bore through the mountain connecting the Gunnison river with this large plateau. It is nearly com-

pleted, and soon will turn the great flow of the Gunnison river to the fertile lands that can now be purchased for $20 per acre and upwards. On this land can be raised apples, peaches, plums, sugar beets, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, wheat, oats and corn, with yields equal to any community. The value of this land will then increase as similar lands in the same locality are increasing under like conditions. It is, at this time, impossible to estimate the number of homes that will be added to this vicinity.

The project of tapping the Gunnison is carried on by the federal government, at a cost of over $4,000,000, and when completed it will create a crop raising empire unto itself. It has a mild climate, with no severe winters, and a soil adapted to all kinds of crops. Montrose county certainly holds out great opportunities for the investor, with convenient and desirable locations for the homeseeker. Through the eastern part runs the Uncompahgre river and along it towards Delta lies the Rio Grande railroad. Throughout the southern part of the county flows the San Miguel river, and here another rich valley offers to the farmer and stock raiser thousands of acres of land, which, when properly watered, will equal in productiveness the lands of the Uncompahgre valley. The central and northern part of the county is rugged and rough, covered with a stunted growth of timber; while on the extreme western border much land can be farmed along the Dolores river, which flows through the western part of the county.

Sheep and cattle form a large portion of the wealth of Montrose county, and mining is also carried on with prospects for success, while farming has only begun. The wages of farm hands average $35.00 per month; daily wages are $2.25, during the gathering of fruit, and is in great demand at such times.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

Montezuma county is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, bordering on New Mexico and Utah. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad enters the eastern portion of the county and follows the Dolores river to the town of Dolores, thence toward Rico and Telluride.

Mancos, on the Rio Grande, is a thriving town with a population of 1,000, having good schools, comfortable churches and up to date business houses, supplied with all goods obtainable in the market. The country surrounding Mancos is rich and productive in fruit, oats, corn, wheat, potatoes and hay. The crop raising area extends for a distance of twenty miles westward into the fertile Cortez valley, where thousands of acres can be added to the already irrigated area from the Dolores river. The soil in parts of this valley is of a rich, red color, and adapted for fruit raising. Throughout the entire Montezuma valley there is an abundant area of fine level land, which can be watered from the many streams fed by the surrounding snow-covered mountains, which gives to those of small capital an opportunity of securing

lands at a small cost. The land is adapted to a diversity of crops, which find a ready market in the nearby mining centers of Rico, Telluride, Silverton and Ouray.

Cattle, sheep and horses are raised here in great numbers, while the raising of hogs and poultry is adding to the wealth of the county. Coal in abundance can be found, and this great source of her wealth has scarcely yet been scratched. Timber and stone for building purposes are plentiful in all parts of the county. Surrounding the valleys, the country is mountainous and rugged, thus furnishing good grazing for the stock.

Cortez, the county seat, is a small town to the north of the famed Mesa Verde National Park. This park is cared for by the national government, and thousands of travelers visit the historic Cliff Dwellers' ruins.

Dolores is another town on the railroad at the mountain base.

Lands are now selling in the valley at $25 to $50 per acre, and land can be had for $10 and $20 that will, when irrigated, bring $100 per acre. With the large area of tillable and irrigable land, plenty of natural storage sites, a mild climate, with schools and churches, telephone and railroad services, Montezuma and the Mancos valley can provide comfortable homes for thousands. Wages of ranch and farm hands average $30 and $40 per month, while in the hills, where sawmill workers are employed, wages are $2.50 to $3.50 per day.

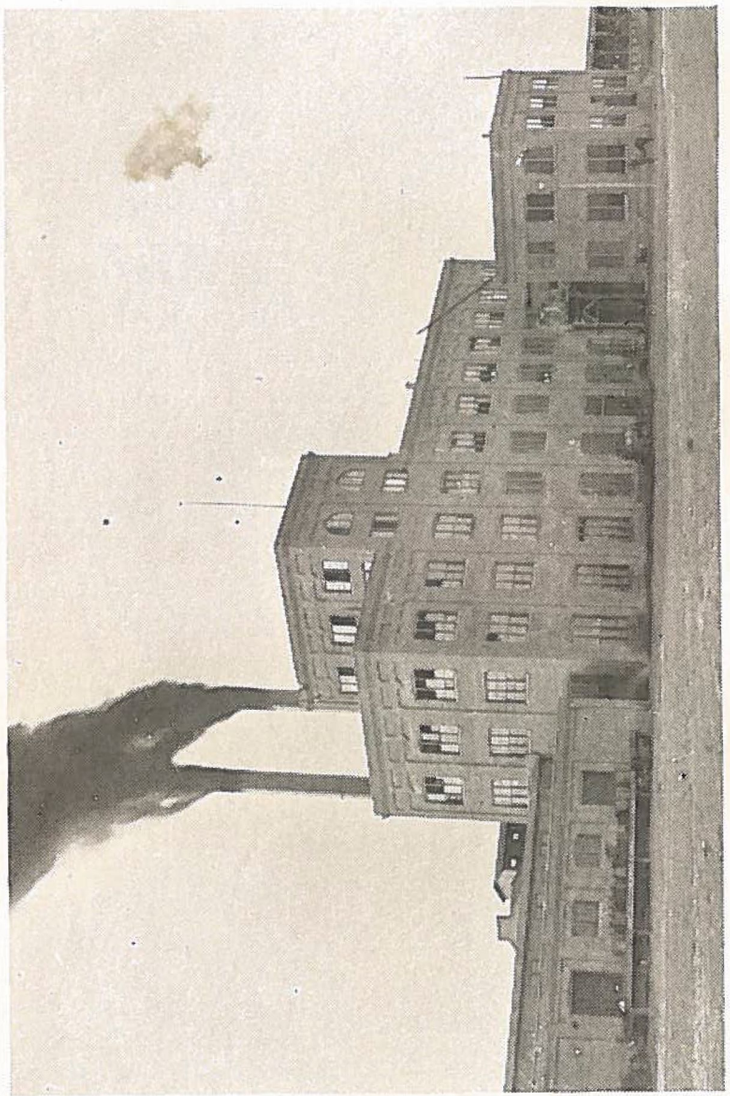
MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan county is located northeast of Denver, and is a farming and stock raising county. Fort Morgan, the county seat, is seventy-eight miles from Denver, on the main line of the Burlington, the main line of the Union Pacific also having its station one mile to the north of the town. The population of Fort Morgan is 3,000, and its rapid growth in the last two years indicate that it will make greater strides in the future. The town has the best of high-grade schools, fine churches, etc., a large and commodious Masonic temple, banks, theaters and business houses, with all modern conveniences. The town has its own light and water plant and sewer system, and everywhere the appearance of a growing and up to date city is in evidence. Other establishments contributing to the Fort Morgan resources are two flour mills, one ice plant, a sugar factory, steam laundry, etc. Brush is another growing town twelve miles east of Fort Morgan, also on the Burlington main line to Chicago, and here the line from Denver to Montana centers. Brush has also an electric light plant, splendid schools and churches, a sugar factory, alfalfa meal mill, and modern and up to date business houses. On the Union Pacific line is located the towns of Orchard, Weld and Snyder, all prosperous, growing towns, each year adding to their population and increased business. The county of Morgan has placed a greater acreage of land under

irrigation in the last four years than any other county. It might be termed a large, level plateau, the soil in the western portion being inclined to a sandy loam, while the soil in the central, south and eastern portions is of black loam and very productive. Within the short period of six years the lands that are irrigated in this county have grown in value from $20 to $150 and $200 per acre, all on account of great reservoirs having been constructed for storing the waters of the Platte river and spreading them out upon the rich soil, where sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats and barley are grown. In the year just closing thousands of dollars have been expended in improving the vast storage reservoir and canal systems, and when the, at present, contemplated enterprises are completed, thousands of acres will be added to the agricultural area of Morgan county. Good lands are yet to be had in this county for reasonable prices, which will in a short period produce sugar beets and other crops now raised on land worth $150 per acre. It is estimated by the various irrigation systems supplying water for that land that Morgan county has over 220,000 acres of irrigated land. From the reports of the farmers the average value of the crop production per acre in Morgan county was over $40 per acre. In addition to her great agricultural wealth Morgan county furnishes thousands of cattle and sheep, raised on the great range to the south of Fort Morgan and Brush, where the small but always flowing stream of Beaver creek furnishes an abundance of good stock water; also the great rolling country north of the Platte river sends hundreds of cattle and sheep down into the feeding pens in the valley, where they are prepared for the market. Hog raising has rapidly increased in Morgan county and promises to add new profit to the farmer. Good railroad facilities, mild winters, with rich soil and an abundance of water, hold out a prosperous future for Morgan county.

OTERO COUNTY.

Otero county is one of our southeastern counties and is one of the great agricultural districts, and practically the entire central half of the county is irrigated. It joins Pueblo on the east. Following the main line of the Santa Fe from Denver to Chicago, the first town is Fowler, a new and promising town where, before long, a sugar factory will have to be built to care for the sugar beets produced. All along the river are rich fields of sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, cantaloupes, watermelons and fruit. Following the Santa Fe railroad along the river course, clear through the county is a continuous scene of rich agricultural land with number one water rights for the 100,000 acres of land now cultivated. Additional reservoirs are being constructed in the mountain regions, and the water will be carried through canals from the Arkansas river and sent out over the fertile soil. Thousands of acres will



SUGAR FACTORY AT SUGAR CITY.

be added to the irrigable area when these systems now under way will have been completed. Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford and La Junta are all in Otero county and on the Santa Fe railroad.

La Junta, the county seat, is a prosperous town of 4,000 inhabitants. It has splendid light and water systems, schools, beautiful churches and up-to-date and commodious business houses. This is certainly the choicest part of the Arkansas valley, in the midst of one of the best and richest agricultural sections of Colorado. The variety of crops raised here exceeds all other localities. You find sugar beets, alfalfa, clover, wheat, oats, barley, cantaloupes, watermelons, apples, peaches, plums and other small fruits, but nothing has advertised this section of our State like the cantaloupes and watermelons. Not only has the cantaloupe been declared the peer of all others by the markets of this country, but its flavor is such that great shipments are made to foreign markets. This has been a great wealth producer for the farms in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Swink, Manzanola and Fowler. One of the largest sugar factories of the State is located at Rocky Ford, and another at Swink. La Junta is located ten miles east of Rocky Ford and is the headquarters of the Santa Fe division, where the main line goes southwest towards Trinidad, Mexico and California. The population of La Junta is 6,000, with pretentious looking business houses, splendid schools and artistic churches, water and light plants, modern hotels, equal to the best. Railroad shops employing nearly a thousand men, with an average monthly pay roll of $80,000. Flour mills and elevators, also canning factory. La Junta might well lay claim to being the metropolis of the Arkansas valley proper. Surrounding La Junta, and to the eastern boundary of the county, there appears an unbroken area of fertile fields. To the south of La Junta, following the Santa Fe line, are the great stock raising centers, where the rolling mesas furnish an abundance of grass during the summer for the great flocks of cattle and sheep that are brought to the valley and fattened for the market. At Nepesta, in Pueblo county, the Missouri Pacific main line from St. Louis branches away from the Arkansas river and enters a level and productive agricultural locality in the northwestern part of Otero county. As far as the eye can see are level fields. The canals, running from the reservoirs for storing the water supply, wind and cross and re-cross this entire county, making one of the most complete canal irrigation systems in the world.

The National Sugar Company has a sugar factory at Sugar City, a prosperous town of 1,200 people, where but six years ago a barren waste existed. Most of the water for the irrigation of this section of Otero county is carried from the Twin Lakes reservoirs, near Leadville, furnishing one of the most abundant water supplies desired. Six years ago this raw land could be purchased for $10 per acre, while to-day $100 and $150 is the

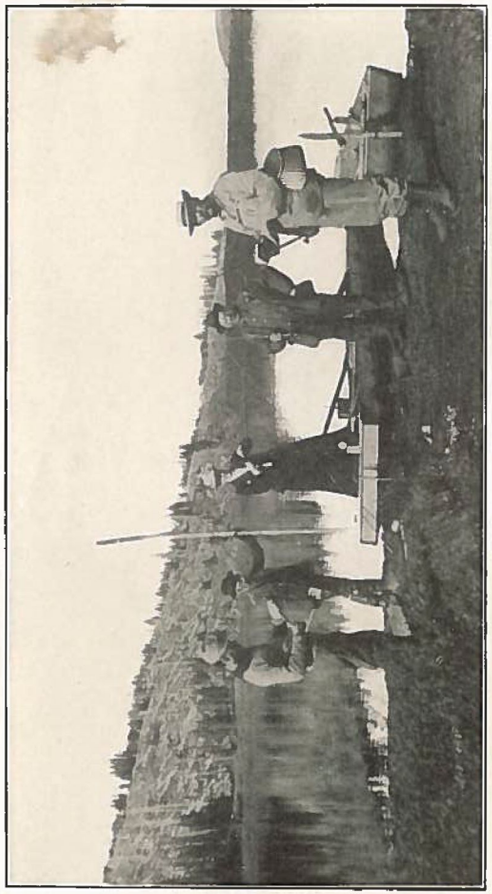
market price. Another prosperous town on the Missouri Pacific is Ordway, surrounded by a great level area of rich agricultural land. To the north of Ordway and Sugar City, for a distance of many miles, the rolling plains furnish feeding ground for vast herds of cattle and sheep, which are brought down and fattened in the vicinity of Sugar City and Ordway. From Rocky Ford the Swink-Holly railroad branches out into a rich territory, irrigated by the great Fort Lyons canal. This canal, coursing through Otero, Bent and Prowers counties, and the railroad, following its course, places the cars at the very door where the products are raised. The soil all through Otero county is of a sandy loam, rich in character, easy to cultivate, and retains moisture a long time. Irrigated lands under first-class water rights are worth from $50 to $250 per acre. Thousands of acres of rich level land, which will be placed under irrigation, can yet be had for small sums.

OURAY COUNTY.

Ouray county is one of the great mineral producing counties of the State, and is located in the southeastern part, being altogether mountainous. The winters are very severe, and generally a great amount of snow falls every winter. Ouray, the county seat, is a prosperous and beautiful town, with modern business houses, good schools and churches. It is located on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, between Montrose and Delta, in the midst of towering mountains, where the eternal snows remain undisturbed by the warm breezes of summer. Here the prospector and investor have competed with each other in penetrating the mountains and extracting the gold and silver, until to-day the best paying mines of the State are located in Ouray. Some of these mines employ as high as six hundred men. Strikes by the miners have practically been unknown in this county, as the wages and surrounding conditions are very satisfactory. The conditions of the mines as to safety, such as ventilation and water, are much superior to other districts. Along the numerous streams oats and hay are raised, and Ouray county produces great herds of cattle annually. On account of the great cost of construction of railroads throughout the mountain fastnesses the cost of living in this locality is high, as all supplies must be brought in from other counties.

PARK COUNTY.

Park county is located in the middle district of the state, and is a mining and stockraising county. Fairplay is the county seat, and is located in the western part of the county, in the mineral belt. For years Park county has been a gold and silver producer. The population of Fairplay is about 500, while the mining towns of Como and Alma are growing rapidly, with about the same number of population. These towns are all



WOOD'S LAKE RESORT, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

reached by the Colorado & Southern, on its way from Denver to Leadville. All along the line, following the Platte river, are located summer hotels, where the tourist finds recreation in summer. Here is an abundance of fish in the streams, and deer and other game in the timber-covered mountains. Hundreds of people camp annually at the summer resorts of Bailey's, Estabrook, Shawnee and various places. Along the Colorado & Southern, following the Platte between the towering mountains, in the southeastern part of the county, great bodies of timber can be found.

The Colorado Midland goes through the southern part of the county and through the town of Hartsel, where the great hot water springs are located; enters the South park on the south side, and proceeds on toward Buena Vista and Leadville. This large area is considered one of the greatest hay meadows in the country. The finest natural hay is produced here, and when sent to Denver and other markets commands a higher price than other hay.

This county is not a farming county, for, outside of the large amount of natural hay, there are very few crops raised, as the winters are severe. Cattle are raised extensively, and the mining industry promises a great future for Park county. The price of hay land averages from $10 to $40 per acre.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

Phillips county is located next to Sedgwick county, in the northeast corner of the State, bordering on the state of Nebraska. It is strictly a farming and cattle raising country, depending upon natural rainfall for its crops. Along the line of the Burlington railroad in Phillips county we find Holyoke, the county seat, and Haxtum, both thriving towns, and growing in business every year. The entire county might be classed as a large flat. For miles the level plains stretch before you, without a knoll or a break. Running water is a scarcity, and windmills are in evidence everywhere, water being secured at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Around the vicinity of Holyoke the soil is a heavy dark loam, and adapted to wheat and oats, while the soil around Haxtum is of a sandy loam and more adapted to corn. Great crops have been raised in the last five years over the entire county, and its vast plains, with well improved farms, compare favorably with the settled districts of western Nebraska. While herds of cattle are raised here, the swine are rapidly taking the lead in live stock, as they offer a ready market for the corn. A great amount of broom corn is also raised. Land, as level as a floor, with rich black soil, can yet be had at from $15 to $25 per acre, with some improvements. Corn and wheat average thirty bushels per acre. Farm hands receive $25 and $30 per month. Thousands of acres of good land are yet open to the settler. Sterling, where the United States land office is located for this district, is forty miles from Holyoke.

PITKIN COUNTY.

Pitkin county lies in the eastern part of the western division of the State, a mountainous country, and rich in its productions of silver and gold. Aspen, the county seat, on the line of the Colorado and Midland railroad, is a prosperous and progressive town. A branch of the Rio Grande railroad, from Glenwood, also goes to Aspen. Some of the oldest and best paying mines of the State are located in Pitkin county, and new properties are being developed every year. There are also a number of coal mines being developed into great coal producers. The Colorado Midland railroad follows the Frying Pan river along a prosperous valley, where wheat, potatoes, oats and alfalfa are raised. Fruit raising has also developed rapidly in this valley in the last year, while throughout the mountains and plateaus of the so-called park great herds of cattle are raised. Improved farm lands are valued at $25 to $50 per acre, farm hands receiving $30 to $40 per month, and miners from $3 to $4 per day. Pitkin county offers as yet an undeveloped field for prospectors.

PROWERS COUNTY.

Prowers county is located in the southeastern part of the State, and borders on the state of Kansas, being a part of the Arkansas valley. The Arkansas river runs through and across the county. Lamar, the county seat, is located about thirty miles from the Kansas line, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, and is built up with good business houses, fine schools and churches. A large sugar factory, a large mill and elevator are here in operation, and, surrounding Lamar are thousands of acres producing beets, wheat, oats, alfalfa and spelts. The lands are watered from the Arkansas river, taken out by means of canals many miles up the river. The soil is of a sandy loam and very productive; wheat yielding as high as forty bushels to the acre; beets as high as twenty-four tons to the acre; oats and spelts, fifty-five and sixty bushels, while alfalfa can be cut three times, each cutting yielding three to four tons per acre, and selling at five, six and seven dollars per ton in the stack.

Following the course of the river and the Santa Fe railroad east, Holly, another prosperous town within five miles of the Kansas line, is located, and has a large sugar factory. All the land has been placed under irrigation in this district within the last five years and previous to that time it was unbroken plain, where thousands of cattle and sheep roamed at will. Thousands of acres of level land are waiting for water to be furnished by the increasing reservoirs that are being constructed for the storing of the waters from the melting snows. All along the valley appear alfalfa and beet fields, while to the north and south of the Arkansas river thousands of cattle and sheep graze on the plains

in the summer, and are brought in and fattened off the sugar beet pulp and alfalfa, for the markets of Kansas City and Chicago.

The southern part of the county is sparsely settled, and is yet, like its southern neighbor, Baca county, the exclusive domain of the cattle and sheep raiser.

The United States land office is located at Lamar, giving to homeseekers an opportunity of transacting business where the lands to be entered are located. Numerous small creeks supplied by floodwater furnish stock water for the great stock raising centers. In the southern part of the county, fodder, such as corn, rye and millet, are raised from the natural rainfall.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

Pueblo county is located nearly 120 miles south of Denver, is traversed by the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Southern, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. The resources of the county are manufacturing, stockraising and farming. The city of Pueblo, the county seat, has a population of over 50,000, with such public improvements as tend toward a modern city—street railway, light and heat, water and telephone service—being equal to the very best. Here large business blocks, beautiful churches of all denominations, educational institutions (both public and private) conducted by the highest class of teachers obtainable, theaters, parks, driveways, broad streets, sanitary system, together with the balmy climate, make Pueblo a city of many attractions.

It also is a large manufacturing center, being nearly the largest smelting center in the world. Four large smelters are in operation, employing nearly 3,000 men, with an annual out put of $20,000,000 in gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Here is located the great Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's steel works, employing 5,000 men and sometimes 7,000, manufacturing steel rails, spikes, nails, barbed wire, bolts, structural iron, water pipe, etc. It is the largest steel plant west of Pittsburgh, with an annual output of nearly $25,000,000.

The railroad repair shops of the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Southern, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe employ over six hundred men. This is the main terminal point of the Missouri Pacific in Colorado; while the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Southern have their division points here. Also, the Santa Fe has a branch from Pueblo to Canon City, in connection with the main line from Chicago down the Arkansas valley and west. Pueblo has a number of other industries, such as foundries, machine shops, planing mills, packing plants, force pump factories, mattress factory, jewelry, mining machinery, hay presses, macaroni, creameries, carriage and wagon factory, cigar factory, candy, brick tile and sewer pipe, canning factory, brewery, bottling

works, brooms, boilers, book binding, baking powder and extract manufactory, tents and awnings, artificial limbs, bicycles, cement blocks, ice, trunks, saddles and harness and many others. While Pueblo's manufacturing enterprises have advanced in the past few years with great rapidity, her future as a manufacturing center has but begun on account of her location at the base of supplies of the raw material and the transportation facilities furnished by the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Southern, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific, which carry her finished products to the Eastern markets.

The Arkansas river courses through nearly the center of the county, east and west. Along the valley, east of Pueblo and to the south of the river in the vicinity of the small town of Vineland, is a prosperous and rich crop and fruit raising locality. The land for miles is level, of a rich black adobe soil, and watered by a perfect canal system. A large area of the fifteen miles toward Pueblo is devoted to raising vegetables for the markets of Pueblo. Sugar beets are shipped to the factory at Rocky Ford, while alfalfa, wheat and oats command a ready price from Pueblo and the stockfeeders. The irrigated mesa lands are much in demand, and are worth $100 per acre and upwards. To the west, along the river toward Florence, alfalfa, corn, vegetables and fruit are raised; while along the Fountain rive, toward the north, hay and wheat constitute the crop. The extreme western part of the county is rugged and mountainous. The Green Horn mountain bordering on the southwest, where the village of Rye nestles at the foot of the Green Horn and Wet Mountain range. This village is located thirty-five miles from Pueblo, a stage line being operated daily between them, as well as to the Rio Grande railroad, twelve miles distant, for the benefit of the many health and pleasure seekers, who each summer visit this place of quiet and peace. All the southern part, as well as the northeastern part of the county, is one great cattle raising territory, where hundreds of natural spring and flood water creeks furnish water for cattle, horses and sheep. This water supply is also sufficient for the vast natural hay meadows, where thousands of tons of hay are raised for feeding the stock. The Huerfano and St. Charles rivers, in the southern part of the county, are supplied from the snows of the mountain range to the west. At present reservoirs are contemplated for the storing of the enormous flood waters, and when completed will place thousands of acres of as fine level land of rich soil under cultivation as can be found anywhere, and will furnish homes for thousands of families at the very door of Pueblo. The State owns thousands of acres of the choicest land in this county, that at present can be secured under the most reasonable terms, while plenty of government land adjacent to the cities of Pueblo and Walsenburg can yet be had. To the northwest of Pueblo, under the floodwater shed of Turkey creek, lies thousands of acres of level land, within sight of Pueblo's smoking chimneys, that will furnish homes for many families if the annual flood waters can be stored.

In this territory lie the great white stone quarries, with an unlimited supply of the finest building stone desired. In the city of Pueblo are located the great institutions for the insane, supported by the State and directed by the most competent and humane managers. The Clark Magnetic Mineral Springs, located in this city, are known far and wide for their curative values for stomach and kidney diseases.

Pueblo county and Pueblo city can well look forward to a great future with her great manufacturing, agricultural and stock raising facilities, where thousands of acres of rich level land are awaiting reclamation, and where thousands of families can find homes in the valleys and plains.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

Rio Blanco county lies in the western part of the northwestern district, and is a great stock raising county. The eastern part is rough and mountainous, and in part is covered with a fair growth of timber. The White river practically receives its origin from the melting snows, forming many small tributaries and emerging into a great stream flowing westward. Along this valley oats and hay are raised and fed in the winter to the great herds of cattle and horses which in the summer roam in the mountains and upon the broken plains. Much of the land can be irrigated from the great number of streams, but crops cannot be handled with profit, as the nearest railroad from the White river and the central district of the county is the Rio Grande and Midland, at Rifle, in Garfield county, this point being nearly fifty miles to the town of Meeker, the county seat of Rio Blanco county. Consequently the great resources of this vast territory lie as yet undeveloped. Thousands of acres of coal fields are awaiting the entrance of railroads to open to the outside world the great wealth of this vast empire. Here the bear and deer are content in the knowledge that they are yet in undisputed possession of a territory larger than the states of New York and Massachusetts together. This county, with her great coal fields, her valleys and rolling plains, where crops and stock are raised, offers an open door to the investor and homeseeker.

The stage from Rifle carries the traveler to Meeker, the only town of any importance in the county. Much raw land with rich soil can be purchased at this time for $5 per acre, which will eventually be irrigated and crop producing. A great amount of snow falls in the county, furnishing vast volumes of water.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

Rio Grande county lies in the middle southern part of the State, and includes a portion of the State known as the San Luis valley, the garden spot of southwestern Colorado. The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande to Creede runs

through the county. Following the Rio Grande river from Alamosa we come to one of the prominent towns of the San Luis valley, Monte Vista, which has a population of about 2,500, and is supplied with good water, telephone and electric light systems, modern schools, beautiful churches and up-to-date business houses. In the near vicinity of Monte Vista the Soldiers' Home is located. This institution is supported by the State, and is intended to provide a comfortable home for those who sacrificed their health and ability in defense of their country.

Surrounding Monte Vista for a distance of twenty miles in each direction, there appears an unbroken level field of as rich crop producing land as can be found in the State for the kind of crops that are adapted to this soil and climate. Here is the home of the field pea, which has made the hogs and sheep fed in this vicinity command the highest price on the Eastern markets. Where but a few years ago a barren sage brush flat greeted the traveler's eye, there are now irrigated fields, with farm houses of equal comfort to those of our Eastern agricultural districts. On nearly every quarter section for a distance of twenty-five miles north, ten miles south and as far as Del Norte on the west, and the length of the valley east, can be found artesian wells giving pure water and continuous flow at all times. This entire country, bordering on and including Conejos, Costilla, Saguache and Rio Grande counties, has an underflow which produces such pressure that six and twelve-inch pipes are filled with a constant stream of water, forcing itself out at a height of five and eight feet above the surface, but nowhere are these flowing wells as numerous as in this vicinity. North, west, south and northeast of Monte Vista some of them have sufficient flow to irrigate small portions of land, but for such purposes they are not needed, as the Rio Grande supplied by the everlasting snow of the surrounding mountains furnishes an abundance of water for the valley. The land is of a very rich character. To the north and south, also west, there appears a gravel soil, easy to irrigate—in fact, subirrigation is the labor-saving claim of this locality, as furrows may be plowed fifty feet apart and the water turned in to them will water the entire surface between these points; consequently irrigation is easier in this locality than in any part of the State. The land all through the valley is very level and cultivated with ease. In fact, there appears not a knoll or a brake for many miles surrounding Monte Vista. Running north and south from Monte Vista, a distance of forty miles, is a road without a turn or a hill. Well does it deserve the name of "gun barrel." All along this highway the lands are cultivated and field peas, wheat, oats and hay are raised. To the west of the town, toward Del Norte, potatoes are raised quite extensively and are of splendid quality. The field pea is planted practically like wheat, being generally drilled into the soil. Water is turned on at the proper time, and when matured,

sheep and hogs are turned into the field and fattened. Such is the fattening quality of this feed that quicker and better results are obtained from the field pea than from any other feed as yet found. The mutton and pork produced is of such flavor and condition that it is preferred in the markets of the East as well as in neighboring states. This great crop requires no cultivation after it is planted, consequently there is less expense in raising the field pea than any other crop. This crop is generally worth in the field from $10 to $15 per acre, as it requires no harvesting. The cost of seeding and watering is generally placed at from $3.50 to $5 per acre. A perpetual water right for a quarter section of land under the Rio Grande canal system is valued at $1,200, with an annual cost of $25 per annum for maintenance. Wheat yields from forty to fifty bushels per acre, oats fifty to seventy, while improved farms, with water rights attached, sell at $50 and $100 per acre. There is much land yet open in this valley that can be had for $10 and $20 per acre that will produce the same crops as the land now cultivated. Great reservoir systems are now being completed and others are contemplated in the mountains to the west that will place the, at present, barren sage brush flats on a par with the existing rich fields. With the great mountain ranges on all sides, where thousands of cattle and sheep are grazing during the summer to be brought down and fattened for the market on the crops of the valley; with abundance of available natural storage sites and an unlimited supply of water, there seem to be opportunities for thousands of homeseekers to locate in this valley and secure with small outlay good homes. With the exception of some mining in the mountains of the west and southwest, agriculture and stock raising constitutes Rio Grande county's wealth and resources.

Del Norte, the county seat, is a town of 800 inhabitants, having good schools and mild climate. It is located at the western base of the valley, at the foot of the sloping hills and mountains, that furnish the summer feeding ground for the great herds of cattle and sheep, which consume the crops raised in the valley, and thus is furnished a ready market for the product of the farm. The winters are mild all through the valley, thus, in connection with good railroad and transportation facilities, making it an ideal place for the farmer and stockraiser.

ROUTT COUNTY.

Routt county is located in the extreme northwestern part of the State. It is the great undeveloped empire which is at present receiving attention from investors. Having previously been hampered by not having railroads, the vast resources of coal, iron and timber in Routt county have remained undisturbed. The first railroad to enter Routt county is the "Moffat" road, which has reached the vicinity of Yampa, and is rapidly pushing westward, down the Bear river valley, past Steamboat Springs,

Hayden and Craig. This vast territory contains thousands of acres of fertile land that is owned by the government, and can be taken up by the settlers in the ordinary way in which government lands are acquired. The nearest government land office is located at Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county, a distance of one hundred miles overland. Hundreds of thousands of acres of good rich land is owned by the State in this county, and much land can yet be had for $10 and $20 per acre that will in a short period be worth $50 and $100. In the last five years land in the vicinity of Steamboat Springs, Hayden and Craig has advanced from $5 per acre to $50 and $75.

Farming is rapidly becoming an important industry, oats, wheat and hay being the chief crops raised. Oats especially yield a great number of bushels to the acres; sometimes eighty and ninety bushels in a field of fifty and one hundred acres have been harvested in the vicinity of Steamboat Springs. Most of the county is of a rolling character, the extreme eastern portion being mountainous and covered with some timber.

Yampa, a prosperous town of 600 inhabitants, the gateway of Routt county, is the first town to be reached by the "Moffat" road. Here you are in the midst of the Yampa coal fields, where practically an inexhaustible supply of bituminous and anthracite coal can be found. Following the Bear river valley for a distance of twenty-five miles, through a territory that produces great crops of oats, wheat and hay, you come to the metropolis of Routt county, Steamboat Springs, a prosperous town of 1,500 inhabitants, which, with the many natural advantages surrounding it, is destined to become a city of commanding importance, situated, as it is, in the midst of a district rich with onyx, marble, building stone, mineral, coal and oil, and with over one hundred mineral springs surrounding it, ranging in temperature from 40 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, containing all the different kinds of water known to have medicinal value, with the Bear and Elk rivers at its very door, beautiful scenery surrounding it, Steamboat Springs offers to the traveler a delightful health resort.

At the junction of the Bear and Elk rivers is the town of Pool, in the center of a prosperous crop-raising valley; and, following along the Bear river, we have the towns of Hayden and Craig, both surrounded by a rich and undeveloped territory, which, by the advent of the railroad, will grow into fine business communities.

Throughout Routt county is an abundance of water. Along the river valleys some of the lands are irrigated, but a large amount of snow falling in winter, together with the summer rains, make irrigation unnecessary for the raising of such crops as the short season will permit.

All along the route selected by the Moffat road, from Yampa to the extreme western part of the county, is one continuous bed of coal, easy of access, and of the highest quality; and in the

northeastern part, where Hahn's Peak, the county seat, is located, much prospecting for gold has been carried on, with varying success.

From the northern part of the county to its southern boundary, from Yampa on the east to the great Mabel and Lilly valley on the west, bordering on Utah and the Green river, a continuous herd of cattle is found roaming the rolling plains, the valleys and the hills. Thousands of cattle of the finest breed are found in this great natural home, where the water and grass is abundant to fatten the steer to a fine degree for market without any additional feed. The cattle fed in the Bear river district are of such excellent quality as to command the very highest price on the market.

Throughout the uninhabited parts of this county, such as California park, where human beings are seldom seen, the hunter finds a plentiful supply of game, such as deer and bear, while the streams have an abundance of fish. Thousands of acres to the south of the Snake river districts in the northern and central part of the county will be placed under irrigation by the reservoirs and canals, which are at present under way of construction by the Routt County Development Company, and this will be the means of placing a great body of land at the disposal of the homeseeker and furnish feed for the thousands of cattle. With the entering of the railroad, opening up the trade with Denver and Salt Lake, Routt county will contribute beyond all imagination to Colorado's wealth, and place at Denver's doors a fuel supply practically inexhaustible.

SAGUACHE COUNTY.

Saguache county is located in the central southwestern part of the State. Its chief resources are stock raising, farming, and a small amount of mining. The entire southeastern part belongs to that farming section known as the San Luis valley. Around the vicinity of Center, a small town twelve miles from the railroad point of Monte Vista, is practically the richest farming portion of the San Luis valley. Here field peas are raised extensively, and thousands of sheep and hogs are fed. The soil is like the soil of Rio Grande county, its southern neighbor, and all the land for many miles around is level, and easy to irrigate and cultivate. Lands in this vicinity are now worth $75 and $100 per acre. Every quarter section has a flowing artesian well, and sub-irrigation is the main advantage in watering the land, as the water, when turned into furrows fifty feet apart, will penetrate the surface the entire distance between. All the land in this vicinity is watered from the Rio Grande canal, under the same conditions which govern the lands of Rio Grande county. Under the Rio Grande canal, wheat and oats are also raised. The northern and western part of the county is rough and mountainous, but here large herds of cattle and sheep are pastured

in summer and brought down into the valley and fattened in the fall and winter, for the market. The town of Saguache is the county seat, and is located twenty miles from the railroad, in the midst of a great hay meadow, where thousands of tons of natural hay are raised annually. The lands in this vicinity are watered from Saguache creek, which receives its water supply from the Cochetopa mountain range to the northwest of Saguache. In these mountains are large bodies of timber, and at a distance of fifteen miles due north from the town of Saguache is an iron and copper mine, where, at times, four hundred men are employed. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad line, from Salida to Alamosa, runs along the eastern portion of the county, and here are located the towns of Hooper, Mosca, Moffat and Villa Grove. This line of railroad has perhaps the longest stretch of straight track in the world, a distance of fifty miles without a turn or bend. On each side of this line for miles is a level sage brush flat of good land, where wheat, oats and peas could be raised, if sufficient water could be obtained. The storage reservoirs, which are at present under way of construction, will, in time, however, furnish water for this desert and provide homes for thousands of families.

The town of Center is located twelve miles north of Monte Vista, and, having the advantages of the broad gauge road, practically all business is carried on at this point. The population of Saguache is estimated at 1,000, and the population of Villa Grove and Center is about 400 each.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

San Juan county is one of our southwestern mineral counties, very mountainous, and has very small areas of farming lands. On account of the vast amount of snow, all stock must be housed and fed in the valleys. Silverton, the county seat, is a thriving town of 2,700 population and reached by the Rio Grande railroad from Durango. Surrounded by towering mountains, where hundreds of men are engaged in taking out the minerals, and, while this district has as yet not reached any great production in tonnage or value, the veins of mineral course through every portion of the mountains, and this field offers great opportunities for the investor. The streams tumbling over the precipices offer, when harnessed, unlimited power for development work. Already has Las Animas river, which has its origin in the mountain near Silverton, been turned into supplying power for the many new properties now being opened up, as well as for those that have long been operated and producing. Timber, especially for mining purposes, exists in abundance. Miners receive from $3 to $4 per day; laborers in and around the mines, $2 to $3 per day. Cost of living for those employed in and around the mines is $1 per day.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

San Miguel county is located in the southwest corner of the State, and is reached by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Telluride, the county seat, is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and has splendid schools, churches, fine business houses, hotels, light and water plants. Telluride is located in the southeast corner of the county, and in the midst of a great mineral belt where the heavy snow remains on the surrounding mountains the year round. This mining district has already produced over twenty million dollars' worth of ore, and the gold and silver bearing veins cross and recross the entire eastern part of the county in countless numbers, so that by all indications the mineral wealth of San Miguel county has as yet scarcely been touched. All around Telluride the mountains are being explored, and over 2,000 men are engaged in this district in extracting the precious metals. Along the northern and central western part of the county, especially along the San Miguel river, are great bodies of good land, where fruit, alfalfa, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes are raised. Large tracts of land will in the near future be placed under irrigation, as water is always plentiful from the everlasting snows on the surrounding mountain ranges.

The Rio Grande railroad has spared no effort in perfecting its line, at a great cost, through this almost impassable region, and it will, as the county is settled, provide for the transportation of the products from the farm to the nearby mining centers, and in turn carry the mineral wealth to various parts of the State.

Large herds of cattle are raised in this county, and on the mountain slopes can be found much marketable timber.

The average wages for the ranch hands are $35 per month, while laborers receive $2.50 and miners $3.50 per day.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Sedgwick county lies in the northeast corner of the State, bordering on Nebraska. Its resources are exclusively farming and stockraising. Julesburg, the county seat, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad, and has a population of about 800. It has electric light, water and steam heating plants, splendid schools conducted by high class teachers, churches and business houses. The Union Pacific line toward Cheyenne and Salt Lake branches off at this point. Surrounding Julesburg is a rich agricultural country, where sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, barley and other crops are raised. To the west of Julesburg seventeen miles is located the great reservoir filled from the Platte river, which waters the mesa land surrounding Sedgwick and Julesburg. The sugar beets are loaded at the various beet-loading stations along the Union Pacific and sent to the factory at Sterling, a distance of forty or fifty miles, at the expense of the sugar company. Land around Julesburg and Sedgwick is now worth from $50 to $100 per acre, that six years ago was sold at

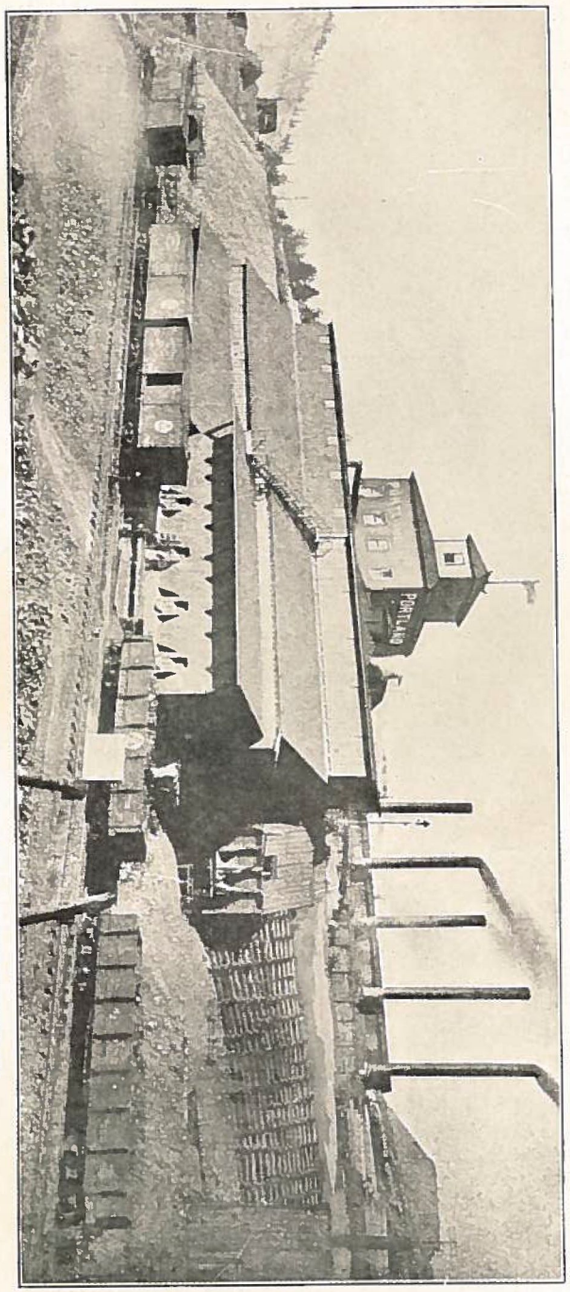
$5 to $10. This district is in need of a sugar beet factory to handle the increased beet crop. The farmers of Sedgwick county are not confined to the irrigated area alone, since to the north and south of the towns of Sedgwick and Julesburg great areas of land are cultivated, and wheat averaging forty bushels to the acre, corn thirty and fifty, oats sixty and seventy-five, are raised, while potatoes give great yields of splendid quality. There are yet large tracts of land belonging to the government, which can be taken up under homestead and desert entry filings. The State also owns thousands of acres of rich, level land in this county, which can be purchased in small tracts by bona fide settlers on reasonable terms. The irrigated area is bound to increase, as there are many natural reservoir sites in the northwestern part of the county that can be used for the storing of waters from the Platte river. At present, great herds of cattle and sheep are roaming over these rich plains, which will, if irrigated, furnish homes for thousands of families in a part of the State where the climate is mild, the soil rich and productive, and where the best railroad service is furnished.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

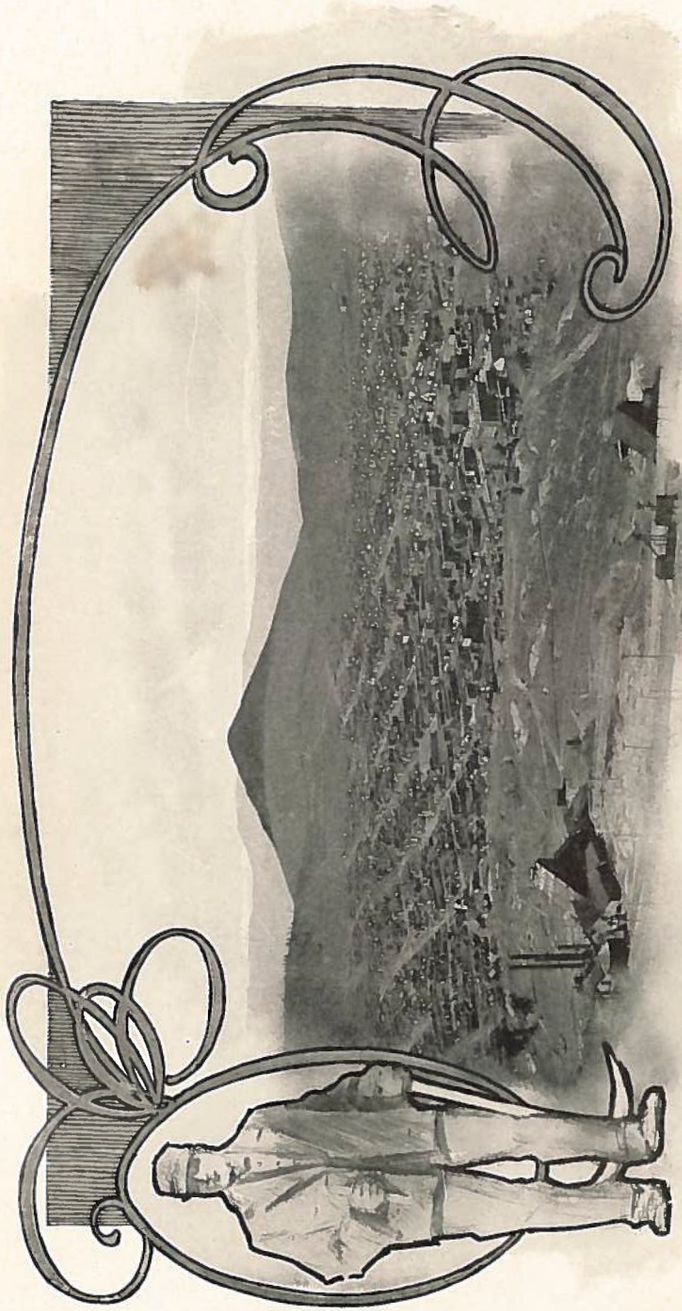
Summit county is in the central mountain district, and its chief industries are mining, stockraising and timber. Great activity in all parts of the county in the mineral field is now in progress. Breckenridge, the county seat, is a town of 1,400 inhabitants, and is on the Colorado & Southern South Park line to Leadville. Other prosperous mining towns are located along this line, while numerous streams, fed by the snow of the surrounding mountains, furnish water for the large hay meadows in the valleys.

TELLER COUNTY.

Teller county is located in the central part of the State. It is rugged and mountainous, and mining is the principal industry. Cripple Creek, the county seat, has a population of over 8,000, with large modern business houses, banks, theaters, hotels, churches and schools in abundance. It is reached by two lines: The Midland Terminal Railway company and The Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek Short Line, operating in connection with the Colorado Midland Railroad, thus giving a number of daily trains between Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield and the many towns in this mining center, and connecting at Manitou and Colorado Springs with all the railroads centering at the latter point. Going from Colorado Springs or Manitou on either of these lines the traveler is taken up to the summit of Cheyenne mountain, circle around Pike's peak and given a view of the valleys and plains stretching eastward as far as the eye can reach, then taken down into the cities of Victor and Cripple Creek. Victor, with a population of 7,000, is six miles from Cripple Creek, and has many up-to-date business houses, churches and schools.



THE GREAT PORTLAND MILL AT VICTOR, IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.



CRIPPLE CREEK, THE GREAT GOLD CAMP.

Right in the city of Victor is one of the best paying mines in the district; in fact, both towns are located in the center of the greatest gold producing district in the world. The entire eastern and southern half of the county is nothing but a network of mining claims, there being over forty thousand metalliferous mining claims in this part of the county. All throughout the Cripple Creek district a network of electric lines are built, and all the main properties, where hundreds of men are employed, are reached by electric railways, thus affording oportunities to the miner to live at home and be able to reach his employment with no more cost than in our large cities. Wages for miners and those employed in and around the mines and mills range from $2.50 to $5 per day. Houses of from four to six rooms can be rented at from $15 to $20 per month. About 4,000 men are employed in the mining industry in this district. The western and northern part of the county is covered by timber, and along the many streams are the stock raisers, where fodder and hay is raised for feed. While it would appear that these vast golden treasures should long since have been exhausted in this county, new and rich veins are annually uncovered, giving to the hundreds of prospectors new hopes, and to the investor greater impetus. Thousands of tons of low grade ores, that under former crude methods could not be treated with profit, are now carried to the thoroughly equipped mills, and the valuable minerals extracted with large returns to this branch of the mining industry.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

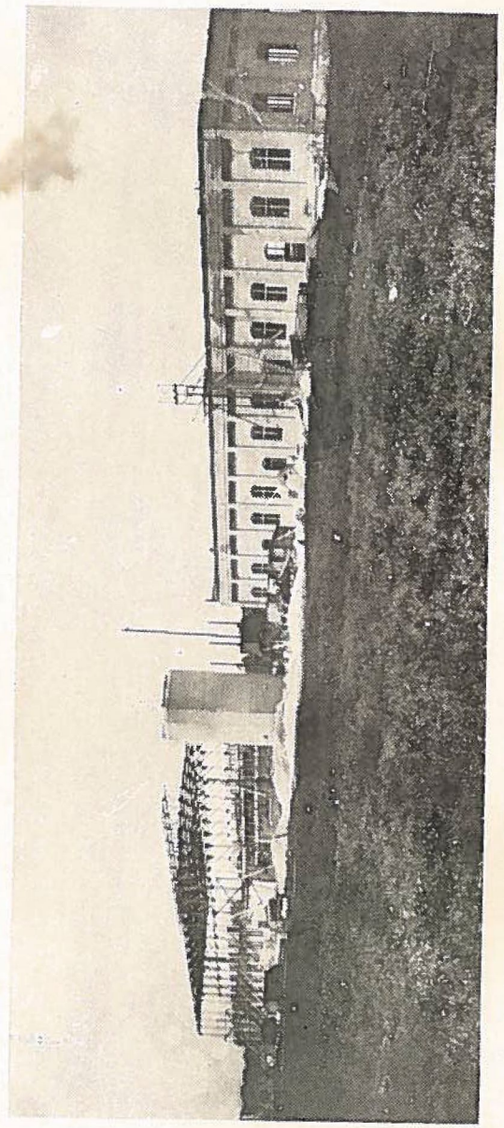
Washington county is one of our central eastern counties. Akron, the county seat, is located on the Burlington-Chicago main line from Denver, and has a population of 650. The entire county is what might be properly called a flat table of prairie land. Stock raising is yet the main resource. Thousands of cattle and sheep are grazing upon her vast plains, and stock water is gotten from the many flood-water creeks and numerous small springs. Most of the soil is of a heavy, firm character, and produces great yields of corn, wheat, barley, rye and potatoes. In the vicinity of Akron, and throughout the county north and south of Akron, are large cultivated areas, where a large acreage of corn is raised.

There has been no method devised whereby any of the large tillable area of Washington county could be irrigated, and the crops raised will depend upon the natural rainfall, the same as with our Eastern neighbors. In the last five years large crops have been raised in this county. Corn has reached the yield of forty bushels to the acre; wheat, twenty-five and forty, and oats, fifty and sixty. These lands are now worth from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre, according to the improvements and the distance to the railroad line. There are but few natural hay meadows and no irrigation. There is no alfalfa raised, consequently large fields of cane, millet, spelts and rye are raised all over the county to feed the cattle during the severest portion of the winter, al-

though most of the stock is shipped from the range to the market. Potatoes and onions are raised with success, while poultry and dairy products form an important part of this county's resources. Within the past five years hundreds of settlers have taken up government lands, and yet there remains large tracts of level land open to the settlers. There are also lands owned by private parties that can be purchased for from seven to ten dollars per acre, which, under present climatic conditions, will produce large yields of crops.

WELD COUNTY.

Weld county, the great agricultural county of our State, is located a little northeast of Denver. Going down the Platte valley on the Union Pacific you strike the prosperous towns of Fort Lupton, Platteville, Lasalle and Greeley; and up along the line toward Cheyenne you pass through Eaton and Ault. From Greeley, the Colorado Southern route, toward Fort Collins and Denver, goes through the thriving town of New Windsor and other small places. While at Omaha Junction, at Lasalle, the Union Pacific main line towards Julesburg goes through Hardin and other small towns. Thus we find a network of railroads and a bee hive of industrial cities and towns in the southern and western part of the county, each striving to compete with the other in building and developing the vicinity. The city of Greeley, the county seat of Weld county, is located fifty-two miles from Denver, and has a population of nearly ten thousand. Its modern water plant carries water from the clear mountain streams, a distance of seventy-five miles, to the citizens of Greeley. It has a splendid light system, an up-to-date fire department, public schools of the very best, with teachers of the highest grade, churches of style and convenience, banks, theaters, and modern business houses prepared to meet the wishes and tastes of all classes of trade. Here the State Normal School is located, supported by the State, and here is where most of the high grade teachers are prepared with diplomas and authority to teach. The proximity to Denver, the beautiful climate and the splendid train service on the two railroads, make the city of Greeley an ideal place to live. Weld county stands as the peer among her sister counties in farm products, with an irrigated acreage of 250,000 acres, averaging in crop values nearly sixty dollars per acre, with an abundance of water for irrigation, an ideal climate, splendid railroad service by two railroads, rich soil adapted for the raising of sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, peas and, greatest of all, her potatoes. Greeley has become famous throughout the country for the great amount of potatoes raised in Weld county—farm land there having produced as high as $200 per acre profit in potatoes. Thousands of carloads of this product have annually been sent out of this district, and it's only of recent date that other localities have started the promotion of this industry.



SUGAR FACTORY, GREELEY, IN WELD COUNTY.

Not only did Weld county supply the potatoes for Colorado, but her products went to all neighboring States as well. Passing from Greeley up toward Fort Collins and Ault, the smoking chimneys of the sugar factories and the canning plants can be seen all along the valley throughout Boulder, Larimer and Weld counties, but nowhere, in or out of Colorado, can a better farming vicinity be found than in the neighborhood of Greeley, Eaton, Ault, New Windsor, Longmont, Loveland and the counties watered by the St. Vrain, the Cache La Poudre and the Thompson rivers. Not only does Weld county stand as the banner crop raising county of our State, but her great stock industry contributes a large portion to her wealth. Thousands of cattle and sheep are brought in from the rolling plains of the north and northeastern part of the county and fed in the vicinity of Greeley, Eaton, Ault, New Windsor and other points where the sugar beet pulp and alfalfa are at hand. The northeastern part of the county is traversed by a branch line of the Burlington, from Sterling to Cheyenne, Wyoming. Grover, a small town on this line, has much surrounding land now being farmed, and small grain crops and potatoes are raised from the natural rainfall. This locality, however, is yet the domain of the cattle and sheep, the country being rolling, and small springs furnishing water for the stock.

Fort Lupton, a small town on the Union Pacific main line, has two creameries and one condenser, and furnishes much of the dairy supplies for Denver. In the extreme southwestern portion of the county, bordering on Boulder county, are the great coal fields, where several hundred men are at work taking out coal in the vicinity of Erie. The southeastern part of the county is traversed by the main line of the Burlington, and the towns of Keene, Hudson and Roggen are located here, in the midst of a great cattle and sheep-raising community, where thousands of acres of level land, with a sandy loam soil, will furnish homes for a great army when the water problem has been solved so as to insure the raising of crops. Great fields are open for the home-seeker and the investor in Weld county.

YUMA COUNTY.

Yuma county, one of our central eastern counties, is traversed by the main line of the Burlington railroad from Denver to Chicago. It borders on both Kansas and Nebraska, and Wray, the county seat, is a thriving town of 1,800 inhabitants, located on the Burlington railroad, ten miles from the Nebraska state line. This town has splendid schools, churches and business houses, a flour and grist mill, also grain elevators. The Republican river runs through this part of the county, while along its course thousands of cattle are watered and small tracts of land irrigated. To the south and southwest of Wray, a distance of twenty miles, lies one of the most prosperous farming localities in our State outside of the irrigated areas, an unbroken level stretch of table land of rich black loam, where wheat averages

thirty bushels and corn thirty to forty bushels per acre, with splendidly improved farms. A distance of fifteen miles south of Wray another branch of the Republican river, or sometimes called Arikari, stretches for miles through a broken country, furnishing water for thousands of cattle. On this river occurred the fearful massacre of a company of soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Beacher, in whose memory a monument now stands in the bed of the stream seventeen miles south of Wray. Again, to the south of this broken stretch of land appears a level territory for many miles, dotted with splendid farmhouses and rich fields of wheat, corn and oats. The only need of this part of the country is a railroad, as it is thirty miles either way to the town of Wray, on the Burlington railroad, or to the town of Burlington, on the Rock Island. Another point where farming is carried on is the extreme western part of the county, in the vicinity of Yuma, also on the Burlington railroad. Stock raising and farming are the industries of Yuma county.

ELEVATION OF TOWNS.

In the following table is shown the elevation of the twenty-six principal cities and towns of Colorado in feet above sea level:

Alamosa	7,546	Denver	5,190
Aspen	7,775	Durango	6,520
Black Hawk	8,032	Evans	4,636
Boulder	5,335	Glenwood Springs	5,200
Breckenridge	9,524	Golden	5,655
Buena Vista	7,970	Grand Junction	4,583
Canon City	5,344	Julesburg	3,450
Central City	8,503	La Junta	4,327
Colorado City	6,085	Leadville	10,025
Colorado Springs	5,992	Longmont	4,935
Creede	9,000	Manitou	6,324
Crested Butte	8,875	Ouray	7,640
Cripple Creek	9,396	Pueblo	4,660

TABLE GIVING THE REPORTS AND OPINIONS OF ASSESSORS AND INDIVIDUAL WAGE

		Workmen Needed	Class of Workingmen	Class of Mechanics	Average Number Wage-earners	Average Daily Wages.	Settlers Needed.	Accessibility to Rail or Water Facilities for Transportation.	Average Improved
1	Adams								
2	Arapahoe								
3	Archuleta	At sawmills	Sawmill men and ranchmen	Engine men	400	$1.50 to $4.00	A few; about 50.	D. & R. G. Ry., near Pagosa Springs.	$25.00
4	Baca								
5	Bent	On farms	General farm hands	Sugar beet hands	300	$1.50 to $4.00	Dry farmers.	10 to 30 miles from A. T. & S. F.	$40.00 to $100 per acre
6	Boulder	On farms	General farm hands	Bricklayers and carpenters	2,800	$2.00 to $6.00	Lands taken up.	Good.	$100.00 to $300.00
7	Chaffee	Salida	Smelters, R. R. and farms	Bricklayers and carpenters		$2.25 to $4.50	Lands taken up.	All railways and Arkansas river.	$30.00 and up.
8	Cheyenne								
9	Clear Creek								
10	Conejos								
11	Costilla								
12	Custer	On farms	Ranchmen	Carpenters		$1.75 to $3.00	Dry land farming.	Not very good.	$20.00 to $35.00
13	Delta	Farmers		Carpenters, masons, cement workers	2-3 population	$1.50 to $5.00	Land well settled.	On line of D. &. R. G.	$150.00 to $700.00
14	Denver								
15	Dolores								
16	Douglas	On farms	Farm hands		200	$2.00		Colo. Midland, D. & R. G. and Colo. Southern.	$6.00
17	Eagle	On ranches	Common labor			$1.50 to $5.00	Land taken up.		$75.00
18	Elbert								
19	El Paso					$2.00 to $6.00	Southeast El Paso Co., 300 required.	On C. R. I. & P. Ry.	$2.00 to $15.00
20	Fremont	Cement mills, smelters and farmers				$2.25 to $3.50		A. T. & S. F. and D. & R. G.	Farming, $60 to $100; d
21	Garfield								
22	Gilpin								
23	Grand	All over the county	Timber, sawmill and ranch hands		600	$1.00 to $3.50	In various parts of county.	Denver, Northwestern & Pacific.	
24	Gunnison	On ranches	Miners and ranch hands		775	$1.00 to $4.00	In various parts of county.	D. & R. G. and Colorado Southern.	$25.00 per acre.
25	Hinsdale		Miners			$2.50 to $4.50	All over county.	Facilities good near Lake Fork and Gunnison.	Gove
26	Huerfano								
27	Jefferson	Coal mine, brick yards and farms	Miners, laborers and farm hands			$1.50 per day "up."			$1.00 to $20.00 per acre
28	Kiowa	R. R. section	Laborers and ranchmen		200	$1.00 to $1.50	Dry farming.	Not very good.	$500 to $1,200 per 160 A
29	Kit Carson		Farmers						
30	Lake	In the mines	Miners		4,750	$3.00 to $5.00		Mining county.	G
31	La Plata	Ranches, sawmills, coal mines	Laborers		3,000	$1.00 to $4.00	In various parts of county.	D. & R. G. Ry.	$15.00 to $50.00
32	Larimer				15,000	$2.00 to $6.00	Dry farming.		
33	Las Animas	Coal mining camps	Coal miners, coke rollers and laborers		15,000	$2.00 to $6.00	Dry farming.		$20.00 to $100.00
34	Lincoln								
35	Logan								
36	Mesa	Fruit lands	Common labor				All over the county with capital.	Very good.	
37	Mineral	In mines	Miners	None	800	$3.00 to $4.00			
38	Montrose	Town	Laborers			$1.50 to $4.00	Plenty land.	D. & R. G. Ry.	
39	Montezuma	Farms and sawmills	Laborers	Carpenters	300	$2.00 to $2.25	West end good.		
40	Morgan								
41	Otero								
42	Ouray								
43	Park	Jefferson and Alma	Hay hands and miners		750	$1.50 to $3.00			$2.00 to $20.00
44	Phillips								
45	Pitkin								
46	Prowers								
47	Pueblo		Steel works, smelters and railwaymen		14,000	$1.75 to $2.50	Dry farming.	Very good.	$50.00 to $175.00
48	Rio Blanco								
49	Rio Grande	Farms	Farm hands			$1.50 and up.			$30.00 to $70.00
50	Routt	Farms	Ranch hands		200	$1.00 to $1.50	In various parts of county.	Not very good.	
51	Saguache								
52	San Juan	Mining county				$3.00 to $4.50			No agricultural la
53	San Miguel	Mining	Coal miners				Dry farming.	Not very good.	
54	Sedgwick	Farms and ranches	Farm labor	Dry farming	200	$1.25 to $6.00	All over county, 2,500 or more.	Seven miles U. P.	$75.00 to 140.00
55	Summit								
56	Teller								
57	Washington	Ranches and beet fields	Common and skilled	Carpenters and masons	Very scarce	$2.00 to $4.00	Yes; several hundred.	B. & M. Ry.	$5.00 to $15.00 per ac
58	Weld								

ers Needed.	Accessibility to Rail or Water Facilities for Transportation.	Average Price of Land. Improved	Unimproved.	Kind of Crops the Land Best Adapted For.	Total Amount of Capital Invested in Manufactures.	Land.	Stock.	Beets.	Wheat.	Average Acreage of Corn.	Oats.
50.	D. & R. G. Ry., near Pagosa Springs.	$25.00	$15.00	Oats, wheat, hay and potatoes.	$ 55,700.00	$ 194,000.00	$ 175,000.00		200 A.		
	10 to 30 miles from A. T. & S. F.	$40.00 to $100 per acre	50c. to $3.50	Alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, cantaloupes, barley, oats.	700,000.00	2,400,000.00	675,000.00	7,000	12,000	2,000 A.	
up.	Good.	$100.00 to $300.00		Alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, cantaloupes, potatoes.	3,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	6,000,000.00				
up.	All railways and Arkansas river.	$30.00 and up.		Alfalfa, oats, wheat, potatoes, peas, timothy and clover.	110,625.00	696,433.00	90,707.00			5,000	
ming.	Not very good.	$20.00 to $35.00		Hay, oats, wheat, barley and alfalfa.					30 bu. per A.		
ttled.	On line of D. & R. G.	$150.00 to $700.00	$10.00 to $50.00		50,000.00			2,000			
										35 bu. to A.	
	Colo. Midland, D. & R. G. and Colo. Southern.	$6.00		Small grain.	1,000,000.00			500	5,000 A.		
up.		$75.00		Hay, grain and vegetables.							
										5,000 A.	5,000
Paso Co., 300 required.	On C. R. I. & P. Ry.	$2.00 to $15.00		Wheat and other small grain, potatoes.	100,000.00	2,998,690.00	489,390.00	200	20,000		
	A. T. & S. F. and D. & R. G.	Farming, $60 to $100; dry, $2 to $50; fruit, $400 to $1,000		Fruit and small grain.	2,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	500,000.00				
										15,000	10,000
rts of county.	Denver, Northwestern & Pacific.			Hay.	20,600.00	278,408.00	129,649.00				
rts of county.	D. & R. G. and Colorado Southern.	$25.00 per acre.		Hay, oats, barley, peas and potatoes.	100,000.00	900,000.00	650,000.00		150		
ty.	Facilities good near Lake Fork and Gunnison.	Government price.		Hay and small grains.							
										1,500	
		$1.00 to $20.00 per acre.		All kinds.	166,000.00	2,287,865.00	279,960.00	200			
	Not very good.	$500 to $1,200 per 160 A., depending on water.		Dry farm products.		500,000.00	400,000.00		300		
	Mining county.	Grazing land.			500,000.00	190,000.00	24,000.00			300	1,000
arts of county.	D. & R. G. Ry.	$15.00 to $50.00	$2.50 to $30.00	Small grain.	107,400.00	895,783.00	274,071.00	Potatoes 1,000 bu.	6,000		
		$20.00 to $100.00	$5.00 to $15.00	Sugar beets, small grain and vegetables.	450,000.00	6,500,000.00	1,800,000.00	Beets 300 A.	3,000	6,000	100
										5,000	4,000
county with capital.	Very good.			Fruit and small grain.	221,475.00	5,283,760.00	1,195,605.00	2,200	1,500		
				Hay.		32,253.00	20,446.00				
	D. & R. G. Ry.			Anything but corn.	23,265.00	850,140.00	426,467.00	15 to 20 bu. per A.	25 to 60 bu. per A.	1,200	
od.				Hay, small grain, fruit and vegetables.	44,390.00	440,185.00	384,467.00		9,000 A.		
										60 to 100 per A.	
										9,000 A.	100 A.
		$2.00 to $20.00		Native hay only.		2,250,000.00	522,000.00				
	Very good.	$50.00 to $175.00	$3.00 to $10.00	Sugar beets, alfalfa, cantaloupes, peaches, wheat, oats, barley, corn, apples.	65,000,000.00			5,500			
		$30.00 to $70.00	$5.00 to $20.00	Peas, wheat, potatoes and oats.						1,000	
arts of county.	Not very good.		$30.00	Hay and oats.	24,690.00	2,000,000.00	1,030,000.00				
		No agricultural land.		Mining; lode and placer mines.	4,000.00	586,244.00	Bank 42,600.00			10,000	
	Not very good.			Mining.	940,439.00	158,605.00	178,120.00				
nty, 2,500 or more.	Seven miles U. P.	$75.00 to 140.00	$15.00 to $75.00	Beets, potatoes and small grain.		2,000,000.00	12,490.00	1,000	3,500		
hundred.	B. & M. Ry.	$5.00 to $15.00 per acre.		All kinds of small grain.						1,500	3,000

Kind of Crops the Land Best Adapted For.	Total Amount of Capital Invested in Manufactures.	Land.	Stock.	Beets.	Wheat.	Average Acreage of Corn.	Oats.	Alfalfa.	Strikes or Lockouts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	..... Adams	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	..... Arapahoe	2
Oats, wheat, hay and potatoes.	$ 55,700.00	$ 194,000.00	$ 175,000.00	.....	200 A.	.....	.....	.....	..... Archuleta	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Baca	4
Alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, cantaloupes, barley, oats.	700,000.00	2,400,000.00	675,000.00	7,000	12,000	2,000 A.	.....	.....	..... Bent	5
Alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, cantaloupes, potatoes.	3,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Boulder	6
Alfalfa, oats, wheat, potatoes, peas, timothy and clover.	110,625.00	696,433.00	90,707.00	.....	.....	5,000	.....	20,000	..... Chaffee	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Cheyenne	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Clear Creek	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Conejos	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Costilla	11
Hay, oats, wheat, barley and alfalfa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 bu. per A.	.....	.....	.....	..... Custer	12
.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Delta	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 bu. to A.	.....	3½ T.per A.	..... Denver	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Dolores	15
Small grain.	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	500	5,000 A.	.....	.....	.....	..... Douglas	16
Hay, grain and vegetables.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Eagle	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 A.	5,000	3,000	..... Elbert	18
Wheat and other small grain, potatoes.	100,000.00	2,998,690.00	489,390.00	200	20,000	.....	.....	.....	..... El Paso	19
Fruit and small grain.	2,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Fremont	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	10,000	15,000	..... Garfield	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Gilpin	22
Hay.	20,600.00	278,408.00	129,649.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Grand	23
Hay, oats, barley, peas and potatoes.	100,000.00	900,000.00	650,000.00	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	..... Gunnison	24
Hay and small grains.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Hinsdale	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	..... Huerfano	26
All kinds.	166,000.00	2,287,865.00	279,960.00	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Jefferson	27
Dry farm products.	.....	500,000.00	400,000.00	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	..... Kiowa	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Kit Carson	29
.....	500,000.00	190,000.00	24,000.00	.....	.....	300	1,000	75	..... Lake	30
Small grain.	107,400.00	895,783.00	274,071.00	Potatoes	1,000 bu.	6,000	.....	.....	..... La Plata	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Larimer	32
Sugar beets, small grain and vegetables.	450,000.00	6,500,000.00	1,800,000.00	Beets	300 A.	3,000	6,000	100	8,000 ..... Las Animas	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Lincoln	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	4,000	.....	..... Logan	35
Fruit and small grain.	221,475.00	5,283,760.00	1,195,605.00	2,200	1,500	.....	.....	.....	..... Mesa	36
Hay.	.....	32,253.00	20,446.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Mineral	37
Anything but corn.	23,265.00	850,140.00	426,467.00	15 to 20 bu. per A.	25 to 60 bu. per A.	1,200	.....	2,000	..... Montrose	38
Hay, small grain, fruit and vegetables.	44,390.00	440,185.00	384,467.00	.....	9,000 A.	.....	.....	.....	..... Montezuma	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 to 100 per A.	.....	3 to 5 T. per A.	..... Morgan	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 A.	100 A.	6,601 A.	..... Otero	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Ouray	42
Native hay only.	.....	2,250,000.00	522,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Park	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Phillips	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Pitkin	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Prowers	46
Sugar beets, alfalfa, cantaloupes, peaches, wheat, oats, barley, corn, apples.	65,000,000.00	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Pueblo	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Rio Blanco	48
Peas, wheat, potatoes and oats.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....Rio Grande	49
Hay and oats.	24,690.00	2,000,000.00	1,030,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Routt	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Saguache	51
Mining; lode and placer mines.	4,000.00	586,244.00	Bank	42,600.00	.....	10,000	.....	15,000	..... San Juan	52
Mining.	940,439.00	158,605.00		178,120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... San Miguel	53
Beets, potatoes and small grain.	.....	2,000,000.00		12,490.00	1,000	3,500	.....	.....	..... Sedgwick	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Summit	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Teller	56
All kinds of small grain.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	3,000	2,000	..... Washington	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Weld	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barley, 200. Spr. Rye, 1,000. Speltz, 1,500. Potatoes, 2,000. ..... Yuma	59

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NOTE.

In order to meet the demand for the Labor Laws of Colorado, and for the convenience of the working people of this State, I have deemed it proper to have all of the Colorado laws relating to labor revised to date and printed in pamphlet form for distribution, so that all may become familiar with the excellent laws now on our statute books, and also be in position to ask for further intelligent legislation whenever changing conditions may demand it.

Respectfully,

AXEL SWANSON,

Deputy Labor Commissioner.

These laws can be had without cost by applying to the Deputy Labor Commissioner at the State Capitol.

I have here embodied in my report the most important parts of these laws having a direct bearing upon the wage earner.

COMMISSION

AGE OF EMPLOYES.

1. Age Not Ground for Discharge—Proviso.

That no person, persons, firm, association or corporation, carying on or conducting, within this State, any business requiring the employment of labor, shall discharge any individual between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, solely and only upon the ground of age; Provided, however, That such individual is well versed in the line of business carried on by such person, persons, firm, association or corporation, and is qualified physically, mentally, and by training and experience, to satisfactorily perform, and does satisfactorily perform, the labor assigned to him, or for which he applies. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801c, 2.]

2. Violation—Penalty.

Any person, persons, firm, association or corporation, or officer, agent or representative of such corporation, who violates, or permits to be violated, any of the provisions of the preceding section, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every violation of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801d, 2.]

ARBITRATION.

3. Arbitration Between Employers and Employes.

If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employes, and such employes, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes, or by the employer, to visit the place of such disturbance, and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes. [Mills Ann. Stats., 307.]

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

4. Wages Preferred Claims.

The valid claims of servants, laborers and employes of the assignor, for wages earned during the six months next preced-

ing the date of the assignment, not to exceed fifty dollars, to any one person then unpaid, and still held by the person who earned the same, and all taxes assessed under the laws of this State, or of the United States, shall be preferred claims and be paid in full, prior to the payment of the dividends in favor of other creditors. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 195.]

5. Suspension of Business—Preferred Claims—Contests.

That hereafter, when the business of any person, corporation, company or firm shall be suspended by the action of creditors, or be put into the hands of a receiver or trustee, then in all such cases the debts owing to laborers, servants or employes, which have occurred by reason of their labor, or employment, shall be considered and treated as preferred claims, and such laborers or employes shall be preferred creditors, and shall first be paid in full, and if there be not sufficient to pay them in full the same shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the property seized; Provided, That any person interested may contest any such claim, or claims, or part thereof, by filing exceptions thereto, supported by affidavit, with the officer having the custody of such property, and thereupon the claimant shall be required to reduce his or her claim to judgment before some court having jurisdiction thereof before any part thereof shall be paid. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 195a, 1.]

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES.

6. Notice of Assignment.

That from and after the passage of this act, no assignment of wages not already earned at the time of such assignment, and no assignment of any other sum to become due to the assignor, shall be valid as against any creditor of the assignor who has not had actual notice of the said assignment at the time the same shall be made, unless the same be recorded with the Recorder of the county wherein such wages are to be earned or such sums are to become due, within five days from date thereof. [Sess. L. '07, p. 608, 1.]

7. Wife or Husband Join.

No assignment of wages not already earned at the time of such assignment and no assignment of any sum to become due the assignor after the date of such assignment shall be valid, unless, if the assignor be a married man or woman and residing with a wife or husband, such wife or husband shall join in and shall sign such assignment. [Sess. L. '07, p. 608, 2.]

8. In Garnishee Cases.

When any person or persons, association or corporation, shall hereafter have been served with garnishee summons in any action, and shall have answered such garnishee summons, and when such answer shall have been traversed, and a trial of the issues thereof

shall be had, and such garnishee as aforesaid, shall set forth in its answer, or by way of evidence any assignment of wages, or other sums to be earned or to become due after the date of such assignment, such assignment shall be held invalid and of no effect, as against the party in whose favor such process was issued, unless the garnishee shall show in addition that actual notice of such assignment was served upon the party in whose favor such garnishee process was issued at the date thereof, or that a copy of such assignment was duly recorded, as provided by Section 1 of this Act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 608, 3.]

9. Fees.

The several County Clerks and Recorders in their respective Counties shall receive the sum of fifty cents (.50) for recording each of such assignments. [Sess. L. '07, p. 609, 4.]

BARBERS.

10. Sunday Barbering a Misdemeanor.

That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday in any city of the first or second class, whether incorporated by general law or special charter, in the State of Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370a.]

11. Penalty.

Any one found guilty of violating the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not less than fifteen (15) nor more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370b.]

BOYCOTTING AND BLACKLISTING.

12. Influencing Not to Trade—Ticketing Buildings, etc.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to loiter about or patrol the streets, alleys, roads, highways, trails or place of business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in any lawful business, for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from, sell to, work for, or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation, or to ticket the works, mine, building or other place of business or occupation of such other person, persons, firm or corporation, for the purpose of obstructing or interfering with or injuring any lawful business, work or enterprise; Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent any person from soliciting trade, custom or business for a competitive business. [Sess. L. '05, p. 160, 1.]

13. Unlawful Publications.

That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any notice of boycott, boycott card, sticker, banner, sign or dodger, publishing or declaring that a boycott or ban exists, or has existed, or is con-

templated against any person, persons, firm or corporation doing a lawful business, or publish the name of any judicial officer or other public officer upon any notice of boycott, boycott card, sticker, banner, sign or other similar list, because of any lawful act or decision of such official. [Sess. L. '05, p. 160, 2.]

14. Not to Intimidate.

It shall be unlawful to use force, threats, or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupation at any place he or she see fit. [Sess. L. '05, p. 161, 3.]

15. Employers Not to Maintain Blacklist.

It shall be unlawful for any employer to maintain a black list, or to notify any other employer that any workman has been blacklisted by such employer, for the purpose of preventing such workman from receiving employment; Provided, however, That nothing herein shall prevent a former employer of any workman or any former employe from imparting a fair and unbiased opinion of a workman's or employe's qualification when solicited so to do by a later or prospective employer of such workman, or employe; nor shall anything in this act be construed to prevent any merchant or professional man, or any association of the same, from maintaining or publishing a list concerning the credit or financial responsibility of any person or persons dealing with him or them on credit. [Sess. L. '05, p. 161, 4.]

16. Penalty.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10.00) nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00), or to be imprisoned not to exceed sixty (60) days in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court. [Sess. L. '05, p. 161, 5.]

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

17. Secretary State Ex-Officio Commissioner—Deputy—Bond and Salary.

That there is hereby established a separate and distinct bureau to be known as the Bureau of Labor statistics of the State of Colorado, which bureau shall be charged with the collection of statistics pertaining to the internal resources of the State, labor and agricultural. The Secretary of State shall be designated the *ex-officio* commissioner of said bureau. He shall appoint a deputy within ten (10) days after the approval of this act, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be an elector of this State, well versed in the collection of statistics, and matters relating thereto. The deputy of statistics shall, within twenty days after receiving his commission, and before entering upon the duties of his office, give bonds to the State of Colorado in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), to be approved by the attorney-general. Said deputy shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800), payable as other State officers. [Mills Ann. Stats., 299.]

18. Biennial Reports—Contents.

The duties of the commissioner shall be to collect, systematize, and present in biennial reports to the legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, such as the hours and wages of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, estimated number of persons depending upon daily labor for their support, the estimated number of persons employed by the several industries within the State, the operation of labor saving machinery in its relation to hand labor, etc. Said statistics may be classified as follows:

First—In agriculture.

Second—In mining.

Third—In mechanical and manufacturing industries.

Fourth—In transportation.

Fifth—In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above mentioned.

Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, in building and machinery, severally, and means of production and distribution generally.

Seventh—The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the numbers of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments within the State.

Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.

Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by the workers, etc.; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality of the State; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the State; their social and sanitary habits; number of married and of single; the number employed and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively; to what extent their labor comes in competition with the other industrial classes of the State.

Eleventh—The number, condition and nature of the employment of the inmates of the State prison, county jails and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment

comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

Twelfth—All such other information in relation to labor as the commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be attained by this statute.

Thirteenth—A description of the different kinds of labor organiations in existence in the State, and what they accomplish in favor of the class for which they were organized. [Mills Ann. Stats., 300.]

19. Duty of Officers to Furnish Information—Copies for Free Distribution.

It shall be the duty of all State, county and precinct officers to furnish, upon the written request of the commissioner, all the information in their power necessary to assist in carrying out the objects of this act. And not more than three thousand (3,000) copies of the printed report shall be furnished to the commissioner for free distribution to the public. [Mills Ann. Stats., 301.]

20. Penalty for Obstructing Commissioner.

Any person who wilfully impedes or obstructs the commissioner in the full and free performance of his duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten (10) nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment not less than seven (7) nor more than thirty (30) days in the county jail, or both. [Mills Ann. Stats., 302.]

21. Office Hours.

The office of the bureau shall be open for business from nine o'clock, a. m., until five o'clock, p. m., every day, except non-judicial days, and the officers thereof shall give to all persons requesting it, all needed information which they may possess. [Mills Ann. Stats., 303.]

22. Powers of Commissioner.

The commissioner shall have power to send for persons whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary. And he may examine witnesses under oath, being hereby authorized to administer the same in the performance of his duty, and the testimony so taken must be filed and preserved in the office of said commissioner. [Mills Ann. Stats., 304.]

23. Office.

The Secretary of State shall provide a suitable office for said commissioner, properly furnished. [Mills Ann. Stats., 305.]

24. Arbitration Between Employers and Employes.

If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employes, and such employes, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes, or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes. [Mills Ann. Stats., 307.]

25. Labor Commissioner Issue Bulletin.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado, is hereby authorized by the provisions of this act to compile and issue every three months in each calendar year a four-page bulletin containing statistics pertaining to labor or industries of the State, so that the public may have the benefit of immediate information on such subject as contained in the bulletin. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 300a.]

26. Number Issued.

Not more than three thousand copies of said bulletin shall be issued quarterly and distributed free to the public. The printing of said bulletins shall be paid for in the same manner and from the same fund as State officers' reports; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall in any manner affect an act of 1887; creating the State Bureau of Labor Statistics and specifying the duties of the commissioner thereof. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 300b.]

CHILDREN.

27. Children Under Fourteen Years Not Be Exhibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ as an actor or performer in any concert hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, or in any variety theater, or for any illegal, obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 409.]

28. Unlawful to Hire or Employ Children Under Fourteen Years.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purpose prohibited in the first section of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 410.]

29. Penalty.

Any person who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisoins of the preceding sections of this act shall be fined not exceeding $100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense, shall be fined not exceeding $200, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 412.]

30. Children Under Fourteen Years of Age Not to Be Employed—Fine.

Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ, any children under fourteen years of age in any underground works, or mine, or in any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace or court of record, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each offense. Provided, That a jury on the trial of any such case before a justice of the peace, shall be called and empaneled as in the case of assault and battery, and that the jury in such cases shall designate the amount of the fine in their verdict. [Mills Ann. Stats., 413.]

31. Duties of Justices of the Peace.

Whenever any person shall, before a justice of the peace, make oath or affirm that the affiant believes that this act has been, or is being, violated, naming the person charged with such violation, such justice shall forthwith issue a warrant to a constable, or other authorized officer, and such officer shall arrest the person or persons so charged, and bring him or them before the justice issuing such warrant, for a hearing. And it shall be the duty of all constables and policemen to aid in the enforcement of this act. [Mills Ann. Stats., 414.]

32. Penalty.

That in the default of the payment of the fine or penalty imposed under any of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or court of record before whom any person may be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, to commit such person to the county jail, there to remain for not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days. [Mills Ann. Stats., 415.]

33. Unlawful to Employ Children Under Fourteen During School Hours —Exception—Fine.

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to employ any child under the age of fourteen years to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of any school day of the school term of the public school in the school district where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was

given by a teacher qualified to instruct in those branches required to be taught in the public schools of the State of Colorado, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in such branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least twelve weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which shall be consecutive, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certifiicate in writing, signed by the teacher, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person, persons or corporation who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, and all fines so collected shall be paid into the county treasury, and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs. [Mills Ann. Stats., 417.]

34. School Director Neglecting to Prosecute Under This Act Guilty of Misdemeanor—Fine.

It shall be the duty of any school director of the district to inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in this act, and ascertain from the person neglecting, the reason, if any, therefor; and he shall forthwith proceed to secure the prosecution of any offense occurring under this act; and any director neglecting to secure such prosecution for such offense within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board of education for the reasons hereinbefore stated, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and such fine, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs. All actions for offenses committed under this act shall be prosecuted for in the name of the State of Colorado. [Mills Ann. Stats., 420.]

35. Unlawful to Employ Child—Exception—Proviso.

From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation to require any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, to labor or work in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store, or in or about coal or other mines, ar any other occupation not herein enumerated, which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous, for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day, except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger, or in the week before and following Christmas day; Provided, That any child between the age of fourteen and sixteen years coming within the provisions of this act may be exempted from the provisions thereof, if in the opinion of the judge of the county

court of the county in which said child resides it would be for its best interests to be so exempted. Application may be made in writing to any county judge by any such child, its parent or guardian, to be granted such exemption, when it shall be the duty of such judge to hear the same and inquire particularly into the nature of the employment sought. No fees shall be charged or collected in any such case. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801e, 2.]

36. Unhealthful and Dangerous Occupation.

All paper mills, cotton mills and factories where wearing apparel for men and women is made, ore reduction mills or smelters, factories, shops of all kinds and stores may be held to be unhealthful and dangerous occupations within the meaning of this act at the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801f, 2.]

37. Employment of Child a Misdemeanor.

Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ any child under the age of fourteen in any underground works or mine, or in any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than three months. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801h, 2.]

38. Violation—Penalty.

Any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall require a greater number of hours of work or labor than herein specified of any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, in any employment or occupation herein enumerated, or any other which shall be deemed by the courts as unhealthful, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than two, nor more than four months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each offense. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801i, 2.]

39. Prosecution Upon Sworn Complaint.

All District Attorneys shall be required to make prosecutions for all violations of this act, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being violated by any person, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801j, 2.]

40. Persons Not Allowed to Labor in Coal Mines.

No young person under twelve years of age, or woman or girl of any age, shall be permitted to enter any coal mine to work therein, nor any person under the age of sixteen years unless he can read and write. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3185.]

COAL MINES.

65. Boilers Inspected.

All boilers used in generating steam in and about coal mines and collieries shall be kept in good order, and the owner or agent, as aforsaid, shall have said boilers examined and inspected, by competent boiler maker or other well qualified person as often as once every six months, and the result of every such examination shall be certified in writing to the mining inspector; and every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve and all underground, self-acting or engine planes, or gauge-ways, on which coal cars are drawn and persons travel, shall be provided with some proper means of signaling between the stopping places and the ends of said planes or gauge-ways and sufficient places of refuge, at the sides of said planes or gauge-ways, shall be provided at intervals of not more than fifty feet apart; and there shall be cut, in the side of every hoisting shaft, at the bottom thereof, a traveling-way, sufficiently high and wide to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side of the mine to the other, without passing over or under the gauge or hoisting apparatus. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3187.]

66. Injury to Mines.

Any miners, workmen, or other person, who shall intentionally injure any shaft, lamp, instrument, air course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open air ways, or open a door and not close it again, or carry lighted pipes or matches into places that are worked by safety lamps, or handle or disturb any part of the machinery, or enter any place of the mine against caution, or who wilfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or do any other act where the lives or the health of persons, or the security of mines or machinery is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3190.]

67. Injury to Person.

For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions by any owner or lessee or operator of any coal mine or

opening, a right of action against the party at fault shall accrue to the party injured for the direct damages sustained thereby, and in any case of loss of life by a reason of such violation or failure, a right of action against the owners and operators of such coal mine or colliery shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person who shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3192.]

68. When Act Applies.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect any coal mine in which not more than ten men are employed underground during each twenty-four hours, but on the application of the proprietor, or of the miners in any such mine, or when the mine inspector may deem it necessary, said mine inspector shall make or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and shall direct and force any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this act that he deems necessary for the safety and health of miners. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3193.]

69. Duties of Inspector and Deputies.

The inspector of coal mines and his deputies shall devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office. It shall be the duty of the inspector or his deputies to enter into and thoroughly examine all coal mines in the State in which more than ten men are employed, at least once each quarter, to see that all the provisions of this act are observed and strictly carried out, and the inspector or his deputy or deputies, or both, may enter, inspect and examine any coal mine in the State, and the works and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times, by night or day, but so as to not unnecessarily obstruct or impede the workings of the mine; and the owner or any agent of such mine is hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such entry and inspection.

The inspector shall make to the Governor of the State a biennial report, which shall show the number of coal mines, and development on the same during each year, and the persons employed in and about each mine, and the extent to which the law is obeyed, the progress made in the improvement sought to be secured by the passage of this act; the number of accidents and deaths resulting from injuries received in coal mines, as also statistics showing output of coal and development made annually at each mine, with all facts concerning the production and transportation of coal to market, and other facts of public interest coming under the provisions of this act; which record shall be filed in the inspector's office. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to have printed two thousand copies of said biennial report at the expense of the State, for distributation [distribution] to members of the Legislature, mine owners, superintendents and others interested in coal mines; said report shall be

clerk whose salary shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars in any one year, which said salaries shall be paid out of printed on or before December 31st preceding the biennial session of the Legislature. And the inspector is hereby authorized to employ three deputy inspectors whose salaries shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per year; and to employ a any moneys appropriated for that purpose on certificate of said State inspector of coal mines showing the services rendered and the amount thereof; and upon presentation of said certificate to the State Auditor by the person entitled thereto, he shall issue his warrants on the State Treasurer for the amount thereof, to be paid out of any appropriation as aforesaid; the said inspector shall be allowed the actual and necessary traveling expenses actually paid out by him or his deputies, in the active discharge of their duties. [Sess. L. '07, 273, 1.]

70. Daily Inspection.

The mining boss, or other competent person, shall make daily inspection of ropes, chains, cages and other hoisting appliances, guides, and shaft timbers, and make a record of such daily inspection in a book kept at the office of the mine, for that purpose, and the fire boss shall keep a daily record of any defects in the ventilating appliances, and any standing gas that may be found in said mine, designating the entry and room in which said gas is found. Each of the records herein required to be kept, shall be open at all times to the mine inspector's and miners' committee's inspection, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the said mine inspector on the first Monday of December of each year. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3199.]

71. Penalty for Violation.

The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this act, or the violation of any of the provisions hereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any persons so neglecting or refusing to perform such duties, or violating such provisions, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and all penalties recovered under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the State. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3200.]

72. Persons Allowed to Examine.

In all coal mines in the State, the miners employed and working therein, the owners of the land, or other persons interested in the rental or royalty of any such mine, shall at all proper times have full right of access to, and examinations of, all scales, machinery, or apparatus used in or about such mine; to determine the quality of the coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of all such scales, machinery, or apparatus; and

such land-owners or other persons may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall at all proper times have full right of access to, and examination of, such scales, machinery, or apparatus, and seeing all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts kept of the same; but not more than one person, on behalf of the land-owners, or other persons interested in the rental or royalty, jointly, shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery, or apparatus, and the miners employed in any mine may, from time to time, appoint two of their number to act as a committee to inspect, not oftener than once in every month, the mine and machinery connected therewith, and to measure the ventilating current, and if the owner, agent, or manager so desires, he may accompany said miners, by himself, or two or more persons whom he may appoint for that purpose. The owner, agent, or manager shall afford every necessary facility for making such inspection and measurement; but the said miners shall not, in any way, interrupt or impede the work going on in the mine at the time of such inspection and measurement. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3189.]

73. Appointment of Inspectors.

Within four months of the date of the passage of this act the Judges of the District Court shall appoint four reputable coal miners of known experience and practice at the time, and the Governor shall appoint one mining engineer of like repute and experience and practice at the time, who shall constitute a board of five examiners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character and qualifications of candidates for the office of inspector of mines, under the provisions of this act. The examiners first appointed in pursuance of this section shall meet in the city of Denver on the 20th day of July next, and after being duly organized, having taken and subscribed before any officer duly authorized to administer the same the following oath, namely: We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (affirm) that we will perform the duties of examiners of applicants for appointment as inspector of coal mines, to the best of our abilities, and that in recommending or rejecting said applicants, we will be governed by the evidence of qualifications to fill the position under the law creating the same, and not by any consideration of political or personal favors; that we will certify all whom we may find qualified according to the true intent and meaning of the act, and none others, to the best of our judgment—shall proceed to the examination of those who may present themselves as candidates for said office; and shall certify to the Governor the names of all such applicants as any four of the examiners shall find competent to fill the office, under the provisions of this act, which shall be filed

in the office of the Secretary of State. The qualification of candidiates [candidates] for said office of inspector of mines to be inquired into and certified by said examiners shall be as follows, namely: They shall be citizens of the United States, of temperate habits, of good repute as men of personal integrity, shall have obtained the age of thirty years, and shall have had at least one year's experience in the workings of the coal mines of Colorado, and five years of practical experience in the workings of coal mines in the United States, and have a practical knowledge of mining engineering and of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines, particularly fire-damp. The board of examiners shall receive six dollars per day, and the same mileage as is allowed to members of the Legislature, to be paid out of the State treasury upon the filing of the certificates of the examining board in the office of the Secretary of State, as herein provided. The Governor shall, from the names so certified, appoint the person possessing the best qualifications to be inspector of coal mines, whose commission shall be for the term expiring January 1, 1887, or until his successor is appointed and confirmed by the Senate. As often as vacancies in said office of inspector of mines shall occur by death, resignation or malfeasance in office, which shall be determined in the same manner as in the case of any other officer of the State government, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment for the unexpired term, from the names on file in the office of the Secretary of State, as hereinbefore mentioned as having passed examination. Every four years from January 1st, A. D. 1883, the Governor shall appoint one mining engineer as before, and shall notify the judges of four of the judicial districts of the State containing coal mines, selecting them in such order as to allow each district an equal share of such appointments, each to appoint one miner, and the five so appointed shall constitute a new board of examiners, whose duties, term of service and compensation shall be the same as those provided for by this section, and from the names that may be certified by them the Governor shall appoint the inspector of mines provided for in this act; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the re-appointment of any inspector of coal mines. The inspector of coal mines shall receive for his services an annual salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars and ten cents per mile for all distances traveled in the discharge of his official duties, to be paid monthly by the State Treasurer, and said inspector shall reside in the State and shall keep an office at the Capitol or other building in which the offices of the State are located. Each inspector is hereby authorized to procure such instruments and chemical tests and stationery from time to time, as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties under this act, at the expense of the State, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon accounts duly certified by him and audited by the proper department of the State. All instruments, plans,

books, memoranda, notes, et cetera, pertaining to the office shall be the property of the State, and shall be delivered to their successors in office. [Sess. L. '07, p. 275, 1.]

74. Persons Disqualified for Inspectors.

No person acting as a manager or agent of any coal mine, or as a mining engineer for any coal mining company, or to be interested in operating any coal mine, shall at the same time act as an inspector of coal mines under this act. [Mills' Ann. Stats., 3196.]

75. Bond and Oath of Inspector.

The inspector of coal mines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Judge of the District Court in which he resides, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and take an oath (or affirmation) to discharge his duties impartially and with fidelity to the best of his knowledge and ability. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3195.]

76. Notice of Accidents.

Whenever loss of life, or serious personal injury, shall occur, by reason of any explosion, or of any accident whatsoever, in or about any coal mine, or colliery, it shall be the duty of the owner or agent thereof to give notice to the mine inspector, and if any person is killed thereby, to the coroner of the county also, and the inspector shall immediately go to the scene of said accident and render such assistance as he may deem necessary for the safety of the men, and shall ascertain, by the testimony before the coroner, or by taking other evidence, the cause of such explosion or accident, and file record thereof in his office. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3188.]

77. Outlets for Employes.

It shall not be lawful, after six months from the passage of this act, for the owner or agent of any coal mine, wherein over fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated, to employ or permit more than fifteen persons to work therein, except in opening shafts or outlets, unless there are to every seam of coal worked in each mine at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress or egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, and air shafts, in which are constructed and maintained ladder-ways, shall be deemed and held to be an escape shaft within the provisions of this act, and no escape shaft shall be required; but it is not necessary for the two outlets to belong to the same mine; the second outlet need not be made until fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated in such mine, and to all other coal mines, whether opened and worked by shafts, slopes or drifts to such openings or

outlets, must be provided within twelve months after fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated therein; and in case such outlets are not provided as herein stipulated, it shall not be lawful for the agent or owner of such mine to permit more than fifteen persons to work therein during each twenty-four hours. In case a coal mine has but one shaft, slope or drift for the ingress or egress of the men working therein, and the owner thereof does not own suitable surface ground for another opening, he may select and appropriate any adjoining land for that purpose, and for approach thereto, and shall be governed in his proceedings in appropriating such land by the provisions of law in force providing for the appropriation of private property by corporations, and such appropriation may be made whether he is a corporator or not; but no land shall be appropriated under the provisions of this act until the court is satisfied that suitable premises can not be obtained by contract upon reasonable terms. Escapement shafts or other communication with a contiguous mine, as aforesaid, shall be constructed in connection with every vein or stratum of coal worked in such coal mine or colliery, as provided herein. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3182.]

78. Metal Tubes or Telephones—Safety Gate.

In all cases where the human voice can not be distinctly heard, the owner or agent shall provide and maintain a metal tube from top to bottom of the slope or shaft, or a telephone connection suitably adapted to the free passage of sound, through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and at the top of the shaft or slope; also the ordinary means of signaling to and from the top and bottom of the shaft or slope; and in the top of every shaft shall keep an approved safety gate and an approved safety catch, and sufficient cover over head on every carriage used for lowering and hoisting persons; and the said owner or agent shall see that sufficient flanges or horns are attached to the sides of the drum of every machine that is used for lowering and hoisting persons in and out of the mine, and also that adequate brakes are attached thereto; the main link, attached to the swivel of the wire rope, shall be made of the best quality of iron and shall be tested by weights satisfactory to the inspector of mines of the State; and bridle chains shall be attached to the main link from the cross-pieces of the carriage; and no single link chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons into or out of said mine; and not more than five persons for each ton capacity of the hoisting machinery used at any coal mine, shall be lowered or hoisted by the machine at any one time. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3183.]

79. Ventilation of Coal Mines.

The owner or agent of every coal mine or colliery, whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation not less than 100 cubic feet, and

such additional number of cubic feet as may be ordered by said mine inspector, per minute, per person employed in such mine, and also an amount of ventilation not less than 500 cubic feet per minute for each mule, or horse, used in said mine, which shall be circulated and distributed throughout the mine in such a manner as to dilute and render harmless and repel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and breakthroughs or airways shall be driven as often as the inspector of mines may order, at the different mines inspected by him, and all breakthroughs or airways, except those last made near the working faces of the mines, shall be closed up and made airtight, by brattice, trap doors or otherwise, so that the currents of air in circulation in the mine may sweep to the interior of the mine, where the persons employed in such mine are at work; and all mines governed by this statute shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, when necessary, to provide a sufficient quantity of air, such as fanning, or suction fans, exhaust steam furnaces, or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air; but, in case a furnace shall be used for ventilating purposes, it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works, by lining the upcast with an incombustible material for a sufficient distance up from the said furnace. All mines generating fire damp shall be kept free from standing gas, and every working place shall be carefully examined every morning with safety lamp, by a competent person or persons, before any of the workmen are allowed to enter the mine; and the person making such examination shall mark, on the face of the workings, the day of the month; and in all mines, whether they generate fire damp or not, the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will shut up of their own accord, and can not stand open; and the owner or agent shall employ a practical and competent inside overseer, to be called a "mining boss," who shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus, and the airways, traveling ways, pumps, timbers and drainage; also, shall see that, as the miners advance their excavations, that all loose coal, slate and rock overhead are carefully secured against falling in or upon the traveling ways, and that sufficient timber, of suitable lengths and sizes, is furnished for the places where they are to be used, and placed in the working places of the mine; and he shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and also at or near the face of all the entries; and the measurement of air so made shall be noted on blanks, furnished by the mine inspector; and on the first day of each month the "mining boss" of each mine shall sign one of such blanks, properly filled, and forward the same by mail to said mine inspector, a copy of which shall be filed at the office of the coal company, subject to inspection by miners. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3184.]

80. Engineers and Bosses Must Be Experienced—Children, Women and Illiterate Minors Not Work.

No person shall knowingly be employed as an engineer or mining boss, or take charge of any machinery or appliance whereby men are lowered into or hoisted out of any mine, but an experienced, competent and sober person; and no person shall ride upon a loaded wagon or cage used for hoisting purposes in any shaft or slope. No young person under twelve years of age, or woman or girl of any age, shall be permitted to enter any coal mine to work therein, nor any person under the age of sixteen years, unless he can read and write. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3185.]

81. Safety Lamps.

All safety lamps, used for examining or working coal mines, shall be the property of the owner of the mine, and shall be under the charge of the agent thereof. The term "owner" in this act shall mean the immediate proprietor, lessee, or occupier of any coal mine, or colliery, or any part thereof; and the term "agent" shall mean any person having, on behalf of the owner as aforesaid, the care and management of any coal mine, or colliery, or any part thereof. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3186.]

82. Map of Mines.

That the owner or agent of such coal mine or colliery, in this State, employing ten or more men, shall make, or cause to be made, within six months after the passage of this act, an accurate map or plan of the workings of such coal mine or colliery, on a scale not exceeding one hundred feet to the inch, showing the bearings and distances of the workings, with the general inclinations of the strata, and any material deflections in such workings, and the boundary lines of such coal mine or colliery, which shall be kept for the use of the inspector, at the office of said mine in the county where such coal mine or colliery is located, and which shall be kept up every three months; and shall also deposit a true copy of such map or plan with the inspector of coal mines, and with the recorder of the county in which said coal mine or colliery is situated, to be filed in their respective offices; and said owner or agent shall cause, on or before the tenth day of January in every year, a statement of the workings of such coal mine during the year past, from the last report to the end of the December month just preceding, to be marked on the original map or plan of said coal mine or colliery; Provided, If the owner or agent of any coal mine shall neglect, or refuse, or for any cause fail, for the period of one month after the time prescribed, to furnish said map or plan as hereby required, or if the inspector shall find, or have reason to believe, said map or plan is (in) accurate in any material part, he is hereby authorized to cause a correct map or plan of the actual workings of such coal mine or colliery to be made, at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be re-

coverable from said owner by an action, as in cases of other debts, and shall cause a copy of the same to be filed in the office of the Recorder of the county in which such coal mine or colliery is situated. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3181.]

83. Protection Against Fire Damp and Fires—Magazines—Safety Appliances.

That the owner, agent or lessee of each coal mine or colliery in this State employing ten or more men shall, when working in close proximity to an abandoned mine or part of a mine containing water or fire damp, cause bore holes to be kept, at least twenty feet in advance of the coal face and sides of all working places in such mine or colliery, known to be approaching old and abandoned workings. Side holes to be not more than twenty-five feet apart and to a like depth; also that it shall not be lawful for any owner or agent operating vertical coal veins, to mine or extract coal from levels under any portion of said mine or adjoining mines where water exists, without first having pumped out such water. All veins pitching over seventy degrees shall be understood as vertical veins, under this act. And said owner or agent shall cause all abandoned shafts, air shafts, slopes, slack piles or cave holes to be securely and safely fenced off, and in all bituminous and lignite coal mines coming under the provisions of this act, the State inspector of coal mines shall have the authority to compel the owners, agents or lessee of coal mines to remove any or all fine coal or slack which may accumulate in the working places or gobs, and where gob-fires or spontaneous combustion are known or even suspected to exist, a careful inspection shall be made daily of the workings, by the mine boss or another competent person, and if an increase of temperature be localized in any part of the gobs or other places, prompt action shall be taken to remove the heated gob or debris, or extinguish the fire by water or other contrivance; but if the fire has already reached such proportions that it is impossible to extinguish it in that way, then it shall be the duty of the superintendent, or mine boss in the absence of the superintendent, to at once build suitable stoppings of double walls of a concave shape, and at least two feet apart, with ends, top and bottom, built into cuttings made into the coal or rock, and the center between the walls to be filled in with sand or other fine earthy matter, which shall be closely tamped, so as to fill up all cracks and crevices, the outside of said walls to be carefully plastered with lime and cement, so as to completely isolate the fire from air. Should combustion still be suspected to be going on, then steam, where practicable, shall be injected towards the fire from pipes in connection with boilers, and passing through said walls or stoppings, or to flood with water the site of the fire; and that in all coal mines known to generate explosive gas, that the owner or agent shall provide and adopt a system by which water under pressure, or otherwise, shall be sprinkled, and make damp all accumulations of

fine coal dust from time to time that may accumulate on any haulage road, rooms, stopes or any other working places; also, that no owner or agent shall use any part of the underground workings of such coal mines as a magazine for the storage of gunpowder or any other kind of blasting agent. On all underground roads where coal is hauled by machinery and where the grade will average more than six (6) feet to the hundred (100), and which are used for traveling ways for men, double drawbars shall be attached to the bottom or other parts of every car, so that two separate couplings shall be used to connect each and every car lowered or hoisted on any road coming under this act, and that hooks which connect with the drawbar of the car shall be so constructed, with a clevice, or other contrivance, as to prevent them from becoming detached while the cars are in motion on the slope; also that double chains with approved safety hooks shall be attached to the socket of the hoisting ropes; Provided, That any appliance other than those herein required may be used in the construction and hoisting of cars which may accomplish the same result with equal safety and security to life and limb. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3198.]

85. Check Weighman—How Paid.

That hereafter in all coal mines in this State, operated by individuals or corporations, whether as owners or lessees and working twenty or more miners underground, there may be employed a check weighman, who shall be selected by the miners employed in said mine, and whose wages shall be paid by the miners therein employed. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204f.]

86. Duties.

The duties of such check weighman shall be to see that all coal, mined in the coal at which he is employed, is accurately weighed and for that purpose every such aforesaid owner or lessee shall give to such weighman, free access to all scales and weights used for that purpose and to all books wherein the weights of coal mined by the miners of said mines are recorded. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204g.]

87. Misdemeanor—Refuse to Allow.

Any mine owner, operator, manager, superintendent or lessee operating any coal mine in this State, who shall refuse to allow any such check weighman to be so employed or shall refuse such check weighman access to such aforesaid scales, weights or books, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than $25.00 nor more than $500.00. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204h.]

88. Mine Owner Provide Scales—Inspector Test.

It shall be the duty of every corporation, company or persons engaged in the business of mining and selling coal by

weight or measure in this State to procure and constantly keep on hand, at the proper place, the necessary scales and measures and whatever else may be necessary to correctly weigh or measure the coal mined and taken out by the workmen or miners of such corporation, company or persons, and it shall be the duty of the inspector of weights and measures of every county in which coal is mined and sold to visit each coal mine operated therein, and, once in each year, unless oftener requested by the operator or the miner or the miners, test the correctness of such scales and measures. If in any county there is no inspector of weights and measures, then the State inspector of mines shall be required to test the correctness of such scales or measures within a reasonable time after application is made to him therefor by either the miners or owners or those who may be operating the mine. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204i.]

89. Car Numbers—Record—Capacity.

Each car or other apparatus used by any such corporation, company or person in removing coal from any coal mine shall be plainly marked by having distinctly placed upon it a number which shall be kept thereon while such car or other apparatus is in use, and no two cars or other apparatus so used shall bear the same number, and if the coal from such mine is mined and the miners are paid therefor according to weight for mining the same, every such car so used shall be weighed upon such tested scales and the weight of the coal thereof shall be correctly credited to the person mining it and recorded in a book kept for that purpose and the correct weight shall also be marked upon such car or apparatus before it is returned to the mine for reloading. If the coal of any such mine is mined and the miners thereof are paid for the same by measure, the number of bushels of coal such car or other apparatus will hold when loaded to its capacity shall also be plainly marked upon it and kept thereon as long as such car is used as aforesaid. Where coal is mined by weight, or by the ton, 2,000 pounds shall constitute a ton, or where it is measured by the bushel, 80 pounds shall constitute 1 bushel. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204j.]

90. Coal Weighed Before Screening.

All coal mined by the ton or by weight shall be weighed in the car or other apparatus in which it is removed from the mine, before it is screened or before it is passed over or dumped upon any screen or any other device which may let or be capable of letting a portion of the coal drop through such screen or device, and it shall be paid for according to the weight so ascertained at such price per ton as may be agreed upon by such owner or operator and the miner or miners who mine the same. All coal mined and paid for by measure shall be paid for per car according to the number of bushels marked upon the car or other apparatus in which it is removed from the mine and without the coal thereof being screened or without it being passed over or dumped upon a screen or any other device which will let any portion of the coal fall through such screen or device. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204k.]

91. Violation—Misdemeanor—Penalty.

A failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be unlawful and deemed a misdemeanor, and any person, owner or agent operating a coal mine in this State, who shall be convicted of a violation of this act shall be fined for the first offense not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00), nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00), and for the second offense and each subsequent offense not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than two hundred dollars ($200.00). [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204l.]

CONTRACTS.

92. Contracts Releasing Employers From Negligence—Void.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employes, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes while in the service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employes thereof, and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void. [Colo. Const., Art. 15, 15.]

93. Contract Not Bar Liability of Employer.

Whenever an employe enters into a contract, either written or verbal, with an independent contractor, to do part of such employer's work, or whenever such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or a part of the work comprised in such contract or contracts with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or sub-contractor, by reason of any defects in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511c.]

94. Contract Null and Void.

Any contract or agreement made between any corporation, and any parties in its employ, whose provisions shall be in violation, evasion or circumvention of this act, shall be unlawful and void, but such employe may sue to recover his wages earned.

together with such 5 per cent. penalty, or separately to recover the penalty if the wages have been paid. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801s1.]

CONVICT LABOR.

95. Convicts Work Upon Public Roads.

Upon the written request of a majority of the Board of County Commissioners of any county in the State of Colorado, the warden of the Colorado State penitentiary, situated at Canon City, in Fremont County, shall detail such convicts as in his judgment shall seem proper, not exceeding the number specified in said written request, to work upon such public roads and highways of such county or streets and alleys of any city or incorporated town within such county as shall be designated in said written request of said County Commissioners; Provided, That such county shall pay all additional expenses of guarding said convicts while working upon said public roads and highways within such county and shall furnish all tools and materials necessary in the performance of said work; and, Provided, That when said work is done within the limits of any city or incorporated town within such county, or city or incorporated town where said work shall be done shall likewise pay all additional expenses of guarding such convicts while performing said work and shall furnish all necessary material used in said work. [Sess. L. '05, p. 171, 1.]

96. Not Build Where Skilled Labor Required.

Said convicts when employed under the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge or structure of like character which requires the employment of skilled labor. [Sess. L. '05, p. 171, 2.]

97. Good Time Allowed.

The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners are hereby empowered to adopt a special rule applicable solely to convicts employed on the public works herein authorized and contemplated, whereby convicts so employed shall be granted additional good time allowance, conditioned upon their good behavior and cheerful compliance with all rules that may be made by said board or said superintendent for the management and control of convicts so employed. [Sess. L. '05, p. 172, 3.]

98. Public Highway Established.

There is hereby established a public highway through the State of Colorado which shall have for its southern terminus a point in the Raton Mountains on the State line between Colorado and New Mexico, where the old Barlow and Sanderson stage line, known as the "Santa Fe Trail," crosses the State line, being the northern end of what is known as "El Camino Real" in New

Mexico, running thence in a northerly direction as nearly as practicable through the following cities and towns:

Trinidad, Walsenburg, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Longmont, Loveland and Fort Collins. [Sess. L. '07, p. 523, 1.]

99. Penitentiary Commissioners Control Construction.

The construction, repair and maintenance of said public highway shall be done under the authority and control of the Board of Commissioners of the penitentiary of the State of Colorado, and the warden of said penitentiary, subject to the provisions of Section 6 of this act, who are hereby authorized and required to construct said highway by the use of the labor of the penitentiary convicts, as well as also in like manner to construct such extensions of said highway and such other roads leading to said highway as may from time to time be provided for by further enactments of the General Assembly. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 2.]

100. Prisoners Used on Denver-Grand Junction State Road.

The Board of Commissioners of the State penitentiary and the warden of said penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to use and employ all such prisoners in the said penitentiary as they may deem practical in and upon the further construction, widening and improvement of the State road from Denver to Grand Junction, established by an act entitled "An act to construct, improve and repair a State wagon road from the City of Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado, to the City of Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado, with certain branch roads therefrom and making an appropriation therefor," approved May 3, 1899. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 3.]

101. Commissioners Select Persons to Supervise.

The supervision of all such work shall be under such competent persons as may be selected by the said Board of Commissioners; Provided, That no supervisor shall cause or permit any prisoner under his direction to be employed for more than eight hours of any day. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 4.]

102. Good Time Allowance.

The said Board of Commissioners shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations providing for the granting of privileges to prisoners employed upon the road or in the mines which shall especially refer to the granting of an additional "good time" allowance in the case of short time men, and better food for prisoners serving life sentences, such privileges to be conditioned upon their good behavior and efficient work. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 5.]

103. State Engineer Survey and Direct—Expenses.

The said highways and such additional roads in connection therewith, as may be provided for shall be located and surveyed

under the direction of the State Engineer, who shall cause plans and specifications of said highways and roads to be prepared, and in designating the materials to be used in their construction, he shall take into consideration the climate, soil, materials to be had in the vicinity and the extent and nature of the probable traffic on said highways and roads, with a view to the most economic construction thereof, consistent with efficiency. The State Engineer shall furnish a deputy engineer, who shall be paid six (6) dollars per day, and legitimate expenses for each day actually and necessarily employed, to be paid by the respective counties in which said work is done.

On or before the tenth day of every month the State Engineer shall certify to said Board of Commissioners the number of days of service rendered and the expense incurred by him during the month next preceding, which certificate shall separately state the items of service and the expense rendered and incurred, in respect to said highways or roads in each county through which the same may pass.

The Board of County Commissioners of any county through which said highways or roads pass are hereby authorized and required to pay to the said State Engineer, upon vouchers drawn by said Board of Commissioners, in accordance with said certificates, the amount due said State Engineer for the work done in said county, out of the road fund or general fund of the county. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 6.]

104. County Commissioners Secure Right of Way and Build Bridges.

The Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties of this State through which said public highways or roads pass, are hereby authorized and required to secure the right of way of said highway or roads wherever necessary, and to construct the necessary bridges, in accordance with the laws of the State now in force relative to procuring the right of way of public roads, and the construction of bridges; Provided, That all bridges shall be constructed under the supervision and in accordance with the plans approved by the State Engineer; and, Provided, further, That so far as practicable bridges across arroyas and smaller streams shall be constructed by convict labor.

Any material necessary to be purchased for said bridges shall be paid for by the respective counties. [Sess. L. '07, p. 525, 7.]

105. Incorporated Cities and Towns.

In incorporated cities and towns along public highways and roads, the municipal authorities shall construct and maintain said public highways and roads. [Sess. L. '07, p. 526, 8.]

106. Appropriation.

The sum of $10,000 (Ten thousand dollars) is hereby appropriated of any moneys in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, payable upon the vouchers of the warden of the penitentiary and approved by the said Board of Commissioners upon warrants drawn by the State Auditor for the purpose of paying the necessary extra guards and foremen, and for the purchase of tools, implements, blasting materials, supplies and equipments necessary in the prosecuting of said work and for transportation. [Sess. L. '07, p. 526, 9.]

CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

107. License to Sell.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons or corporation to knowingly expose for sale within the State of Colorado, without first obtaining from the Secretary of State a license to sell, any convict-made goods, merchandise or wares, as hereinafter provided. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450a.]

108. Dealers in Convict-Made Goods—Make Application—Bond.

Every person or persons, or corporation desiring to act as agents for or to deal in convict-made goods, within the limits of the State of Colorado, shall make an application in writing to the Secretary of State, setting forth his or their residence or office, the class of goods he, they or it desires to deal in the town, village or city, giving the street number at which he, they or it intends to locate, together with the names of two or more responsible citizens of the State of Colorado, who shall enter into a bond of not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000) to guarantee that the said applicant will in all and every particular comply with any and all laws of the State of Colorado regulating and prescribing the sale of convict-made goods, wares and merchandise. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450b.]

109. Length of License—Post License.

The Secretary of State shall thereupon issue a license to such applicant for one year, except as hereinafter provided, which license shall set forth the name of the person, persons or corporation, and shall be kept conspicuously posted in his, their or its place of business. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450c.]

110. Annual Statements—Contents.

Such person, persons or corporation shall annually, before the fifteenth day of January of each year, transmit to the Secretary of State a verified statement setting forth:

1. The name of the person, persons or corporation.
2. His, their or its place of business.
3. The name of the persons, agents, wardens or keepers of any prison, jail, penitentiary or reformatory, or establishment using convict labor, with whom he has done business, and the person, persons or corporation to whom he has sold goods, wares or merchandise, giving the state, city or town and street number of such purchaser or purchasers.

4. In general terms the amount paid to such agents, wardens or keepers of goods, wares or merchandise, and the character of the goods, wares or merchandise so received. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450d.]

111. License Fee.

Every person, persons or corporation shall pay annually, upon the issue of such license as hereinbefore provided, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) to the Secretary of State as a license fee, which amount shall be credited to the maintenance account of the State prison. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450e.]

112. Length of License.

Licenses shall be for one year, unless revoked as subsequently provided. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450f.]

113. Revocation of License Notice.

The Secretary of State shall have the power to revoke the license of any person, persons, or corporation upon satisfactory evidence or upon conviction for any violation of any law regulating the sale of convict-made goods, wares or merchandise; but no such revocation shall be made until due notice to the person, persons or corporation so complained of; and for the purpose of this section the said Secretary of State, or his authorized agents, shall have power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of persons and the production of books, papers, et cetera. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450g.]

114. Brand, Label or Mark Convict-Made Goods.

All goods, wares or merchandise made or partly made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison or reformatory or other establishment shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinafter provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450h.]

115. Contents of Brand, Label or Mark.

The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "Convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison or reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English letters, in style known as great primer Roman capitals. The brand or mark shall, in all cases where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding and marking is impossible a label shall be used, and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the boxes, crates or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be packed, shipped or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed

upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering. In case of manufactured clothing of any nature, such label shall be of linen and securely sewed upon each article of such clothing in a place where upon examination it may be easily discovered. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450i.]

116. Violation—Misdemeanor—Penalty.

When upon complaint or otherwise the deputy labor commissioner has reason to believe that this act is being violated, he shall advise the District Attorney of the county in which such alleged violation has occurred of the fact, giving the information in support of his conclusions, and said District Attorney shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance with the act. Any person offending against the provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten hundred dollars ($1,000) and not less than fifty dollars ($50.00), or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than ten days, or both. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450j.]

117. Evidence of Violation—Disposal of Fine.

It shall be lawful for any person, persons or corporation to furnish evidence as to the violation upon the part of any person, persons or corporation, and upon the conviction of such person, persons or corporation, one-half of the fine provided for by this act, which shall be secured, shall be paid to the deputy labor commissioner, to be used by him in investigating and securing conviction for violation thereof. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450k.]

DAMAGES.

118. Liability of Common Carrier—Who May Sue.

Whenever any person shall die from any injury resulting from or occasioned by the negligence, unskillfulness or criminal intent of any officer, agent, servant or employe, whilst running, conducting or managing any locomotive, car or train of cars, or of any driver of any coach or other public conveyance whilst in charge of the same as a driver, and when any passenger shall die from any injury resulting from or occasioned by any defect or insufficiency in any railroad or any part thereof, or in any locomotive or car, or in any stage coach, or other public conveyance, the corporation, individual or individuals in whose employ any such officer, agent, servant, employe, master, pilot, engineer or driver shall be at the time such injury is committed, or who owns any such railroad, locomotive, car, stage coach, or other public conveyance at the time any such injury is received, and resulting from or occasioned by defect or insufficiency above described, shall forfeit and pay for every person and passenger so injured the sum of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and not less than three thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered;

First. By the husband or wife of deceased, or

Second. If there be no husband or wife, or he or she fails to sue within one year after such death, then by the heir or heirs of the deceased, or

Third. If such deceased be a minor or unmarried, then by the father or mother who may join in the suit, and each shall have an equal interest in the judgment; or if either of them be dead, then by the survivor. In suits instituted under this section it shall be competent for the defendant for his defense to show that the defect or insufficiency named in this section was not a negligent defect or insufficiency. If the action under this section shall be brought by the husband or wife of deceased, the judgment obtained in said action shall be owned by such persons as are heirs at law of said deceased under the statutes of descents and distributions, and shall be divided among such heirs at law in the same manner as real estate is divided according to said statute of descents and distributions. [Sess. L. '07, p. 297, 1030.]

119. Injury to Employe—Defective Machinery—Negligence of Superintendent—Railroad Employe.

Where, after the passage of this act, personal injury is caused to an employe, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time;

(1) By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of any person in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works and machinery were in proper condition; or,

(2) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, entrusted with exercising superintendence, whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence;

(3) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any switch, signal, locomotive engine or train upon a railroad, the employe, or in case the injury results in death the parties entitled by law to sue and recover for such damages shall have the same right of compensation and remedy against the employer, as if the employe had not been an employe of or in the service of the employer or engaged in his or its works. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511a.]

120. Amount of Compensation—Written Notice—Limitation of Action—Defect in Notice.

The amount of compensation recoverable under this act, in case of a personal injury resulting solely from the negligence of a co-employe, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. No action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within

sixty days, and the action is commenced within two years from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. But no notice given under the provisions of this section shall be deemed invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of injury; Provided, It is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511b.]

121. Contract Not Bar Liability of Employer.

Whenever an employe enters into a contract, either written or verbal, with an independent contractor, to do part of such employer's work, or whenever such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or a part of the work comprised in such contract or contracts with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or sub-contractor, by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511c.]

122. Knowledge of Employe Bar Recovery—When.

An employe or those entitled by law to sue and recover, under the provisions of this act, shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against his employer in any case where such employe knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give or cause to be given information thereof to the employer or to some person superior to himself in the service of his employer, who had entrusted to him some general superintendence. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511d.]

123. Co-Employe Equally Liable With Owner—Special Verdict—Jury Assess Damages.

If the injury sustained by the employe is clearly the result of the negligence, carelessness or misconduct of a co-employe the co-employe shall be equally liable under the provisions of this act, with the employer, and may be made a party defendant in all actions brought to recover damages for such injury. Upon the trial of such action, the court may submit to and require the jury to find a special verdict upon the question as to whether the employer or his vice-principal was or was not guilty of negligence proximately causing the injury complained of; or whether such injury resulted solely from the negligence of the co-employe, and in case the jury by their special verdict find that the injury was solely the result of the negligence of the employer or vice-principal, then and in that case

the jury shall assess the full amount of plaintiff's damages against the employer, and the suit shall be dismissed as against the employe; but in case the jury by their special verdict find that the injury resulted solely from the negligence of the co-employe, the jury may assess damages both against the employer and employe. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511e.]

124. Employer Liable for Injuries.

That every corporation, company or individual who may employ agents, servants or employes, such agents, servants or employes being, in the exercise of due care, shall be liable to respond in damages for injuries or death sustained by any such agent, employe or servant, resulting from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of such employer, or which may have resulted from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of any other agent, servant or employe of said employer, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence causing the injury or death was that of the employer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511f.]

125. Repeal—Not Change Rights.

All acts and parts of acts, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; Provided, however, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or change the existing laws relating to the right of the person injured, or in case of death, the right of the husband or wife, or other relatives of a deceased person to maintain an action against the employer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511g.]

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

126. Eight Hours a Day's Work.

In all work hereafter undertaken in behalf of the State or any county, township, school district, municipality or incorporated town, it shall be unlawful for any board, officer, agent, or any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, to employ any mechanic, workingman or laborer in the prosecution of any such work for more than eight hours a day. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.]

127. In Emergency Cases.

Nothing in Section 1 of this act shall be construed so as to prevent work in excess of eight hours a day in emergency cases; Provided, That hours in excess of eight a day shall be treated as constituting part of a subsequent day's work; and, Provided, That in no one week of seven days shall there be permitted more than forty-eight hours of labor. Any violation hereof shall be unlawful. (Section 1 is 3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801b.]

128. Violation a Misdemeanor.

Any employer, board, officer or contractor who shall violate the provisions of Sections 1 or 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred (100) days or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. (Sections 1 and 2 are 2801a and 2801b respectively.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801c.]

129. When Labor Is Dangerous and Injurious—Eight Hours.

All labor of miners in underground mines, or other under ground workings and labor directly attending blast furnaces, either in smelters or in ore reduction works, in directly attending stamp mills, chlorination and cyanide processes and directly attending smelting furnaces producing metal or matte, which labor is in contact with noxious fumes, gases or vapors, is hereby declared dangerous and injurious to health, life and limb; and the period of employment for all persons so employed in underground mines or other underground workings, attending blast furnaces, either in smelters or in ore reduction works, in stamp mills, in chlorination and cyanide mills, and attending smelting furnaces producing metal or matte, shall be eight hours per day; except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in immediate danger. [Sess. L. '05, p. 284, 1.]

130. Make Report in Emergency.

Every person, body corporate, agent, manager, superintendent, employer, president or directors shall, in every case of such emergency, make to the Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics, within ten (10) days after the commencement of such emergency, a report, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of such person, employer, agent, manager, superintendent, president or director; each report shall exhibit in detail the circumstances creating such emergency. [Sess. L. '05, p. 284, 2.]

131. Penalty for Violation.

Any violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor exceeding three hundred dolars ($300.00.) [Sess. L. '05, p. 285, 3.]

ELECTIONS.

132. Employe Entitled to Two Hours for Voting.

Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this State, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself away from any service or employment in which

he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls, and any such absence shall not be sufficient reason for the discharge of any such person from such service or employment, and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages, (except when such employe is employed and paid by the hour); Provided, however, That application shall be made for such leave of absence prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which such employe may absent himself as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to his or its employes the privilege hereby conferred, or who shall subject an employe to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who shall, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1625l 1.]

133. Offering Bribes.

It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

* * * * * * *

(b) To give, offer or promise any office, place or employment, or to promise or procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655a.]

134. Receiving Bribes.

It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

(a) To receive, agree or contract for, before or during an election provided by law, any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for going or agreeing to go to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote, or refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for any particular person or persons, measure or measures, at any election provided by law.

* * * * * * *

[3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655b.]

135. Violence—Intimidation—"Pay Envelopes."

* * * It shall be unlawful for any employer, either corporation, association, company, firm or person, in paying its, their or his employes the salary or wages due them, to inclose

their pay in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any political mottoes, devices or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinion, views or action of such employes. Nor shall it be lawful for any employer, either corporation, association, company, firm or person, within ninety days of any election provided by law, to put up or otherwise exhibit in its, their or his factory, workshop, mine, mill, boarding-house, office or other establishment, or place where its, their or his employes may be working or be present in the course of such employment, any hand-bill, notice or placard containing any threat, notice or information that in case any particular ticket or candidate shall be elected work in its, their or his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or its, their or his establishment be closed, or the wages of its, their or his workmen be reduced; or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions if its, their or his employes. Any person or persons or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any person, whether acting in his individual capacity or as an officer or agent of any corporation so guilty of such misdemeanor shall be punished as hereinafter prescribed. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655d.]

136. Corporation Not Influence Votes—Penalty.

It shall be unlawful for any corporation or any officer or agent of any corporation to influence or attempt to influence by force, violence or restraint, or by inflicting or threatening to inflict ony injury, damage, harm or loss, or by discharging from employment or promoting in employment, or by intimidation or otherwise in any manner whatever, to induce or compel any employe to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any such election. Any such corporation, or any officer or agent of such corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided, and in addition thereto, any corporation violating this section shall forfeit its charter and right to do business in this State. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655e.]

EMPLOYMENT AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

148. Intelligence Office Must Have License—Fine.

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to open or establish in any city or town, whether incorporated under special charter or general law, or elsewhere within the limits of the State of Colorado, any intelligence or employment office, for the purpose of procuring or obtaining, for money or other valuable consideration, either

directly or indirectly, any work, employment or occupation for persons seeking the same, or to otherwise engage in the business, or in any way to act as a broker between employers and persons seeking work, without first having obtained a license so to do from the city or town where such intelligence or employment office is to be opened or such business is to be carried on. Any person violating any of the provisisons of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, for each and every offense, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100.00) dollars. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1735.]

149. Licenses—Rules and Regulations.

Every city or town in this State shall, by ordinance, provide for the issuing of licenses as contemplated by this act, and shall establish such rules and regulations as are not herein provided for the carrying on of the business or occupation for which such license may be issued. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1736.]

150. Applications for License.

Any person or persons applying for a license under the provisions of this act shall make application to the City Council, or Board of Trustees, through the City or Town Clerk, for the same, and shall deposit with the City or Town Treasurer, in advance, the annual fee for such a license, to be evidenced by the receipt of the City or Town Treasurer endorsed on the said application. If the City Council or Board of Trustees refuses to order the issuance of such license to the party or parties applying for the same, the sum so deposited with the City or Town Treasurer shall be refunded to him, her, or them, without any further action of the City Council or Board of Trustees. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737.]

151. Annual License Fee—Bond—Securities—Revocation of License—Transfer.

Any person or persons licensed under the provsions of this act shall pay an annual license fee of not more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars in advance, and before such license shall be issued, shall deposit with the City or Town Treasurer a bond in the penal sum of two thousand ($2000.00) dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the officers designated by ordinance; such bond shall be made payable to the city or town where such business is to be carried on, and shall be conditioned that the person or persons, company or corporation applying for the license will comply with this act, and shall pay all damages occasioned to any person by reason of any misstatement or misrepresentation or fraud or deceit of any person or persons, their agents or employes, in carrying on the business for which they were licensed. If at any time, in the opinion of the Mayor and City or Town Treasurer, the sureties, or any of them, should become irresponsible, the person or persons holding such license shall,

upon notice from the City or Town Treasurer, give a new bond, to be approved as hereinbefore provided. Failure to give a new bond within ten days after such notice shall operate as a revocation of such license, and the license shall be immediately returned to the City or Town Treasurer, who shall destroy the same. Licenses granted under this act may be transferred by order of the City Council or Board of Trustees, but before such transfer shall be authorized the applicant for the same shall deposit with the City or Town Treasurer the sum of five ($5.00) dollars, which shall be endorsed upon the application, and the person to whom such license is transferred shall also deposit such a bond as is required of an applicant for an original license, as hereinbefore described, and to be approved in the same manner. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737a.]

152. Certificate of License.

Upon the granting of a license by the City Council or Board of Trustees, under this act, the City or Town Treasurer shall, within one week after payment of the license fee, issue to the party or parties entitled to the same, a certificate setting forth the fact that such a license has been granted, and it shall be the duty of all persons, who may obtain such certificate, to keep the same publicly exposed to view in a conspicuous place in their office or place of business. Every person paying a fee for employment shall receive a receipt for the same, which receipt shall state in plain terms the agreement between the intelligence or employment agent or broker and the person paying such fee, and if the terms of the said agreement are not fulfilled, the said fee shall be forthwith returned to the person who paid the same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737b.]

153. Fees of Employment Agents.

It shall be lawful for any person or persons or his or their agent, runner or employe, whether acting with or without compensation, engaged in the business of an employment or intelligence agent or broker, to charge any person applying for work as a day laborer, mechanic, artisan or household or domestic servant, a fee for his services equal in the case of males to five (5) per cent. and no more on one month's wages and board and in the case of females three (3) per cent. and no more on one month's wages and board. The limitations imposed by this section shall not apply in any manner to persons or coroporations engaged in the business of procuring employment for any other class or classes of persons than those specifically enumerated above. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737c.]

154. Sending Female to House of Bad Repute.

Any person or persons, as aforesaid, keeping an intelligence or employment office, who shall send out any female help to any

place of bad repute, house of ill fame or assignation house, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, shall be liable to arrest, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, and to imprisonment until such fine is paid; and on conviction thereof, in any court, shall have his or their license rescinded. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737d.]

155. Sending Out Help Without Written Orders.

Any person or persons who shall send out any help, male or female, without having previously obtained a written bona fide order, with proper references of two responsible persons, shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in Section 7 of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737e.]

156. Divide Fees With Employers.

Any person or persons, as aforesaid, keeping an intelligence or employment office, sending out help to contractors or other employers of help, and dividing the office fees with sub-contractors and employers of help, or their foremen or any one in their employ, shall, on conviction thereof in any court, have their license at once forfeited, and be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred ($100.00) dollars. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737f.]

157. Register—Contents—Open to Inspection.

Every person, company or corporation (duly) licensed under this act shall enter upon a register, to be kept for that purpose, every order received from any corporation, company or individual desiring the service of any persons seeking work or employment, the name and address of the corporation, company or individual from whom such order was received, the number of persons wanted, the nature of the work or employment, the town or city, street and number, if any, where such work or employment is to be furnished, the wages to be paid, and a correct record of the names of all persons who have been sent, and the time of sending such persons to procure work or employment on such order. No order for help shall be considered a bona fide order unless the same be entered on the register, as herein provided. There shall also be entered upon said register the names of all applicants depositing a fee for the purpose of registering their names with the view of obtaining work or employment, and the nature of the work or employment wanted. The said register shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any peace official of any municipality in this State. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737g.]

158. False Information—Failure to Keep Register—Penalty.

If any person or persons, or his or their agent or employes engaged in the business of employment or intelligence agent or broker, duly licensed, as provided in this act, shall give any false information or shall make any misstatement or shall make any

false promises concerning any work or employment or occupation, or shall fail to keep such a register as is described in the preceding section in this act, or shall wilfully make any false entries in such register, or shall violate any other provisions of this act, for which violation penalties are not hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof, for each and every offense, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred ($200.00) dollars, and the license under which such person or persons have been permitted to conduct the business of any employment or intelligence office shall forthwith be forfeited. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1738.]

159. Suit Upon Bond.

All claims or suits brought in any court against any employment or intelligence agent, may be brought in the name of the party injured upon the bond deposited with the City or Town Treasurer by said employment or intelligence agent, as provided in Section 4, and may be transferred, as other claims, for damages in civil suits; the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff, not the penalty named in the bond, shall be the test of the jurisdiction of the court in which the action is brought. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1739.]

160. Charitable Associations.

Nothing herein shall be construed so as to require any religious or charitable association which may assist in procuring situations or employment for persons seeking the same, to obtain a license so to do under the provisions of this act, provided it receives no payment whatever for its services in the way of fees. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1740.]

EXEMPTION.

161. From Taxation.

* * * the household goods of every person being the head of a family to the value of $200.00 shall be exempt from taxation. * * * [Colo. Const., Art. 10, 3.]

162. Homestead—$2,000—What Debts.

Every householder in the State of Colorado, being the head of a family, shall be entitled to a homestead not exceeding in value the sum of $2,000.00, exempt from execution and attachment, arising from any debt, contract or civil obligation. * * * [Mills Ann. Stats., 2132.]

163. Homestead—Marginal Entry.

To entitle any person to the benefit of this act, he shall cause the word "homestead" to be entered in the margin of his record title to the same, which marginal entry shall be signed by the owner making such entry and attested by the Clerk and Recorder

of the county in which the premises in question are situated, together with the date and time of day on which such marginal entry is so made; Provided, That in case the husband is the owner of said homestead, the wife may cause such entry to be made and recorded, and the signature of the said entry by the wife shall have the same effect as if entered by the husband, the owner of the property. And, in case the wife is the owner of the homestad, and shall fail to make such homestead entry, the husband may cause the homestead entry to be made, and the signature thereof by him shall have the same effect as if the entry had been made by the wife, the owner of the property. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2133.]

164. Exemption Only While Occupied.

Such homestead shall only be exempt as provided in the first section of this act, while occupied as such by the owner thereof, or his or her family. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2134.]

165. Widow and Minor Children.

When any person dies seized of a homestead, leaving a widow, or husband, or minor children, such widow, or husband, or minor children shall be entitled to the homstead; but in case there is neither widow, husband nor minor children, the homestead shall be liable for the debts of the deceased. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2135.]

166. Of What Homestead May Consist.

The homestead mentioned in this act may consist of a house and lot or lots, in any town or city, or of a farm consisting of any number of acres, so that the value does not exceed $2,000.00. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2136.]

167. Homestead Mortgaged or Conveyed.

That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the owner and occupier of any homestead from voluntarily mortgaging or otherwise conveying the same; Provided, No such mortgage or other conveyance shall be binding against the wife of any married man who may be occupying the premises with him, unless she shall freely and voluntarily, separate and apart from her husband, sign and acknowledge the same, and the officer taking the acknowledgment shall fully apprise her of her rights and the effect of signing the said mortgage or other conveyance; and Provided, further, That if the owner of said homestead be the wife of any married man who may be occupying the premises with her, no such mortgage or other conveyance shall be binding against said husband, unless he shall sign and acknowledge said mortgage or other conveyance. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2137.]

168. Proceeds of Sale Exempt—Bona Fide Purchaser.

In case of the sale of said homestead, any subsequent homestead acquired by the proceeds thereof shall also be exempt from execution or attachment, nor shall any judgment or other claim against the owner of such homestead be a lien against the same in the hands of a bona fide purchaser for a valuable conideration. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2139.]

169. Wearing Apparel Exempt.

The necessary wearing apparel of every person shall be exempt from execution, writ of attachment and distress for rent. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2561.]

170. Other Property Exempt From Execution—Purchase Money—Taxes.

The following property, when owned by any person being the head of a family and residing with the same, shall be exempt from levy and sale upon any execution or writ of attachment or distress for rent, and such articles of property shall continue exempt while the family of such person are removing from one place of residence to another within this State.

First. Family pictures, school books and library.

Second. A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship.

Third. The sites of burial of the dead.

Fourth. All wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; al bedsteads and bedding kept and used for the debtor and his family; all stoves and appendages kept for the use of the debtor and his family; all cooking utensils; and all the household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding one hundred dollars in vaule.

Fifth. The provisions of the debtor and his family, necessary for six months, either provided or growing, or both, and fuel necessary for six months.

Sixth. The tools and implements, or stock in trade, of any mechanic, miner or other person, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value.

Seventh. The library and implements of any professional man, not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Eighth. Working animals to the value of two hundred dollars.

Ninth. One cow and calf, ten sheep, and the necessary food for all the animals herein mentioned for six months, provided or growing, or both; also one farm wagon, cart or dray, one piow, one harrow, and other farming implements, including harness and tackle for team, not exceeding fifty dollars in value.

Tenth. Provided, That nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to exempt any property of any debtor from sale for

the payment of any taxes whatever, legally assessed; and Provided, further, That no article of property above mentioned shall be exempt from attachment or sale on execution for the purchase money for said article of property.

Eleventh. And Provided, also further, That the tools, implements, working animals, books and stock in trade, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, of any mechanic, miner or other person not being the head of a family, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade and business, shall be exempt from levy and sale on any execution or writ of attachment while such person is a bona fide resident of this State. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2562.]

171. Death or Desertion of Head of Family.

Whenever, in any case, the head of a family shall die, desert or cease to reside with the same, the said family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are in this chapter conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2563.]

172. Debtor Removing Property.

If any debtor shall be engaged in removing his or her property from this State, such property shall not be exempt from levy and sale under execution or attachment; Provided, That nothing in this chapter contained shall be held to authorize the levying upon and selling the necessary wearing apparel or beds and bedding of any debtor, or of the family of any debtor, under any execution or attachment. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2565.]

173. Pension Exempt From Execution.

All moneys received by any person resident of the State, as a pension from the United States government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner, or deposited, or loaned by him, shall be exempt from execution or attachment, or seizure, by or under any legal process whatever, whether such pensioner be the head of a family or not. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2568.]

174. Exempt to Wife and Children—When.

When a debtor dies or absconds, and leaves his family the money exempted by this act, the same shall also be exempt by this act, the same shall also be exempt to his wife and children, or either of them. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2569.]

175. Bicycle and Sewing Machine Exempt.

The following property, when owned by any citizen of the State of Colorado, in addition to the property now exempt by law, shall be exempt from levy and sale upon any execution or writ of attachment or distress for rent, and shall continue so exempt, to wit, one bicycle and one sewing machine. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2562a.]

176. Garnishment of Wages—Proviso.

There shall be exempt from levy under execution or attachment or garnishment, 60 per cent. of the amount due for wages or earnings of any debtor at the time such levy is made under execution, attachment or garnishment of the same; Provided, Such debtor be, at the time of such levy, under execution, attachment or garnishment, the head of a family or the wife of the head of a family, and such family resides in this State and is dependent in whole or in part, upon such earnings for support; Provided, further, That when such wages or earnings do not exceed the sum of five dollars ($5.00) per week, at the time such levy is made under execution, attachment or garnishment, then, all such wages or earnings shall be exempt. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2567.]

LABOR DAY.

185. First Monday in September.

The first Monday in September of the present year of our Lord, and each year thereafter, is hereby declared a public holiday, to be known as "Labor Day," and the same shall be recognized, classed and treated as other holidays under the laws of this State. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2128.]

LABOR UNIONS.

186. Unlawful to Interfere With or Coerce.

That it shall be unlawful for any individual, company or corporation, or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any company or corporation, to prevent employes from forming, joining or belonging to any lawful labor organization, union, society or political party, or to coerce or attempt to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge them from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful organization, union, society or political party. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801r.]

187. Misdemeanor—Penalty.

Any person or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any such company or corporation, violating the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801s.]

188. Not Unlawful to Combine to Secure Employment, Compensation, Etc.—Proviso.

It shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, or combine, or agree in any manner, to advise or encourage by

peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination in relation to entering into or remaining in the employment of any person, persons or corporation, or in relation to the amount of wages or compensation to be paid for labor, or for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or for the procuring of fair and just treatment from employers, or for the purpose of aiding and protecting their welfare and interest in any other manner not in violation of the Constitution of this State or the laws made in pursuance thereof; Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to permit two or more persons, by threats of either bodily or financial injury, or by any display of force, to prevent or intimidate any other person from continuing in such employment as he may see fit, or to boycott or intimidate any employer of labor. [Mills Ann. Stats., 1295.]

LIENS OF MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

189. Liens Upon Property—Contracts in Writing.

Mechanics, material-men, contractors, sub-contractors, builders, and all persons of every class performing labor upon or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building, mill, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway or any other structure or improvement, upon land, and also architects, engineers, draughtsmen and artisans who have furnished designs, plans, plats, maps, specifications, drawings, estimates of cost, surveys or superintendence, or who have rendered other professional or skilled service, or bestowed labor in whole or in part, describing or illustrating, or superintending such structure, or work done or to be done, or any part connected therewith, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have rendered service or bestowed labor or for which they have furnished materials or mining or milling machinery or other fixtures for the value of such services rendered or labor done or material furnished, whether at the instance of the owner, or any other person acting by his authority or under him, as agent, contractor, or otherwise; for the work or labor done or services rendered, or materials furnished, by each respectively, whether done or furnished or rendered at the instance of the owner of the building or other improvement, or his agent; and every contractor, architect, engineer, sub-contractor, builder, agent or other person having charge of the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building or other improvement, as aforesaid, shall be held to be the agent of the owner for the purposes of this act.

In case of a contract for the work, between the reputed owner and a contractor, the lien shall extend to the entire contract price and such contract shall operate as a lien in favor of all persons performing labor or services or furnishing materials as herein provided under contract, express or implied, with said

contractor, to the extent of the whole contract price; and after all such liens are satisfied, then as a lien for any balance of such contract price in favor of the contractor. All such contracts shall be in writing when the amount to be paid thereunder exceeds five hundred dollars, and shall be subscribed by the parties thereto, and the said contract, or a memorandum thereof, setting forth the names of all the parties to the contract, a description of the property to be affected thereby, together with a statement of the general character of the work to be done, the total amount to be paid thereunder, together with the times or stages of the work for making payments, shall, before the work is commenced, by the owner or reputed owner, be filed in the office of the County Recorder of the county where the property, or the principal portion thereof, is situated; and in case such contract is not filed, as above provided, the labor done and material furnished by all persons aforesaid before such contract or memorandum is filed, shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal instance of the owner, and they shall have a lien for the value thereof. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2867.]

190. Payment—Alteration—Notice—Offset.

No part of the contract price shall, by the terms of any such contract, be made payable, nor shall the same, or any part thereof, be paid in advance of the commencement of the work, but the contract price shall, by the terms of the contract, be made payable in installments, or upon estimates, at specified times after the commencement of the work, or on the completion of the whole work; Provided, That at least 15 per cent. of the whole contract price shall be made payable at least thirty-five days after the final completion of the contract.

No payment made prior to the time when the same is due, under the terms and conditions of the contract, shall be valid for the purpose of defeating, diminishing or discharging any lien in favor of any person, except the contractor, or other person to or for whom the payment is made, but as to such liens, such payment shall be deemed as if not made, and shall be applicable to such liens, notwithstanding that the contractor or other person to or for whom it was paid may thereafter abandon his contract, or be or become indebted to the reputed owner in any amount for damages or otherwise, for non-performance of his contract or otherwise. As to all liens, except those of the principal contractors, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, offset or counter claim, in favor of the reputed owner and against the principal contractor, and no alteration of such contract shall affect any lien acquired under the provisions of this act. In case such contracts and alterations thereof do not conform substantially to the provisions of this section, the labor done and materials furnished by all persons other than the principal contractor shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal

instance and request of the person who contracted with the principal contractor, and they shall have a lien for the value thereof. Any of the persons mentioned in Section 1, except a principal contractor, may at any time give to the owner or reputed owner or to his superintendent of construction, agent or architect, a written notice that they have performed labor or furnished materials, or both, to or for a principal contractor, or any person acting by authority of the owner or reputed owner, or that they have agreed to and will do so, stating in general terms the kind of labor or materials and the name of the person to or for whom the same was or is to be done or performed, or both, and the estimated or agreed amount in value, as near as may be, of that already done or furnished, or both, and also of the whole agreed to be done or furnished, or both. Such notice may be given by delivering the same to the owner or reputed owner personally or by leaving it at his residence or place of business with some person in charge, or by delivering it either to his superintendent of construction, agent or architect, or by leaving it either at their residence or place of business, with some person in charge; no such notice shall be invalid or insufficient by reason of any defect of form, provided it is sufficient to inform the owner or reputed owner of the substantial matters herein provided for, or to put him upon inquiry as to such matters. Upon such notice being given, it shall be the duty of the person who contracted with the principal contractor to, and he shall, withhold from such principal contractor, or from any other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, and to whom, by said notice, the said labor or materials, or both, have been furnished or agreed to be furnished, sufficient money due or that may become due, to said principal contractor, or other persons, to satisfy such claim, and any lien that may be filed therefor for record under this chapter, including reasonable costs provided for in this act; and the payment of any such lien, which shall have been acknowledged by such principal contractor, or other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, in writing to be correct, or which shall have been established by judicial determination, shall be taken and allowed as an offset against any moneys which may be due from the owner or reputed owner to such principal contractor, or the person for whom such work and labor was performed. (Section 1 is Section 2867.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2868.]

191. Extent of Lien—Enforcement—Purchaser Remove—Proviso.

The liens granted by this act shall extend to and cover so much of the lands whereon such building, structure or improvement shall be made as may be necessary for the convenient use and occupation of such building, structure or improvement, and the same shall be subject to such liens; and in case any such building shall occupy two or more lots, or other subdivisions of land, such several lots or other subdivisions shall be deemed one

lot for the purposes of this act, and the same rule shall hold in cases of any other such improvements that shall be practically indivisible, and shall attach to all machinery and other fixtures used in connection with any such lands, buildings, mills, structures or improvements. When the lien is for work done or material furnished for any entire structure, erection or improvement, such lien shall attach to such building, erection or improvement for or upon which such work was done, or materials furnished, in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance, or mortgage upon the land upon which the same is erected, or put, and any person enforcing such lien may have such building, erection or improvement sold under execution and the purchaser at any such sale may remove the same within thirty days after such sale. And any lien provided for by this act shall extend to and embrace any additional or greater interest in any of such property acquired by such owner at any time subsequent to the making of the contract or the commencement of the work upon such structure and before the establishment of such lien by process of law; and shall extend to any assignable, transferable or conveyable interest of such owner or reputed owner in the land upon which such building, structure or other improvement shall be erected or placed. That whenever any person or persons shall hereafter furnish any materials or perform any labor, or both, for the erection, construction, addition to, alteration or repair of two or more buildings, structures or other improvements, when they are built and constructed by the same person or persons, and under the same contract, it shall be lawful for the person or persons so furnishing such materials, or performing such labor, to divide and apportion the same among the said buildings, structures, or other improvements in proportion to the value of the materials furnished for, and the labor performed upon or for each of said buildings, structures or other improvements, and to file with his, her or their lien claim therefor, a statement of the amount so apportioned to each building, structure or other improvement, which said lien claim, when so filed, may be enforced under the provisions of this act in the same manner as if said materials had been furnished and labor performed for each of said buildings, structures or other improvements separately; but if the cost or value of such labor and materials, or either, can not be readily and definitely divided and apportioned among the said several buildings, structures or other improvements, then one lien claim may be made, established and enforced against all such buildings, structures or other improvements, together with the ground upon which the same may be situated, and in such case, for the purposes of this act, all such buildings, structures and improvements shall be deemed one building, structure or improvement, and the land on which the same are situated as one tract of land. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2869.]

192. Lien on Mining Property—Proviso.

The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who shall do work or shall furnish materials or mining, milling or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in Section 1 of this act, for the working, preservation, prospecting or development of any mine, lode or mining claim or deposit yielding metals or minerals of any kind or for the working, preservation or development of any such mine, lode or deposit, in search of any such metals or minerals; and to all persons who shall do work upon or furnish materials, mining, milling or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in Section 1 of this act, upon, in or for any shaft, tunnel, mill or tunnel site, incline, adit, drift or any draining or other improvement of or upon any such mine, lode, deposit or tunnel site; Provided, That when two or more lodes, mines or deposits owned or claimed by the same person or persons shall be worked through a common shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, then all the mines, mining claims, lodes, deposits and tunnel and mill sites so owned and worked or developed shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed one mine; and Provided, further, That this section shall not be deemed to apply to the owner, or owners of any mine, lode, deposit, shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, who shall lease the same in small blocks of ground in areas, whether of surface or beneath the surface, not to exceed 150 feet in length by the width of the claim and for a depth of 150 feet or less to one or more sets of lessees. (Section 1 is 2867.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2870.]

193. Wells Subject to Lien—On Lot or Land.

That any person or persons, company or corporation, who perform labor or furnish material or supplies for constructing, altering or repairing, or for the digging, drilling or boring, operating, completing or repairing of any gas well, oil well or any other well, by virtue of a contract with the owner or his authorized agent, shall have a lien to secure the payment of the same upon such gas well, oil well, or such other well, and upon the materials and machinery and equipment and supplies so furnished, and in case the contract is with the owner of the lot or land, then such lien shall also be upon the interest of the owner of the lot or land upon which the same may stand, and in case the contract is with the lease holder of the lot or land then such lien shall also be upon the interest of the lease holder on the lot or land upon which the same may stand or in relation to which such material or supplies are furnished. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2870a.]

194. Procedure in Perfecting and Enforcing.

That in perfecting and enforcing the right herein given, the procedure indicated in the laws of this State, and the remedies and rights given, in the statutes of and concerning "liens of mechanics," as the same may now, or in the hereafter shall exist, shall be held to apply, in so far as the same may be applicable. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2870b.]

195. Property Subject to Lien—Except—Proviso.

Any building, mill, manufactory, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway and every structure or other improvement mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, constructed, altered, added to, removed to or repaired, either in whole or in part, upon or in any land, with the knowledge of the owner or reputed owner of such land, or of any person having or claiming an interest therein, otherwise than under a bona fide prior, recorded mortgage, deed of trust or other incumbrance, or prior lien, shall be held to have been erected, constructed, altered, removed, repaired, or done at the instance and request of such owner or person, but so far only as to subject his interest to a lien therefor as in this section provided; and such interest so owned or claimed shall be subject to any lien given by the provisions of this act, unless such owner or person shall, within five days after he shall have obtained notice of the erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair or other improvement, aforesaid, give notice that his interests shall not be subject to any lien for the same, by serving a written or printed notice to that effect, personally, upon all persons performing labor or furnishing skill, materials, machinery or other fixtures therefor, or shall, within five days after he shall have obtained the notice aforesaid, or notice of the intended erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair or other improvement aforesaid, give such notice as aforesaid by posting and keeping posted a written or printed notice to the effect aforesaid, in some conspicuous place upon said land or upon the building or other improvement situate thereon; Provided, That this section shall not apply to co-owners of unincorporated canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, and reservoirs, nor to the enforcement of chapter 116 of the session laws of Colorado of 1893; and Provided, further, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any owner or person claiming any interest in such property who shall have contracted for any erection, structure or improvement mentioned in this act. (Chapter 116 is sections 2872a-2872j.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2871.]

196. Lien Relates Back—Priority—Attachments.

All liens established by virtue of this act shall relate back to the time of the commencement of work under the contract between the owner and the first contractor, or, if said contract be not in writing, then such liens shall relate back to and take effect as of the time of the commencement of the work upon the structure or improvement, and shall have priority over any and every lien or encumbrance subsequently intervening, or which may have been created prior thereto, but which was not then

recorded, and of which, the lienor, under this act, did not have actual notice. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed as impairing any valid encumbrance upon any such land, duly made and recorded prior to the signing of such contract, or the commencement of work upon such improvement or structure. No attachment, garnishment or levy under an execution upon any money due or to become due to a contractor from the owner, or reputed owner, of any such property, subject to any such lien, shall be valid as against such lien of a sub-contractor or material men, and no such attachment, garnishment, or levy upon any money due to a sub-contractor or material men of the second class, as herein provided, from the contractor shall be valid as against any lien of a laborer employed by the day or piece, who does not furnish any material as herein classified. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2872.]

197. Liens Also Attach.

Such liens shall likewise attach to rights of water and rights of way that may in any manner pertain to any kind of property hereinbefore specified and to which such liens attach. In case of corporations such liens shall attach to all the franchises and charter privileges that may in any manner pertain to said specified property. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2873.]

198. Principal Contractors—Sub-Contractors—Rank.

Every person given a lien by this act whose contract, either express or implied is with the owner or reputed owner or his agent or other representative, shall be a principal contractor and all other sub-contractors; and in every case in which different liens are claimed against the same property the rank of each lien, or class of liens, as between the different lien claimants, shall be declared and ordered to be satisfied in the decree or judgment in the following order named:

First. The liens of all those who were laborers or mechanics working by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, either as principal or sub-contractors.

Second. The liens of all other sub-contractors and of all material men whose claims are either entirely or principally for materials, machinery or other fixtures, furnished either as principal or sub-contractors.

Third. The liens of all other principal contractors; and all funds realized in any and all actions for the satisfaction of liens against the same improvements or structures shall be paid out in the order above designated. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2874.]

199. Statements—Serve Notice—Proviso—File Lien—Completion.

Any person wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file for record, in the office of the County Recorder of the county wherein the property, or the principal part thereof, to be affected by the lien is situated, a statement containing:

First. The name or names of the owner or owners or reputed owner or owners of such property, or in case such name or names be not known to him, a statement to that effect.

Second. The name of the person claiming the lien, the name of the person who furnished the material or performed the labor for which the lien is claimed, and the name of the contractor when the lien is claimed by a sub-contractor or by the assignee of a sub-contractor, or, in case the name of such contractor is not known to the lien claimant, a statement to that effect.

Third. A description of the property to be charged with the lien, sufficient to identify the same; and

Fourth. A statement of the total amount of the indebtedness, the amount of the credits thereon, if any, and the balance or amount due or owing such claimant.

Such statement shall be signed and sworn to by the party, or by one of the parties, claiming such lien, or by some other person in his or their behalf, to the best knowledge, information and belief of the affiant; and the signature of any such affiant to any such verification shall be a sufficient signing of the statement. In order to preserve a lien for work performed or materials furnished by a sub-contractor there must be served upon the owner or reputed owner of the property or his agent at or before the time of filing with the County Clerk and Recorder the statement above provided for, a copy of such statement; but if neither the owner, or reputed owner, nor any agent of the owner or reputed owner can conveniently be found in the county where the property, or the principal part thereof, is situated, an affidavit to that effect shall be filed for record with the aforesaid statement and thereupon no such service shall be required. All such lien statements claimed for labor and work by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, must be filed for record after the last labor for which the lien claimed has been performed and at any time before the expiration of one month next after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement; all lien statements of all other sub-contractor and of all material men whose claims are either entirely or pricipally for materials, machinery or other fixtures, must be filed for record after the last labor is performed or the last material furnished for which the lien is claimed and at any time before the expiration of two months next after the completion of such building, structure or other improvement, and the lien statements of all other principal contractors must be filed for record as aforesaid after the completion of their respective contracts and at any time within three months next after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement. New or amended statements may be filed within the periods above provided, for the purpose of curing any mistake, or for the purpose of more fully complying with the provisions of this act.

Any trivial imperfection in, or omission from the said work, or in the construction of any building, improvement or structure, or of the alteration, addition to or repair thereof, shall not be deemed such lack of completion as to prevent the filing of

any lien; and in case of contractors, the occupation or use of the building, improvement or structure by the owner, or his representative, or any other person with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the acceptance by said owner or his agent of said building, improvement or structure, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed conclusive evidence of completion; and cessation from labor for thirty days upon any unfinished contract or upon any unfinished building, improvement or structure, or the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, shall be deemed equivalent to a completion thereof, for all the purposes of this act. [3 Mills)Rev.) Stats., 2875.]

200. Action to Enforce Lien—Proviso.

No lien claimed by virtue of this act shall hold the property longer than six months after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement, or the completion of the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, as prescribed in Section 9 of this act, unless an action be commenced within that time to enforce the same; Provided, That where two or more liens are claimed of record against the same premises or property, the commencement of any action within that time by any one or more of such lien claimants in which action or actions all the lien claimants, as appear by the records, are made parties, either plaintiff or defendant, shall be sufficient. (Section 9 is Section 2875.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2876.]

201. Consolidate Actions—Parties.

Any number of persons claiming liens against the same property and not contesting the claims of each other, may join as plaintiffs in the same action; and, when separate actions are commenced, the court or the judge thereof may consolidate them upon motion of any party or parties in interest, or upon its own motion.

Upon such procedure for consolidation, one case shall be selected with which the other cases shall be incorporated; and all the parties to such other cases shall be made parties plaintiff or defendant as the court or judge may designate in said case so selected. All persons having claims for liens, the statements of which shall have been filed as aforesaid, shall be made parties to the action.

Those claiming liens who fail or refuse to become parties plaintiff or for any reason shall not have been made such parties, shall be made parties defendant. Any party claiming a lien, not made a party to such action, may, at any time within the period provided in Section 9 of this act, be allowed to intervene by motion, upon cause shown, and may be made a party defendant on the order of the court or the judge thereof, and shall fix, by such order, the time for such intervenor to plead or otherwise proceed. The pleadings and other proceedings of such intervenor thus made a party shall be the same as though

he had been an original party. Any defendant who claims a lien shall, in answering, set forth by cross complaint his claim and lien. Likewise such defendant may set forth in said answer defensive matter to any claim or lien of any plaintiff or co-defendant, or otherwise deny such claim or lien. The owner or owners of the property to which such lien shall have attached, and all other parties claiming of record any right, title, interest or equity therein, whose title or interests are to be charged with or affected by such lien, shall be made parties to the action. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2877.]

202. Parties to Action Amend Pleading.

It shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint, in relation to any party claiming a lien, when it is desired to make a defendant, that such party claims a lien under this act upon the property described; and in case of the intervention of parties, or of the making of new parties, or of the consolidation of actions, so that the issues are in any manner changed or increased, any party to the action shall be allowed to amend his pleadings, or file new pleadings, as the nature of the case may require. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2878.]

203. Advance to Head of Docket—Referee—Decree—Proviso.

The court, whenever the issues in such case are made up, shall advance such cause to the head of the docket for trial and may proceed to hear and determine said liens and claims, or may refer the same to a referee to ascertain and report upon said liens and claims and the amount justly due thereon.

Judgments shall be rendered according to the rights of the parties. The various rights of all the lien claimants and other parties to any such action, shall be determined and incorporated in one judgment or decree. Each party who shall establish his claim under this act shall have judgment against the party personally liable to him for the full amount of his claim so established, and shall have a lien established and determined in said decree upon the property to which his lien shall have attached to the extent hereinbefore stated;

Provided, always, That proceedings to foreclose and enforce mechanics liens under this act shall be deemed actions *in rem*, and that service by publication may be obtained against any defendant therein in manner as by law provided, and that personal judgment against the principal contractor or other person personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall not be requisite to a decree of foreclosure in favor of a sub-contractor or material man. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2879.]

204. Satisfaction of Lien—Proceeds—Remainder Paid to Owners—Execution.

The court shall cause said property to be sold in satisfaction of said liens and costs of suit, as in the case of foreclosure of

mortgages; and any party in whose favor a judgment for a lien may have been rendered, may cause the property to be sold within the time and in the manner provided for sales of real estate on exceptions issued out of any court of record, and there shall be the same rights of redemption as are provided for in the case of sales of real estate on executions. And if the proceeds of such sale after the payment of costs, shall not be sufficient to satisfy the whole amount of such liens included in the decree of sale, then such proceeds shall be apportioned according to the rights of the several parties. In case the proceeds of sale amount to more than the sum of said liens and all costs then the remainder shall be paid over to the owner of said property; and each party whose claim is not fully satisfied in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall have execution for the balance unsatisfied against the party personally liable, as in other cases. In the first instance without a previous sale of said property to which such liens shall have atached, an execution may issue in behalf of any such lien claimant for the full amount of his claim against the party personally liable, and he may thereafter enforce such lien for any balance of such judgment remaining unsatisfied. A transcript of the docket of said judgment and decree may be filed with the Recorder of the county where such property is situated, or in any other county, and thereupon said judgment and decree shall become a lien upon the real property in such county of each party so personally liable in favor of any such lien claimant holding any such judgment against any such party so personally liable, as in other cases of recording transcripts of judgment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2880.]

205. Parties to Action.

Principal contractors and all other persons personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall be made parties to actions to enforce liens under this act, and service of summons shall be made either personally or by publication in the same manner and with like effect as is now provided by law in cases of attachment and other proceedings in rem. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2881.]

206. Lien Claimant Assign—Statement Evidence Not Support Lien.

Any party claiming a lien, may assign, in writing, his claim and lien to any other claimant or other person, who shall thereupon have all the rights and remedies of the assignor, for the purpose of filing and for the enforcement of any such lien by action under this act, and the assignment shall be a sufficient consideration as to all other parties for the purpose of such action. Such assignment may be made before or after the filing of the statement of lien. Any such claimant, whether as assignee or otherwise, may include all the liens he may possess against the same property in any such statement, and when more than one such claim shall be included in one such

statement, one verification thereto shall be sufficient. Any person may file separate statements of two or more claims. If, on the trial of a cause under the provisions of this act, the proceedings will not support a lien, the plaintiff or plaintiffs and all lien claimants entitled thereto may proceed to judgment as in an action on contract, and executions may issue as in such cases provided, and said judgment or judgments shall have all the rights of a judgment in a personal action. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2883.]

207. Release of Lien—Tender of Payment.

The claimant of any such lien or liens the statement or statements of which have been filed as aforesaid, on the payment of the amount thereof, together with the costs of filing and recording such lien or liens, and the acknowledgment of satisfaction (and accrued costs of suit in case suit has been brought thereon) shall, at the request of any person interested in the property charged therewith, enter or cause to be entered an acknowledgment of satisfaction of the same of record, and if he shall neglect, or refuse to do so, within ten days after the written request of any person so interested, he shall forfeit and pay to such person the sum of ten dollars per day for every day of such neglect or refusal, to be recovered in the same manner as other debts. A valid tender of payment, refused by any such claimant, shall be equivalent to a payment for the purpose of this section. Any such statement may be satisfied of record in the same manner as mortgages. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2884.]

208. Agreement to Waive—Construction.

No agreement to waive, abandon or refrain from enforcing any lien provided for by this act shall be binding except as between the parties to such contract; and the provisions of this act shall receive a liberal construction in all cases. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2885.]

209. No Payments During Progress of Work.

This act shall not be construed to prevent payment being made to a contractor during the progress of the work, but no payment shall be made unless receipts are produced from all sub-contractors, including laboring men, material men, up to the date of any such payment, nor shall it apply to contracts where the contract price is less than $200. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2891.]

METALLIFEROUS MINES.

210. Mining Districts—Inspectors—Assistants—Removal.

The Commissioner of Mines shall divide the State into three metalliferous mining districts and shall, with the consent of the Governor, appoint three (3) inspectors of practical experience

in mining, citizens of the United States and legal voters of the State of Colorado, and having had not less than seven (7) years' practical experience in mining in the State of Colorado, who shall hold their office for the term of two (2) years. Immediately after such appointment of said inspectors, the said Commissioner of Mines shall assign an inspector to each of said districts, and said inspector so assigned shall maintain a branch office in one county of his district wherein extensive mining is carried on, and the said Commissioner of Mines shall have authority to require that said inspector shall, during his term of office, or such part thereof as he may determine, remain in the district to which he is appointed, wherein extensive mining is carried on, and whose additional duties shall be as hereinafter specified, and shall appoint a clerk, who must have a general knowledge of mineralogy, and shall act as assistant curator for the State mineral collection; and before entering upon the discharge of their duties, they shall subscribe to the oath required by the Constitution, and each give bond to the State in the sum of $5,000.00, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, respectively; said bonds shall, together with the Commissioner's bond, be deposited with the Secretary of State. The Commissioner of Mines may appoint a stenographer, who shall act as assistant clerk, and such other competent assistants as he may deem necessary for the carrying out of the object of this act; Provided, Appropriation be made therefor, and shall have the power, with the consent of the Governor, at any time, to remove the inspectors, clerks or other assistants for incompetency, neglect of duty or abuse of the privileges of this office. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3206b.]

211. Inspectors—Duties Of.

It shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine and report to the Commissioner the condition of the hoisting machinery, engines, boilers, whims, cages, cars, buckets, ropes and cables in use in all the metalliferous mines in operation in the State, the appliances used for the extinguishment of fires, the manner and methods of working and timbering the shafts, drifts, inclines, stopes, winzes, tunnels and upraises through which persons pass while engaged in their daily labors, all exits from the mine and how the mine is ventilated, together with the sanitary condition of the same, and also how and where all explosives and inflammable oils and supplies are stored, also the system of signals used in the mine. He shall not give notice to any owner, agent, manager or lessee of the time when such inspection shall be made. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3206c.]

212. Deputy Inspectors—Appointment.

The Commissioner of Mines may, as appropriations may be made therefor, from time to time, appoint deputy inspectors

in the various mining camps or districts to investigate or report on accidents, or appoint such other competent assistants as he may deem necessary and proper for the carrying out of the object of this act; for the purpose of making more extended geological researches and surveys concerning the mineral districts of the State; the appointments of said deputy inspectors or assistants to become void upon the performance of the specific things or acts designated by the Commissioner in their said appointment; but the entire expenses of the bureau must not, in any one year, be greater than can be paid out of the fund or appropriation provided therefor. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3206d.]

213. Not Act as Managers—Inspect Mines—Accident.

The Commissioner of Mines, inspectors, or either of them, shall not act as manager, or agent or lessee, for any mining or other corporation during the term of his office, but shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of the office to which he has been appointed. No officer of this bureau nor any agent or person in any way connected therewith, shall make a report of any mine or mining property with the intent to promote or aid in the sale or other conveyance thereof, and any such officer, agent, or person violating this provision shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than five hundred ($500.00) dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) or be imprisoned in the State penitentiary not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) years or both in the discretion of the court. The Commissioner shall, on receipt of reliable information relating to the health and safety of the workmen employed in any metalliferous mine, mill or reduction plant in the State, or whenever he deems such inspection necessary, examine or instruct one of the inspectors to examine and report to him the condition of the same. The owner, agent, manager or lessee shall have the right to appeal to the Commissioner on any difference that may arise between such parties and the inspector. On receipt of notice of any accident in a mine, mill or reduction plant, whether fatal or not, the Commissioner shall inquire into the cause of such accident. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3208.]

214. Commissioner Make Biennial Report—Bulletins.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Mines to biennially make report to the Governor, showing the amount of disbursements of the bureau under his charge, the progress made and such statistical information in reference to mines, mining, milling and smelting as shall be deemed important, and shall transmit copies of said report to the General Assembly at the biennial session. There shall be printed at least one thousand (1,000) copies of said report for distribution, and said reports shall contain a review of the work of the bureau.

The Commissioner may, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor, as appropriations may be made therefor, compile, publish and distribute bulletins upon subjects, districts and counties; such bulletins, when treating of a district or county, shall give in detail the history, geology, mines, mills, process of treatment and results, together with a classification and location of mines and prospects, together with maps of the same; one thousand (1,000) copies shall be distributed free to State and county officers, public libraries, newspapers, magazines and exchanges of the bureau, and the remainder sold at cost of printing. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3209.]

215. Officers Admitted Not Obstruct Working.

Every owner, agent, manager or lessee of any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant in this State shall admit the Commissioner or inspector on the exhibition of his certificate of appointment, for the purpose of making examination and inspection provided for in this act, whenever the mine is in active operation and render any necessary assistance for such inspection. But said Commissioner or inspector shall not unnecessarily obstruct the working of said mine or plant. The refusal of the owner, agent, manager or lessee to admit the Commissioner or inspector to such mine or plant to lawfully inspect same, shall, upon conviction, be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than three hundred dollars ($300.00) or be imprisoned not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) months, or both such fine and imprisonment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3210.]

216. Commissioner Give Notice of Defects.

The Commisioner and inspectors shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of this act and if they shall find any matter, thing, or practice in or connected with any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant to be dangerous or defective, so as to, in their opinion, threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, the Commissioner or inspector shall give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such mine or plant, stating in such notice the particulars in which he considers such mine, or plant, part thereof or practice to be dangerous or defective; and he shall order the same to be remedied; a copy of said order shall be filed and become a part of the records of the Bureau of Mines, and said owner, agent, manager or lessee shall, upon compliance of said order, immediately notify the Commissioner of Mines in writing. Upon the refusal or failure of said owner, agent, manager or lessee to report within reasonable length of time, said owner, agent, manager or lessee shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than three hundred ($300.00) dollars for each and every such refusal or failure. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3211.]

217. Officer Not Reveal Information.

If the Commissioner, inspectors, or either of them, shall reveal any information in regard to metallurgical processes, ore bodies, chutes or deposits of ore or location, course or character of underground workings or give any information or opinion respecting any mine or metallurgical process, obtained by them in making such inspection, except in the way of official reports filed for record, as hereinbefore provided, on conviction thereof he or they shall be removed from the office and fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00). [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3212.]

218. Operators' Failure to Conform.

In case the owner, agent, manager or lessee, after written notice being duly given, does not conform to the provisions of this act, or disregards the requirements of this act or any of its provisions, or lawful order of the Commissioner or inspector made hereunder, any court of competent jurisdiction may, on application or information of the Commissioner of Mines, by civil action in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, enjoin or restrain the owner, agent, manager or lessee from working the same until it is made to conform to the provisions of this act; and the costs of action paid by defendant, and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not affect any other proceedings against such owner, agent, manager or lessee, authorized by law for the matters complained of in such action. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3213.]

219. Storing Explosives—Warming Powder.

That explosives must be stored in a magazine provided for that purpose alone; said magazine to be placed far enough from the working shaft, tunnel or incline to insure the same remaining intact in the event the entire stock of explosives in said magazine be exploded; that all explosives in excess of the amount required for a shift's work must be kept in said magazine; that no powder or other explosive be stored in underground workings where men are employed; that each mine shall provide and employ a suitable device for thawing or warming powder and keep the same in condition for use; that oils or other combustible substances shall not be kept or stored in the same magazine with explosives. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220.]

220. Regulating Storage in Supply Stores.

That the Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado shall have authority to regulate and limit the amount of nitro powder stored or kept in general supply stores in mining camps or mining towns where there is no municipal law governing the storage of same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220a.]

221. Tamping Bar.

That no person shall, whether working for himself or in the employ of any person, company or corporation, while loading or charging a hole with nitro glycerine powder or other explosives, use or employ any steel or iron tamping bar; nor shall any mine manager, superintendent, foreman or shift boss, or other person having the management or direction of mine labor, allow or permit the use of such steel, iron or other metal tamping bar by employes under his management or direction. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220b.]

222. Remove Old Timber.

That all old timber removed shall as soon as practicable be taken from the mine and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay underground. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220c.]

223. Hoisting Engineer.

That no person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or under eighteen years of age shall be employed as hoisting engineer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220d.]

224. Hoisting Apparatus—Indicators.

That all hoisting machinery, using steam, electricity, air or hydraulic motive power, for the purpose of hoisting from or lowering into metalliferous mines employes and material, shall be equipped with an indicator, said indicator to be so placed near to and in clear view or hearing of the engineer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220e.]

225. Code of Signals.

That there shall be established by the Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado a uniform code of signals, embracing that most generally in use in metalliferous mines, which shall be adopted in all mines using hoisting machinery. The code of signals shall be securely posted, in clear and legible form, in the engine room, at the collar of the shaft and at each level or station. In all shafts equipped with cages, such shafts and cages shall be fully equipped with a system of electric signals from cages and stations to engineer wherever possible. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220f.]

226. Fire Protection.

That all mines having but one exit, and the same covered with a building containing the mechanical plant, furnace room, and blacksmith shop, shall have fire protection, water if possible, and in mines where water is not available, chemical fire extinguishers or hand grenades shall be kept in convenient places for immediate use. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220g.]

227. Riding With Supplies.

That all persons shall be prohibited from riding upon any cage, skip or bucket loaded with tools, timber, powder or other material, except for the purpose of assisting in passing same through shaft or incline and then only upon special signal. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220h.]

228. Giving False Signals.

All persons giving or causing to be given false signals, or riding upon any cage, skip or bucket upon signals that designate to the engineer that no employes are aboard, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220i.]

229. Shafts—Compartments—Landings—Incline Shafts.

That all shafts more than two hundred (200) feet in depth equipped with hoisting machinery, shall be divided into at least two (2) compartments, and one compartment to be partitioned off and set aside for a ladder-way. The ladders shall be made sufficiently strong for the purpose demanded, and in vertical shafts, landings shall be constructed not more than twenty (20) feet apart, said landings to be closely covered, except an opening large enough to permit the passage of a man; said ladders shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space allows, and shall be firmly fastened, and kept in good repair. In all incline shafts the landings shall be put in as above described, but a straight ladder on the incline of the shaft. Ladders in upraises and winzes shal be likewise provided and kept in repair, but where winzes connecting levels are used only for ventilation and exit, only one such winze on each level need be equipped. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220j.]

230. Shafts Equipped With Buildings.

That hereafter shafts equipped with buildings and machinery, with only the working shaft for exit, shall be divided into at least two (2) compartments, one of which shall be tightly partitioned off and used for a ladder-way as hereinbefore provided for; said ladder-way shall be securely bulkheaded at a point at least twenty-five feet below the collar of the shaft, and below this bulkhead, a drift shall be run to the surface, if location of shaft is upon side hill; if location of shaft is upon a level, the drift shall be run to a safe distance without the walls of the building and from there upraised to the surface. Said ladderways and landings shall be kept at all times in good repair and afford easy mode of escape in event of fire. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220k.]

231. Tunnels or Adit Levels—Connect With Surface.

That hereafter all tunnels or adit levels at a safe distance from the mouth of same shall connect with the surface, and be

provided with safe and suitable ladders, and thus afford a means of exit in case of fire destroying buildings over the mouth of tunnel or adit level. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220l.]

232. Employes Sinking Shaft.

That employes engaged in sinking shaft or incline, shall at all times be provided with chain or other kind of ladder so arranged as to insure safe means of exit. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220m.]

233. Collar of Shaft—Safety Clutches—Shaft Doors.

That in all shafts, hereafter constructed collars of same shall be protected in such manner that persons or foreign objects can not fall into the shaft. In all shafts equipped with cages, safety clutches shall be used. In shafts equipped with buckets, shaft doors must be constructed which will prevent any material falling into shaft from dumping. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220n.]

234. Stations or Levels—Guard Rail—Winzes.

That all stations or levels shall, when practicable, have a passage-way around the working shaft, so that crossing over the working compartment can be avoided. At all shaft stations a guard rail or rails shall be provided and kept in place across the shaft, in front of the level, so arranged that it will prevent persons from walking, falling or pushing a truck, car or other conveyance into the shaft. All winzes and mill holes extending from one level to another shall be covered or surrounded with guard-rails to prevent persons from stepping or falling into the same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220o.]

235. Pillars—Stoping Near Shaft.

That where any shaft is sunk on a vein, ore shoot or body, a pillar of ground shall be left standing on each side of the shaft of sufficient dimensions to protect and secure the same, and in no case shall stoping be permitted up to or within such close proximity to the shaft as to render the same insecure, until such time as the mine is to be abandoned and said pillars withdrawn. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220p.]

236. Abandoned Shafts.

That all abandoned mine shafts, pits or other excavations endangering the life of man or beast shall be securely covered or fenced. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220q.]

237. Removing Covering or Fencing—Misdemeanor.

That any person or persons removing or destroying any covering or fencing placed around or over any shaft, pit or other excavation, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) or more than three hundred dollars ($300.00 or imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220r.]

238. Owner or Operator Report—Contents.

That any owner, person or persons operating any metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant and employing two or more men shall report to the Bureau of Mines and state when work is commenced and when stopped, and mines working continuously shall report on or before November 1 of each year, together with the names of the owners and managers or lessees in charge of said work, together with the postoffice address; the name of the claim or claims to be operated, the name of the count and mining district, together with the number of men employed, directly or indirectly, the same being classified into miners, trammers, timbermen, ore sorters, mill men, teamsters, etc. The necessary blanks to carry out the provisions of this section shall be furnished upon application by the Commissioner of Mines. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220s.]

239. Misrepresenting or Withholding Facts From Inspector.

That any owner, lessee, manager, superintendent or foreman in charge of any metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant who shall wilfully misrepresent or withhold facts or information from any inspector or other officer of the Bureau of Mines, regarding the mine, such as length of time timbers have been in place, or making any misrepresentation tending to show safety when the reverse is true, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220t.]

240. Maximum Number Riding—Post Notice.

Notice of the maximum number of men permitted to ride upon or in the cage, skip or bucket, at one time, shall be posted at the collar of the shaft and each level. All men or employes riding upon or in an overloaded cage, skip or bucket, as provided in notice so posted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a competent court shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220v.]

241. Reporting Injuries—Refusal or Failure—Misdemeanor.

Any owner, agent, manager or lessee, whether individual, partnership or corporation, having charge or operating any metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant, whenever loss of life or accident serious enough in character to cause the injured party to stop work for two consecutive days, and connected with the work-

ings of such metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant, shall occur, shall give notice immediately and report all the facts thereof to the Commissioner of Mines. The refusal or failure of said owner, agent, manager, or lessee, to so report within a reasonable length of time, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than three hundred dollars ($300.00), or be imprisoned not less than one or more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner of Mines, upon receipt of notice of accidents, shall investigate the causes and make or cause to be made a report, which report shall be filed in his office for future reference. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220w.]

242. Enforcing This Act.

The Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado and inspectors, or either thereof, shall have power to make such examination or inquiry as is deemed necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this act are complied with; to examine into and make inquiry respecting the condition of any mine, mill or metallurgical plant, or part thereof, and all matters or things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the same; to examine into and make inquiry respecting the condition of the machinery or mechanical device, and, if deemed necessary, have same tested; to appear at all Coroners' inquests held, respecting accidents, and if deemed necessary, call, examine and cross-examine witnesses; to exercise such other powers as are necessary for carrying this act into effect. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220x.]

243. Violation of This Act—Misdemeanor—Power of District Attorney.

Any owner, agent, manager or lessee, whether individual, partnership or corporation, operating a metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant in this State, who fails to comply with the provisions herein set forth, or either or any thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when not otherwise provided, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than three hundred dollars ($300.00) for each provision not complied with, and each day after conviction or failure to comply with any provisions thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense and punished accordingly.

The district attorney of the district in which such mine, mill or metallurgical plant is situated, is hereby empowered and directed to bring an action in the name of the people of the State of Colorado against such owner, agent, manager or lessee, whether individual, partnership or corporation, operating such metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant, when he is not complying with the provisions of this act, or any part thereof, or for the violation of any rule made in conformity with this act by the Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado. Such penalty, when recovered, shall be turned over by such District Attorney to the Treasurer of the State of Colorado for the benefit of the general school fund of the State of Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220y.]

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

244. Private Corporations Pay Employes.

All private corporations doing business within this State, except railroad corporations, shall pay to their employes the wages earned each and every 15 days, in lawful money of the United States, or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value thereof, and all such wages shall be due and payable, and shall be paid by such corporation, on the 5th and 20th days of each calendar month for all such wages earned up to and within 5 days of the date of such payment; Provided. however, That if at such time of payment any employe shall be absent from the regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to such payment at any time thereafter; Provided, further, That each and every railroad corporation in this State shall have at least one regular pay day in each and every month upon which said pay day said corporation shall pay to its employes all wages for services and labor performed during the preceding calendar month, in lawful money of the United States, or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value thereof; Provided, further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any corporations exclusively operating ditches, canals or reservoirs. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801o1.]

245. Failure to Pay—Penalty—Suit.

Whenever any such corporation fails to pay any of its employes, as provided in Section 1 of this act, then a penalty shall attach to such corporation, and become due to such employes, as follows: A sum equivalent to a penalty of 5 per cent. of the wages due and not paid as herein provided as liquidated damages, and such penalty shall attach and suit may be brought in court of competent jurisdiction to recover same and the wages due. (Section 1 is Section 2801o1.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801p1.]

246. Wages of Discharged Employes—Penalty.

Whenever any employe is discharged from the employ of any such corporation, then all the unpaid wages of such employe shall immediately become due and payable, and if such corporation fails to pay any such discharged employe, all the wages due and payable to said discharged employe, then the same penalty of 5 per cent. shall attach to said corporation and become due to such employe, as provided in Section 2 of this act. (Section 2 is Section 2801p1.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801q1.]

247. Employe Recover.

Any employe or any assignee of any such employe may recover all such penalties that may, by violation of Section 2 of this act, have accrued to him, at any time within six months succeeding such default, or delay, in the payment of such wages. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801r1.]

248. Contract Null and Void.

Any contract or agreement made between any corporation, and any parties in its employ, whose provisions shall be in violation, evasion or circumvention of this act (semi-monthly pay day act), shall be unlawful and void, but such employe may sue to recover his wages earned, together with such 5 per cent. penalty, or separately to recover the penalty if the wages have been paid. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801s1.]

249. Contract Labor—Corporation Liable.

Whenever any such corporation shall contract any or all its work to any contractor, then it shall become the duty of any such corporation to provide that the employes of any such corporation or contractor shall be paid according to the provisions of this act, and such corporation shall become responsible, and liable to the employes of such contractor in the same manner as if said employes were employed by such corporation. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801t1.]

250. Employe Sue—Costs.

Whenever it shall become necessary for the employes to enter or maintain a suit at law for the recovery or collection of wages due as provided by this act, then such judgment shall include a reasonable attorney fee, in favor of the successful party, to be taxed as part of the costs in the case. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801u1.]

251. Incorporate With Special Reference—Wilful Violation.

It is herein provided that all corporations hereafter organized for pecuniary profit, except railroad companies, shall be deemed to have incorporated with special reference to the provisions of this act, and the obligation to comply with such and every provision herein, shall be deemed to be the condition upon which incorporation is granted by the State. A wilful violation of any of the provisions herein shall be sufficient ground or cause for forfeiture of such corporate rights and privileges to be enforced by suit brought in the name of the people of the State of Colorado upon relation of the Attorney General of this State in any District Court in Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801v1.]

PRISONERS—EMPLOYMENT OF.

252. Prisoners Employed for Benefit of State.

All prisoners sentenced to the State penitentiary or the State reformatory shall be employed for the State or any productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned and controlled by the State thereof, which shall be under the rules for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the Commission hereinafter designated, to be provided for such purposes. [Sess. L. '07, p. 507, 1.]

253. Commission Constituted.

The Board of Commissioners of the State penitentiary, the Warden of the State penitentiary, the Warden of the State reformatory, the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections and the Governor of the State are hereby constituted a commission which shall be known as the State Commission on Prison Labor, with full power and authority to carry into effect to its fullest extent the provisions of this act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 507, 2.]

254. Commission Prescribe Rules.

The said Commission shall have the power to establish rules and regulations governing the employment, conduct and management of the prisoners in the penitentiary and reformatory when employed on the work provided for them by the said Commission. It shall direct that each convict shall be employed at such work as shall make it possible for him to acquire complete trade knowledge and skill in that industry for which he is most adapted, and at which he can best earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution, so far as such provision may be practicable.

The supervision of all such work shall be under such competent persons as may be selected by the warden or superintendent of the institution in which the prisoners are confined. [Sess. L. '07, p. 508, 3.]

255. Articles Manufactured in Prison.

The State Commission on Prison Labor are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the State penitentiary and the prisoners in the State reformatory such articles, including wearing apparel, as are needed and used therein and also such as are required by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of buildings. All such articles manufactured in the State penitentiary and reformatory and not required for use therein may be furnished to the State, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, at and for such price as shall be fixed and determined as herein provided, upon the requisition of the proper officials, trustees and managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the State

or the public institutions of the State unless said State Commission on Prison Labor shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim thereof shall be audited or paid without such certificate. [Sess. L. '07, p. 508, 4.]

256. Annual Report.

On or before October first in each year, the proper officials of the penal and official charitable institutions of the State, shall report to the State Commission on Prison Labor estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies of different kinds required to be purchased by them that can be furnished by the penal institutions of the State. The said Commission is authorized to make regulations for said reports, to provide for the manner in which requisitions shall be made for supplies, and to provide for the proper diversification of the industries in the said penal institutions. [Sess. L. '07, p. 508, 5.]

257. Commission Fix Price—Other Duties.

The said State Commission on Prison Labor shall fix and determine the price at which all labor performed and all articles manufactured and furnished to the State thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which price shall be uniform to all. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as is possible. The State Commission on Prison Labor shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisitions and shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of said Commission to classify the buildings, offices or institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices and public institutions, including articles and material to be used on the erection or repairing of buildings of the penal institutions in this State. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions, shall be uniform for each class and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal institutions in this State. [Sess. L. '07, p. 509, 6.]

258. Compensation of Prisoners.

Every prisoner confined in the State penitentiary or the State reformatory who shall be entitled to diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct, may, in the discretion of the warden of the State penitentiary or of the State reformatory receive compensation from the earnings, under the provisions of this act, of the penitentiary or reformatory in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by the warden of the prison for the prisoners therein, for the time such prisoners may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the penitentiary or reformatory

in which they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; Provided, That whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary or reformatory, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed by this section not more than fifty (50 cents) for each day of good time so forfeited; and, Provided, That prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct as herein provided.

The warden of the penitentiary and the warden of the reformatory may institute and maintain a uniform system of fines to be imposed at his discretion, in place of his other penalties and punishments, to be deducted from such compensation standing to the credit of any prisoner, for the misconduct of such prisoner. [Sess. L. '07, p. 509, 7.]

259. Disposition of Moneys Received.

All moneys received for fines under this act shall be credited to a general fund and be disbursed by direction of the warden of the penitentiary, or the warden of the reformatory, as special aid to discharged and paroled prisoners, who are infirm or in any way incapable of earning a sufficient subsistence after their release. [Sess. L. '07, p. 510, 8.]

260. Payment of Surplus to Prisoner.

The amount of such surplus standing on the books of the prison to the credit of any prisoner, may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment, only upon the certified approval of the warden of the prison, for the purpose of aiding dependent relations of such prisoner, or may, with the approval of said State Commission on Prison Labor be so disbursed without the consent of such prisoner, but no portion thereof shall be disbursed for indulgences for food, clothing or ornament beyond the common condition of others of his class in the prison at the time; and any balance to the credit of the prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by law, shall be subject to the draft of the prisoner in such sums and at such times as the warden of the prison may approve; but at the day of the absolute discharge of any prisoner, the whole amount of credit balance as aforesaid, shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure. Provided, That any prisoner violating his condition of release, when the violation is formally declared by the State Commission on Prison Labor, shall thereby forfeit any credit balance, and the amount thereof shall be transferred to the fund for the aid of discharged prisoners as herein provided for fines imposed, except such portion thereof as may be applied to pay the expenses of his recapture. [Sess. L. '07, p. 510, 9.]

261. Monthly Statement of Warden.

The warden of the State penitentiary and the warden of the State reformatory shall, on the first of each month, make a full detailed statement of all materials, machinery or other property procured and the costs thereof, and of the expenditures made during the last preceding month for manufacturing purposes, together with a statement of all materials then on hand to be manufactured, or in process of manufacture, or manufactured, and all machinery, fixtures or other appurtenances for the purpose of carrying on the labor of the prisoners, and of the kinds of work done, and the total amount of moneys coming into his hands as such warden during such last preceding month as the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners at such prison, which statement shall be verified by the oath of such warden to be just and true, and shall be by him forwarded to the State Commission on Prison Labor. [Sess. L. '07, p. 511, 10.]

262. Monthly Estimate of Materials Needed.

The said wardens shall also, on the first day of each month, make an estimate in detailed statement of materials, machinery, fixtures, tools or other appurtenances, and the costs thereof, which will, in their judgment, be necessary for carrying on the labor of the prisoners for the next ensuing month, which estimate shall be forwarded to the said State Commission on Prison Labor, which Commission may approve, alter or revise the same. [Sess. L. '07, p. 511, 11.]

263. Commission Make Purchases—Manner.

The State Commission on Prison Labor is hereby authorized, within the appropriations which may be placed at its disposal by the State, to procure or cause to be procured and maintained, all necessary machinery, tools or appurtenances needful for the purpose of carrying on and conducting such trades and industries as may be authorized under the provisions of this act. The Commission shall purchase material in the manner following:

All purchases and contracts for material to be used in the manufacture of goods in said penal institutions shall be made by advertising for sealed proposals (except when in the judgment of said Commission it is for the best interests of the State to purchase the same in open market). Whenever proposals for furnishing materials have been solicited, the parties responding to such solicitations shall be duly notified of the time and place of opening bids, and may be present either in person or by attorney, and a record of each bid shall then and there be made. They shall advertise for such proposals or bids daily for at least one week in one newspaper published in the City of Denver, specifying the class and quantity of material required, and shall furnish bidders, on demand, with printed schedules giving a full description of all the materials required, with day and place of delivery, and all other necessary information. The person offering to furnish said materials upon the terms most advantageous to the State and who will give satisfactory security for the performance thereof (in case immediate delivery is not required) shall receive the contract to furnish said material, unless said Commission shall deem it to be to the best interests of the State to decline all proposals and advertise anew. [Sess. L. '07, 511, 12.]

PUBLIC WORKS.

264. Payment of Laborers Upon Moneys Due Contractor.

That hereafter it shall be the duty of Councils of cities, Trustees of incorporated towns, Boards of Commissioners of counties and Boards of Directors of school districts within the limits of municipal corporations, which have contracted for the construction of public works, to withhold payment of moneys due the contractor for the construction of such public works, to satisfy the claims of laborers, sub-contractors and others performing labor or furnishing materials upon or for such public works, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2888.]

265. Contractor Present Statement—Notice of Meeting.

Before any payment shall be made to the contractor as may be provided for in the contract for the construction of such public works, the contractor shall present to the Council of cities, Trustees of towns, Boards of Commissioners of counties and Directors of school districts, a statement in writing showing the amounts owing by him for labor performed or materials furnished, and the names of the persons to whom such sums are due, and in case such contractor shall have sublet a part of such works, the statement shall show the sum owing the sub-contractor, and shall be accompanied by a statement from the sub-contractor showing names of persons performing labor or furnishing materials at the instance of such sub-contractor, and amounts due such persons respectively; such statements shall be verified under oath by the contractor or sub-contractor that the same correctly states the sums owing for labor and materials, with names of persons to whom such sums are owing.

It shall be the duty of Clerks of cities and towns, and Boards of County Commissioners and the secretary of school districts, to cause to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, a notice in substance, that at a designated meeting of the Council, Trustees, Board of Commissioners or Directors of school districts, as the case may be, to be held not less than 10 days from the date of the first publication of such notice, payment will be made the contractor and that claimants to whom sums are owing for labor or materials, may file with the Clerk of cities, towns and Board of Commissioners or secretary of school districts, on or before the day of such meeting. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2889.]

266. File Verified Claim—Proviso—Claimants Join Suit.

Any person, to whom a contractor or sub-contractor may be indebted, may file with the Clerk of such city, town, or Boards of County Commissioners or secretary of the school district, his claim, or before time designated in notice, duly verified upon oath as correct, in which shall be stated the amount claimed as owing, the name of the contractor or sub-contractor by whom he was employed, or at whose instance he furnished materials. If such claims tally with statement of contractor or sub-contractor as to amount due, name of claimant, the amount claimed shall be paid directly to claimant, and shall be deducted out of sum to be paid contractor or sub-contractor, as case may be; Provided, Where the amounts due contractor or sub-contractor are insufficient to pay the claim filed, the sum to be paid contractor or sub-contractor shall be pro rated among the respective claimants against such fund in proportion to amount of claims. In case claims filed shall not be admitted, or tally with statements filed by contractor or sub-contractor as aforesaid, such claimant shall within 30 days bring suit in some court of competent jurisdiction to recover judgment against the contractor or sub-contractor by whom he was employed or for whom he furnished materials, and upon filing a transcript, showing final judgment has been recovered, together with a certificate of Clerk of court, that the same has not been appealed from, shall be entitled to be paid the same as if claim had been admitted as aforesaid. Two or more claimants against the same person may join in suit, and recover one several judgment, upon which execution may issue as in other cases. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2890.]

267. Eight Hours a Day's Work.

In all work hereafter undertaken in behalf of the State or any county, township, school district, municipality or incorporated town, it shall be unlawful for any board, officer, agent, or any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, to employ any mechanic, workingman or laborer in the prosecution of any such work for more than eight hours a day. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.]

268. In Emergency Cases.

Nothing in Section 1 of this act shall be construed so as to prevent work in excess of eight hours a day in emergency cases; Provided, That hours in excess of eight a day shall be treated as constituting part of a subsequent day's work; and, Provided, That in no one week of seven days shall there be permitted more than forty-eight hours of labor. Any violation hereof shall be unlawful. (Section 1 is Section 2801a.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801b.]

269. Violation a Misdemeanor.

Any employer, board, officer or contractor who shall violate the provisions of Sections 1 or 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred (100) days or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. (Sections 1 and 2 are 2801a and 2801b, respectively.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801c.]

RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

270. Railroad Employes Not Work.

That no company operating a railroad in whole or in part within this State shall permit or require any conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, telegraph operator, or any trainman who has worked in his respective capacity for sixteen (16) consecutive hours, except in case of causalty, to again go on duty to perform any work until he has had at least ten (10) hours' rest. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801w1.]

271. Violation—Penalty.

Any company which violates, or permits to be violated, any of the provisions of the preceding section, or any officer, agent or employe who violates or permits to be violated any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each and every violation of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801x1.]

ROAD TAX.

272. Persons Liable for Tax.

Every able-bodied man between the age of 21 and 50 years shall annually pay to the treasurer of the Board of Directors of his road district wherein he resides, and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to collect a road tax of three dollars, or in lieu of such sum every man shall labor two days upon the public roads whenever notified by the secretary of said Board of Directors to do so, and failure to either pay or labor shall subject such person to all the penalties now prescribed by law for such failure. [Sess. L. '07, p. 558, 11.]

STREET RAILWAYS.

273. Street Railway Companies Protect Employes.

It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation owning or operating any street railway or the cars thereupon, in this State or for any officer or agent thereof superintending or having charge or control of the line of railway or the

cars thereupon, whether the motive power of such cars is electricity, steam, by cable or otherwise which require the constant service or care or attention of any person or persons on any part of such car, except upon the rear platform, to require or permit such service, attention or care of any of its employes, or any other person or persons, unless such person, partnership or corporation, or superintending officer and managing agents thereof, first provide the said car with a proper and sufficient enclosure, constructed of wood, iron and glass, or similar suitable materials sufficient to protect such employe or other person from exposure to the rain, snow, cold or other inclemencies of the weather. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801z1.]

274. Apply to Head Car—Unobstructed View.

Where there is a trailing car or cars being drawn by a head car, upon which the propelling or drawing power is situated and used and where no person is required to remain constantly at one point either for the purpose of keeping the lookout or for the purpose of operating any apparatus or machinery upon such trailing car or cars; this act shall not be construed to apply to any car except the head one; nor shall it be construed to mean that the inclosure for the motorman or for the employe managing or operating any apparatus or machinery of a car at any point shall have his view obstructed, but the said inclosure or vestibuling shall be constructed in a manner so as to permit a front and side view from the position which it is necessary for the person to occupy while he is in the performance of his duties. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a2.]

275. Each Day Separate Offense—Misdemeanor.

For each day that any car is permitted to be operated contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be deemed to be a separate offense, and any person, partnership or corporation, or the superintending officers or managing agents thereof operating any such line of street railways or the cars thereupon, who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, upon being convicted, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty (30) days, for each and every offense. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801b2.]

SUITS.

276. Poor Person Allowed to Sue Without Cost.

If any court shall, before or after the commencement of any suit, be satisfied that the plaintiff is a poor person, and unable to prosecute his or her suit and pay the cost and expenses thereof, they may, in their discretion, permit him to commence and prosecute his action as a poor person; and thereupon such person shall

have the necessary writs, processes and proceedings, as in other cases, without charge; and if the plaintiff recover judgment there shall be a judgment for his costs. [Mills Ann. Stats., 676.]

SUNDAY LABOR.

277. Disturbing Peace on Sunday—Penalty.

Any person who shall hereafter knowingly disturb the peace and good order of society, by labor or amusement, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity excepted), shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars. [Mills Ann. Stats., 1370.]

278. Sunday Barbering a Misdemeanor.

That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday in any city of the first or second class, whether incorporated by general law or special charter, in the State of Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370a.]

279. Penalty.

Any one found guilty of violating the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not less than fifteen (15) nor more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370b.]

TRUCK SYSTEM.

280. Truck System Unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, or the agent or the business manager of any such person, company or corporation, doing business in this State, to use or employ, as a system, directly or indirectly, the "truck system" in payment, in whole or in part, of the wages of any employe or employes of any such person, company or corporation. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801e1.]

281. Definition.

The words "truck system" as used in the preceding section are defined to be: (1) Any agreement, method, means or understanding used or employed by an employer, directly or indirectly, to require his employe to waive the payment of his wages in lawful money of the United States, and to take the same, or any part thereof, in goods, wares or merchandise, belonging to the employer or any other person or corporation. (2) Any condition in the contract of employment between employer and employe, direct or indirect or any understanding whatsoever, express or implied, that the wages of the employe, or any part thereof, shall be spent in any particular place or in any particular manner. (3) Any requirement or understanding whatsoever by the employer with the employe that does not permit the employe to purchase the necessaries of life where and of whom he likes without interference, coercion, let or hin-

drance. (4) To charge the employe interest, discount of other to be earned, where the pay days of the employer are at unreasonable intervals of time. (5) Any and all arrangements, means, or methods, by which any person, company or corporation, shall issue any truck order, scrip, or other writing whatsoever, by means whereof the maker thereof may charge the amount thereof to the employer of laboring men so receiving such truck order, script or other writing, with the understanding that such employer shall charge the same to his employe and deduct the same from his wages. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801f1.]

282. Truck Order, Scrip, Etc., Void.

Any truck order, scrip or other writing whatsoever, made, issued, or used in aid of or in furtherance of, or as a part of, the "truck system" as defined in this act, evidencing any debt or obligation from any person, company or corporation for wages due or to become due to any employe or employes of any person, company or corporation, issued under a system whereby it is the intent and purpose to settle such wage debt or debts by any means or device other than in lawful money, shall be utterly void in the hands of any person, company or corporation with knowledge that the same had been issued in pursuance of such system, and it shall be unlawful to have, hold or circulate the same with such knowledge. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801g1.]

283. Violation a Misdemeanor—Penalty.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801h1.]

284. Violation Cause for Forfeiture.

The violation of the provisions of any section of this act by any corporation organized and existing under the laws of this State shall be deemed sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the charter of any such corporation, and the Attorney General of the State shall immediately commence proceedings in the proper court in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, against any such corporation for the forfeiture of its charter. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801i1.]

285. Foreign Corporations Forfeit.

Any foreign corporation doing business in this State that shall violate the provisions of any section of this act shall forfeit its right to do business in this State, and the Attorney General of the State shall, upon such violation coming to his knowledge, by information or otherwise, institute proceedings in the proper court for the forfeiture of the right of any such corporation to do business in this State. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801j1.]

286. Citizen Institute Proceedings.

That if the Attorney General of the State should fail, neglect or refuse to commence such actions as are provided for in Sections 5 and 6 of this act, after demand being made upon the Attorney General to institute such proceedings by any responsible person, then any citizen of this State shall have the right to institute and maintain such proceedings, upon giving bond for costs of suit. (Sections 5 and 6 are Sections 2801i1-2801j1.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801k1.]

287. District Attorney Prosecute.

The District Attorney of any county shall prosecute for any violation of this act in the same manner as he may be required by law to prosecute for the violation of other criminal acts, except as provided in Sections 5 and 6 of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801l1.]

288. Not Apply to Ditch, Canal and Reservoir Companies.

That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent ditch, canal and reservoir companies from contracting or issuing orders or warrants payable at future dates in lawful money of the United States, for labor performed or services rendered for it or to contract for and pay for the same in the capital stock of such companies, or water rights or privileges for water connected with the same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801m1.]

WAGE BROKERS.

289. Bond.

From and after the passage of this act no person, company, corporation, or association, shall establish or conduct the business of wage broker within the State of Colorado, unless such person, company, corporation or association shall have first procured a license from the proper authorities as hereinafter provided, and shall have executed a bond in such sums as said authorities may require for the faithful carrying out of the provisions of this act, and of the ordinances of any town or city in which such business may be carried on. [Sess. L. '07, p. 609, 1.]

290. Licenses—By Whom Granted.

The Board of County Commissioners of any county in this State, or, in case said business be carried on in any incorporated city or town, the City Council or Board of Trustees of said city or town, may in their discretion from time to time grant licenses to any person or persons, company, corporation, or association to conduct or carry on the business of wage-broker upon payment

of such sum therefor and upon such terms and conditions as the said Board of County Commissioners or City Council or Board of Trustees shall by resolution or ordinance require. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 2.]

291. Definition of Wage Broker.

Any person, company, corporation or association loaning money directly or indirectly to any employe or wage earner upon the security of or in consideration of any assignment of the wages or salary of such employe or wage earner, shall be defined and held to be a wage-broker and subject to the provisions of this act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 3.]

292. Assignments Invalid—When.

No assignment of his or her wages or salary by any employe or wage earner to any wage-broker or any other person for his benefit shall be valid or enforceable, nor shall any employer or debtor recognize or honor such assignment for any purpose whatever, unless it be for a fixed and definite part of the wages or salary earned or to be earned during a period not exceeding thirty days immediately following the date of the assignment. Any assignment which shall be post-dated or dated on any other date than that of its actual execution shall be void and of no effect for any purpose whatever. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 4.]

293. Interest.

No wage-broker shall ask, demand or receive, either as compensation or interest, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, any compensation or interest for the use of money advanced or loaned by him to any employe or wage earner in excess of two per cent. per month, and said compensation or rate of interest shall be computed upon the amount actually advanced to and received by the borrower and shall include all commissions or compensation whatsoever to the wage-broker or any other person for making or procuring said loan. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 5.]

294. Wife Must Join.

No assignment of his wages or salary by a married man, who shall be the head of a family residing in this State, shall be valid or enforcable without the consent of his wife, evidenced by her signature to said assignment executed and acknowledged before a notary public or other officer empowered to take acknowledgments or conveyances, and no wage-broker or person connected with him directly or indirectly shall be authorized to take any such acknowledgment. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 6.]

295. Loans to Minor Void.

No wage-broker shall make any loan to any minor, nor shall any assignment of wages or salary by any minor be valid and

enforcable. Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to brokers already doing business in cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 7.]

296. Notice in Writing.

No assignment of wages or salary shall be valid or enforceable unless notice in writing of the same accompanied by a copy of the assignment, shall be given to the employer or debtor within ten days from the date of its execution. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 8.]

297. Act Construed.

Every purchase of a wage-broker of an assignment of the wages or salary of any employe or wage earner shall be held and considered to be a loan, in the sum and of the amount, actually paid to and received by such employe or wage earner and shall be subject to all the provisions of this act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 9.]

298. Misdemeanor—Penalty.

Any person, company, corporation or association, or the officers, members, agents or employes thereof, violating any or either of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine in the sum of not less than ten dollars ($10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) for each offense, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed ninety days, or both. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 10.]

299. Void—When.

Any note, bill or other evidence of indebtedness and any assignment of wages or salary given to or received by any wage-broker or any other person in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be null and void and of no effect; and, upon conviction, any and all moneys advanced or loaned by said wage-broker in violation of any of the provisions of this act and all interest thereon shall be forfeited. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 11.]

300. Fines—To Whom Paid.

All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid one-half to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county where the fine is collected. [Sess. L. '07, p. 612, 12.]

WOMEN.

301. When Women Not Required to Work.

No woman of sixteen years of age or more shall be required to work or labor for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store for any person, agent, firm, company, copartnership or corporation, where such labor, work or occupa-

tion, by its nature, requires the woman to stand or be upon her feet in order to satisfactorily perform her labors, work or duty in such occupation and employment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801g2.]

302. Seats for Female Employes.

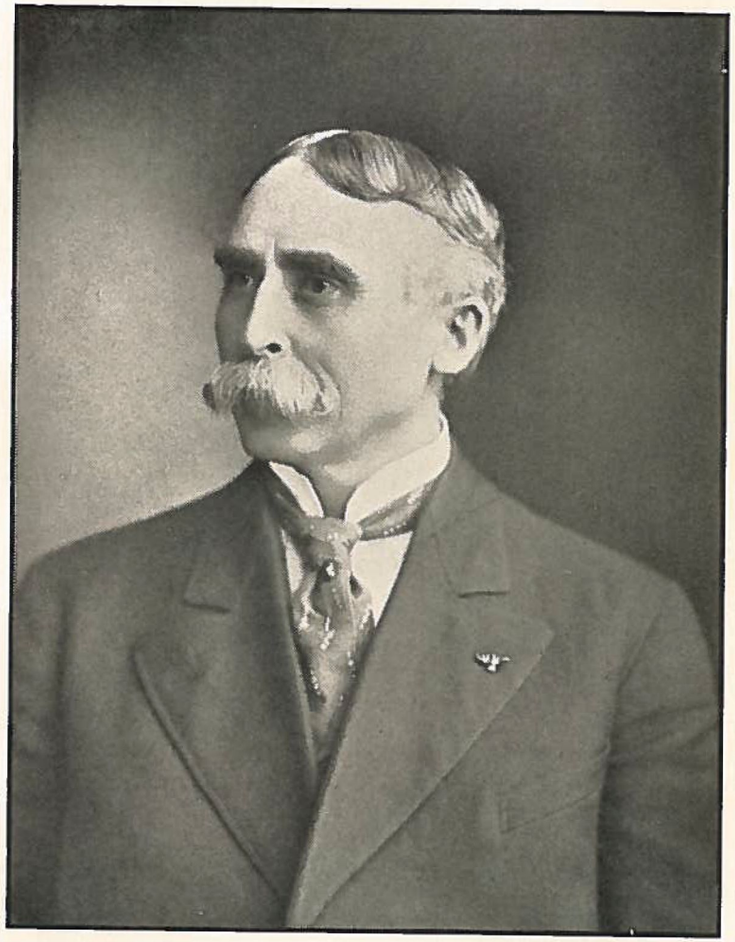
Every person, corporation or company employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments in this State, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3604.]

303. Penalty.

Any person, corporation or company violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3605.]

304. No Woman or Girl to Enter Coal Mine to Work.

No young person under twelve years of age, or woman or girl of any age, shall be permitted to enter any coal mine to work therein, nor any person under the age of sixteen years unless he can read and write. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3185.]



TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1907-1908.

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