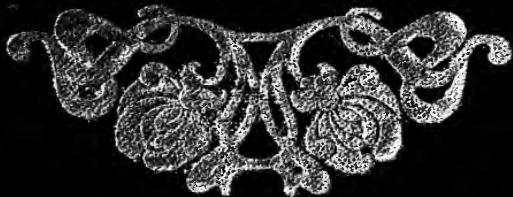
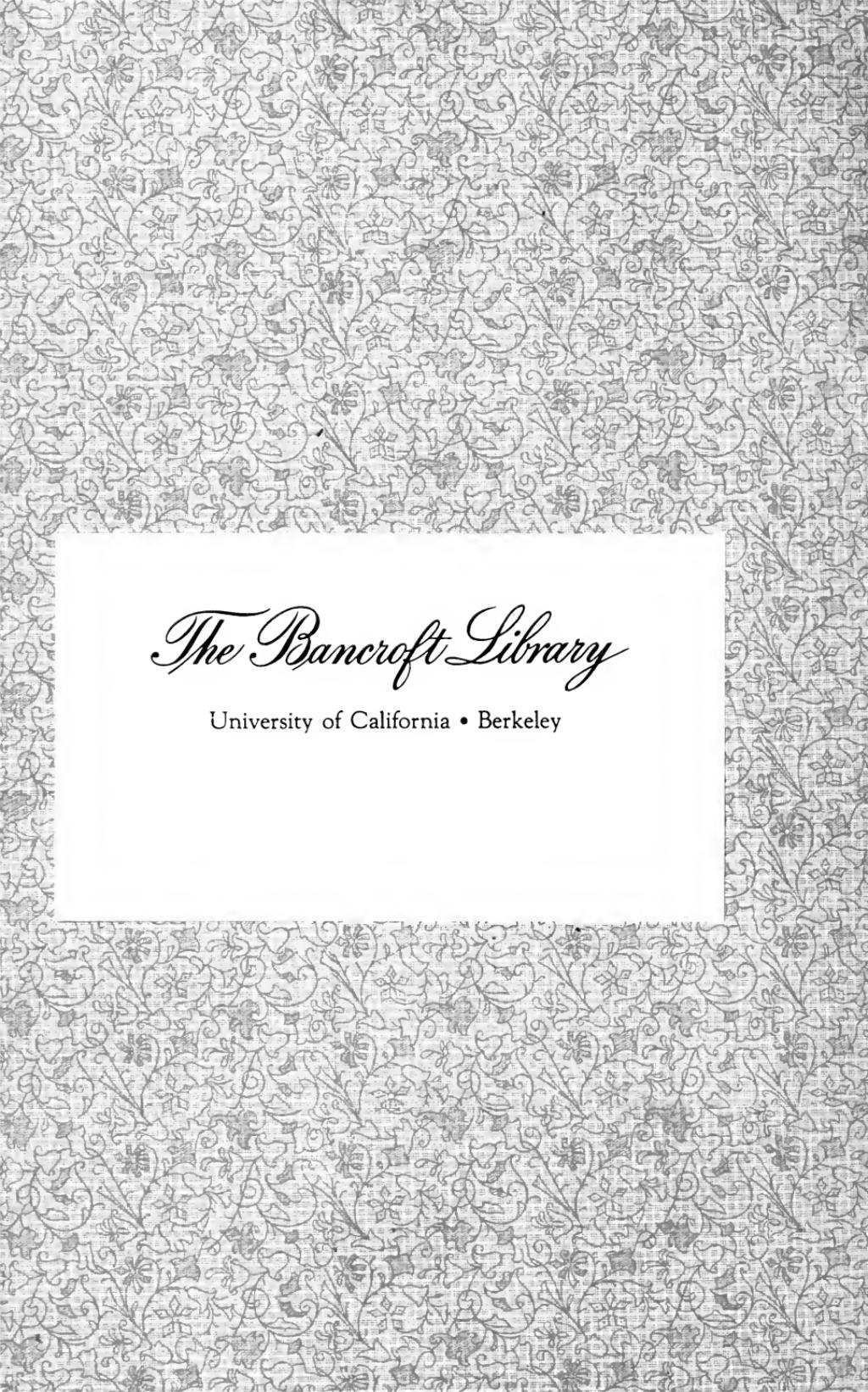


MEN OF NOTE

AFFILIATED WITH MINING
AND BRINING INTERESTS

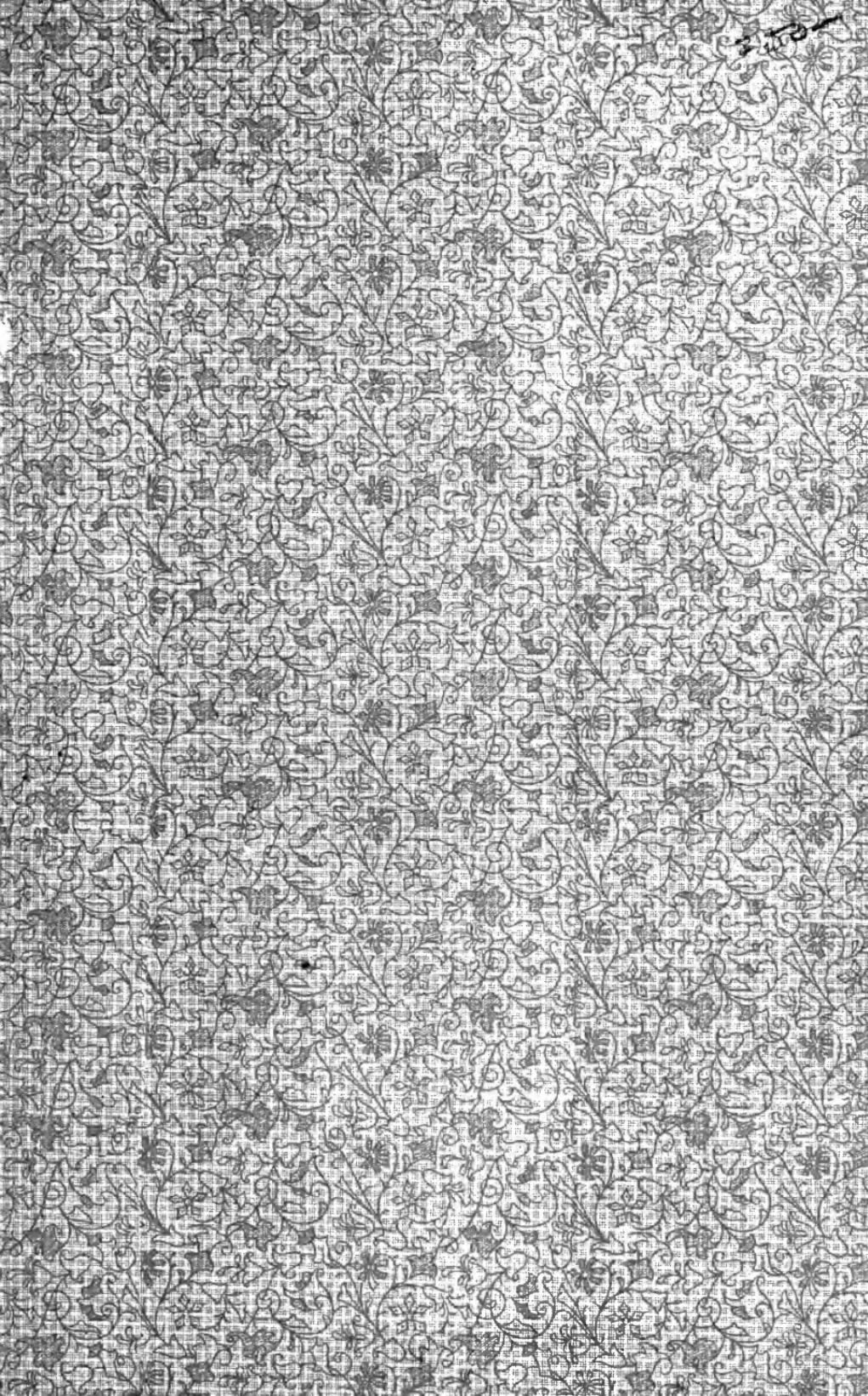
IN THE
CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT





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"A TYPICAL MINER"

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MEN OF NOTE

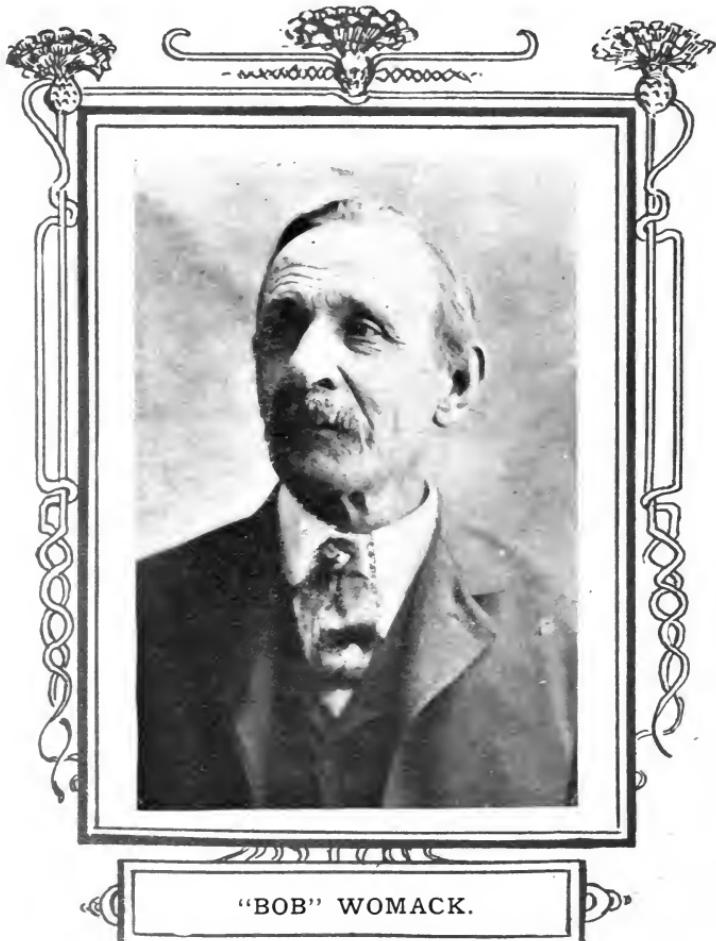
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MINING INTERESTS*



in the
Cripple Creek
District

ILLUSTRATED

1905



"BOB" WOMACK.

BOB WOMACK, "The Father of the Cripple Creek District"! Such a title! And yet the man who holds the honor, and holds it alone, of giving to the world the greatest high-grade mining camp on the continent, is today helpless and penniless, dependent upon a loving sister for the clothes he wears and the food he eats.

Where is there a more bitter piece of irony than this? The case has no parallel. The man who shipped the first car load of ore from the great gold camp; the man who formerly owned the property which has made hundreds fabulously rich; the man who suffered the humiliation in the early days of the camp for his persistent efforts to find "a paying proposition"; the man who actually opened up the famous Gold King property and owned hundreds of acres of land adjoining it, all of which is now sending its stream of yellow metal to the four corners of the earth—such a man sick and penniless! Verily, the days of Bob Womack, "The Father of the Cripple Creek District" are numbered and he is destined, so fate has decreed, to die in abject poverty!

The story has oft' been told. As a young man on a cattle ranch owned jointly by himself and father, his spare moments were spent on the now famous hills of the great camp, prospecting for gold. He was laughed at and he was jeered but he did not care. He was convinced that wealth was hidden beneath the rock-ribbed hills for someone and he kept pegging away.

At last he found it, but even Bob Womack did not dream of the future of the Cripple Creek district. He was generous to a fault and his generosity proved to be his downfall. He gave away mining claims and sold others for a song. From time to time he was "tricked" out of a piece of valuable property. Finally, but, alas, too late, he realized that hundreds of millions of dollars had slipped through his fingers.

Bitter irony of fate!

Discovery of Gold at Cripple Creek

Rise of the richest mining district in the world from its beginning, fourteen years ago, furnishes a tale of immense human interest.

The history of the great gold camp reads like a romance.

It is a story of engrossing interest, not only to that large element of the world's population to whom the discovery of treasure appeals, but to the student of human achievements and human progress as well.

To the former class the story of Cripple Creek would seem like a page from the Arabian Nights. To the latter, it speaks of the restless search which has been prolonged through the centuries, for that fabled land in which nature had filled her storhouse with golden treasure, El Dorado.

Cripple Creek, a name to conjure with, is known wherever the English tongue is known, a familiar name wherever the yellow metal is regarded as the one great thing to be desired and earnestly sought for. The output of its great mines which has so materially swelled the world's supply of the precious metal, has opened the eyes of the world to the fact that a section of the long-sought El Dorado has been found in the hills which stretch for miles to the westward of that grand old landmark, whose name is synonymous with that of the yellow metal in the minds of the people, Pike's Peak.

When the Argonauts of '49, lured by tales of the discovery of gold on the strand of the great Western sea, united in a mad rush for the gold fields of California, they passed over the Rocky Mountain chain, and some of the most adventurous of their number found, in the hills surrounding Pike's Peak, traces of that magnet, which is so infallible in drawing the hearts of men—gold. But California was to them the El Dorado, and they never dreamed of stopping short of their goal.

The so-called Golden State was rich in the yellow metal, exceedingly rich, and its fame spread to the uttermost confines of the civilized world, but California could not afford to all of the treasure-seekers the wealth they craved and, weary and disgusted, they turned their faces toward the land of the rising sun, drawn by the stories of the exist-

ence of gold in the hills lying around about Pike's Peak.

Traveling over the great American desert, long after the fertile fields of the Missouri valley had been left behind, the eye of the pioneer was attracted by a peak which towered above its neighbors like a Gulliver among the Lilliputians. What was more natural than that the traveler should steer his course by such a landmark, or that, reaching its base, he should linger to search the storehouse of Nature for its hidden treasure? But Nature placed her seal upon the treasure vaults of the great hills and reserved the blessings of a Cripple Creek for a future generation.

At intervals during the years which witnessed the up-building of the young commonwealth of Colorado, occasional efforts were made to find out just what was hidden in the clefts and seams of the granite hills of the Cripple Creek region.

There were men who felt sure that the tales of the pioneers about Pike's Peak gold were based upon something more than fancy, and they were confident that they would, sooner or later, unearth the treasure. In sunshine and shade, midst the balmy days of summer and the chilling blasts of winter, these men persevered in their search. Now and then reports reached the outside world of what searchers were doing, but the world was skeptical and stories of the finding of rich treasure in the hills to the westward of Pike's Peak were laughed to scorn.

How the geologists examined the formation of the hills lying to the west of Pike's Peak, and how the men, versed in the lore of the books, declared that it was impossible to find gold here in paying quantities because the formation was not right, is an old story which has been often told, and the tale, although interesting, is beyond the scope of a work such as this.

The discovery and location of the Cripple Creek district was prefaced by two mining excitements, neither of which amounted to anything, the fact being doubtless due to the difference of

conditions here prevailing, from those known in gold-bearing regions.

When the United States geological survey, under the direction of Hayden, was in progress in what is now the Cripple Creek district, H. T. Wood, one of the party, found specimens of gold ore. No attention was paid to the matter at the time, but when Mr. Wood visited Colorado Springs, in 1874, he told of what he had found. In August of that year a party was made up and this party located what is called the Mount Pisgah district. This was the first attempt to uncover the precious metal in the Cripple Creek region, and again in 1884, another rush was made to Mount Pisgah. Both of the booms were fruitless, and it is a singular fact that to this day, not a mine has been opened in that part of the district which first received the attention of the prospectors, while the territory over which they passed to reach the hoped-for bonanza country, has developed into the most marvelous gold-producing region in the world.

The Weltys settled in the valley of Cripple creek, their home nestling upon the banks of the creek, just below where the Florence & Cripple Creek depot is now located. Their cattle roamed over the hills, waxing fat upon the grass which grew there so luxuriantly.

Then came Bob Womack. This indomitable prospector lingered in the beautiful valley and, day by day, he wandered over the hills, picking up bits of rock which his trained vision told him contained gold. Continuing in his tireless search, at last, in the fall of 1890, he found ore in place up in the region known as Poverty gulch, and he located the El Paso claim, now famous as the Gold King mine. With a sack full of specimens, he visited Colorado Springs, where he attracted the attention of E. M. De La Vergne and E. C. Frisbee, who visited the district in the winter of 1891. The result of their visit was the opening of the Gold King mine, from which the first shipment of ore was made in November, 1891. The opening of a pay mine stimulated prospecting, and success followed their efforts. They are the men who really opened and developed the mines of the greatest gold camp on earth.

Discoveries quickly followed the Gold King, and later E. M. De La Vergne opened the Raven mine, on Raven hill,

which now belongs to the Elkton Company.

The following spring, in 1893, saw the third great rush to the district, but this time the finds were genuine. Prospecting was started on all the hills, and, with quick succession, mines were opened and their development rapidly pushed. The Buena Vista, the Mary McKinney, Independence, Anaconda, Victor and Morning Star were among the first mines to become prominent. Before many months elapsed, all the hills of the district were covered with miners, the results of which the world knows. Of course, the two previous mining excitements caused many to be skeptical, which, to a great extent, kept men of capital out, so the district was developed by the tenderfoot. Work was carried on in a small way, as few had the necessary capital. Ore was found, and it paid the cost of mining, as the work progressed, a condition that all camps cannot boast of.

The year 1892 proved to be an important one, and two bonanza producers that have since attracted the attention of the civilized world were opened, the Portland and Stratton's Independence.

Early in the year work was started on what has since proven to be the great Portland mine, and soon thereafter an ore shoot was opened right at the surface. The news of the great Portland strike caused tremendous excitement and people flocked from everywhere to see it. Beginning in that small way the company rapidly increased its holdings, until now it is one of the greatest mining companies in the United States. One shaft after another was sunk and the great ore bodies demonstrated, until now it is said there is all of twenty-millions' worth of ore in sight. Since opening the first ore there have been many surprises in store, even for the management of the company. Ore bodies after ore bodies have been opened, and while considerable of the territory has been prospected there are left many acres of virgin territory.

It was on the fourth day of July, of the same year, that the late W. S. Stratton located the Independence claim. That he did not think much of it at the time was evidenced by the fact that he granted a two months' lease on the claim, while he continued operations on the Washington claim. The lessees, in the two months that they worked the In-

dependence claim, cleaned up \$150,000. When the lease expired Mr. Stratton commenced operations on the Independence, the development of which, a few years later, enabled him to sell the entire property for \$10,000,000.

Mining experts, men of great experience in underground work, now began to visit the district. Many made adverse reports. That there was ore they admitted, but many of them put themselves on record that the ore occurred only in surface deposits. They explained how impossible it was for gold to exist in this formation. They turned their backs on the infant camp and left behind them the treasure-vaults long sought for.

Notwithstanding the adverse reports on the camp, the production for 1892 amounted to \$600,000. Stock companies were organized and work was carried on with more capital, with the result that the properties were developed faster.

In 1893 silver was demonetized and business generally throughout the state was paralyzed. Miners began to flock here from the great silver camps. Capital was still wary. Then, like a ray of sunshine through the darkness, came the announcement that the Pharmacist Company, on Bull hill, would pay a dividend. That news turned the tide to the new El Dorado, and people from every quarter of the globe began arriving. The stage coaches rolled in packed to the boot.

The strikes on Gold hill also startled everybody. Over on Battle mountain the Portland was in ore. Money, the profit from mining operations, commenced to circulate for the first time. The only facility for transporting the ore to market was the wagon. Stamp mills were put up to treat the ore. On account of the peculiar complex condition of the rock, it did not prove to be an ore adapted to the plates or to concentration. Notwithstanding all the difficulties, when the close of the year 1893 came, there had been shipped a total of \$2,500,000 worth of ore.

In the succeeding year, 1894, Tutt and Penrose and C. M. McNeill erected a chlorination mill, of 75-ton capacity, at Lawrence, and to them is due the credit of treating the Cripple Creek ores by the chemical process. The mill burned, and then they went to Colorado City, where they erected their present fine

plant, which today forms the greatest milling and reduction works in the world.

The little mill at Lawrence was kept busy treating ores. The windlass was superseded by the steam plant. Then came the great strike that tied up nearly every great mine.

In June of 1894 the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad reached the district. The advent of the road was the cause of much rejoicing, for its coming was recognized as the opening of an era of cheap transportation of ores, and consequently of greater profits to the producers of the yellow metal.

In the early part of the year last mentioned the Gold Coin mine was discovered by the Messrs. Woods. The mine was located in the very heart of the town of Victor, recently established. Two shafts were sunk and some values were found. The construction of the Victor hotel furnished a surprise, for in cutting a drain under the building a lead of marvelous richness was cut. The Woods brothers located a shaft midway between the two already sunk, and the strike which followed astounded the mining world, so rich was it.

The first shipment of ore from the Gold Coin was made in April, and it was not long before the stock, which had been selling at five cents per share, had gone beyond the dollar mark.

The year closed with a total production for the camp of ore to the value of \$4,000,000, while the dividends paid had amounted to slightly over one million dollars.

In the year 1895 the various shafts of the district were driven deeper, and with depth the ore bodies showed up greater in size and of greatly enhanced value. The year, with a record of a production valued at \$8,000,000, furnished proof that the greatest gold camp on earth had been discovered.

The Midland Terminal Railroad had been in course of construction for some time, but, owing to the fact that the line had been originally designed as a narrow gauge, and that the plans had been changed, the road did not reach the camp until November of 1895.

The year 1896 showed a production valued at \$10,000,000, while in 1897 this was swollen to the handsome average of a million dollars a month. As the production increased the dividends showed a corresponding gain, the total for the

year being \$2,120,395. Heavier machinery was installed, and this in turn has been replaced by other, still greater.

Mine after mine was opened, development was pushed upon the known bonanzas, and when the year 1898 showed an output valued at \$16,000,000 the people of the camp began to talk of a yearly output of \$20,000,000.

The sale of Stratton's Independence mine caused the eyes of the investing world to again be turned towards the district, and efforts were made to secure the richest tracts of territory, but the owners too well knew the value of their properties, and what sales were made were at the owner's figures.

In 1899, for the second time, bonanza ore was found in the famous Doctor mine on Raven hill. Litigation between the Doctor and the Jack Pot resulted, and this was settled through the consolidation of the two properties, and production was resumed. The predictions of the sanguine were verified, for 1899 showed a total production valued at \$21,000,000.

In the year 1900 W. S. Stratton created considerable comment by purchasing the entire purchasable ground from the limits of the city of Cripple Creek, up Poverty gulch to Hoosier pass. For this Mr. Stratton paid, in round numbers, \$3,500,000.

Besides buying Bold and Globe hill acreage, he purchased considerable territory on Bull hill. That Stratton had faith in the future of the district, and especially the north end, he conclusively evidenced. He started to sink the deepest shaft in the district, the Eagles, on Bull hill, which today is 1,540 feet from the collar of the shaft to the bottom of the dump, which is forty feet below the floor of the bottom level. He took hold of the Abe Lincoln, that had been idle for years, and made it a steady shipper. The breast of the Chicago-Cripple Creek tunnel was pushed ahead and Globe hill developed at great depth.

During the year a number of big consolidations were made. The properties of the Tornado, Raven and Elkton companies were combined into one, giving the new company an immense estate on Raven hill.

As the end of the year drew to a close a consolidation was effected be-

tween the Doctor, Jack Pot and Nugget companies, putting to an end forever the costly litigation that was in progress.

When the year 1900 had rounded out the production had reached the enormous sum of \$22,500,000.

During the second year of the twentieth century W. S. Stratton started his great work, that would demonstrate to the world that the north end contains great bodies of rich ore. The Lady Stith shaft, the largest in the district, was started, with three shifts pushing the work of sinking.

A big consolidation was effected in Beacon hill properties by the El Paso company taking in the Kimberly and Cripple Creek-Columbia companies, making a compact group of better than sixty acres of the choicest part of that wonderfully rich little hill.

The work of opening the Deerhorn mine, on Globe, was also started by W. S. Stratton. So great was the ore body uncovered that it was quarried out and shipped without sorting. True, it was of low grade, but such an immense tonnage was made that an enormous profit resulted.

The construction of the Short Line Railroad from Colorado Springs was completed early in the spring, and a new avenue of transporting the ores opened. Milling capacity being needed, the erection of additional chemical plants was started to handle the great output of gold-bearing rock that was hourly hoisted through the deep shafts.

With the close of the year 1901 the mines of the district had made the largest annual contribution in their history, amounting to \$24,986,990.

The first decade in the history of Cripple Creek had drawn to a close, and the people proudly stood up and proclaimed to the world the wonderful achievements of its operators, who had transformed a cow pasture into the greatest gold camp on earth in that period, with a record of having produced the enormous sum of \$121,286,990.

More wonderful still than that is the fact that there are known ore bodies that will in the next decade yield as much more.



FRANK J. CAMPBELL.

FRANK J. CAMPBELL, of Denver, is prominent among the leading men of Colorado. Mr. Campbell is general manager of the Anaconda mine, president of the Golden Cycle Mining company, president of the Eagle Ore company, and secretary and general manager of the Vindicator mine, in which he became a stockholder in 1896.

Mr. Campbell was born near Lockport, N. Y., in 1855. He came to Colorado in 1878 and was engaged in the hardware business at Chaffee, Gunnison, and Buena Vista for ten years. In 1888 he sold his hardware interests and became engaged in railroad contracting for the Pacific and Great Northern companies through Montana, Washington, and Arizona. Mr. Campbell acquired his first mining interests in 1890 in the Cripple Creek district.



JAMES WRIGHT.

THE record of James Wright, one of the most successful of lessees of the Cripple Creek district, is little less than phenomenal. His first achievement of note in the great gold camp was the successful development of the Thompson claim of the Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining company, into the treasury of which organization he paid \$60,000 in royalties during the two years of the life of his lease. The figures attest Mr. Wright's ability as a mine manager, and the additional facts that he made a fortune for himself and gave employment to scores of men, paying out thousands upon thousands of dollars in wages, is further evidence that Mr. Wright is one of the best informed practical mining men of the Cripple Creek district.

Several months ago Mr. Wright, with associates, secured a lease on the Zenobia on Bull hill, one of the holdings of the Stratton estate. It was but a few weeks after securing the lease that the lessees commenced to ship ore. The mine had a deep shaft and considerable lateral work, but prior to Mr. Wright's advent on the mine but little ore had been extracted. He went all together on another theory, and his deductions were shortly proven in substantial form.

Last December Mr. Wright purchased the celebrated Joe Dandy mine on Bull hill for a cash consideration of \$100,000, after making a thorough inspection of the property. Since then he has opened up several rich veins and has installed a new plant of machinery for its development. The Joe Dandy is now one of the best equipped mines in the district and it gives promise of greatly increasing the wealth of the new owner.



GEORGE C. HILL.

MR. GEORGE C. HILL, of the firm of Frees & Hill Lumber Co., of Cripple Creek, and the Victor Lumber and Timber Co., of Victor, is the resident partner of these two companies. He became engaged in the retail lumber business twenty years ago, as manager of a small lumber yard at Indianola, Neb., owned by the Frees & Hocknell Lumber Co. Mr. Hill's connection with B. M. Frees, the millionaire retail lumberman of Chicago, begun at that time, has been continued ever since, formerly as an employe and later as a partner.

Mr. Hill came to Cripple Creek on February 19, 1901, at which time the Frees & Hill Lumber company was organized and began business by the purchase of the two yards then belonging to the Newton Lumber Co. Later, other yards were bought, and the Victor Lumber and Timber company was the result of a consolidation of these small yards. The companies of which Mr. Hill is the president and manager, do a large business throughout the district, enjoying an exceptionally good trade with the mines. They have acquired a splendid reputation among buyers of building material for completeness in assortment and quality of stocks, and promptness in delivery. The offices of the companies are at 161 East Masonic Ave., Cripple Creek, and 116 South Second St., Victor.



J. E. JONES.

MR. J. E. JONES, vice-president of the Gold Sovereign Mining and Tunnel company, treasurer and director of the Palace Gold Mining company, and a director of the Camilla Gold Mining and Milling company, all of the Cripple Creek district, is one of the prominent mining men of the great gold camp. Mr. Jones was formerly interested in the Sunset-Eclipse property and the famous Thompson lease, of Cripple Creek, as well as in the May-Mazeppa mine of Gunnison county.

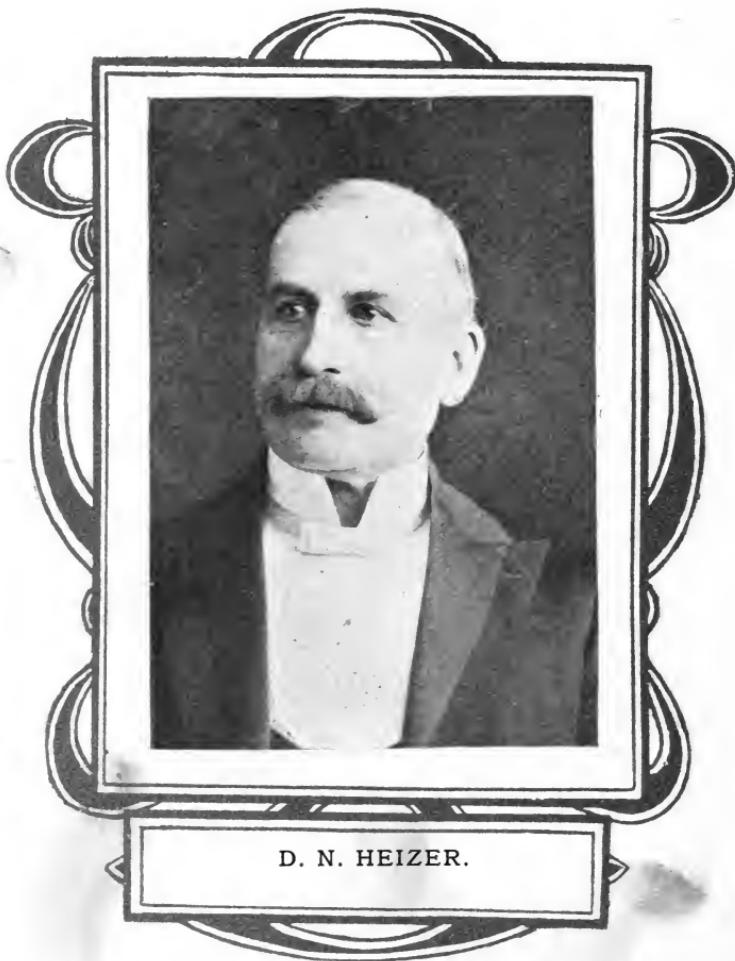
Mr. Jones was born at Whitford, Flint county, Wales, in 1868 and was educated in England. He came to Colorado in 1880, interesting himself in several mining companies of Gilpin and Gunnison counties. He first became interested in mining in the Cripple Creek district in 1896.



MR. WALTER SWANSON was born in Malmo, in the southern part of Sweden, in 1869, coming to America in 1893. He had considerable experience in practical mining in the Gunnison, Creede and the Central City mining districts before going to the Cripple Creek district, this experience enabling him to become actively engaged in the industry at once, upon taking up his residence in the great gold camp in 1897.

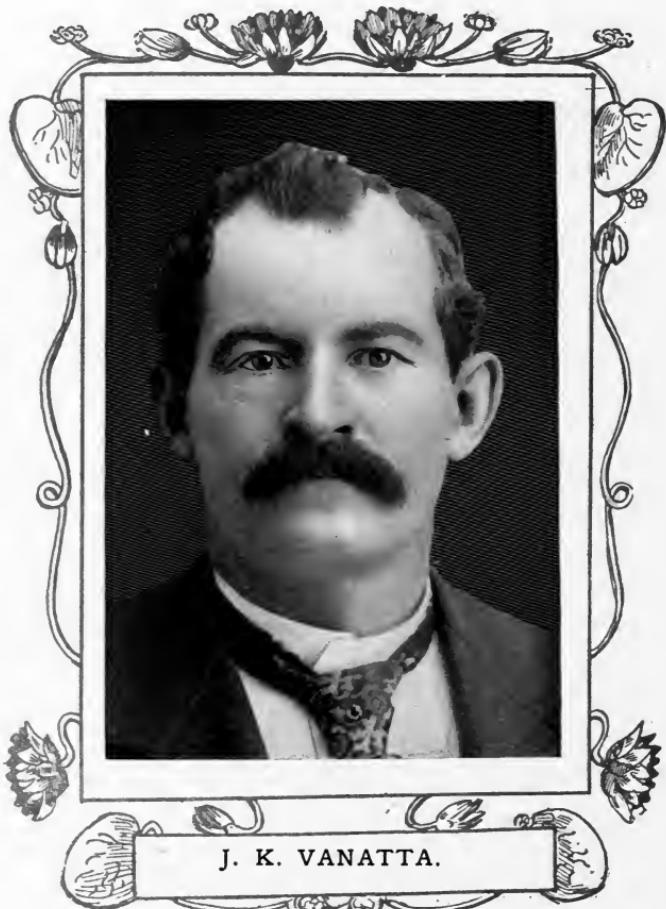
Mr. Swanson has charge of the affairs of The Tunnel Mining and Leasing company, which controls the Abe Lincoln, Arcadia, Lillie, Home Fraction, May Queen, Happy Boy, Granite Hill and several other well located properties of the great camp.

Mr. Swanson's first experience with mining in the Cripple Creek district was as a lessee on the Hidden Treasure on Bull hill, the Morning Glory and Colorado Boss, both on Gold hill, and the Monument on Battle mountain. He also drove a 1,500-foot tunnel through Copper mountain.



MR. DAVID NEWTON HEIZER is regarded as one of the most conservative and most successful mining operators of Colorado. Besides being secretary and treasurer of the famous Spearfish Gold Mining company, of the Deadwood district of South Dakota, and vice-president of the Moccasin Mining and Milling company, of Montana, Mr. Heizer is the largest stockholder and secretary of the Little Puck Gold Mining company, as well as president of the Chicola Gold Mining company whose interests lie in the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Heizer has been prominently identified with the development of "the greatest gold camp on earth" and is one of the most ardent exponents of deep mining in that territory.

Mr. Heizer was born in Ross county, Ohio, but was reared to young manhood in Iowa, where he graduated from the Iowa state university. He served for two years in the Second Iowa cavalry, entering the university at the close of the war. In 1893 Mr. Heizer moved to Colorado Springs and at once became actively interested in mining.



J. K. VANATTA.

MR. JOHN KUHN VANATTA, a prominent attorney of Colorado Springs, is heavily interested in several successful mining enterprises, notable among which are the Spearfish Mining and Reduction company of the Black Hills district, and the Gould Gold Mining company of the Cripple Creek district. He incorporated the Orpha Bell Mining company of Cripple Creek and is also one of its heaviest stockholders.

Mr. Vanatta was born in Columbiania county, Ohio, in 1853. Seven years later his parents moved to Central Iowa and it was there that Mr. Vanatta received his education, graduating from Tobin's academy. Upon finishing school he went into his father's law office until he was 21 years old, being admitted to the Iowa bar in 1874. In January, 1879, Mr. Vanatta moved to Leadville, Colo., where he prospected for a year, but later he moved to Buena Vista and engaged in the practice of law until 1886, when he moved again to Colorado City. Mr. Vanatta has been a resident of Colorado Springs since 1894.



WITH extensive mining interests in the Cripple Creek district and real estate interests in Colorado Springs, Denver and elsewhere in the state, Judge E. A. Colburn is recognized as one of the leading mining and business men of Colorado. Judge Colburn is president of the Gold King Mining company and the Ajax Gold Mining company, vice-president of the Enterprise Gold Mining company and secretary of the Strong Gold Mining company, as well as being heavily interested in the Little Puck, the St. Thomas and the Mary Jane Gold Mining companies, all of the Cripple Creek district.

Judge Colburn was born in Essex county, N. Y., in 1843, but moved with his parents to Iowa, where he graduated from the state university law school in 1872. He was one of the pioneers of the Cripple Creek district and one of the original stockholders of the Gold King mine in Poverty Gulch. Judge Colburn built a handsome residence at 978 Logan avenue, Denver, and has a suite of offices, 901 to 907, in the Equitable building of that city.



E. A. NORTON.

MR. E. A. NORTON is a New York State man by birth; he came from that sturdy, independent and ambitious stock that demands a wider field of action than New York afforded and he, therefore, chose the West for the place of action in building his fortune. He began business as a farmer in Iowa where he laid the foundation for his extensive ranching business afterwards carried on in the Dakotas and Montana. It was while following his occupation in these states he came in contact with some of the rich mines of the Northwest and saw the great possibilities in the mining business. His investments in both Montana and the Black Hills mines were so fortunate that he decided to make mining his chief business and entered upon the arena of this new field with his characteristic ability in the great Cripple Creek District. His investments and his promotions in making mines were so strong and he pushed them with such energy and dispatch that old-timers were amazed with his results.

His success has been phenomenal in the Cripple Creek district. He is not only an officer in several mines, but he is one of the largest operators. He has extended his mining operations to the Black Warrior and Neal districts, Idaho, where he has extensive gold interests in a number of rich properties, and to the Encampment district, Wyoming, where he has already made a reputation for himself in his connections with copper mining.

Those who know Mr. Norton and are acquainted with his successful operations in mining class him as a winner and are willing to follow his judgment in any of his numerous mining connections.

Several of the largest and greatest promotions of recent years in the Cripple Creek district owe their origin to his energy and capital. Those acquainted with him predict in time his name will rank with the so-called mining kings of the West in future years.



C. E. MEISSE.

MR. C. E. MIESSE is one of Cripple Creek's substantial mining men. His home was formerly Chicago, Ill. where he published a trade journal devoted to the interests of power farm machinery and was engaged in the manufacture and publication of a line of educational works. The application in Cripple Creek of the same energy and intelligence which made him so eminently successful in his Chicago business at once gave him rank among the mine operators of Cripple Creek.

Mr. Miesse has perhaps brought more money into the Cripple Creek district for the making and developing of mines since he began operations there than any other single mine operator. He and Mr. E. A. Norton laid the foundation for handling and converting the millions of tons of low grade ores, which had been counted as worthless waste, into millions of dollars of profit, and thus opened the way to make the district the greatest low grade gold camp as well as being the greatest high grade gold camp in the world. He has a large interest in a number of prominent mines of the Cripple Creek district. The ability he has shown as an officer and operator of these mines has awakened the people of Cripple Creek to the greater possibilities of their gold district.

He also has valuable holdings in mining properties in the Black Warrior and Neal Gold camps of Idaho, and the Encampment Copper district of Wyoming.

Mr. Miesse has in an eminent degree the qualities necessary for successful and extensive mining operations. He knows a good mine when he sees it; he had the ability to produce the money necessary to place it on a producing and dividend basis; he has the courage to spend the money necessary for development and will never quit short of success.



FRANCIS MARRION KURIE enjoys the enviable reputation of being not only the manager of the largest and one of the most famous gold mines of the Cripple Creek district, but the youngest mine manager of the great camp. Appointed to the position of resident engineer of the Portland property on June 1, 1896, his ability was soon recognized by the officers and stockholders of the company and on Oct. 1, 1903, he was made assistant general manager, which position he held until July, 1904. At that time he was again advanced to the position of general manager of the Portland, assuming full charge of the army of 550 men employed on the property. The Portland company owns 180 acres of the most valuable property on Battle Mountain and boasts of the biggest pay roll in the Cripple Creek district. To have full charge of such an enterprise is an honor that seldom comes to one of Mr. Kurie's age.

Mr. Kurie was born at Paoli, Orange county, Ind., in 1873. In 1892 he came to Cripple Creek, becoming associated with Hills and Willis as assistant mining engineer in the Cripple Creek district and also as United States deputy surveyor. During that time he was employed from time to time on nearly all of the mines of the great camp. Probably no one is better informed regarding the Cripple Creek district than Mr. Kurie.



S. S. BERNARD.

NO ONE bears a more unique history in the Colorado mining world than S. S. Bernard of this city. Mr. Bernard is one of the most eminently successful operators of the great Cripple Creek district and today enjoys the largest stock brokerage business of any member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange.

Mr. Bernard was born in Adams county, Ill., 45 years ago, and has been a resident of Colorado Springs for seventeen years. Before becoming interested in mining he was engaged in the grocery business in this city. He is now the largest individual stockholder and general manager of the famous El Paso mine, and a heavy stockholder in the Elkton company, of which he was a member of the board of directors for the first ten years of the history of this well-known organization.

It was not a question of "luck" that Mr. Bernard became heavily interested in these famous producers, but a matter of shrewd business foresight. Appreciating the advantages offered for investment in mining in the Cripple Creek district from the very birth of the camp, Mr. Bernard "grubstaked" Wm. Shemwell and J. W. Mahoney, who located the Elkton and El Paso properties, respectively, and is thus entitled to the honor of being prominently identified with the active development of the greatest mining camp on the continent.

Mr. Bernard is also a lover of horseflesh and owns some of the finest and fastest animals in the west. Among his thoroughbreds are the following well-known track horses: Phylis, trotter, 2:24½; J. G. M., Jr., trotter, 2:29¼; Dora Delpha, pacer, 2:09, and two full brothers of the famous horse "Winfield Stratton", which are now three-year-olds.



MR. GEORGE BERNARD was born at Payson, Adams county, Ill., in 1851, moving with his parents at the age of fourteen years to Clay county, Mo., where he attended a country school until he was of age. He was married at the age of 27 in Platte county, Mo., coming to Colorado Springs in 1886 for the benefit of his wife's health and engaging in the grocery business at 104 South Tejon street, which he sold later to join the great rush to the Cripple Creek district in 1891.

Mr. Bernard associated himself in the great gold camp with F. M. Young, C. A. McLain and associates, forming the Monarch group of claims on Globe Hill, which property was afterwards sold to W. S. Stratton for \$140,000. The next venture was the purchase of the Elkton group and the organization of the Elkton Mining and Milling company. Mr. Bernard, with keen foresight and excellent judgment continued work with the result that he made the property one of the most famous producers of the district. To him more than to anyone else is due the credit of making this wonderful mine.

The Elkton company has already paid \$1,500,000 in dividends and through Mr. Bernard's management has acquired additional property until today it owns 71 acres in the heart of the great gold camp. Mr. Bernard severed his connection with the company in 1902.

Messrs. George and Sam Bernard grubstaked J. W. Mahoney at an expense of \$50 each, the location and successful development of the two Orizaba claims of The El Paso Gold Mining company on Beacon Hill being the result of this undertaking. The El Paso Gold Mining company was organized by the Bernard brothers, 650,000 shares, having a par value of \$1.00 each, being put on the market and 250,000 being kept in the treasury for working capital. The El Paso Gold Mining company is today one of the largest mining propositions in the state, and the Bernard brothers have acquired additional property until the company now owns 70 acres of mining ground.

Mr. Bernard is now vice-president of the famous El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company, as well as the second largest individual stockholder.

Mr. Bernard also owns a big stock ranch of 3,750 acres, 21 miles northeast of Colorado Springs, where he is engaged in raising high grade and thoroughbred Gallaway cattle. He also owns two-fifths of the stock of the National Land and Cattle company. While his time is largely divided between his home in Colorado Springs and his ranch, he still owns a large block of stock in the El Paso and other famous Cripple Creek District mining enterprises.

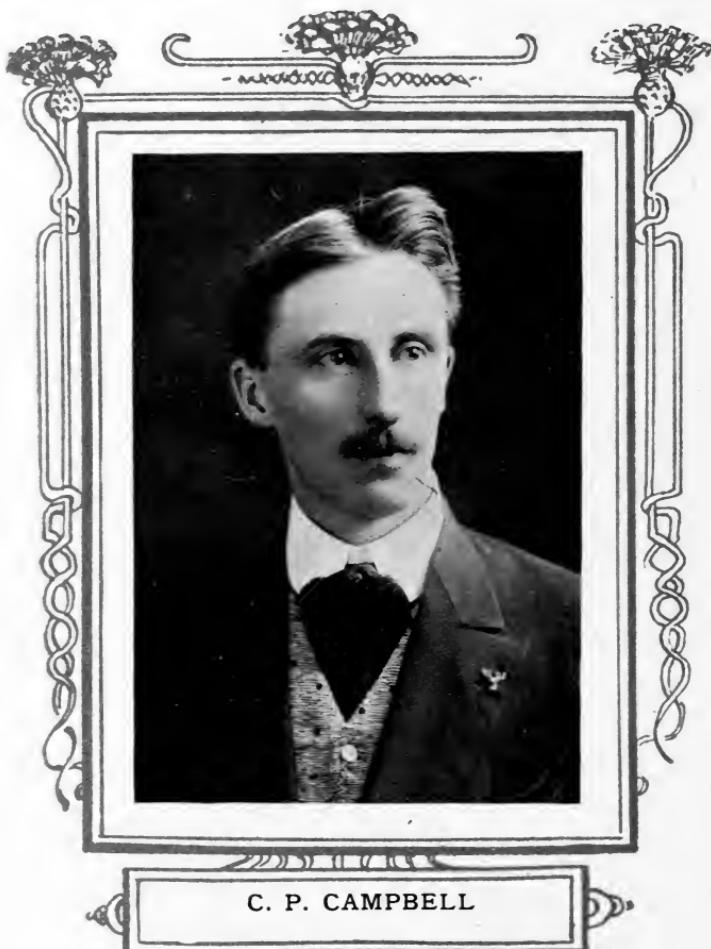


DOUGLAS BERNARD was one of the pioneers of the Cripple Creek district. Coming to Colorado Springs from Missouri in 1893, he engaged in the grocery business with his brother, S. S. Bernard, at 105 South Tejon street, but the following year Mr. Bernard moved his business to Victor and opened the first store at that place. He was appointed the first postmaster of Victor. During his term of office he became quite extensively interested in mining and later sold his grocery business in order to devote his undivided time to the new enterprise. Later Mr. Bernard opened the Bernard livery on Cucharras street, Colorado Springs, which business is still conducted under that name. He also purchased a big cattle ranch fifty miles east of the Pike's Peak city, near Ramah, but later sold it back to Ed Stark, the original owner.

Mr. Bernard is largely interested in the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company and has a suit of offices at 321 East Bennett avenue, Cripple Creek, where he conducts a brokerage business, receiving the daily quotations for the benefit of his customers. Mr. Bernard is a native of Quincy, Ill.



M R. JOHN M. JORDAN is a stockholder in the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company as well as secretary and treasurer of the now-famous organization. He was born in Gentry county, Mo., in 1868, where he received his education, and in 1888 he went to Sherman county, Kan., where he became cashier of the Sherman County Bank. Mr. Jordan moved to Colorado Springs in 1895, taking charge of H. E. Bassett's loan and brokerage business. Prior to his connection with the El Paso company he was also employed in the office of the assessor of El Paso county.



MR. C. P. CAMPBELL, one of the best-known mining men of the west, who was for years connected with the Dorsey Investment company, one of the largest brokerage firms of Colorado Springs, has extensive interests in both the San Juan and the Cripple Creek mining districts of Colorado, and in the famous Goldfield, Nev., camp. He is president of the Bullion Bar Mining company, of the San Juan district, besides owning the controlling interest in 900 acres of valuable ground at Goldfield. Mr. Campbell is now engaged in promoting a number of companies which own property in the three camps in question and which have unusually bright prospects for the future.

Mr. Campbell was born in Ingham county, Mich., in 1872, receiving his education in the public schools of that place and at the Michigan State Agricultural college. He first came to Colorado in 1897 and has followed the brokerage and promotion business since that time with an unusual degree of success. He has a suit of offices in the Postoffice building of Colorado Springs and is a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association. He is president of the Goldfield-Comstock Mines company, the Nevada Homestake Mines company, and vice-president of the Goldfield-Victoria Mines company, besides being indirectly interested in a number of other Goldfield companies.



MR. HOWARD MASTERSON, secretary of the Zoe Gold Mining company, of the Goldfield-Kawich Exploration company, of the Johnson Furnace and Engineering company, and the Albemarle Mining and Milling comwpany, is one of the most prominent young business men of Colorado Springs. Mr. Masterson is also private secretary to James F. Burns, the largest stockholder and former president of the great Portland Gold Mining company of the Cripple Creek district, which position he has held since 1900, thus familiarizing himself with every detail of the mining industry.

Mr. Masterson was also private secretary of T. F. Burns, owner of the Colorado Springs Western League baseball team, for four years, resigning that position in 1905 because of the press of other business interests. For the last six years he has also done a general loan, investment and insurance business and through his untiring enterprise he has built up a large following in this line.

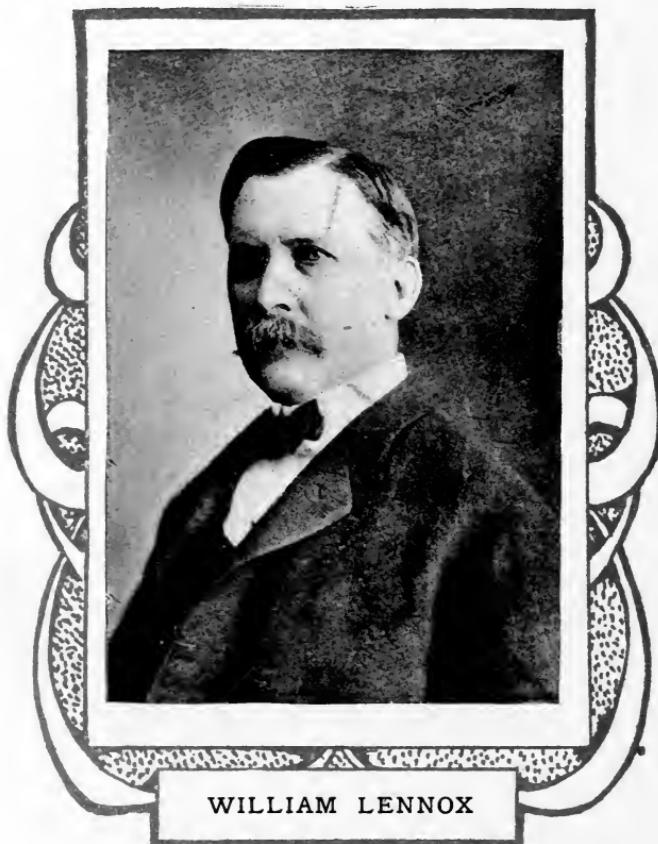
Mr. Masterson was born at Prescott, Ariz., in 1878. He was educated at Shortlidge college, Pa., and came to Colorado in 1899.



MR. J. Q. MAC DONALD first became interested in mining and milling in 1891 as chief chemist for the Tabor Investment company, of Denver, when that company owned the Cyanide process patents for the treatment of ore. Two years later he went to the Cripple Creek district and erected the Brodie mill at Mound City and was identified with this enterprise and other mill industries until 1898 when he went to Mexico and California and built other mills. Mr. MacDonald returned to the Cripple Creek district in March, 1899, and immediately became associated with Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill, of the United States Reduction and Refining company, of Colorado Springs, building for that concern the National and Union mills at Florence, and the National sampler at Goldfield.

Mr. MacDonald is manager of the Union, Metallic, and National mills at Florence and employs 300 men. He has served as mayor of the city of Florence and is now secretary of the State Military Board.

Mr. MacDonald was born in Clay county, Iowa, in 1872, coming to Colorado in 1880. He received his education in the Gilpin school and the High Schools of Denver, soon afterward becoming associated with the Tabor company.



MR. WILLIAM LENNOX a resident of Colorado Springs since 1872, has been eminently successful in his mining ventures in the Cripple Creek district. Appreciating the advantages for investment in the great camp from its birth, Mr. Lennox acquired extensive interests before the real "boom" set in and was prominently identified with the development of the district. In substantiation of this statement the fact need only be cited that in 1892 Mr. Lennox acquired by purchase the property of the Gold King Mining company in Poverty Gulch, from which the first shipment of ore from the great camp was made the previous year by Bob Womack, "Father of the Cripple Creek district". Under the direction of Mr. Lennox this property became one of the best producers of the camp.

Mr. Lennox's first mining venture was the acquisition of the property now owned by the Katinka Mining company on Guyot Hill. Shortly afterward he procured the Gold King property and became heavily interested in the Strong Gold Mining company, of which he is now president. He is also interested in the Henry Adney mine, the Sangre de Christo Tunnel and Mining company and many other Cripple Creek District mining concerns, as well as in placer and lode mining in the Breckenridge district.

Mr. Lennox is a native of Iowa City, Iowa. He engaged in the hay, grain and feed business in Colorado Springs soon after coming here and later embarked in the retail coal business, which he followed until 1901.



O. H. SHOUP

MR. OLIVER H. SHOUP, confidential manager of the Reed Investment company, has been for many years closely identified with the progressive development of Colorado's best interests. The Reed Investment company has extensive banking and mining interests throughout the state, deals largely in bonds and mortgages and is developing one of the biggest sugar beet industries in the state on the Western slope.

Mr. Shoup was born in Champaign county, Ill, Dec. 13, 1869. Coming to Colorado Springs with his parents in 1882, he received his education in the public schools of this city and at Colorado College. In June, 1888, Mr. Shoup entered the office of the Colorado Springs company, severing his connection with that concern in 1895 to engage in business with Mr. V. Z. Reed.



VERNER Z. REED





JOHN H. HOBBS, a member of the firm of Edsall, Key & Co., of Colorado Springs, has been interested in mining in the Cripple Creek district since the great camp was opened up in 1891, both as an owner of valuable property and as a lessee. He has also been heavily interested for several years in mining in the northwestern part of Mexico where he organized a number of successful mining companies. His latest promotion in that district was the Laluz Mines company, of Guanajuato.

Mr. Hobbs was born in Douglas county, Colo., in 1874. Since 1880 he has lived in Colorado Springs, receiving his education in the public schools of this city.



C. D. WEIMER

MR. CALLIDORE DWIGHT WEIMER, one of the most prominent mining men of Colorado Springs, has extensive mining interests in the Rio Hondo district of New Mexico, and in the new Goldfield, Nev., camp. He is secretary and treasurer of the American Consolidated Mines company and the Minerva Gold Mining and Milling company, of the Rio Hondo district, and of the Goldfield & Ruby Hill Mining company and the Goldfield Hummer Gold Mining company, of Goldfield. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Cheyenne Canon & Seven Falls Development company of this city.

Mr. Weimer was born in Minerva, Ohio, on September 10, 1869. For several years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad company, being located at several different sections of that company's system, chiefly at Willesville and Cleveland, Ohio. He became interested in mining several years before coming west and after coming to Colorado he devoted his entire time to his interests along that line. Mr. Weimer came to this state in 1896 but moved to Taos, N. M., a short time afterward. In 1903 he took up permanent residence in Colorado Springs.



H. C. COLBURN

MR. HERBERT C. COLBURN, son of Judge E. A. Colburn, of Denver, was born in Colorado Springs in 1877, receiving his education in the public schools of this city and at the Armour Institute of Technology. For five years he was master mechanic of the Ajax mine at Victor, after which he became interested with his brother, E. A. Colburn, Jr., in the Antlers Automobile company of this city at 8-10 North Nevada avenue. Later the business was transferred to Denver because of the larger field offered in that city.

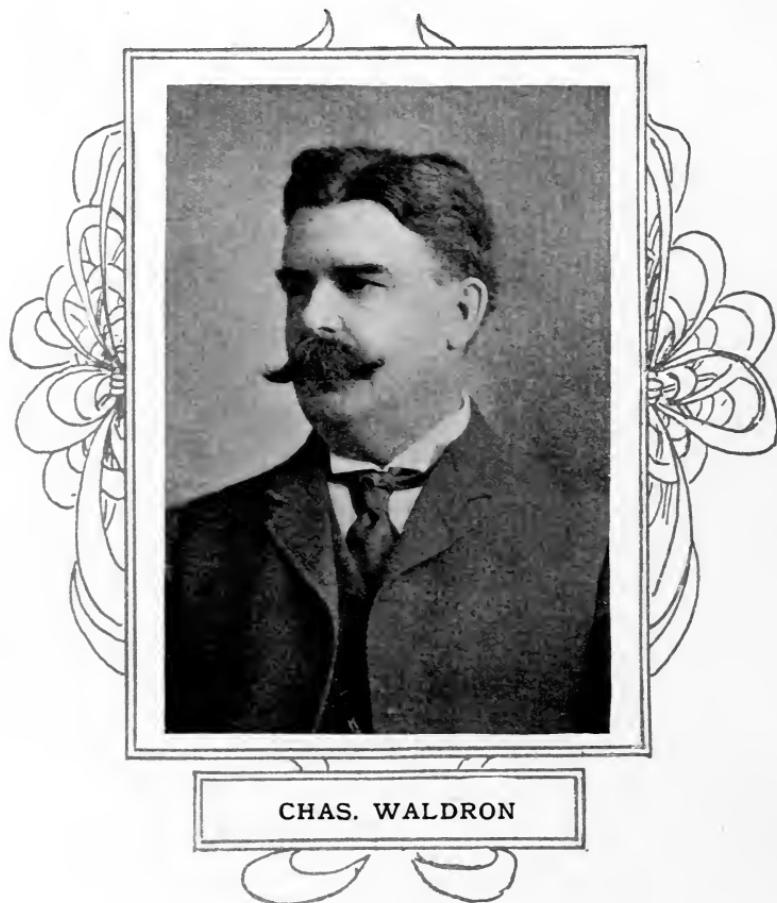


KENNETH MACDERMID, a resident of Colorado Springs for the last seventeen years, is prominently identified with the best interests of his home city and the Cripple Creek district. He came to the Pike's Peak region before gold was discovered in the great camp and when the boom started there in the early 90's he was among the first to appreciate the advantages offered. Mr. Macdermid "got in on the ground floor" of a number of the most successful mining enterprises in the district and is today a heavy stockholder and secretary of the following organizations: The C. K. & N. Gold Mining company, the Acacia Gold Mining company, the Colorado Springs Gold Mining company and the Uncle Sam Mining company, all of which own valuable property in process of development in the Cripple Creek district.

Mr. Macdermid is at present a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange and was a member of both the Board of Brokers and the Board of Trade during their existence. Both as a broker and a promoter Mr. Macdermid has always jealously guarded the interests of his clients, a fact which has contributed largely to his unusual success.

Mr. Macdermid is also secretary of the Colorado Springs Driving club and is the owner of two or three fast harness horses. His business is conducted in the Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, where he has a suite of offices.

Mr. Macdermid is 41 years old. He was born March 4, 1864, at Taunton, Mass., but his parents moved to Sydney, Casper Breton, Nova Scotia, when he was but seven years old, receiving his education in the public schools of that place.

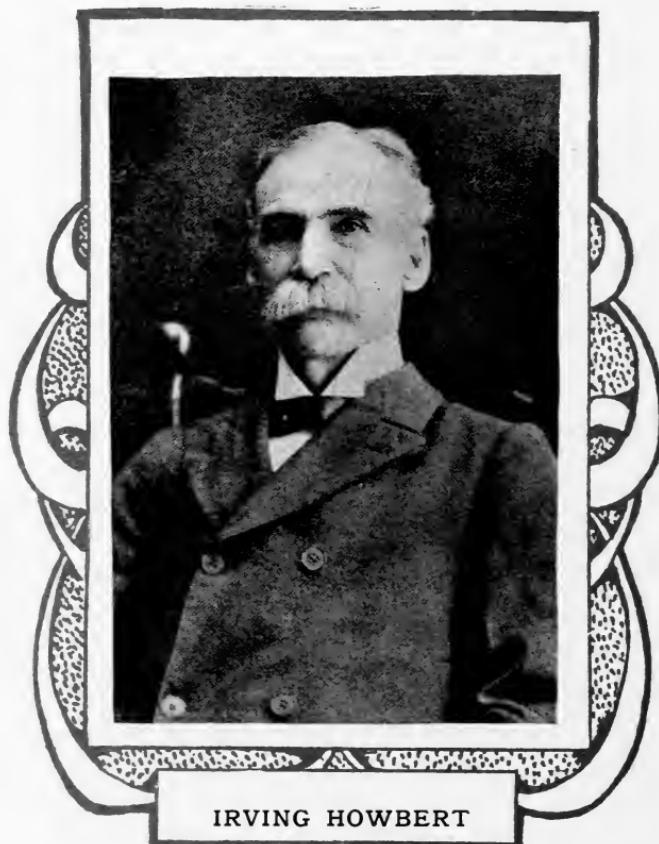


CHAS. WALDRON

CHARLES WALDRON is one of the most prominent mining men of the Cripple Creek district. Few men in the district have as many separate mining interests as Mr. Waldron and few, if any, are better informed as to the possibilities of the camp. Mr. Waldron is general manager and superintendent of the Last Dollar mine on Bull Hill, one of the deepest mines of the district, which has paid \$1,250,000 in dividends. The Last Dollar company gives employment to from 90 to 125 men, notwithstanding the fact that its property above the tenth level is under lease to practical miners, all of whom are making handsome profits. Good ore has been opened up in the thirteenth level and it is the plan to continue further downward, Mr. Waldron being one of the champions of the policy of deep mining in the great gold camp.

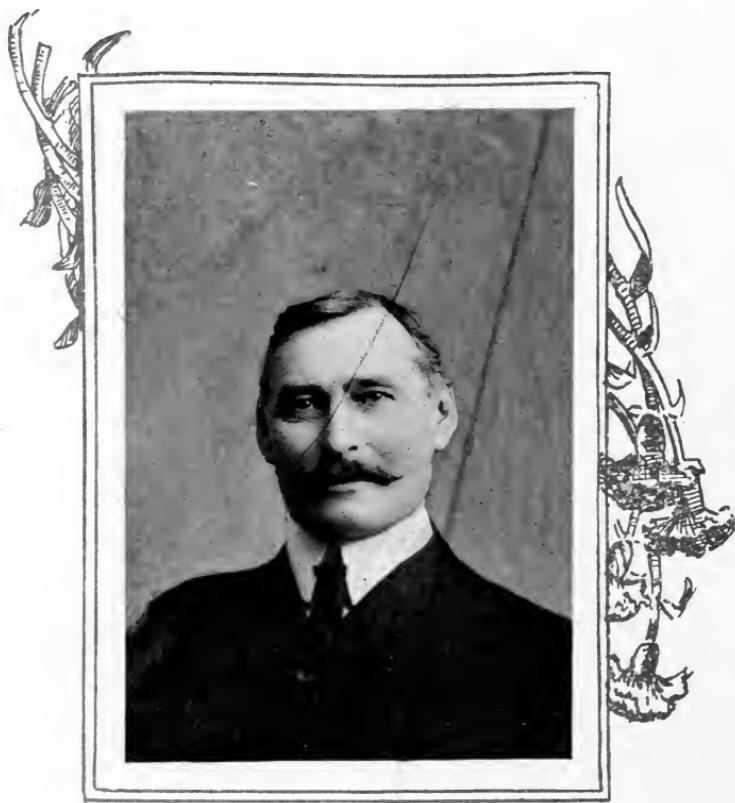
Mr. Waldron is leasing on his own account on the Rose Nicol property and on block 193 of the Stratton Independence Limited. He is also president of the Diana, Don Carlos and Imp companies, whose property he located, and also vice-president of the Blue Bell Gold Mining company, manager of the Bull Hill Mining and Development company, and a director of the Katinka Gold Mining company, all of which own valuable property in process of development in the Cripple Creek district.

Charles Waldron was born in Stuttgart, Germany. He came to America in 1882 and to Colorado Springs in 1884. While a resident of this city he constructed Prospect Lake, Lake Moraine and the Ute Pass road, and was formerly the owner of the Monument Garden Ranch.



IRVING HOWBERT, a leader among leaders of men, has long been prominently identified with the progressive development of Colorado Springs as a city and Colorado as a state. His interests extend over a large field, but consist principally of mining, banking and railroading. Mr. Howbert is not only president of the First National bank of Colorado Springs, one of the state's leading financial institutions, but is also president of the great Portland Gold Mining company, owning the largest producer of the great Cripple Creek district.

Until recently Mr. Howbert was also president of the famous Short Line road connecting Colorado Springs and the great gold camp to the west, in which he was one of the heaviest stockholders until the line was sold a short time ago to the Colorado & Southern company at a handsome price. Mr. Howbert was one of the organizers of the railroad company and it was almost wholly through his enterprise that the great scenic line was built. He is still a member of the board of directors of the line, and, it might incidentally be mentioned, is also a director of Colorado College and formerly served as regent of the Colorado State university.



D. P. VAN FLEET

DP. VAN FLEET was born in Drake county, Ohio, in 1858, where he taught school for four years prior to coming to Colorado in 1885. He was married in 1884, bringing his family with him the following year and settling in the San Luis valley in the southern part of the state. His first mining experience was in the well-known Creede camp, where he became interested in the Amethyst mine as the direct representative of David H. Moffatt and also in a number of successful mining enterprises of his own. In 1893 Mr. Van Fleet moved to the Cripple Creek district. For three years prior to that he devoted his time almost exclusively to other mining interests which he had acquired in Chihuahua, Mexico, consisting of 100 acres of valuable mineral-bearing ground which is now producing ore.

Mr. Van Fleet is now extensively interested in leasing in the Cripple Creek district, having three excellent leases on the property of the Montrose Mining company, the Arizona claim and the Right All Right group on Ironclad Hill, as well as in other parts of the great camp. Mr. Van Fleet employs in the neighborhood of 30 men and pays out about \$4,000 a month in wages.

Mr. Van Fleet has two daughters, Estella and Pearl. The former is now a member of the Junior class of the Colorado Springs High School. The latter is a graduate of the Music and Art department of the Denver university.

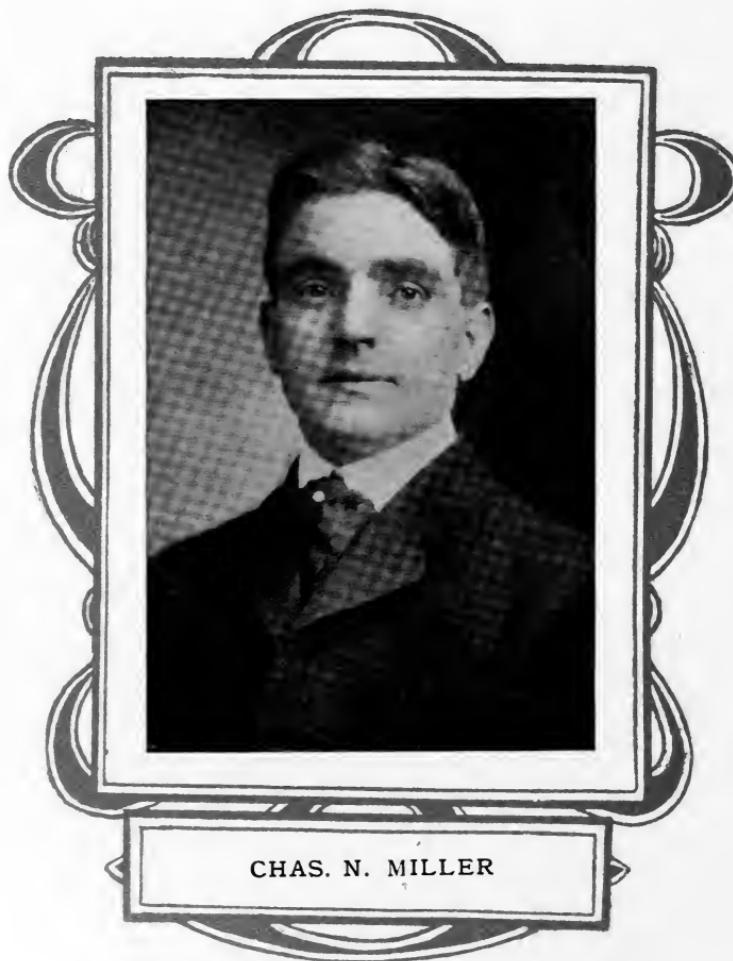


H. H. BARBEE

NO ONE has worked more indefatigably for the best interests of Colorado mining than H. H. Barbee, of Colorado Springs, and few have accomplished as much. Mr. Barbee is heavily interested in mines of the Cripple Creek district and, backed by New York capitalists, he has just organized a new company with a capitalization of \$3,000,000 for the development of 100 acres of valuable property in the Boulder district. It is the intention of this company to acquire extensive interests in the Cripple Creek district and its possibilities seem almost boundless.

Mr. Barbee is president and general manager of the Princess Alice Mining company, which will probably consolidate with the Bonnie Nell company, making one of the largest mergers of the year in the great gold camp. Mr. Barbee became interested in the Cripple Creek district in 1890 and in 1891 he promoted the Cripple Creek Columbia, now the famous El Paso company, having a lease on the property in the early days of the camp together with V. Z. Reed and associates. He also promoted the Bonnie Nell, Ouray and Soltaire companies and formed the consolidation which made the Jennie Sample Consolidated Mining company on Raven Hill. Mr. Barbee is now a heavy stockholder in this company and also in the Gould Consolidated Mining company, as well as in many other prominent companies of the Cripple Creek district. He was also largely interested in the Beacon Hill Ajax company until its property was purchased by the El Paso company.

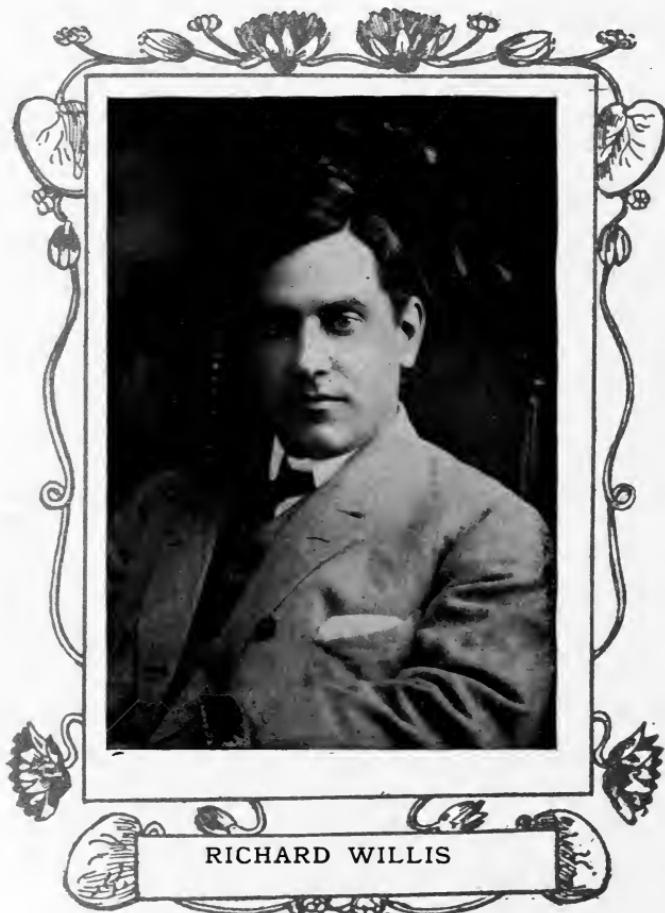
Mr. Barbee has made ten trips to New York state in the last eighteen months in the interest of his mining enterprises throughout the state, spending on his own account in the neighborhood of \$14,000 in the interest of Colorado mining. He is heavily interested in real estate in Colorado and Kansas, having just taken over all of the Pomeroy estate in the Sunflower state, and is associated with land valued at \$750,000.



CHARLES N. MILLER, of Denver, secretary and treasurer of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines company and of the Amalgamated Gold Mining company, both of which own valuable property in the Cripple Creek district, is one of the best-known mining men of the West. Mr. Miller is also extensively interested in the great Goldfield, Nev., camp and in the Sonora, Mexico, district, where companies with which he is connected are operating on a large scale with flattering results. He is president of the Providential Mines company and secretary of the Goldfield United Mines company, the former owning well located property near Goldfield, and the latter owning 318 acres of valuable ground in the heart of the new camp. One of the Sonora companies in which Mr. Miller is heavily interested possesses 300 acres of ground and is erecting a 100-ton mill for the treatment of its own ore.

Mr. Miller was, in the early days of the Cripple Creek district, a member of the firm of Miller & Young, brokers, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state. This firm promoted several companies in the Cripple Creek district and others throughout Nevada and Mexico, being at all times actively connected with the rapid development of the mining industry in general throughout the West and South. Mr. Miller built the first residence in the town of Cripple Creek and acquired extensive real estate interests there, much of which he still owns. He took up residence in Cripple Creek in 1892, locating a number of claims soon afterward. However, most of his first locations he lost during the big strike of 1894, among them being the Legal Tender, now one of the best-known properties of the camp.

Mr. Miller was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1871, receiving his education at Erie, Pa. He is at present associated with A. P. Miller, his brother, with offices at 424, 425 and 426 Mining Exchange building, Denver.



RICHARD WILLIS is regarded as one of the most successful mining promoters of Colorado. He is president of the Grandma, Blizzard, Bull Frog, North Star and Kentucky Bells companies and is also heavily interested in the Centurian company. Mr. Willis is a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and maintains a suite of offices in the Out West building, Colorado Springs.

Mr. Willis was born in London and educated in England. He came to America for the second time five years ago, locating in Colorado Springs soon after coming to this country. He at once engaged in the mining promotion business and has met with an unusual degree of success.



H. M. GILBERT has been successfully engaged in mining in the Cripple Creek district since 1894. In that year he came to Colorado from Milwaukee, Wis., but returned to his native state in 1895. He had the genuine "mining fever" by that time, however, and was not content to remain in the Lake Michigan city, returning to the Cripple Creek district again in the spring of 1896. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to his mining interests and his efforts have been crowned with success.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Waukesha county, Wis., in October, 1867, where he lived until he was twenty years old. He attended the Wisconsin State Normal school and afterward taught school for three years in Waukesha county. After that he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Milwaukee and later went to Arkansas and Georgia, where he erected mills for a Chicago and Milwaukee syndicate.



MR. GAY GLENN was born at Lynn county, Mo., in 1871. He came to the Cripple Creek district in 1895 and afterward worked in nearly every property of note in the camp. On Aug. 28, 1897, Mr. Glenn secured a lease on the Pinnacle property, on which he made a fortune of \$250,000 in less than eight months. With him were associated Messrs. Lee Glenn, F. G. Whipp and S. E. Whipp, the company spending over \$700,000 in the development of various properties in the great gold camp since its organization. Mr. Glenn is also interested in the Favorite, on Gold Hill, and the Blanche and Suns Consolidated properties on Mineral Hill, as well as the Ide in Goldfield.

Mr. Glenn has made an enormous amount of money in Pinnacle, which must be taken up by March 25, 1907, with favorable indications that he will be the owner of 36 acres of valuable property north of the famous Isabella and the Cameron townsite, within the next twelve months. The Pinnacle company receives 20 per cent. royalties from Mr. Glenn, said royalties applying on the bond.

Mr. Glenn has made an enormous amount of money in the mining industry in the Cripple Creek district and bears an enviable reputation as a mining man. He is also well informed as to other camps of the West, having visited Tonapah and other camps of the West and Northwest in company with D. H. Shepard, of Denver, and Hank Smith, superintendent for 22 years of the famous Mackey and Fairs properties in Nevada, in which time that mine yielded \$600,000,000.

Mr. Glenn's immediate relatives reside in Lynn county, Missouri.



ARTHUR DOUGLAS KENYON president and general manager of the Exposition Mines and Leasing company and the Mine and Mill Supply and Machinery company, of Cripple Creek, is one of the most prominent young mining men of the great gold camp. Mr. Kenyon is now working the South Burns and the Los Angeles mines under lease and has other extensive business interests in the district. ,

Mr. Kenyon was born at Lawrence, Kan., in 1873, receiving his education in Chicago. He came to this state in 1892 and went to the Cripple Creek district in 1897, where he soon appreciated the advantages offered in the mining industry.

Before going to Cripple Creek Mr. Kenyon was engaged in the railway engine and train service, being connected with the C. B. & Q. road for two years, with the Colorado Midland for two years and the remainder of the time with the Southern Pacific and Southern California railway system in southern California.



C LARENCE A. FITCH was born in Rochester, Olmstead county, Minn., in 1868, receiving his education at Minneapolis, where he graduated from the High School of that city in 1888. The following year Mr. Fitch came to Colorado Springs and has resided here continuously since that, though spending much time in the Cripple Creek district, where he has numerous interests in leasing propositions. For over seven years he was cashier of the Colorado Springs Gas and Electric company. In 1899 he was made secretary of the Free Coinage Gold Mining company and went to the Cripple Creek district that year to look after his mining interests. Later he became general manager of the Free Coinage company and also operated leases on the Pinto, Burns, Atlanta, and the Bonanza King with a remarkable degree of success.

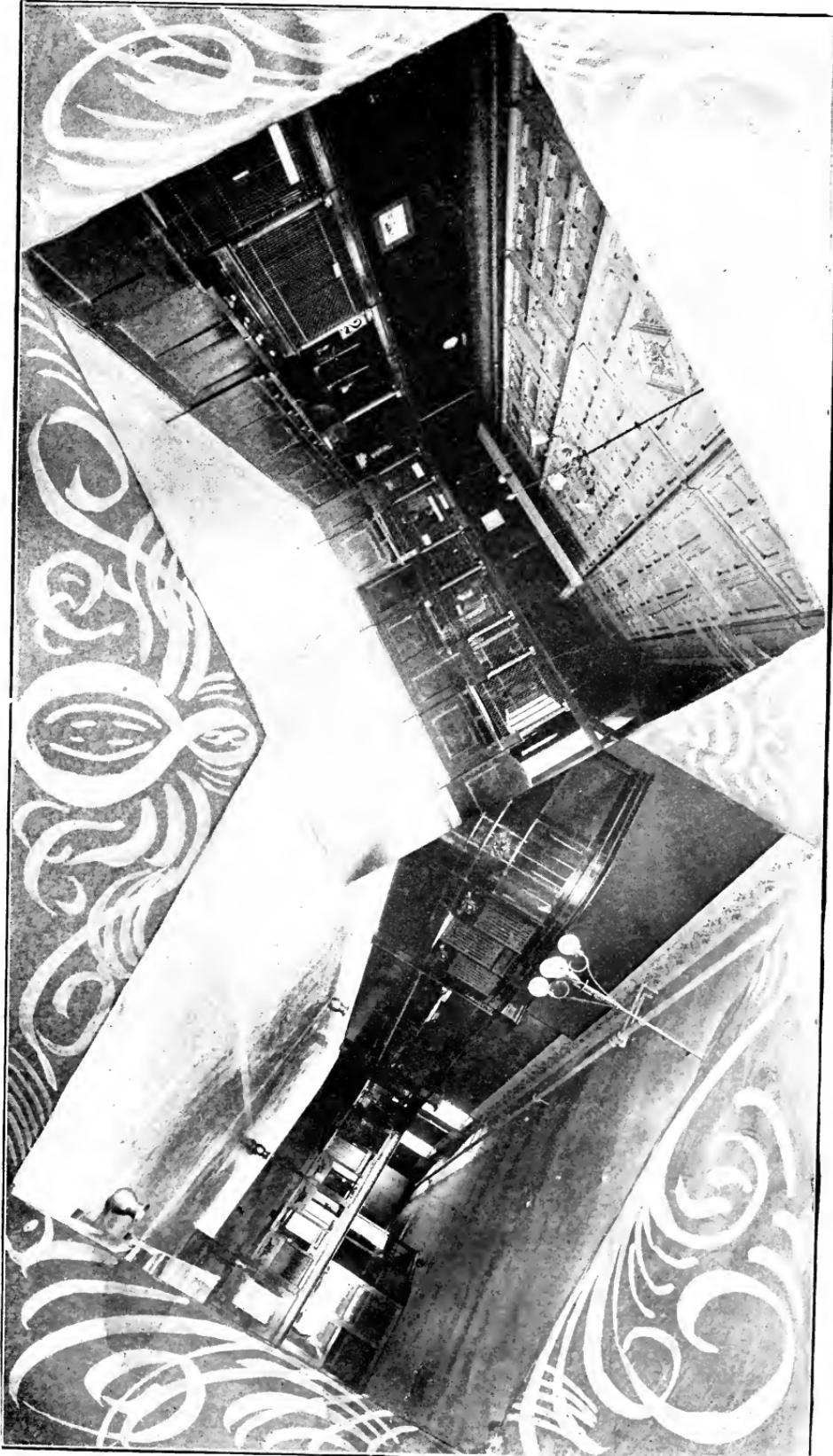
Mr. Fitch was assistant to Secretary C. C. Hamlin, of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association, for a year and a half and prior to that time was in charge of the estate of Sam Strong in the Cripple Creek district.



E. A. COLBURN, Jr.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS COLBURN, JR., stands out prominently among the leading young mining men of Colorado. Born in Colorado Springs in 1882, Mr. Colburn received his education in the public schools of the city and at Colorado College, taking a special course in Chemistry and Mining Engineering at the latter institution in 1897 and 1898. Later he became a student of practical mining at the Ajax mine at Victor under the tutelage of E. W. Brooks, chief chemist and metallurgist, being advanced to the position of assistant superintendent in 1900 and again in 1903 to the superintendency of the famous mine. Later Mr. Colburn severed his connection with the Ajax mine and organized the Antlers Automobile company, installing auto liveries in both Denver and Colorado Springs. Mr. Colburn is at present associated with his father, E. A. Colburn, Sr., and Josiah Winchester, lessees of the Golden Wedge claim of the Mary Jane Mining company, which is generally regarded as one of the choicest of Raven Hill properties.

MR. H. J. NEWMAN, a leading member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange, is secretary and treasurer of the Little Cut Diamond Consolidated Gold Mining company, the Estella Gold Mining company, and the Gold Bullion Mining and Milling company; vice-president and treasurer of the Aola Gold Mining company, president of the Rose Archer and Margarete Gold Mining companies, all of the Cripple Creek district; vice-president and treasurer of the Goldfield-Comstock Mining company, which owns 110 acres of well-located property in the Goldfield, Nev., district, and 500 acres at Tula canon, 36 miles south of Goldfield; vice-president and a director of the Goldfield-Victoria Mines company, which owns 135 acres of valuable property in the heart of the Goldfield district; and vice-president and treasurer of the Nevada-Homestake Mines company, which owns 110 acres in the Goldfield camp.



THE TWO MOFFAT BANKS

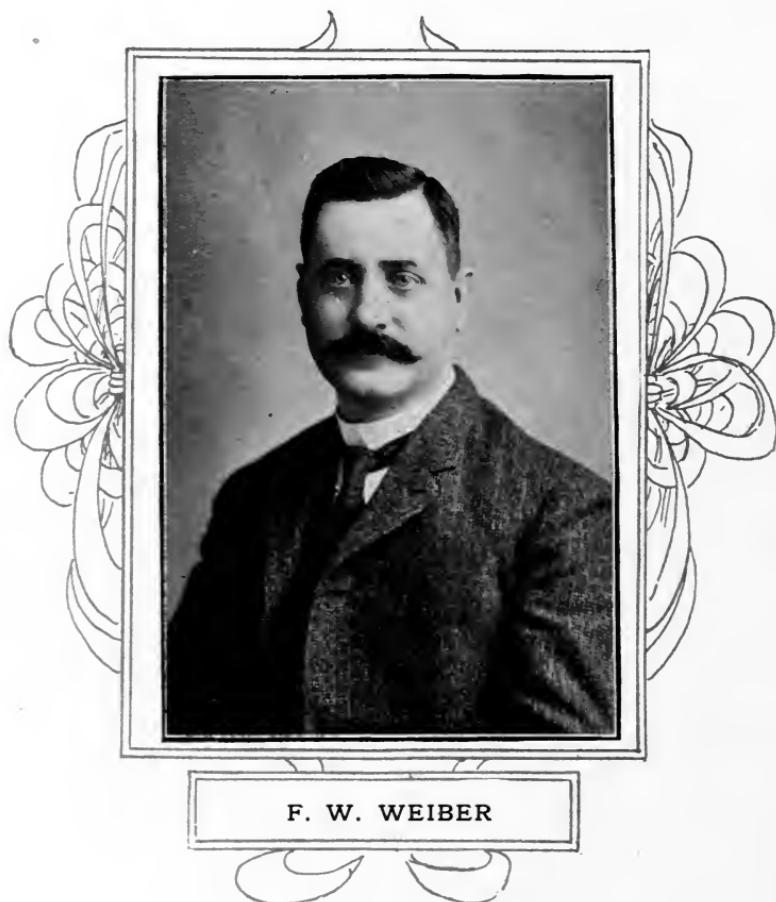


W. R. GREIR

MR. W. R. GREIR secretary and treasurer of the Maroney Lumber company of Cripple Creek, is one of the prominent lessees of the great gold camp. Mr. Greir was born Oct. 23, 1869, at Peoria, Ill., where he lived until he was eleven years old. He is a graduate of the Manual Training school of Washington university, St. Louis. After completing his education Mr. Greir became engaged in the lumber business, which he has followed for more than sixteen years. He moved to Cripple Creek in 1896.



W. F. LITTELL, secretary and manager of the Mountain Boy Gold Mining company and the Big Twenty Consolidated Gold Mining company, came to Colorado in 1888 from Lynn county, Kan., his birthplace, engaging in mining in Chaffee county. In 1892 he went to the Cripple Creek district and has since been successfully engaged in mining and promoting in the famous camp. The Mountain Boy company is now shipping ore and the property holds forth great promise for the future under Mr. Littell's direction. Mr. Littell has also been connected from time to time with a number of successful leasing concerns operating in the Cripple Creek district.



F. W. WEIBER

MR. F. W. WEIBER stands well at the head of the mining experts of the West and is regarded as one of the best practical mining men of Colorado. He is largely interested in Cripple Creek properties and has been connected since 1883 with one or two mining concerns operating in the Guadalupita district of New Mexico. Mr. Weiber first became actively interested in the Cripple Creek district in 1893, in the early history of the camp, and is secretary and general manager of the Jewel Gold Mining company and also of the Brilliant Gold Mining company of the great camp, besides being heavily interested in a number of other mining enterprises there.

Mr. Weiber has from time to time experted a number of Cripple Creek properties and no one is better informed than he as to the value of stocks and the general mining stock market conditions. He has had offices in the Midland block, Colorado Springs, for the last eleven years and during that time he has kept thoroughly in touch with the entire mining market.

Mr. Weiber was born at Centralia, Ill., in 1861. He was educated at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and came to Colorado Springs in 1886, becoming quite extensively interested in mining soon after his arrival here.



THE CITY OF CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINING CO.





LARRY MARONEY

M R. LARRY MARONEY was born in Rock Island county, Ill., in 1858, but came to Colorado with his parents in 1860 and received his education in the public schools of Black Hawk, Colo. For many years Mr. Maroney followed, with an enviable degree of success, the lumber and saw-mill business. He came to the Cripple Creek district in 1893 and engaged there in the retail lumber business and afterward became vice-president and a stockholder in the First National Bank of that city. Mr. Maroney has a beautiful summer home seven miles out of Denver on the Morrison road, where he spends much of his time. He stands among the leading business men of the Cripple Creek district.



H. A. REIDEL

MR. H. A. RIEDEL was born in Milwaukee, Wis., where he received his education. While in that city he was connected with the Central National Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank, for a period of six years, serving in several responsible capacities.

Nine years ago Mr. Riedel came to Colorado Springs, entering upon the real estate, mining and insurance business, which he followed with a marked degree of success. During that time he acquired mining interests in the Cripple Creek district and other mining camps of the state, and later sold out his real estate and insurance business in order to devote his undivided attention to his extensive mining interests which had grown materially. Since that time Mr. Riedel has been exclusively engaged in the mining and promoting business and has been identified with the most progressive development of the best mining districts of Colorado. He now has interests in several large producing properties of the Clear Creek and Gilpin districts and has been eminently successful in interesting many conservative eastern capitalists in Colorado mining. Mr. Riedel has been connected with the most important tunnel enterprises of the Clear Creek district and now controls one of the largest tunnels, as well as one of the largest estates of that camp. His properties include some of the most important producers of the western part of the state—mines that are now undergoing active development on a large scale.

Mr. Riedel also owns considerable property in the Goldfield and Bullfrog, Nevada, districts, which are now under development and give promise of great things for the future. He is president of the H. A. Riedel Investment company, whose main offices are located in Denver. Mr. Riedel enjoys an unusual degree of success in his mining operations because of his fair dealing and his keen business judgment and foresight. Indeed there are few if any more successful promoters in Colorado than he.



E. G. TAYLOR

MR. E. G. TAYLOR was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1863, moving with his parents in 1872 to Kansas, where he completed his education begun in his native state. Mr. Taylor had considerable experience in coal mining in the eastern counties of Kansas. He came to Colorado in 1889, being first attracted to the Cripple Creek district in January, 1894. His first active experience in mining in the great gold camp was in contract work which he followed with an enviable degree of success. Mr. Taylor has had charge during his residence in the Cripple Creek district of the Free Coinage and Christmas ore houses and later had charge of a lease on the Anaconda property. In 1901 he took charge of the C. K. & N. property, which he developed from a mere prospect to one of the best mines of the entire camp. The C. K. & N. has produced to date more than \$1,500,000 and is today employing regularly 75 or 80 men. Mr. Taylor also opened the Old Gold property, which lies near and directly west of the Raaler Mine. The property is also producing a goodly amount of ore and carries great promise for the future.

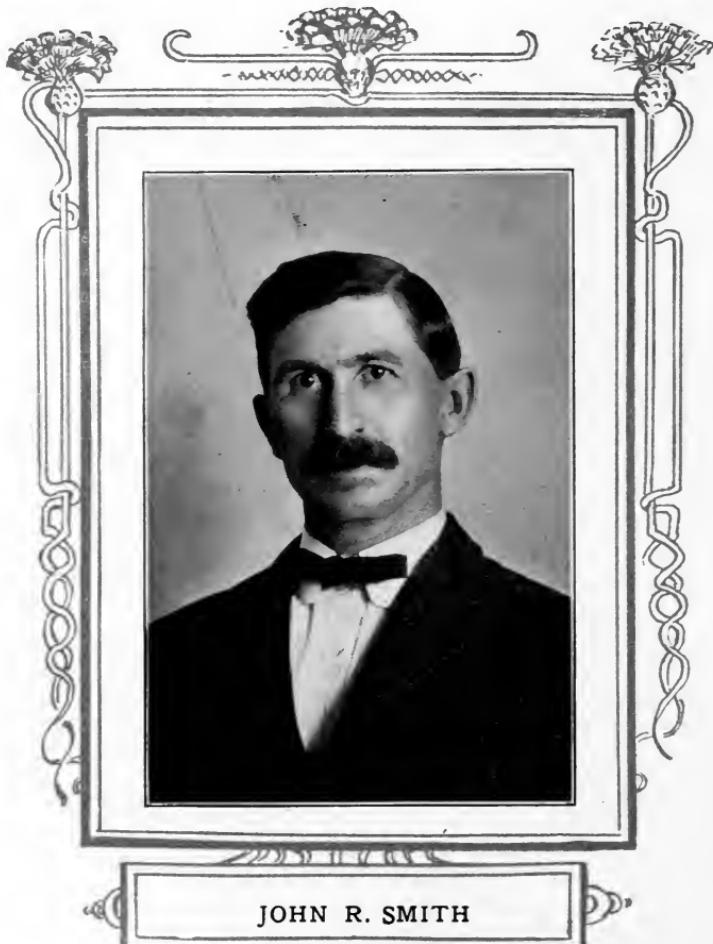
Mr. Taylor has fully demonstrated his ability as one of the leading mine managers of the Cripple Creek district.



JOHN M. PARFET was born in Pennsylvania on March 13, 1857, and from his boyhood has followed mining, becoming directly connected with the coal mining industry in his native state when but a mere boy. He followed every stage and feature of anthracite coal mining in Pennsylvania and later did considerable contracting in the Moogan Iron company mines with which he was connected for several years.

Mr. Parfet came to Colorado in 1873, when he became engaged in mining in the Bob Tail tunnel at Central City. From there he went to Montana and Idaho and became general superintendent of the Hecla Consolidated Mining company in the former state. He also had charge of the Clipper Bullion, Burlington and Wellington Mining companies, as well as the Pine Creek Mining and the Panther Creek Mining and Milling companies.

Mr. Parfet came to the Cripple Creek district in 1897 and was instrumental in the organization of the Geyser Mining and Milling company, which later consolidated with the Gold Exploration and Tunnel company, out of which has been created the Cripple Creek and Pueblo Railway company. He is also connectel with the Ophelia Mining and Leasing company and other bonding and leasing coneerns of the Cripple Creek district. The Ophelia tunnel is over two miles in length and has nearly three miles of under-ground track. This tunnel has cut innumerable veins and the cost of operation to date exceeds \$500,000. The breast of this tunnel is now under the famous Sheriff property at Windy Point in the heart of the great gold-producing area. The tunnel is equipped with 30-pound rails and the transportation facilities employed in it are all operated with electricity.



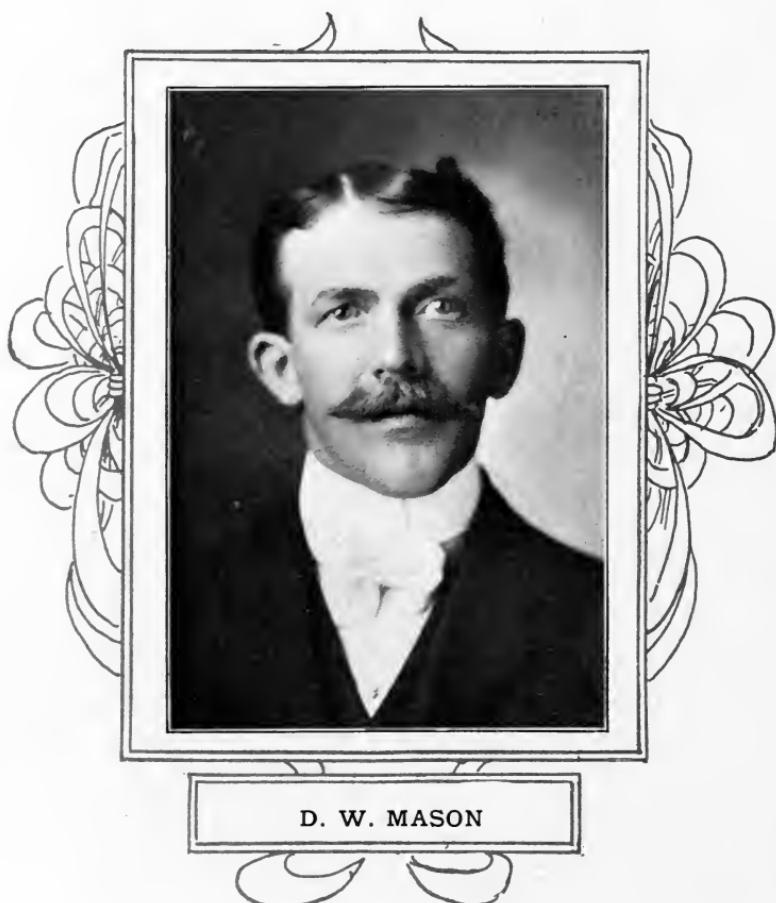
MR. JOHN R. SMITH has been engaged in practical mining, making a specialty of ore sampling for a number of years, and is rated as perhaps the leading authority in the state in that particular line of the mining industry. After following the cattle-raising business with success for ten years, Mr. Smith became interested in the Cripple Creek Gold Mining District in 1892 and ore inspector and general mining for the Raven Gold Mining company, which consolidated a few years ago with the Elkton company. From 1900 to 1905 Mr. Smith served in the capacity of ore inspector for the Stratton Independence Ltd. company. He estimates that during his experience in mining he has sampled more than 400,000 tons of Cripple Creek ore.

Mr. Smith is also one of the successful lessees of the great gold camp and also has extensive mining interests in Boulder county and the new Goldfield, Nevada, camp, controlling 130 acres of well-located ground at the latter place that holds forth great promise for the future.

Mr. Smith was born in Randolph County, Mo., in 1857, coming to this state in 1882.



MR. M. FINNERTY was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1853, receiving his education in the public schools of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, where he went with his parents when a boy. Mr. Finnerty came to Colorado in 1879, when he was 25 years of age, locating in Denver. In that year he became interested in the Leadville mining district during its "boom" days. Later he organized the Adams Mining company and became extensively interested in such well-known properties as the Hidden Treasure, the Dick Mackey, and the Burlington, and also in various mines of the Monarch district in Chaffee county and at Central City and Alma in Gunnison county. In 1893 Mr. Finnerty went to the Cripple Creek district and purchased the famous Dillon mine, in which he is today heavily interested. Mr. Finnerty also has extensive interests in the Golfield, Nev., district. He is looked upon as one of the most successful operators of the state.



MR. D. W. MASON was born in Wales in 1871, coming from a family which has followed mining with a marked degree of success for generations. When fourteen years old he came to this country and later removed to Silverton, Colo., where he engaged in mining. When a boy Mr. Mason received a scholarship in one of the leading mining schools of England. He has followed the industry in its various branches in South Africa, British Columbia, and nearly all of the leading mining camps of this state.

Mr. Mason went to the Cripple Creek district in 1897, attracted there by the unusual advantages presented for investment, and is today connected with a number of the leading leasing companies of the great camp. He is associated with J. H. Hobbs, of Colorado Springs, one of the foremost young mining men of the west, leasing on a block of the Stratton Independence Ltd. company at Victor, the Orpha May and other well-known property. He has been superintendent of the Grafton Gold Mining company, operating in the Cripple Creek district, of the La Lus Gold Mining company, operating in Old Mexico, and of the Leary company, operating in British Columbia.



SENATOR E. M. DE LA VERGNE, a member of the Upper House of the Colorado State Legislature from El Paso and Teller counties, is one of the foremost mining men of the state. Senator De La Vergne is manager of the famous Elkton mine and controls a great deal of other valuable property in the great Cripple Creek district.

Senator De La Vergne was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1848, coming to this state when thirty years old and settling on the Ute Reservation in Gunnison County. Later he went to Mexico, but soon returned to Georgetown, Colorado. In December, 1900, when spending the holidays in Colorado Springs visiting his family, Senator De La Vergne's attention was first attracted to the Cripple Creek district, when the now great camp was considered more of a joke than anything else. The next month he located the Eldorado claim, next to the now famous Gold King, and bears the distinction of being the first man to take tools into the district with which to work his property. His standing in the mining world today testifies the ultimate result of his keen foresight.





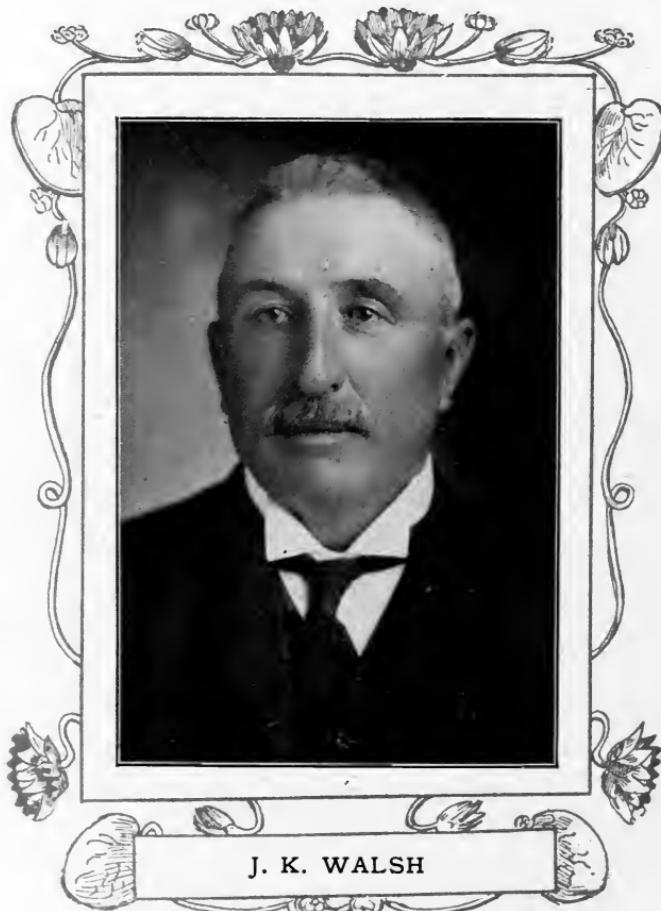
P. B. STEWART



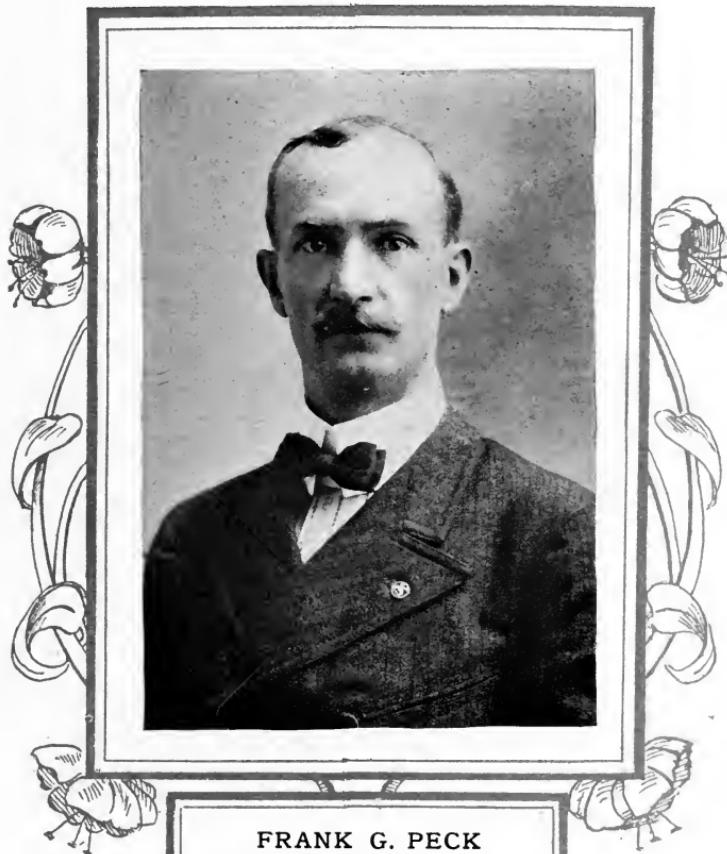
MR. J. B. WIGGENHORN, general passenger agent of the Midland Terminal and the Florence and Cripple Creek railroads, is regarded as one of the most progressive young railroad men in the west. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1871, residing there until he was 23 years old and receiving his education in the public schools of that city.

In 1897 Mr. Wiggenhorn became connected with the Vandalia line as a rate clerk of the passenger department. Later he became city passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton road at Denver, and after a short time was made city passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific at that place.

Mr. Wiggenhorn went to the Colorado Midland road as chief clerk to the general passenger agent, and in June, 1900, was made assistant joint agent of the Transcontinental Passenger association at San Francisco. He first became connected with the Midland Terminal road in 1902, and is now chief of the passenger departments of that road and the Florence and Cripple Creek line.

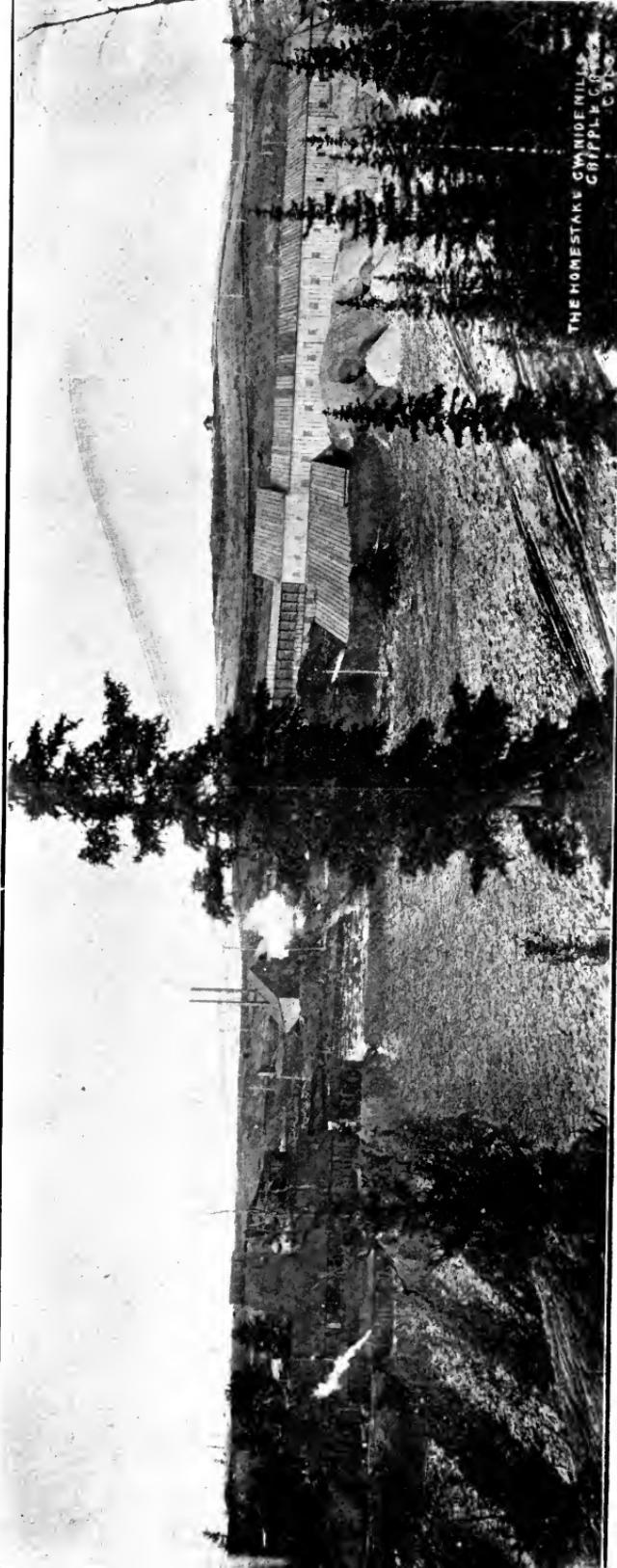


J. K. WALSH





THE HOMESTAKE CYANIDE MILLS
CRIPPLE CREEK



THE HOMESTAKE CYANIDE MILLS



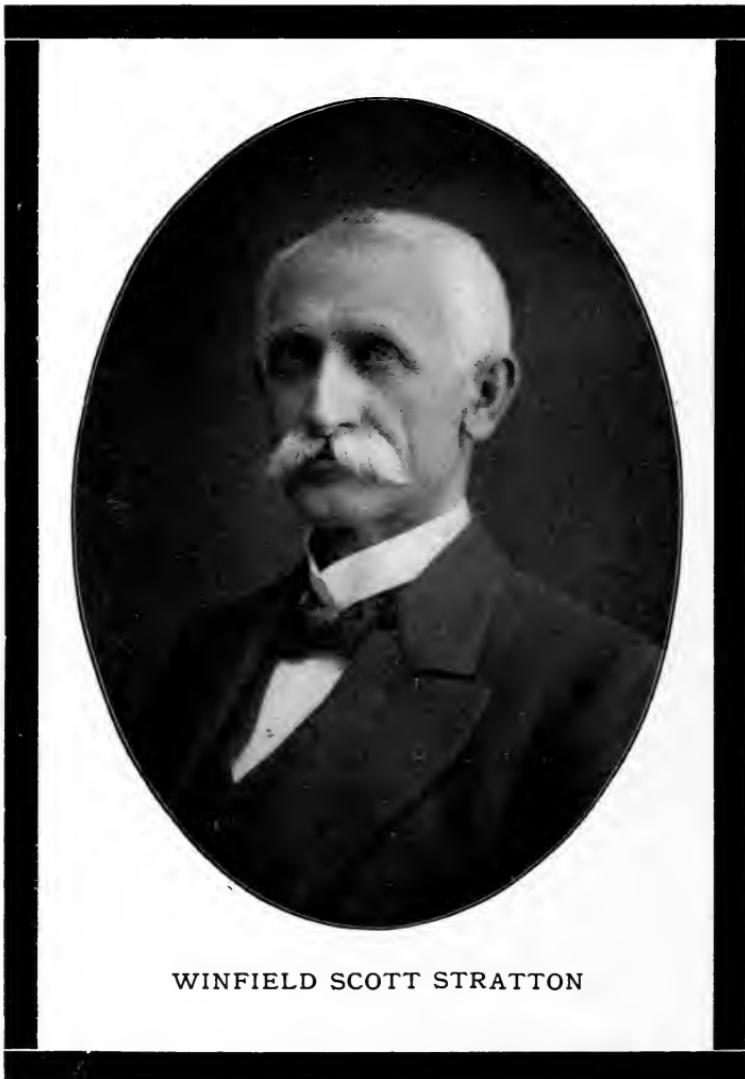
MR. E. C. SHARER, private secretary to J. R. McKinnie, of the McKinnie-Davie Investment company, has been associated with that company in a number of large mining deals throughout Colorado and elsewhere, and is one of the promising young business men of Colorado Springs. He is an officer and director of several well-known mining companies, and is associated with the McKinnie-Davie company in its extensive sugar beet industry at Grand Junction, on the western slope—an industry which holds forth great promise for Colorado, since the state outranks all others in the quality of beets grown and already stands second of the states of the union in the number of its factories. Mr. Sharer is secretary-treasurer of the Western Sugar and Land company, which owns one of the largest sugar factories in the state at Grand Junction.

Mr. Sharer was born in Mercer county, Ill., thirty years ago. He is a graduate of the law department of Kent College, Chicago.

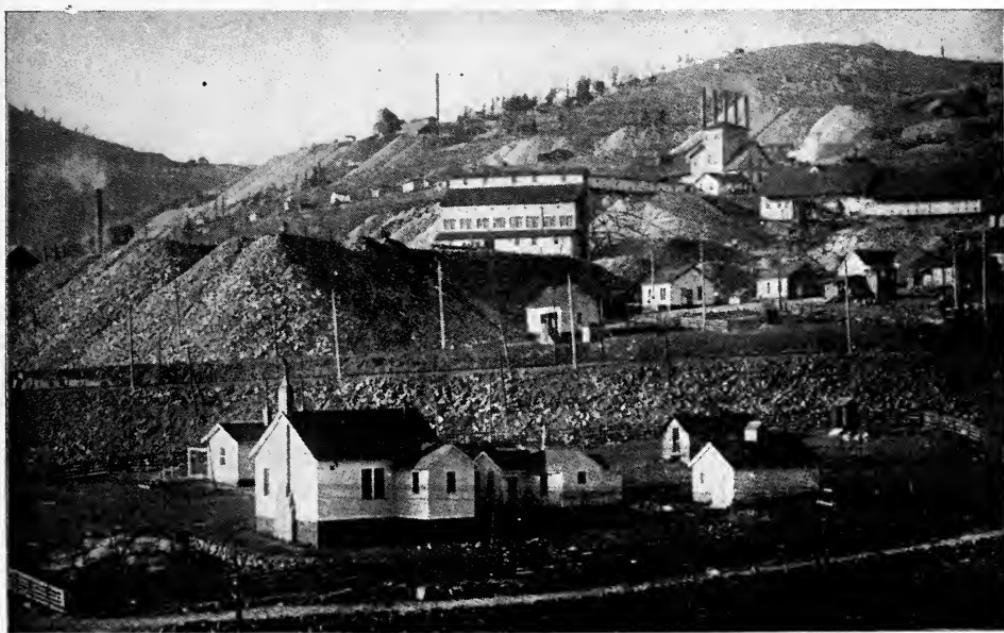


FRANK LESTER SMALE is superintendent of the famous Portland mine at Victor, the largest mine of the great Cripple Creek district. Mr. Smale entered the service of the Portland company as a miner in 1896, since which time he has enjoyed promotion in rapid succession from the bottom to the top round of the ladder, having at the present time between 500 and 600 men directly under his control—the largest number of men employed on any property in the Cripple Creek district. The fact that the Portland company has a monthly pay roll averaging between \$50,000 and \$55,000 attests the responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the superintendent.

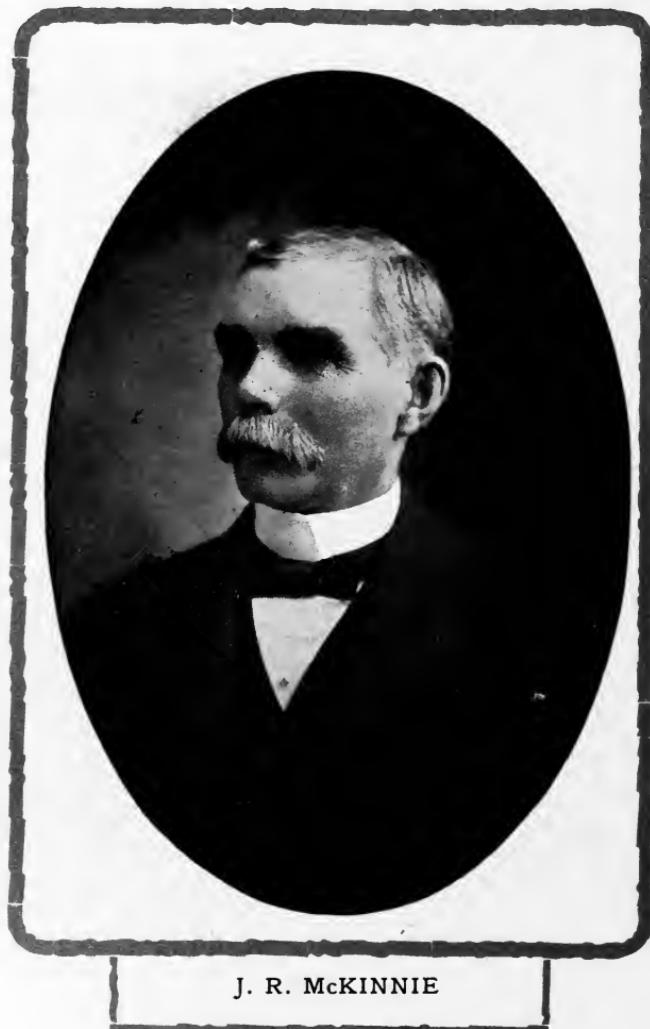
Mr. Smale was born in Orono, Ontario, in 1867. He moved with his parents to Kansas and lived with them on a farm until he was 18 years of age. He then came to Colorado, engaged in mining in the St. Elmo mining camp in Chaffee county. He worked from time to time in nearly every camp of consequence in the west, returning to Colorado in the fall of 1893. Mr. Smale has had more practical experience in mining than many men twice his age. Before becoming connected with the Portland company, Mr. Smale worked in many of the prominent properties of the great gold camp, including the Elkton and the Independence No. 2.



WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON



THE FAMOUS "INDEPENDENCE MINE" WHICH SOLD FOR \$11,000,000





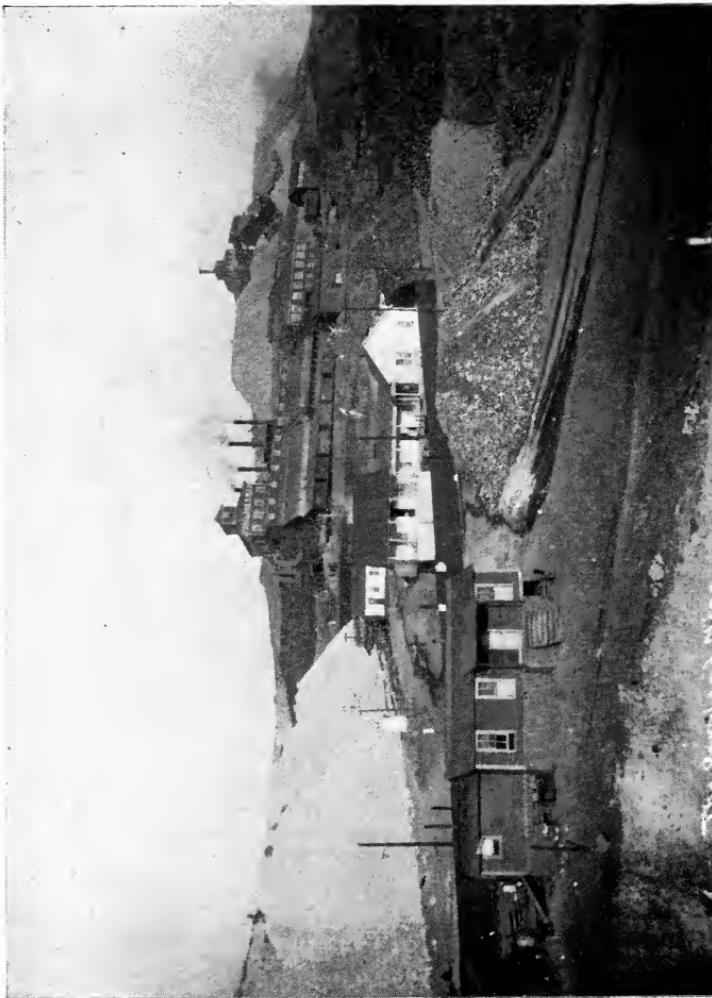
R. P. RUSSELL



EARLY DAYS IN CRIPPLE CREEK, 1891



A STREET SCENE IN CRIPPLE CREEK, FALL OF 1891



THE FAMOUS "PORTLAND MINE."



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