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Senator J. M. Madrid, Trinidad, Colo.
Material Assembled by A. K. Richeson.

12/28-1933

Senator Madrid was born in the county of Mora, New Mexico on May 5, 1863. While still an infant his family moved to a little settlement west of Trinidad on the Purgatoire River. Since that early period J. M. Madrid has been a leader in educational activities, having been county superintendent of schools for eight years beginning in 1904, a member of the Colorado insurance business, and now a member of the State Senate. Mr. Madrid was of one of the pioneer Spanish American families from New Mexico, and has perhaps a wider acquaintance among the old families of this community than any other man now living in the county. He has prepared a list of the pioneer families which is attached to this manuscript.

Mr. Madrid during his long residence has seen the development of Las Animas County, the opening of coal mines and their continued operation. He has seen the original adobes of the early day settlement pass away and replaced by modern business houses and homes. He has seen fine school buildings, churches, and mercantile stores erected, but recalls when the Rice school building was the only public school in Trinidad. The settlement to which the Madrid family moved located on the Purgatoire River was named "Madrid Plaza" for them and was long the ranch home of the Madriids. The members of the Madrid family

- were:
- J. M. Madrid, the present state senator
 - Trinidad Baros
 - Pabla Baros, Mrs. S. Chaves
 - Andrea Baros, Mrs. Ortego
 - Juan Pablo Baros
 - Nemecio Baros

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Mr. Madrid for a period attended the Madrid Public School under Mr. Isidro Medina, Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Robert Estes. In 1879 the Madrid family moved back to New Mexico where he attended a private school under John B. Achlaepher, for three years.

In the year 1881 he decided to take the teacher's examinations. He took these on January 5th in Cimarron from Harry Whigham who was school commissioner and the first manager of the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Mr. Whigham was the father of Tom Shumberg who was afterwards the representative in Colorado for the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Mr. Madrid was successful and received a Second Grade Certificate.

Mr. Madrid started teaching immediately and continued teaching until the year 1886 when he was elected County Superintendent of Colfax County, New Mexico. He served one term and was offered a position in Colorado. Again he had to take the teacher's examinations and he took these from Dr. M. Beshoar in 1889. He moved back to Madrid where he had gone to school as a boy, and taught in the same school room for a period of twelve years. His records show that he had an enrollment from forty-five to sixty-seven in constant attendance.

Mr. Madrid remembers well when the Utes and the Apaches had their camp in the vicinity of Madrid Plaza. As boys he and his brothers used to play with the Indian boys. He remembers well the Indians Juan Antonio, Salvador, and Kanihache who was the Ute chief at that time.

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When he was not attending school Madrid devoted much of his time to freighting from Kit Carson to Trinidad, and afterwards from El Moro to Las Vegas and Cimarron, New Mexico. He drove oxen teams over the western part of the Santa Fe Trail, taking supplies and merchandise from the commission houses of Otero, Sellars and Company, Chick Brown and Manzanares, and the Bartells Brothers. These same merchants had settled in El Moro when the Denver and Rio Grande made El Moro its terminal.

Otero County was created by the Colorado Legislature in 1889. At the suggestion of Senator Barela from the district of Trinidad it was named for Miguel A. Otero who was the commission merchant of the firm of Otero, Sellars and Co. of El Moro. The Otero County in New Mexico is named for M.A. Otero, the ex-governor of New Mexico and son of the Colorado Commission merchant. M. A. Otero of the First Judicial District of New Mexico is a son of the ex-governor and a grandson of the Colorado merchant.

(On November 5, 1874 Mr. Madrid made the first trip which he remembers over the Raton Mountains and through "Uncle Dick Wooton's Toll Gate"; after that he went through the gate seven different times up to and including 1879 when the toll gate was discontinued.) Later he visited the place where the gate had been; this was on July 26, 1933. He stood on the exact spot where fifty-nine years before the old chain had

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stretched across the road. It has been wrongly stated that the toll road went on the south side of Raton Creek, (see the monument on the Raton Pass near the Wooton Place), but in reality it went on the north side of Raton Creek where the highway now is. In the pictures enclosed the chain extended from the gate in front of the Wooton home to the old tree across the road. If you will place the picture of the house on the left you will receive an accurate impression as to the position of the chain. Mr. Madrid in the picture of this cottonwood tree is standing on the exact spot where the chain stretched across the road. The charge for going through the toll gate during the time of its operation was one dollar for the wagon and first team and fifty cents for each additional team. It took nine days when the pass was muddy for an oxen team to make the trip from Trinidad to what is now Raton, New Mexico.

The canyon or valley of the Purgatoire River where Trinidad now lies used to be very fertile and productive bottom land, and so much so that along in the late seventies and up to the nineties the grain crops raised in this valley consisted mostly of wheat, oats, and barley; it took four threshing machines from four to five months to thresh the grain raised along the valley in one season. Why does not the same condition exist today? The Colorado and Wyoming Railroad, when it was built up the river to haul the coal from the C.F. & I. mines took for its use part of this valuable bottom land for its right of way; the refuse from the mines was dumped in the valley and the

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river. Last but not least many of the trees were cut down for lumber, and the water, no longer slowed down in its rush to the river, caused soil erosion at a very rapid rate, which has today deprived the valley of much of its fertility. Mr. Madrid maintains that crop production shows that the valley is not one-sixth as fertile and productive as it was in the nineties.

Speaking of the development of the Purgatoire valley it would be a sad omission not to mention the five grist mills which were used to grind the wheat into flour. Of these, three were located in the city of Trinidad, one at Weston, and one at Stonewall operated by George Storz. The first mill was owned by Mr. Foster and established in 1867 or 1868 and Mr. Theodore Lunning started his the following year; both of these were operated by water power. Later Mr. Lunning sold his to Thomas Walsh who also started the mill at Weston. Frank and George Barnes in the early seventies put in the first grist mill to be operated by steam power. This was located on Elm Street in Trinidad.

Mr. Jacob Beard, an early pioneer coming from New Mexico, established the first saw mill of the county in Long's Canyon, some eight miles west of Trinidad, in 1865 or 1866.)

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Mr. Madrid has assembled a valuable list of the names of the settlements on the Purgatoire going west of Trinidad; in order of their proximity to Trinidad they are listed below:

- Jansen- former name Chimayoses
- Carpios
- La Veses
- Los Suasos- at the mouth of Riley Canyon
- Los Madrides- former ranch home of Mr. Madrid
- Los Tijeras
- Los Gonzales
- Roibales
- Los Gardunos
- Los Baros- formerly Segundo
- Zarcillo
- Los Velasquez
- Los Medinas
- Los Cordovas
- Weston- formerly La Junta
- Elmorito- meaning little El Moro
- Los Zamoras
- Los Jolleros- junction of North and South Forks
- El Valle de Los Gutierrez- ranch home of Mrs. R. D. Russell

(Aguilar was named for Jose Ramon Aguilar who was county commissioner and twice representative in the state legislature. The first name of the community was "Puerta del Cannon;" second, Estranger; third, Achulz; and fourth, Aguilar)

(Trinchera had the name of San Jose and one other before it received its present name.)

(Trinidad was first given the name of "Rio de Las Animas." A group of old settlers later met to select a name. Ramon Vigil, father of Juan Vigil or Juan Coloro, suggested the name of San Antonio, but Juan Ignacio Alirez suggested the name "Santisima Trinidad"; this was accepted but later shortened to Trinidad.)

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(The first railroad entering Las Animas County was the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge which came to El Moro in the year 1876; the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe came into Trinidad in 1878; the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth (the Colorado and Southern) in 1888 and the Colorado and Wyoming in the year 1901.) (The first coal mine in the county was the Engleville opened in 1876; two years later the mine at Starkville was opened; Hastings in 1886; Berwin and Sopris in 1887. All of these mines were operated for some years, but are now closed.) (In the years 1900 and 1901 the Colorado Fuel and Iron opened a very productive coal field west of Trinidad: Primero, Segundo, Tercio, and Cuatro; and Frederick, now the Valdez, a year or two later. This company also built several hundred ovens for turning the coal into coke. In order to distribute the coal and coke production of this region the company built the Colorado and Wyoming Railroad west of Trinidad in the Purgatoire River valley.)

On the third of May 1882 Mr. Madrid was married to Miss Inez Gonzales, a niece of Mrs. Felipe Baca and daughter of Sabino Gonzales, who was killed with Juan Pedro Baca in 1880. Though they both were living in New Mexico, the ceremony was celebrated in Trinidad in the Holy Trinity Church by Father Richard Di Palma. From this wedlock nine children were born of whom seven are still living.

- Sophia- Mrs. M. Salazar residing in the San Luis Valley
- Benjamin- San Francisco
- Rebecca- Living at home
- Esther- Mrs. T. D. Morris, Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Samuel- Chicago
- Eva- Technician at San Raphael Hospital, Trinidad
- Corrine- Teacher at Aguilar, Colorado

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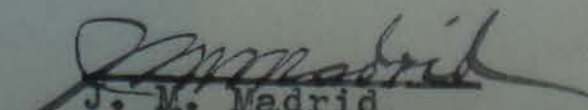
Because of Mrs. Madrid's relation to the Baca Family, he has obtained a "Registro De La Famila Baca"

Nombre	Nacio	Murio
Felipe Baca----	1829---	Abril 4, 1874
Maria D. G. Baca---Enero 11,	1831---	Mayo 31, 1915
Juanito Baca--- Abril 19,	1852---	Mayo 17, 1880
Luis Baca--- Agosto 7,	1863---	Mayo 5, 1930
Felix Baca--- Junio 7,	1868---	-----
Facundo Baca--- Nov. 20,	1870---	-----
Lonicia B. Abeyta-- Oct. 6,	1850---	Mayo 20, 1892
Catarina B. Salas- Abril 9,	1855---	-----
Apolonia Archibald- Abril 10,	1857---	Sept. 18, 1876
Luz Baca--- Abril 30,	1859---	Oct. 7, 1882
Rocita Baca--- Agosto 30,	1861---	-----
Gregorita Baca-----	-----	-----

Tomado en Trinidad, Colorado Oct. 4, 1895

While teaching school at Madrid and acting as Court Interpreter under Jesse G. Northcutt, Judge of the Third Judicial District at Trinidad, Mr Madrid was elected to the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly from Las Animas County in 1902. In 1904 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools and held this position until 1913, when he opened a real estate and insurance office in Trinidad. In 1932 Mr. Madrid was elected to the ^{state} State Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District on the Republican ticket. This position he is now holding.

Decemeber 28, 1933. I certify that the above facts that Mr. Richeson has recounted are accurate.


 J. M. Madrid
 Trinidad, Colorado

Supplement J. M. Madrid

The settlements going east from Trinidad on the Purgatoire
River:

- Los Pios, on the south side of the river
- Chilili
- Esperanza, Senator Barela's old ranch home
- Chililicito
- Hoehne, formerly called El Dutch Bill

A. F. Richerson

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Senator Madrid's List of Pioneer Families.

1723/1933

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Albert W. Archibald | 51. George W. Thompson |
| 2. Dr. Michael Beshoar | 52. Dionicio Martinez |
| 3. Major Rafael Chacon | 53. Henry Bæernbaum |
| 4. Jose Benito Martinez | 54. Brigido Cordova |
| 5. Richard L. Wooton | 55. Candelario Martinez |
| 6. Ramon Vigil (Coloro) | 56. Judge Milliken |
| 7. George Barnes | 57. Andres Salazar |
| 8. Frank Barnes | 58. John W. Douthitt |
| 9. Simon Sanders | 59. Miguel Jaramillo |
| 10. Jacob Sanders | 60. Maximo Trujillo |
| 11. John Mc Bride | 61. Claudius Hart |
| 12. James Mc Bride | 62. William Garner |
| 13. Juan de Dios Ramirez | 63. Quirino Abeyta |
| 14. Nicanor D. Jaramillo | 64. Florencio Roybal |
| 15. Jacinto Santistevan | 65. Mauricio Apodaca |
| 16. Francis Gonzales | 66. Vidal Garcia |
| 17. Candelario Rodarte | 67. Federico Benitez |
| 18. Zacarias Martinez | 68. Felipe Baca |
| 19. Placido Martinez | 69. Ventura Sandoval |
| 20. William Bransford | 70. Carmen Gonzales |
| 21. Francisco Seguraa | 71. Salvador Cordova |
| 22. Ramon Dominguez | 72. Miguel Gonzales |
| 23. Candelario Bueno | 73. Jose Manuel Baca |
| 24. Jose de G. Cordova | 74. Enrique Bowman |
| 25. Fernando Martinez | 75. Juan D. Garcia |
| 26. Juan Rafael Tafoya | 76. Carpio Fresquez |
| 27. Paz Benavidez | 77. William R. Walker |
| 28. V. Benavidez | 78. Frank Bloom |
| 29. Pedro Santistevan | 79. Thomas Walsh |
| 30. Francisco Aragon | 80. Jesus M. Garcia |
| 31. Candelario Salazar | 81. E. B. Sopris |
| 32. Juan N. Gutierrez | 82. Dr. T. E. Owen |
| 33. Jose Ignacio Medina | 83. Negro Moya |
| 34. Francisco Trujillo | 84. E.J. Post |
| 35. Richard Russell | 85. Solomon Jaffa |
| 36. Anderson Duling | 86. Abe Mansburg |
| 37. Juan Manuel Lucero | 87. Jesus M. Abeyta |
| 38. Francisco Griego | 88. Damacio Gurule |
| 39. Mariano Maldonado | 89. Chato Montoya |
| 40. Antonio Martinez | 90. Geo. Titsworkh |
| 41. Frank Grossmuck | 91. Heyes Lucero |
| 42. Miguel Trujillo | 92. Carpio Cordova |
| 43. Casimiro Barela | 93. John Dotson |
| 44. Juanita Trujillo | 94. Inez Alirez |
| 45. Lorenzo Archuleta | 95. Luis Arseneau |
| 46. Casimiro Romero | 96. Dan L. Taylor |
| 47. Anastacio Montoya | 97. Jacob Beard. |
| 48. Mr. Widderfield | 98. D.D. Finch |
| 49. Theodore Lunning | 99. James M. John |
| 50. Antonio Garduno | 100. Antonio Lopez. |

Pioneers.

101. Marcial Guillen
102. George Simpson
103. William Riggs
104. Felipe Tafoya
105. Esquipula Lopez
106. Antonio Sals
107. Damacio Lopez
108. O.T. Clark
109. James Wilcox
110. Otero Martinez
111. Pilar Padilla
112. Jesus Mares
113. Francisco Chacon
114. Regino Archuleta
115. ~~Sy~~Salvado Garcia
116. Rafael Cordova
117. Robert Real
118. Dionicio Muniz
119. Benito Cordova
120. Diego Lucero
121. Teofilo Maestas
122. Serafin Vigil
123. Juan J. Torres
124. Agapito Vigil
125. Ramon Torres
126. Marcos Vigil
127. Agapito Abeyta
128. Cosme Deaguero
129. L.M. Peterson
130. Edwin Baldwin
131. Gualupe Tafoya
132. F.P. Chaplin
133. Hilario Madrid
134. Francisco Rivera
135. Manuel Sanchez
136. Jose Aragon
137. Francisco Peteque
138. Tomas Martinez
139. Manuel Aragon
140. Ramon Ortiz
141. Isidoro Sanchez
142. Vicente Lujan
143. Juan Baca (Pedro)
144. Secundo Giron
145. Luis Trujillo
146. Reyes Montoya
147. Juan Basquez
148. Ignacio Trujillo
149. Margarito Baros
150. Noberto Cordova
151. Joaquin Romero
152. James McKeough
153. E.W. Osborne
154. Miguel Lave
155. Salvador Macs
156. Eluterio Sandoval
157. George Fisher
158. W.H. Henerdon
159. Faustin Padilla
160. Alejo Torres
161. S.W. DeBusk
162. Lucian Gallegos
163. Dionicio Lucero
164. Juan A. Trujillo
165. Luis M. Kreeger
166. Leandro Duran
167. Ambrocio Serna
168. Juan Pablo Romero
169. Juan Marquez
170. Juan Cordova
171. Higinio Cordova
172. Agapito Trujillo
173. Miguel Romero
174. Matias Duran
175. Antonio Duran
176. Julius Clark
177. Antonio Maes
178. Manuel Romero
179. John Roosa
180. Felipe Lopez
181. George Storz
182. Pablo Garcia
183. Dr. John Grass
184. John Watson
185. Pedro Romero
186. ~~Adx~~Andres Lucero
187. Elias A. Vigil
188. Bartolo Roybal
189. Teofilo Moguez
190. Juan J. Suaso
191. Miguel Griego
192. Juan C. Lovato
193. Rafael Epinosa
194. Miguel Montano
195. Vidal Roybal
196. Mariano Cruz
197. Juan Fernandez
198. Gabriel Valdez
199. Sabino Chavez
200. Fernando Sanchez

Pioneers

201. Agapito Medina
202. Antonio Torres
203. Isidro Medina
204. Horace Long
205. Pablo Bueno
206. Edward West
207. R.G. Sipe
208. Antonio Debree
209. Claudio Gallegos
210. Tomas Tafoya
211. Juan J. Vigil
212. Manuel Apodaca
213. Andres Sandoval;
214. Jacob Goldsmith
215. Miguel Coca
216. Ramon Duran
217. Antonio Valdez
218. Ramon Borrego
219. Abran Cruz
220. Feliciano Vigil
221. Jerome Abbott
222. Juan M. Garcia
223. Julian Weston
224. Juan I. Vigil
225. Garcia Maestas
226. Marcos Sals
227. Jesus Maestas
228. Felix Basquez
229. Juan C. Vigil
230. Michael MeIneney
231. Antonio Bueno
232. Jesus M. Valdez
233. Benito Lovato
234. Gualupe Valdez
235. Antonio Suaso
236. Juan N. Salazar
237. Andres Sandoval
238. Juan C. Silva
239. Rev. P.J. Monnicum
240. Rev. C. Pinto
241. Rev. Massa
242. Luis Baca
243. Aniceto Madrid
244. Juan I Alirez
245. William Wilder
246. Blas Quintana
247. Juan Apodaca
248. Antonio Romero
249. Rafael Pais
250. Jesus Mil Barela
251. Juan S. Cortez
252. Agapito Maestas
253. Albino Basquez
254. J.G/ Dillett
255. Thomas Stevens
256. Mr. Purington
257. Philip Rascower
258. J.R. Aguilar
259. Juan Quintana
260. Cruz Gonzales
261. Ramon Gonzales
262. Vincente Herrera
263. David Gottlieb
264. David Wilkins
265. Diego Valdez
266. Dionicio Garcia
267. Lucas Ortiz
268. Agapito Zamora
269. Pablo Valdez
270. C.B. Treat
271. J.G. Cruz
272. James Lash
273. Diego Gallegos
274. Victo Olguin
275. Miguel Atencio
276. Quirino Maes
278. Rafael Duran
279. Jesus Mares
280. Todocio Ortiz
280. Jesus Fernandez
281. Francisco Gurule
282. Dario Vigil
283. Merced Leyva
284. Celso Trujillo
285. Miguel Tapia
286. Lorenzo Sandoval
287. Manuel Gutierrez
288. Gabriel Vigil
289. Rev. S. Persone
290. Rev. Leon
291. Rev. Ramos
292. Rosa Baca
293. Josefa Montoya
294. Julian Lucero
295. Antonio A, Sales
296. Severiano Lovato Sr.
297. Luis Torres
298. Leonardo Chavez
299. Juan de D Tafoya
300. Miguel Rivera

Pioneers.

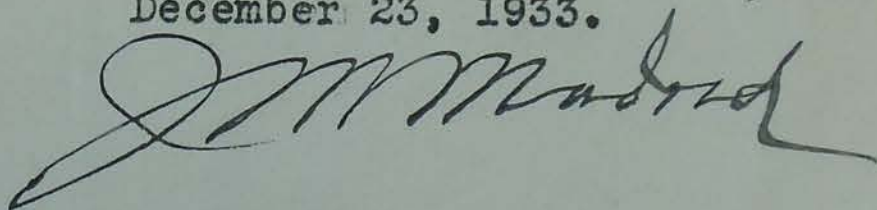
301. Juan Deaguero
302. David Henry
303. Sabino Nuanes
304. Candelario Sisneros
305. Juan Gurnie
306. Eluterio Madrid
307. Dick Robertson
308. Manuel Leyva
309. Eluterio Garcia
310. Dick Robertson
311. Carlos Sandoval
312. Jose Lucero
313. Pablo Benavidez
314. Melquiades Vigil
315. Matias Marez
316. Antonio A. Martinez
317. Manuel Trujillo
318. Isidro Bueno
319. Teodoro Estrada
320. Julio Duran
321. Jesus Gurule
322. Jose. M. Martinez
323. Lorenzo Fernandez
324. E.S. Bell
325. Antonio A. Trujillo
326. Juan Ortega
327. Manuel Lovato
328. Jesus Ortega
329. Ruperto Gonzales
330. Monico Lopez
331. Rafael Sena
332. Juan J. Ortega
333. Ithemmer Hague
334. Pedro Duran
335. Arthur Smith
336. Sosteno Pina
337. Felix Lentin
338. Gualupe Lujan
339. W.H. Collins
340. Victor Gurule
341. A. Domingo Martinez
342. J.B. Harvey
343. Juan Sandoval
344. Jacob Johnson
345. Manuel Gutierrez
346. Feliz Martinez
347. Ramon Amado
348. Domingo Trujillo
349. Juan Maestas
350. M. Tarbino

351. Abner Rowland
352. Issac VanBrimmer
353. Luis Vallejos
354. William Burns
355. Ramon Suaso
356. ~~La~~ Leandro Gomez

These six persons have lived in the county over 60 years and are still living.

Teodora Abeyta
J. M. Madrid
Andres Madrid
Vicente Lovato
Agapito Duran
Jose Lujan

December 23, 1933.



1.

Colorado Exchange Journal - Feb. 2, 1889 - Denver

(City of Trinidad - A city of unlimited resources.

16,000 people directly tributary to Trinidad. Trinidad supplies Pueblo with coal. A large rolling mill being erected. Already a great railroad center.

Abundance of limestone and nodular septaria in easy distance of Trinidad from which lime and cement is manufactured in large quantities for domestic and export use.

Silica 97% pure is found in abundance adjoining Trinidad and plate glass works are soon to be erected.

The precious metals of southwestern Colorado are tributary and smelters will soon be erected in Trinidad to care for this fast increasing output/

School and church facilities surpassed by no other city in Colorado of equal size.

Our southern metropolis, Trinidad, is coming rapidly to the front as an important commercial and mining center.

Trinidad, the county seat of Las Animas county, located at the base of Raton Peak, on what is known as the old emigrant route from the states to Santa Fe New Mexico. In fact one of its best business streets is built along this winding trail. The founders of Trinidad chose the Holy Trinity as their patron saint and the name - Trinidad.

(The growth of Trinidad has been steady. The location of the Santa Fe R.R. shops at Raton did not stop its growth/ All the effort of the D. & R.G. to build up a rival town at El Moro did not stem the tide in favor of Trinidad, and today she has thrice the population of these two places combined.)

POPULATION

Trinidad and the mining environs, 15,000. In the residence portion of the Trinidad directory is found about 2,000 names. On the basis of counting four persons to the name - a rule that has been found to be a close estimate - Trinidad has 8,000 people. About 1,300 names of miners also appear. There are about 700 names of employees of various mines that the publisher has been unable to get. This would make a total of 2000 employees of the mines. On the usual estimate this would give us today a total population in Trinidad and mining environs of 16,000.

Trinidad is located just at the point where the mountains and the plains meet in commercial intercourse. Here the miner exchanges his coal for the cereals and the vegetables of the

Newspaper notes.

lower altitude. The lumbermen and the quarrymen exchange their goods for cattle and dairy products. The one is dependent on the other and their mutual intercourse is beneficial to each.

Trinidad is geographically located fortunately. She has no rival within ninety miles and in some directions has two hundred miles of territory indisputably hers in a commercial sense. Pueblo is located ninety miles north, Denver over two hundred, Las Vegas one hundred and thirty-four miles south, Ft. Worth over six hundred miles southeast. Wichita over four hundred miles due east and Kansas City over six hundred miles, while to the west there is no place of importance until you reach the Pacific slope. Trinidad has been rightly called the Gate City. She holds the key to the situation, located as she is at the opening of the celebrated Costilla Pass- the only point at which railroads can cross the main range of the Rocky Mountains for hundreds of miles. This has had and will have great influence in making this a railroad center. Trinidad certainly has room to make a great city.

COAL

While there are many things to contribute to the growth of Trinidad, none it is generally conceded, will contribute to that growth and prosperity more than her coal interests, and it is therefore deemed proper by the publisher to devote by considerable the larger portion of this review to that subject. Further on will be found a very able article on this subject by Delos A. Chappell- a man who is in position to know whereof he speaks.

According to Hayden the area of coal lands in the vicinity of Trinidad embraces 1,000 square miles of over 600,000 acres. On a feasible estimate per acre this would make at least 8,000,000,000 tons of coal. There are produced in the seven or eight mines in operation in this vicinity, in the neighborhood of 7,000 tons of coal per day. At the present output there is enough coal to last nearly 5,000 years. Some one has made an estimate :

"As to the immediate home demand to be supplied, the country between the Platte and Canadian rivers comprises an area of 240,000 square miles of arable land capable of sustaining at least eight families to the square mile, or 1,920,000 families. Computing the coal consumed by each family at 5 tons per year, it will require the amount of 9,600,000 tons per annum. Manufacturing and the cities in the vicinity at a fair estimate will consume the same amount, or a total of 19,200,000 tons, or 52,600 tons per day.

"To transport this amount it will require 5,260 cars of ten tons each. It would require fourteen roads to supply the above district with the necessary amount of coal upon the general estimate that each road could transport twenty-five trains of fifteen cars per day.

"In addition to the above country to be supplied from our fields a large portion of Kansas and a greater portion of Nebraska will be dependent upon us. Texas, will also have to depend on this place for the fuel necessary to supply the northern and western portion of that great country.

Newspaper Notes.

"Never fear that Trinidad will be equal to the demand, for the rate of 52,600 tons out put per day we have enough coal to last us over 450 years or enough to supply the present demand of the world for a period of forty years."

It is quite certain that we will not be short on coal in the immediate future. The Trinidad coal is the only coal in the west that will coke successfully. Between 500 and 1000 coke ovens running constantly at the different mines are the evidence of the coking quality of Trinidad coal.

The smelting interest of Denver, Pueblo and etc., receives its coke for production purposes from Trinidad and this is one of the largest items in the successful operation of our mines as they are thus enabled to utilize the slack in many mines is a total waste. As a smithing and steam producing fuel Trinidad coal is considered "facile princeps." This feature of our coal assures us an increasing railroad and manufacturing market--a very valuable class of trade. Accessibility is a point in favor of Trinidad coal. In most cases the coal crops out along the valley of the Las Animas and other streams at a slight elevation of the surface of the streams. Again the veins generally ~~lie~~ lie three in number horizontally and each vary in thickness from four to twelve feet and dip slightly in such a way that the cars will carry themselves to the dump of their own weight. If Trinidad were dependent alone on her coal interests her future would be assured they alone would in time make her the leading railroad, manufacturing and smelting city of the west.

Railroads.

In this age a city of considerable size cannot be attained without railroad facilities. The day was when the location on a good harbor or river was essential. Today the steel rail is more important of the two and when you have both means of transportation combined on a large scale we find a metropolis such as Chicago or New York. Trinidad is today a railroad center of no mean pretensions. The A. T. & S. F. R. R. with its main line from Chicago to Los Angeles, has been in operation in Trinidad for a decade. Its facility to do business in the west are surpassed by none and equalled by few. This road is progressive--constantly extending its equipment and adding to its extensions. Trinidad is certainly fortunate in having the main line of such a system.

The Denver and Rio Grande one of the best known systems in the west and the finest scenic routes in the world makes Trinidad its southern terminus. This line running due north gives the City a short route to Denver and all northern points.

Newspaper Notes.

The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth is a new road but is fast gaining prominence, it has three lines in operation here now. One to Denver one to Fort Worth, Texas connecting there with the Texas Pacific for Galveston and one west of this City which connects with a number of coal mines and which will in the near future be extended to the timber country and Las Vegas. East of Trinidad is a country two hundred miles in length and over fifty in width without a single railroad. A number of surveys have been recently made by several different roads. The route is found to be feasible and it is a question of only a short time until the city will have two and perhaps three lines in this territory. Notable among these roads is the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska--a part of the great Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. In the past two years this road has accomplished the most remarkable feats of railroad building in the history of the country having constructed over 1,200 miles in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Among its various extensions it is now opening a line to Southern Kansas. This line has only a short distance to reach the Coal fields of Trinidad and surveys have been made with this extension in view. This line has a reputation of building a first class bed and this advent into this region will be of great benefit to the "Pittsburg of the West".

Trinidad's supremacy as ~~area~~ a railroad supremacy as a railroad point is assured. The coal fields, to say nothing of other matters, will attract, not only their rail roads but will bring their machine shops and round houses. Trinidad to-day is practically on the same basis as Denver and Pueblo in freight rates from the great eastern centers and in that development of the country she certainly will have the advantage over any other Colorado point in freight rates from Tidewater, via Galveston and the Gulf as she is the nearest point of any importance in the State to the ocean steamer. In the estimation of the writer the future will reveal the fact that the Denver Texas and Fort Worth will do more to build up Trinidad than any point on its line. Already its influence is felt locally in no small way and it will widen as the years go by. At the meeting of the trans-continental association in Chicago not long since this road scored a signal victory and it will have to be recognized in all future contracts and pools.

Iron Ore.

While the mineral producing territory in the vicinity of Trinidad has not been thoroughly prospected for this valuable ore; still enough is known to justify the belief an abundance of ore of good grade. Large specimens of ore can be seen any day at the post office of First National Bank. At Elizabeth west of Trinidad a large and fine body of ore has recently been found. The Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad is now figuring on extending their Long's Canon branch to that point.

Prospectors say that in eastern portion of this County a body of bog iron has been found on which a shaft 35 feet deep does not reach the bottom of the deposit, which, we are informed, lies within four miles of a located line of railway, the survey of which reaches

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Trinidad. Some thirty five miles west of our City, on a located line of railroad, is a vein of good iron ore 18 to 20 inches in thickness, lying so close to the coal that both the iron and the coal could be mined from the same opening.

"Some ten miles distance out on the line of one of the railroads leading from Trinidad has been discovered a three foot line of iron ore which will run fifty five per cent iron. It is of a grade that is used extensively at the Bessimer steel works near Pueblo. Some six miles further from town but closer to the railroad is a six foot vein of ore that runs forty five per cent iron.

Some thirty miles north east of the city and ten miles distance from the line Atchison T. and S. F. R. R. has been discovered a body of bulk iron ore ranging from 12 to 14 feet in thickness runs forty five to fifty per cent iron--a grade suitable for the manufacture of a superior quality of steel, on account of the small per cent of phosphorus it contains. "

Timber

It has been estimated that there are 300,000 acres of timber of Trinidad, most of which will find a market in this City or will be shipped to other points from here. This timber consists mostly of spruce, pine and red cedar. There are numerous saw mills at work on this timber now and when railroad facilities in this vicinity are more complete the out put will be largely increased. The Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad obtained a large portion of its ties, bridge timber and telegraph poles from here and the present indication are not only this, but other roads were utilized this timber to advantage in the near future.

Building Stone

It is generally conceded by those that are familiar with the subject that Trinidad building stone is not excelled in the state. It is fine looking, durable sand stone of light gray color. A large number of our best business blocks and residences have been constructed from this stone.

The front of the magnificent Times building in Denver was quarried in Trinidad. This stone is being quarried on a large scale by William Wienbroer a mile west of the city. Mr. Wienbroer ~~is~~ also operates a stone sawing machine, with which he is enabled to cut this stone very successfully. into all sizes and forms, and makes from one grade a very fair grind stone. He contemplates increasing his facilities for handling this stone in the near future, and says it has given eminent satisfaction both at home and abroad.

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Granite

Granite, of a very pretty shade, is found in abundance in what is known as the Stonewall country, west of the City. This stone has been and is being worked up today by our local marble dealers, and has been used to advantage in some of the business blocks recently constructed.

Lime Stone

An abundance of this stone is being found in the Stonewall region and at Thatcher and other points near at hand on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The lime used in the City is burnt here from this stone.

Portland Cement

Modular Septaria, which exists in two stratas in the Colorado group of blue shale, out crops in many places in Las Animas county. A superior quality of cement has been and is now being made at the extensive works of the Trinidad Cement and Mining Company. In addition to supplying our home trade, large quantities of this cement are shipped to various points through out the state.

Silica.

Adjoining Trinidad on the A.T. & S.F. R.R. has been discovered an immense deposit of this valuable mineral. This deposit is known to be over a hundred feet in thickness and seem to be practically inexhaustible. Analysis shows it to be free from any metallic oxides and that it is 97 % pure silica. Experts have pronounced it of a proper grade to make plate glass. and, in fact say that it is fully equal to the Pittsburg Silica That is manufactured into glassware of all kinds. This Silica is not being used at the present, but in the growth of the country its development and utilization may be looked for on a large scale.

Fire and Potter's Clay

In a country that is today, and that must be of a necessity in the future, a large producer of coke, the presence in quantities of a good fire clay is important. These ovens need constant repairs and consume not a small quantity of firebrick. Large quantities in thick veins of a most desirable fire and potter's clay are found in close proximity to the AT.& S.F. and other railroads. The Trinidad and Cement Mining Co. have recently enlarged their plant with facilities to burn this clay on an extensive scale, and it is probable that in the near future Trinidad will not only largely supply the homemarket but will become a shipper of this important product in no small way.

Precious Metals.

This immediate vicinity is not as rich in precious metals as some other parts of Colorado. However there is so much ground that is not prospected that it is hard to say what the future will reveal.

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New Mines are being constantly discovered where least expected, and the day may come when the Raton Peak will reveal minerals never dreamed of. Certain it is that Trinidad in the future will become the natural gateway for a large portion of the precious metals of southern Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Trinidad on account of her matchless and inexhaustible coal fields, will become the natural smelting center for this ore producing country as soon as the railroad connections west and south are completed.

Copper

In the eastern part of the county, at what is known as Carriso Springs, large quantities of copper of a very good grade have been recently discovered. Many miners are now at work there and the prospect is at present that ~~this~~ this field will be mined at a considerable profit on a large scale as soon as railroad connections are attained. Some claims at present are changing hands at a handsome figure.

Manufacturing

If there is any virtue in cheap fuel, railroad facilities, and realitive geographical location, Trinidad must of a necessity become a great manufacturing center. She certainly has more of a foundation to sustain manufacturing enterprises than any town in Colorado today. She has now a number of manufacturing concerns in successful operation. The foundations for one of the most extensive rolling mills and merchant iron plants west of the Missouri river are now being laid.

M.P. Hill, representative of Boston Mass. capitalists and manager of the largest smelting works in the state at Argo near Denver, has been investigating the resources of Trinidad with a view to establishing the largest smelter in Colorado at this point. He claims that he can save \$75,000 a year in fuel alone. Fuel at a dollar a ton is an item that few capitalists will overlook in the establishment of factories in the west. The advent of a rolling mill means a nail factory and others enterprises that use largely of merchant iron. The mill which is now building owns and controls the celebrated "J.G." brand of iron and they will find no trouble in disposing of their products.

"In support of our claim of advantages over Denver and Pueblo as a manufacturing center in iron, we have simply to quote the difference in price of fuel. Coal can be delivered here at the works at \$1.09 to 1.15 per ton and coke at \$1.85 to \$2.10 per ton. Denver and Pueblo have no other smelting fuel at their command and it costs them \$4.25 per ton for coal and \$7.00 per ton for coke on the cars to which must be added the expense of hauling after it is received there.

"It is only the question of the establishing of iron works, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops in Trinidad that the present iron foundries in the cities of Denver and Pueblo will be obliged to close their doors or come to our cheap fuel in order

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to share in the western trade. This change is inevitable. an iron smelter establishment here to work up our ores would form a nucleus around which would be established rolling mills. foundries, machine shops, nail and wire factories to consume its productions. To secure cheap fuel and to encourage iron enterprises that ~~many~~ may locate with us, a number of our citizens have combined and have secured a body of coal land near to town from which it is proposed to furnish fuel to such enterprises at cost. ~~With~~ this advantage in fuel Trinidad will control the market of the iron industries in the west, and it will be impossible for competition to enter the field from other localities."

Distribution

As a rule the large manufacturing cities are distributing centers, also. In this particular Trinidad will be no exception. Trinidad, located in the center of the coal region, is naturally a distributing point. In fact, for years Trinidad has been doing a jobbing business of considerable importance. With the advent of the D. T. & F.W. railroad this business has been enlarged. The towns, of El Moro, Starkville, Engleville, Sopris, St. Thomas, Farrellville, San Jose, Barela, Raton, Folsom, Clayton, etc., do considerable jobbing business in Trinidad ~~with~~ now and with the opening of a railway due east, Indianapolis, Boston, Vilas, Springfield, Carriso Springs, and many other towns in western Kansas will find it to their advantage to trade in Trinidad.

Stock Interests.

For many years one of the most important businesses tributary to Trinidad has been the stock interests. She has often been named "the home of cattle kings." The number of their beautiful residences in the city are legion. They are a valuable class of citizens and have done not a little to make Trinidad what she is today. Several of the largest cattle companies in the west make Trinidad their headquarters. Among these may be mentioned the Prairie Cattle Company - one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. They own about 200,000 acres of grazing land in New Mexico and Colorado and do not themselves know how many cattle they have. Murdo McKenzie and W.I. Todd, managers of the Company make their home here. The mountains and the vallies are especially adapted to sheep raising and the number of our citizens who are interested in the pastoral occupations can hardly be numbered.

The stock in the whole country have suffered depression for several years, but the present is full of hope and promise for better prices. Trinidad with her 500,000 head of stock tributary to her will realize the benefit of an advance of prices as any city in the west.

Farming

The strenght of Colorado lies principally in her mineral resources, and while they will probably always be her chief product, still the

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farmer is going to have more to do in Colorado than was first thought possible. Already on many of the high and dry mesas settlements have been made and in many cases fair crops have been harvested. In the valleys along the streams where irrigation is possible some cereals and most vegetables are grown with great success. Potatoes do especially well and Alfalfa is grown profitably. Measures are now before Congress asking for appropriations to build reservoirs for water storage purposes. If these measures pass Congress, and there is a strong probability that they will, Colorado will have double the amount of land susceptible of cultivation. With irrigation the farmer here is more sure of his crop than his eastern brother. On account of a close home market the Colorado farmer gets "the top of the market" for his products and certainly has advantages in this respect over the tiller of the soil in a purely agricultural country.

School advantages

Considering the comparative newness of the country, the school privileges are excellent. The Public Schools are excelled in few towns of similar size in the east. The present spacious buildings are already proving too small in the rapid growth of the city and another will soon have to be provided.

St. Joseph's Academy

St. Joseph's Academy and convent is the oldest educational institution in the city. Under the direction of the Sisters of Charity it has constantly grown and expanded. During the past season they have added to their already large structure a fine stone building. A speciality of music and modern languages is made by this institution.

Tillotson's Academy

"The New West Educational Commission of Chicago, a society which has for its object the promotion of Christian education in the 'New West', has placed Academies in many of the important towns along the line of the A.T. & S.F. R.R. These academies are not denominational but thoroughly Christian. Trinidad has secured one of these institutions which from one of its prominent benefactors is called Tillotson's Academy.

The school was organized in 1880 with Prof. Henry E. Gordon as principal. Under his management it has outgrown the adobe building of the early day and now occupies a brick structure located on one of Trinidad's many hills. With its philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinets of geological, mineralogical and zoological specimens and a company of thoroughly educated teachers this institution receives not only the patronage of Trinidad but of the country as well. The trustees design to elevate the grade of the academy as rapidly as the demand will justify, and with the present growth of Trinidad in view, of its possible and probably future they feel confident this academy

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will of necessity become a college and receive the patronage of the many tributary towns alongs of the lines of the roads centering here.

Persons coming here from the east lose but little, educationally. As a whole Trinidad provides well for its children. Eight hundred children is the limit of the present accommodations. Over twenty teachers are at present employed in the city. Many of the teachers came from the best eastern schools. Weekly meetings of the teachers are held and the teacher's institute every summer. With her four trunk lines Trinidad is bound to become an educational center.

Church Privileges.

Most of the evangelical societies are represented in Trinidad. The Methodist Episcopal, The Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, German Lutheran and Episcopal have active church organizations and most of them comfortable church edifices. The Jewish congregation is an active and strong organization and will build before long. The Catholic Church is the pioneer church and has a large membership, especially among the Mexican population. They worship in an magnificent stone edifice which is located in the heart of the city. The colored population have a church of their own and a good membership.

Climate

Trinidad is about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea in altitude/ The altitude is too high to be beneficial to persons afflicted with heart trouble, but for persons suffering from pulmonary diseases and most other ailments the climate is not excelled anywhere. One of Trinidad's leady physicians says: "The climate is pure and dry, and its curative properties for different classes of throat and lung diseases has been given it a world wide reputation. A breath of Colorado air is a luxury not to be despised even by the healthy. Its rarity compels the respiratory organs to inhale an larger volume than is necessary in the lower altitudes, and the effect on both mind and body is both cheering and exalting. The visitor who is unacquainted with its peculiar properties, is led to exclaim, 'This is life!' and 'to rejoice as a strong man for a race.'"

2. RED CROSS BANNER- April 17, 1886. (Note Gen. Sopris spoken of in the article is yet living and resides at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado.)

"Cattleman's Literary Circle"

Rap came the president's gavel on the box, as the members were discussing the best methods of using dead cattle as a fertilizer to raise alfalfa, and in ten minutes all were as still as could be. The president looked over his spectacles to see if anyone was present and being satisfied on this point, he remarked in a

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dignified manner:

"Gentlemen, I am proud to see so many members here tonight, hit shows that we all take an interest in this society. It hez been said of us that we air the most intelligent body of men in this yer town and now let us show 'em we deserve it. Don't the merchants and the trades-people say so? Don't the papers give us notices from week to week about our comin' to town and when we go to the ranch? By ganny, gentlemen, we deserve hit. Could anybody in this place besides the cattlemen hev gotten up such a sercicity as this? By ganny, they couldn't. And neow Mr. Secretary you'll please read the minutes.

Mr. Walleet rose and began; "Trinidad Cattleman's Literary Sercicity. April twom eighteen hundred and eighty-six. The president-elect Snodgrass called the members to order with the gavel, and maverick Jones wuzn't here. The committee on expenses made a report that was accepted. North made a funny speech on "Ignorance" which made me larf. After dining at the expense of the president the circle adjourned until next meeting.

Mr. Walleet
Secretary.

"Is there any mistakes in the journal?" asked the president, "I'd not I approve them."

"Ef yez don't hev any ojectshuns," remarked Rawhide O'Brien, whose rich brogue disclosed his native country, "I wud loike ter propose the name uv Mr. Panco Eweton fer a member."

"No sir, not much," said Circlediamond Brown, "I don't want any of them pesky sheepmen tew join this lodge. Ef you let them into this intelligent lot of men, you will all be brought tew the level of them fellars, who air so used to being with sheep that they be about as smart as their herds. No sir, I don't want any of those mutton heads in mine."

Look a here Brown shouted the secretary, "you're getting too dinged personal, and if you're insinuating that I don't know nithin', because I own some sheep, I am goin' ter maul you."

Just then the gavel came down heavily upon the box, and broke a good sized splinter off of it, and the president arose and thundered, "By ganny that is enough of this fightin', I won't hev it. Mr. O'Brien yew can't propose a sheep man's name here, fer the reason they can't jine. Hits against the by-laws.

"And now we will discuss the question of the meeting. Who was the greatest man that ever lived? The secretary kin begin in the af-fir-firmity and Circlediamond brown kin hev the negilent side." And the president sat down among the silent admiration of the members, with a frown upon his face and the gavel uplifted ready to smash the dry-goods box into kindling wood at the least sign of disorder.

"Mr. President," said the secretary, "In my opinion I think that General Sopris takes the cake as the greatest man of any time.

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Why, sir, though he don't own eny cattle, he dresses better than eny of us and wears big diamonds in his shirt front. The General is a noble man. Wasn't it him what chased the Indians in early days from around Ft. Lyons? wasn't it him who nominated himself as a candidate for representative from this county to the state legislature? And didn't he elect himself unanimously? Doesn't he go to Washington and tell the president what's what? I tell you gentlemen he is a terror. He spends more money than I can afford in eating, when he pays his wash bills. He's genius, gentlemen, and I have money that sez he can't be beat as the greatest man."

With these few remarks the secretary sat down, flushed with enthusiasm and Circlediamond Brown took the floor and began:

"Feller citizens: Neow gentlemen, my idee is thet our worthy president is the biggest man on the heap. He hez been mayor of this city, he is a county commissioner, end he measures seven feet high. Ef you want a genius here is yer sunflower. He owns cattle; end paid nearly te thousand dollars tew rid the county of prairie dogs, which wuz noble. He's the main spring of the Fusion party end although he has been downed by the other party, he'll come out first although he'll hev to spend some money. Therefore, gentlemen, let us stick by our president, who is a friend to us, and don't waste the public money on improvements in town."

Excitement ran high among the members and someone made a motion to adjourn which everyone else followed leaving the president to put out the candles and swearing that he would present Brown with a box of cigars when next he saw him.

3. RED CROSS BANNER - April 24, 1886 "The Mayor and his Cabinet"
~~reprinted from xxxxxxxx advertiser.~~

No. 1 represents Mr. Solomon Jaffa. He came to the country many years ago and has acquired much wealth. He is known extensively in these parts - as far east as El Moro, and probably further. In Raton his name is a household word. He is wise, conservative, and honest and in our opinion will make the best alderman Trinidad has ever had. One thing, however, must be watched pretty closely and that is, he don't get a franchise for one hundred years to extend the street railway to any part of the city. He is an extensive merchant and property owner, and is also half owner of the magnificent opera house, which bears his name. According to his own statement the firm in which he is interested sells dry goods cheaper than any house in the city/

Mr. Risch, No. 2 in the gallery is a man of fine perception, and honesty is written on his brow. He is an alderman of the third ward. Whether he will vote for new sidewalks and carpet the streets we have not been able to learn. We have but one thing against him he refused a copy of the BANNER when sent to him free of charge. Such penuriousness will not pay a politician of Mr. R's standing.

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He has hosts of friends, among whom are those who always want to borrow a dollar. He represents Germany in the body politics of our city government. We wish all manner of success to the city father and may he go out of office, feeling proud of the weighty responsibility of holding a non-paying office.

No. 3 represents Alderman Stapleton. He was born in Washington Territory in the spring of 1839. Early he acquired a great love for horses, and at one time, many years ago, was the real owner of a blind mule. He has had many thrilling adventures and hair breadth escapes which his bald head bears evidence. He takes an active interest in politics, both nationally and municipal, and often denounces President Cleveland in bitter terms. He is a great schemer and wire puller and wields a might influences in the local caucuses. He nominated himself for alderman and by the aid of numerous friends and the lavish expenditure of money he was elected by a small majority. He is a man of a great presence of mind and cannot be bulldozed. He will attend the meetings regularly and keep a sharp lookout for the public money.

No. 4 represents our worthy mayor, Dr. South, he was born at an early age, and showed great aptitude to become a man. At the tender age of nine, he wrote a book on Anatomy which secured for him the title of Doctor. At 21 he had already colonized two cemeteries and resolved to become a butcher, at which trade he had brilliant success, having had so much practice as a medical man. He accumulated wealth rapidly by knowing the full value of the word mine and nothing of the word yours. He built a fine residence which is an ornament to our city. He is a republican and won considerable money betting that Cleveland would be elected two months after the election. (The Advertiser was not taking telegraphic dispatches then.) He was elected mayor of this city by a majority of three votes, he being the only candidate. His virtues are numerous and were it not for fear of being called liars, we would enumerate them.

No. 5. represents George W. Thompson, the well known cattleman of this section. He was born in Missouri many years ago, and at the beginning of the rebellion emigrated to the west, where he has been every since. It is said of him that he was a sheep herder during his early residence in these parts; but afterwards cowboy and by close attention to his business and constant application of the branding iron with which he was adept, he became the possessor of a large herd which has increased every since, until now it numbers up in the thousands. He is a born politician and has held numerous offices of public trust. He is of robust constitution and fond of jokes. Ward politicians, have on several occasions, beguiled him into snares, making him the object of much mirth and merriment. We have in mind the "Night Shirt" racket which was perpetrated on him at Denver a few years ago. His term of office expires in 1887.

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No. 6 represents Joseph W. Love. During his visit to California he dispensed with his flowing mustache. He differs in some respect with his colleague, Stapleton, principally, lying. He was born in the southern part of Missouri between forty and fifty years ago, eleven miles above Johnson's Mill. He was a hard character from the start. In early boyhood he acquired the habit of telling large stories and has been increasing ever since, until he, at the present time enjoys the enviable reputation of being the best singlehanded liar on the American continent. He will fill an important portion in the council- chairman of the finance committee- and those who know him best, anticipate his departure at an early date.

No. 7 of the group is Joseph Davis. He is the possessor of a large and balance brain and knows how to use it to a good advantage. His tax schedule will prove this. He is opposed to extensive improvements and his constituents can rest assured that the public money will not be expended in building sidewalks, if he can prevent it. He is said, by old inhabitants to be very disagreeable. He is in the possession of considerable money, but how he came by it we are unable to decide. Owing to the scarcity of time we have not looked up his Las Animas County record; but we are of the opinion that it is above the average. He is Mayor pro tem of the present council and will probably not leave for Canada before the expiration of his term.

4. DAILY REPORTER-Trinidad, Colo. Saturday Evening Jan. 6, 1883.
Denver's Pioneer Boy.

To General E.B. Sopris belongs a peculiar honor. He carried Las Animas County as a Republican when the county went nearly a thousand democratic on the rest of the ticket. And it is more probable that, but for his personal efforts, it would have gone much more democratic than it did. General Sopris is the first American boy who came to this city, and he has a great many friends who are proud of his popularity. He was born at Aurora, Indiana in 1853, and his father came to Colorado in the winter of 1858. Sopris followed in 1859, and has lived in the state every since. In 1860 he enlisted in the First Colorado Regiment and was made its Quartermaster Sergeant long before he was of age. He remained there some time and did some good service. In the winter of 1863, when the Indian depredations were reaching a point beyond endurance, he enlisted under Colonel Shoup in Company A. Almost immediately he was elected Second Lieutenant and was shortly afterwards promoted to a First Lieutenantcy. At the famous Sand Creek Battle he was prominent for his courage and his gallantry, and after it, he was publicly complimented by the colonel of the regiments for his splendid record.

In 1867 he removed to Trinidad and, ever since then, he has been a political power in the south. In his way he has been the most effective republican in that section. When Chaffee ran against

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Miller for Delegate in 1872, Las Animas County was 600 democratic. Sopris was put in charge of the campaign and the wisdom of the choice was very soon shown. He changed the majority from six hundred democratic to thirty-two republican. Ever since then he has been the republican manager in that section and has done splendid work for his party. To some extent it has been appreciated. He was appointed Inspector General under General Elbert and he has served on the staffs of all the governors we ever had since. No republican executive could afford to ignore him.

The greatest compliment that was ever paid General Sopris, however was in the last campaign. In a county overwhelmingly democratic he was the only republican elected. The election was purely a personal tribute, and he has ever reason to be proud of it. That he will make an excellent member of the legislature is beyond question.

5. THE TRINIDAD ENTERPRISE- Trinidad, Colorado Territory. vol I, No. 32 Friday May 12, 1871

E.J. Hubbard, editor Terms: one year - \$4.00

Business Directory:

Attorneys

Baird and Boyles Main Street
L. M. Peterson Los Tijeras
M. Laggota Commercial Street

Bakers

Rains and McDonald Main Street
K/F. Meyer "

Butchers

Rowland and Hays Main Street
A. Hatch Commercial Street
K.F. Meyer Main Street

Billiard Halls

Sherman and Slikin Main Street
Skelly and Sopris "

Blacksmiths

J. Osbourn Commercial Street
M.W. Neff & Son "

Boots and Shoes

R. Teller Commercial Street

Brewers

Vincent Albus Commercial Street
Peter Khier "

Builders and Carpenters

Chas J. Rifenburg East Main Street
A. Geis Commercial Street
S.A. Weston
R. Bridgeland
L. Kregor

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Chas. Kaufer
Geo. Niles

City Express

W. Brown
A.L. Briggs

Cabinet Makers

W.C. Macomber Main Street

Cattle Brokers

D. L. Taylor
Silas Hough

Civil Engineer

E.S. Bright

Drugs

M. Beshoar Main Street

Flouring Mills

C.M. Farrand Commercial Street
F. Meserve West Main Street
Wise and Lunning

General Merchandise

Thatcher Brothers & Co. Main Street
W.R. Fisher "
Powers and Hough "
Joseph Davis "
R.L. Wooton Jr. "
H. Biernbaum and Co. "
H. A. Baraclough "
M. Wise and Co. "
H.L. Pearson Commercial Street

Hardware

E. F. Mitchell Main Street

Hair Dressers

Geo Asbridge Main Street
Wm. Blackwood Sherman House

Hotels

Sherman House Main Street
U.S. Hotel East Main Street

Insurance Agent

H.L. Pearson Commercial Street

Jeweler

T. Lucero Commercial Street

Job Printing

Enterprise Office Commercial Street

Livery Stables

Park Stable by W. Brown Commercial Street
U.S. Stable by Bloo, and Rifenburg Main Street

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Lumber

Bernards Mill. J.S. Hough agt. Main Street
Star Mill C.J. Rifenburg agt. East Main Street

Notaries

Joseph Davis Main Street
A.W. Archibald "

Painters

L. E. Booth East Main
J. Chambers "

Schools

Rice Institute Corner 1st and High Sts.
St. Joseph's Institute Convent St.

Stage Line

S. O.M. and Ex Line
Sbernan and Seilkin agts. Main Street

Tailor

Martin Faas Main Street

Wagon Makers

John Donnahue Commercial St.
Adam Geis Commercial St.

6. THE DAILY REPORTER- Trinidad, Colorado, March 19, 1883

PEOPLE'S TICKET
For Mayor- H.E. Mulnix

For City Treasurer- P.J. Flynn

For City Marshall W. B. (Bat) Masterson

For City Attorney - Robert T. Yeaman

For Alderman First Ward - Ithimar Hague

For Alderman Second Ward - R.H. Purrington

For Alderman Third Ward - R. B. Holdsworth
Joseph Ewing

The people of Trinidad are willing to give all praise and allow all honor where it is due. They are a reasonable and a patient people, and understand exactly their requirements, they are not men whose brains have become seedy and dull by reason of their long ranch habits, but the majority of them are men of enterpruse, who by travel, observation, and practical experience have gained a thorough knowledge of municipal and self government which laugh to scorn the narrow minded presumption of a detestable ring clique. Never was a greater insult attempted to be put upon an intelligent and civilized community, than was flaunted in face of

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our taxpayers by the clique's pet maverick's issue of yesterday,

when it like a puny sick child , worshipping the breast it sucks declared that the old "stiff" had done more for the welfare of the town than any other man/ Now it is very poor logic to praise a man for doing something by constraint. The buildings the "News" has reference to were built entirely with peoples' taxation levied for that special purpose, and by the donations of other charitable disposed persons. The real estate in the city owned by the old "mossback" and "stiff" will determine in the minds of the people whether they may expect any iota of progression from a party who allows his own property to remain in a state of comparative delapidation. This is not the kind of progression the people desire.

Now such men as Tom Stevens, James Lynch, Jaffa Brothers, I Levy, Biernbaum, Deardon, Packer, John, etc., have done more for the advancement of the town than any other men, and we will venture to say that if any of those men embarking in a banking business, they would have erected a suitable building that would compare with progression or progressive ideas and not have converted a defunct millinery establishment for banking purposes, but these are the men with long purses, and the people will beware of them. for they know that nothing will be done by such men to encourage the manufacture of woolen goods, of leather, of boots and shoes and of iron. One railroad is enough for them. The people want all of these knowing that they are the true objects to be sought for to encourage the immigration of labor here, which is, and always has been, the producer of wealth and universal prosperity, causing money to float which will enrich the general community instead of the pockets of a few, as has been heretofore and as now is sought to be the dictation of the present programme of this ring clique. The present enormous rate of railroad rates upon our raw materials shipped east, and the double rate charged when these raw materials are reshipped here, have to be paid for by our people; this is bleeding the working man with a vengeance, for none of the profits on these goods can under any circumstances be secured to the citizen workmen, and this state of things caused the town to be in a dead and dormant state more than half the year.

They have already said they will not run the town in debt a cent. Now, whoever heard of a prosperous city not being bonded? Who ever heard of a young man. (mind, this is a young town) of enterprise going into business without credit? They are bound to have credit to make a success, and by the same rule, if improvements are made now, the people are not required to pay more than their fair share. The future growth of the population, and the increase in value of property, in consequence will more than compensate for any reasonable debt the city may be bonded for, and one and all of the people are thoughtfully alive to the fact, and they are determined that they will not "be buried beneath this yoke of tyranny, and at election they will crush down with a heavy fall" the usurping headments of their adversaries and there is no other remedy, for unless by not doing so our fair city will cleave in the midst/ We are not fighting against a man, but principles, and never did the people of Trinidad demonstrate by such numbers as were at the

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convention. and they have made a wise choice of alderman and city officers. and are willing "to stake their lives upon the chance and will stand the hazard of the die."

Note: This ticket of candidates failed to be elected.
Same paper April 6, 1883.

7. MONDAY MORNING REPORTER- November 27, 1882 Vol L . No. 1

Good morning is the greeting to all by the Reporter Today. It has no apologies to make for its appearance on the sea of journalism. It has not been ushered into life by anybody but its proprietor. Its is paid for, and if the people do not want it, and refuse to sustain it, it will disappear as quietly as it came, and no one will be the loser but its owner. I believe the Reporter will make itself welcome to the public, and as a true exponent of the republican principles will supply a want that is really felt/ - H. C. Lawhon

8. TRINIDAD TRADE REVIEW- Feb. 2, 1889 Vol 1. No. 2.

Tillotson's Academy.

The tillotson's Academy is situated at Trinidad, Las Animas, County, Colorado, in the midst of one of the most beautiful regions, in the Rocky Mountain country. The location is exceedingly healthful, the climate being dry and temperate and the elevation over 6,000 feet above the ocean level.

The Academy building occupies a central location in the city and, being situated upon a knoll, commands a wonderful prospect of mountain and valley.

Building and Apparatus.

The building was erected in 1884. It contains three school rooms and two recitation rooms, is perfectly heated and ventilated the Rutton system of heating and ventilating being in use. There are about two hundred books in the library including Johnson and Chamber's encyclopedias. The institution owns good chemical and physical apparatus, and an excellent collection of minerals, geological and zoological specimens. These are in constant use in the classroom both for illustration and practical work on the part of the students. Pupils desiring the use of the piano for practice during a part of each day can secure it at a nominal price.

Courses of Study

The kindergarten department, complete in all its appointments, is under the charge of Miss E. B. Keese, who has made an enviable record in this community as a teacher. The work in this department is restricted to strictly kindergarten work.

The Preparatory department follows naturally the kindergartens.

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Under Mrs. Alys S. Day the pupils in this department receive special care and training in primary and intermediate work.

The Academy Department is under the immediate charge of Prof. Fred B. Peck, of New York. Prof Peck. is a graduate of Amherst College, where he has made a specialty of science. He has been connected with the academy for two years during which time he has made an excellent record as an instructor.

The course is four years in length and has four sections; Mathematics, science, history and English, and foreign language.

In the first three there is required; algebra, plane geometry, arithmetic, bookkeeping, solid geometry, and plane trigonometry.

In the second, zoology ofr physical geography, physiology, botany, physics, chemistry, geology, and astronomy.

In the third, Greek, Roman and English History of American and English literature, and history of the United States, rhetoric, civil government, political economy, moral and mental science, English grammar and studies of selections from Shakespeare, Scott and Longfellow.

In the fourth, Latin, and German, French or Spanish throughout the course. General work in drawing, debating, declamation, vocal music, and essay writing is required throughout the course. Miss Helena B. Smith gives special instruction in instrumental music, painting and other ornamental branches. For instrumental music and painting a regular charge will be fifty cents a lesson.

Expenses

The regular charge in each department per month of twenty school days, payable in advance, is as follows: academic department, \$3; primary department, \$2.50; kindergarten department \$2. When there are more pupils than one from the same family a reduction will be made if desired. Scholars unable to pay tuition and willing to work for the same will be accomodated. Five scholarships for needy and deserving pupils have been provided.

Prizes.

Prizes are offered for excellence, in attendance, in conduct, and in scholarship. Prizes for excellence in conduct and scholarship are offered in all departments.

Board.

Students from out of town desiring board and room can be accomodated in excellent families living near the academy.

Moral Training.

We have undertaken to make this a school where parents may feel perfectly safe in placing their children, knowing that they

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will be thoroughly cared for and carefully trained, mentally morally and physically, and whose their associates will be children of good moral character and habits. We do not propose to have more than thirty scholars under the care of any one teacher, thereby securing personal work for each scholar. We endeavor to cultivate noble aspirations in the student, and to create enthusiastic devotion to study. The same time we do not neglect their recreation but strive to lead them to adopt such recreation as will best promote their mental as well as their physical growth. During the winter months daily calisthenic training is given.

9. The Citizen. Aug 25, 1890 W.A. DeBusk. proprietor
Subscription price- 40¢ per month

Mass Meeting

Lynch Hall was filled with interesting voters last evening. Mayor John called the meeting to order and nominated H. L. Pearson for chairman. He was chosen unanimously. W. A. DeBusk was elected secretary.

Chairman Pearson then stated that the object of the meeting was the consideration of the water question. From the newspapers it appeared to him that the question of new water works was a personal matter between Mr. Chappell and Mr. John. He thought that both of these gentleman able to take care of their own individual affairs, and asked the speakers to confine their remarks to the merits of the question before them.

J. A. Bell

was the first gentleman called upon. He said that he had inspected the water works in the various towns of northern Colorado. Fort Collins had a population of only 1600, yet the water works there paid interest on bonds, made lower rates than the Trinidad works and turned into the city treasury a small net profit. The town of Greeley had to pay \$5 a ton for coal to run the engines, yet the works furnished free water for city hydrants, street trees, etc., and were run at a good profit to the city. Boulder had tried city ownership of works with such satisfaction results that the council recently refused to sell the plant to a private corporation at a large profit on their original investment. They were now making extensions that would cost \$80,000. Denver paid only \$35 per annum for hydrants and at the expiration of ten years would pay only \$25. The franchise covered a period of twenty-five years. The works of Colorado Springs operated 52 miles of pipe, paid interest on \$400,000 in bonds, furnished free water for city hydrants, sprinkling streets, lawns, gardens, private water closets, and even for cow or horse. Yet the works were self sustaining and turned into the city treasury a net profit of \$5,000 a year. The trouble over the water works in Pueblo was the result of quarrels among the demagogues. At the recent election the people ousted the old ring and they were making the trouble. The Pueblo Chieftan was the champion of the

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gricksters and continually represented to the people that they were drinking dirt and filth and sewage. It denominated the reservoirs (frog ponds). He personally inspected these frog ponds. He found them to be reservoirs of large size. He measured the water in one of them and found it fifteen feet deep, clear, pure and beautiful. Only one town that he visited was dissatisfied with their water works plant, and that plant had been very imperfectly constructed.

J. M. John

was next called for. He disclaimed that he was influenced by any personal feeling against Mr. Chappell. He gave a history of the city governments negotiations with the water works company. They could not reach any satisfactory agreement. The only concession Mr. Chappell would make was to reduce his meter rates 20%. The meters should be abolished. It was used in all other Colorado towns. The difference between the schedule rate and the meter rates was too great. In his own case the schedule rate would be about \$11 for his lawn. Chappell told him if he did not pay \$50 he would put a meter on him, and he came down with \$50. If he had permitted the meter to go in he would have had to pay \$150. Mr. Chappell put his meter on the people and with it screwed the very life out of them. Men stood ready to donate land for public parks if the city would only improve them. It cost the people more than \$300 a year to water a little patch of ground around the court house. At the same rate it would cost \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year to keep a park of twenty acres. No agreement could be reached with the water works company. A large part of their plant was useless. The city needed no reservoir within the city limits nor did it need the pumping machinery. Above the city part of the works which cost the company \$60,000 would not be worth \$5,000 to the city. It was money thrown away to purchase such a plant. In Massachusetts it was practically true that all towns of more than \$4,000 people owned their own waterworks. In Quincy, Illinois the people were having the same trouble that the people of Trinidad were having. They had found that while they were paying \$75 hydrant other towns in the state were paying \$35 to \$50. The city of Bloomington was only paying \$28.

Mr. Chappell, "Bloomington owns its own waterworks."

Mr. John, "I don't know about that, but it is a good argument, if it is so. If Bloomington can supply its hydrants at a cost of \$28, why can't we? Mr. Chappell made a great stir about the expense he was going to put the city to in litigation. He was going to law before a justice of the peace, and carry the suit up through all the courts to the Supreme Court, and through all the courts of equity. Then he would come down again, and up again, and down again, and up again. This was all bosh. Mr. Chappell had no more show of getting into the supreme court than he had of getting into the penitentiary. He would guarantee that the litigation considering Chappell's franchise would not cost to exceed \$500. If it did he would pay the balance himself.

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He did not think he could live thirty years longer and pay the present water rates.

J. O. Packer

He concurred in Mr. John's statements. Chappell's contract was void and valueless. And Mr. Chappell knew it. It was a duty that the people owed to themselves to rid the city of the thirty year franchise. There was no danger of Mr. Chappell piling up costs of litigation. He had subsidized the press of the city in his interests. He could not say what that influence amounted to, but did not think it would amount to much in this instance.

A. Krille

In response to repeated calls this gentleman gave a brief history of his experience with the company. While Mayor he had stood out against the contract, and after they had ~~refused~~ passed the infamous franchise he refused to sign it. He then told how the company had raised the price of water on him after he had retired from office, and when he refused to pay what he deemed exorbitant rate they turned the water off.

S. W. DeBusk

In response to a call he spoke of the possibilities of Trinidad as a city beautiful with lawns, parks, trees and terraces on the picturesque mountain side. He pointed out that the farmers of the valley had prior rights to the water of the river and that the city had neglected too long the opportunity of appropriating water for its needs.

E. W. Osborn

Mr. Osborn took the floor and said: "There is one point that has not been brought out in the preceding speeches. The water company collect their bills six months in advance. They demand this payment of a poor washer woman on a north side, and because she could not raise the six dollars on demand they turned the water off. A subscription was raised by her neighbors to pay off the water bill so that she could get water to wash with. These collections six months in advance are tyrannically and oppressive."

D. A. Chappell

Said the people had induced him to expend a good deal of money and now wanted to repudiate their obligation. They were not treating him fairly. He had favored city ownership of water works for years. Mr. John was only a recent convert. If he (Mr. Chappell) was not connected with the water company he would like them, strike for cheaper rates, but there was another side to the question. He could prove that Mr. John Krille, Mr. Conke, and Mr. Frank P. Nichols entered into a conspiracy to defraud me of my franchise. That is the reason why Mr. Krille refused to sign the franchise.

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Mr. Krille, "That is a lie."

Mr. John, "Of course he lies."

Mr. Chappell - "I am telling the truth and I can prove what I am saying. I am able both morally and physically to back up my statements at any time. There is a document signed by James M. John showing that there was a conspiracy as I have stated."

Mr. John - "You are a liar, if you say so. Show up your document. Where is it?"

Mr. Chappell - "It is at this moment in John Conke's safe. If you wish it, appoint a committee and I will go with them and get the papers."

Mr. John - "No need of a committee, go and get it yourself." (Cries of "Committee, committee," paper, let's have the paper, "fair play.")

The confusion was great but the crowd was good natured and unamiously adopted a resolution to appoint a committee.

The chair - "I will appoint Clay Howlett, W. C. Macomber and I. P. Couch."

Mr. Macomber - "I would rather stay here and see the fun."

Mr. Howlett - "I as to be relieved from this committee, I am not mixed up in the business and do not want to be."

The chair - "I have looked over the audience to find men that were not mixed up in it. You are the very men I want."

The committee went out and in response to calls Judge Yeaman took the floor.

He said he had never admired Mr. Chappell more than he had tonight. That gentleman sat quietly and listened to all the abuse that had been heaped upon him and the company and had not opened his mouth. Yet when he attempted to speak he had been greeted with insults. As for himself he did not now feel ashamed of being the attorney for the water works company. He had been accustomed to look upon Mr. John as a model and envied him the gift of always being able to get the crowd on his side. Mr. John was the attorney for that large hearted, whole souled corporation, The Maxwell Land Grant Company. He was also stockholder in the gas company and was attorney for that company. He also screwed a little meter on consumers that run just like the water meter but with only a greater speed. It could out travel a race horse. Having taken Mr. John as a model that would explain why he was an attorney for the water company. He would just as soon represent the water company as to represent the people and would prefer to do so. There was more money in it. Mr. John as an attorney for the Maxwell Land Grant Company had turned aged, grey-haired people out of their homes. In view of such facts

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he thought it no disgrace to be an attorney for the water company. My speech will probably not change a single vote here. *if you want the bonds vote for them, I shall vote against them on principle.

The committee entered and Mr. Howlett produced the paper. It was handed to the secretary and read as follows:

"To the city council of the city of Trinidad:-

"We the undersigned agree and bind ourselves to accept from the city of Trinidad a franchise for ten years to construct water works in said city upon the following terms, to wit;

"First- said water works are to be constructed within a reasonable time to be fixed by the city council after such franchise shall be granted.

"Second- The water shall be supplied by the Las Animas river from a point five to eight miles above the city.

"Third- We agree to furnish the city with all hydrants necessary for the purpose of extinguishing fires and sprinkling the streets of the city at a rental of fifty dollars for each hydrant and agree that said hydrants may be cleansed at all reasonable times and that the water there from may be used in sprinkling the streets.

"Fourth- We agree to furnish water to private consumers at a meter rate of 25% less than the meter rates now charged by the Trinidad Water Works Company.

"Fifth- We agree to supply manufacturing enterprises located near the city limits and shall not require hydrants to be place upon the main line supplying said manufacturing enterprises unless required by the city, provided that all pipe lines leading to such manufactureries beyond the city limits shall be laid without cost to us.

"Sixth- we further agree that the placing of meters shall be optional with the consumer provided suitable restrictions are place upon the use of water for the purpose of sprinkling lawns and watering trees.

"Seventh- We agree to supply free water for one public fountain in each of the five wards of the city. (~~XXXXXXXXXX~~)

Signed "John Conkey
" James M. John."

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Mr. John- "That is exactly the terms of contract which we offered to Mr. Chappell and which he rejected. It is very liberal and had Mr. Chappel accepted it the present council would be cursed by the people in less than five years for its extravagance in making such a contract. yet it was for ten years instead of thirty and calls for fifty dollars per hydrant instead of eighty eighty. It was a paper that Mr. Conkie and myself drew up with the view of preventing the adoption of the present franchise and thus saving the people from an enormous expense. There was no other parties present and there was no conspiracy.

Mr. John then moved that the document just read be printed and the motion carried.

Young Mr. Fish arose at this juncture and was greeted with cries of, "Sit down, kid." He held his own, however, and said: "Mr. John says he will pay the expenses of litigation over and above \$500 in suit with Mr. Chappell. Now let Mr. John give bonds to do so."

Mr. John- "Alright. I will give a bond." I will get you and your daddy to sign it." The meeting then adjourned.

10. ~~THE ENTERPRISE~~ "El Anciano" Trinidad, Colorado, April 1882.
Editor propietario Alej. M. Darley
Editors Asociados Jose Ynes Perea Albuquerque N.M.
Maxwell Phillips Mora N.M.

11. El Progreso - Trinidad, Colorado July 11, 1891
Casimero Barela, Proprietario
D.A. Chacon - Editor

12. The Colorado Chronicle - Trinidad, Colo. March 11, 1875 Vol 2
no. 13. by G. W. Hoover

This was the last issue. The paper was sold out to the Enterprise and the new paper bore the name of "The Enterprise and Chronicle" and was published by C.P. Archibald.

13. TRINIDAD ENTERPRISE * February 29, 1880 vol. 2, n. 150

Valedictory

With the present number the publication of The Daily Enterprise is discontinued for a time; to be resumed, if resumed at all only under new management. In bidding farewell to our friends the friends of the late proprietor, James M. Rice, as well as those whom it has been our good fortune to make during the past two months, a few words of explanation may not be amiss. It is known to many, perhaps to most of our readers, that immediately after Major Rice's death the Enterprise property passed into the hands of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Wallace, who in his lifetime had advanced him large sums of money for the prosecution of his various enterprises in this state, and who is

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one of the chief creditors of his estate.

Mrs. Wallace, who had long been familiar with her brother's plans and hopes, and who knew of his struggle to relieve the Enterprise Office of the burden of debt which the mismanagement of those in whom he to implicitly trusted had placed upon it; moved by a laudable pride to carry out her brother's most cherished plan and desiring to maintain his good name by upholding the publication with which his name had been so long connected; Mrs. Wallace we say, became the owner of the paper, and strove to maintain it now with any intentions of holding it as an investment, but with a view of finding a purchaser for it, who would be able to carry it on and make it a success. It seemed to us that there was room here for such a paper as the Enterprise aimed to be, that such a paper was needed here. And that such a one, if properly conducted, would receive the public support. We recognised from the first the difficulty of carrying on the paper without a definite plan for we were debarred from making permanent or expensive improvements, and we could make no promises as to our intentions. And we realized that its life could not be much prolonged unless it could be put upon a more permanent footing.

Until recently we had good reason to expect that we should be able to effect a sale to parties who would be prepared to put in additional capital, and to make the paper a strong one and one that would be a credit to the city and state. As yet, however, all our negotiations have proved fruitless and we have reluctantly decided to withdraw from the field, rather than continue longer on our uncertain course.

Our presses, type, and other material together with the good will of the oldest paper in southern Colorado, are for sale at a very low price.

All money received by the present management for advance subscriptions which may not be fulfilled will be refunded to the persons entitled to receive this money.

We trust that all who have become indebted to us will be equally prompt to pay their obligations.

Signed Thomas T. Woodruff,
J.R. Buchanna, editor.

Att. in fact for J. E. Wallace.

14. THE TRINIDAD ENTERPRISE - December 24, 1874

OUR TOWN SITE

Settlers in Trinidad, who are interested in obtaining a perfect title, that is a United States patent title to their lots may be gratified to learn conditions of the town site question. While Jesus M. Garcia was our probate judge, and the only United States land office in the territory was at Denver Garcia made an application to enter the town site, under the acts of Congress.

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For some reason or other, the entry was delayed until the Land Office was opened at Pueblo, and not long thereafter we were advised that Leitensdorfer had jumped the town site with his claim. Prior to the time when Trinidad first began to show evidence, that it was destined to become a large and flourishing place, no claim was set up to the town site by Leitensdorfer. The Land officers after a careful hearing of the evidence, in a written opinion which would due credit to a Marshall, Taney, or any first class judge, has declared that Leitensdorfer had not a shadow of a claim to any land, under the Vigil St. Vrain Grant - that there is no evidence to show a grant by Vigil to Leitensdorfer - that if a grant was made by Vigil, there is no evidence to show that the delivery of the conveyance was not made to Leitensdorfer, until four years after the death of Vigil, and it was then delivered without the consent of St. Vrain, the other party to the original grant from Mexico. That if it was delivered with the consent of St. Vrain, Leitensdorfer himself testified, that he delivered the original grant to one Field, in St. Louis, to sell for him some twenty years ago, and that Field wrongfully refused to surrender it, and that he Leitensdorfer has never taken any legal measures to compel a surrender. From this fact the land officers infer that Field is the true owner of any claims that Leitensdorfer may have. The evidence in the land office further goes on to show a subsequent conveyance to Judge Beard, by Leitensdorfer, without any legal proofs of a reconveyance by him to Leitensdorfer. In fact, we understand, that Beard was dead some days before the date of the alleged reconveyance and Beard's deed was never acknowledged before any officer. A subsequent conveyance has been made by Leitensdorfer to Hallum, and by Hallum to one Adams, who now has the legal title. It is true that Hallum claims that his deed was only delivered conditionally but should he be able to prove this fact no decree he may obtain, will be worth anything for at least three years to come, when alone it will become final.

There is another feature in this matter which should be known. About a year ago Leitensdorfer voluntarily executed a relinquishment of his claim to the Trinidad townsite, to the United States. This was all that was necessary to enable the probate judge to enter the land. But now Leitensdorfer and his assigns claims, that this relinquishment was obtained by duress - that threats were made against his life, if he did not execute the relinquishment. Every resident of Trinidad knows that such a claim is unqualifiedly false. If threats were made, the parties who are accused of making these threats are prepared to disprove them under oath. This claim is only one of the pretences used to compel the citizens to buy them off. It must be born in mind, that neither Leitensdorfer nor his assigns, have a shadow of a claim to the townsite; that individuals who compromise with them are paying money for nothing, and can avail themselves of the compromise, if the land office decides finally against them; and that the only compromise which would be worth anything, would be a release of their claim to the town site to the United States. To sum the whole matter up; if Leitensdorfer had any

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claim, Either Field or Adams now own it, and no other person has a pretence of a title, if the relinquishment is set aside. If the relinquishment is held good, the town site will be conveyed to the probate judge, in trust, for the lot holders. We do not believe the vigil St. Vrain grant was ever intended to cover our town site, and without questioning the vailidity of that grant, they have sold more land than was ever granted to them, And now have no legal subsisting, vailid, claim.

Later

Since writing the above, we learn from a reliable source, that the commission of the U. S. General Land Office, has decided against the Leitensdorfer claim, and ordered all the lands in Las Animas county to be opened to preemption and homestead entry, as public lands. If the probate judge will do his duty, every lot holder in Trinidad will soon be able to obtain a perfect title to his property, and Trinidad at once bound into a town,

of thousands of inhabitants, and become the metropolis of southern Colorado. We anticipate a rapid sale od real estate, an increase in the value of property, and in population from the present condition of things. The cloud that has hung over Trinidad is now removed, and if Trinidad fails to prosper from it will be the fault of our people alone. The prospect of an opposition town dwindle into insignifance; the cry that thereis no good title to trinidad property, can no longer be raised by the narrow gauge tnoters, and parties who seek to invest will prefer to place their money in a town already built up and prospering, to invest in a town site which has no assured future. Let our people be tru to them selves and err long the narrow gauge will find their own interests, compelling them to abandon their present intentions and come to Trinidad,

15. TRINIDAD ENTERPRISE - December 17, 1874

That Railroad Meeting.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a few place cards were distributed around Trinidad, calling on our citizens to assemble in a hall over the Postoffice, and hear what the railroad men, alais Gov. Hunt and parties, had to tell them about the narrow gauge rail-road, and its early completion to Trinidad. At 7 P/M/ the hall was densely filled and Alexander Hatch was called on to preide. From his statement it appeared, that the meeting had been called without the knowledge of Gov. Hunt. However, a committee was appointed to wait on him and request hdm to adress the meeting. From the governor's address those present learned- First; that that the D & R.G. R.R. did not want any Las Animas County bonds, as they would be unsaleable, and consequently worthless to them. second; that if the people wished to aid the D.&R.G. they could do so by grading all or a portion of the road from Trinidad to the Cucharas. Third; that the D&R.G. would come to Trinidad whether the people helped them or not probably the coming spring. and fourthly Fourthly; that the railroad company would build their

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depot as near to Trinidad, as they could obtain land for it with a perfect title and were the governor could have a good chance to speculate in town lots. A proposition was then made to donate a suitable site within the limits of the town of Trinidad, for a depot buildings and make a perfect title but this proposition was evaded, the governor saying he had no authority to speak for the company, and that the location depended on the engineer. The meeting on the whole was perfectly satisfactory to the majority of those present, in as much as it developed the narrow minded and selfish disposition of the man who controlled the D. & R.G. Company. They do not intend to build a depot in Trinidad, or anywhere, unless at some point where the Southern Colorado or central Colorado improvement companies can speculate in town lots. They will do as they did in Pueblo- build an opposition town, for the purpose of making money for their managers, by speculating in town lots. If they come to Trinidad it will be only because of their prospect of making a good thing out of speculation in town lots, or the stolen coal lands will bring them here.

Our people now see what they have to expect from the narrow gauge. It is to our interests to encourage them to come here? We think not the only road that can benefit us is a broad gauge road giving us a direct eastern connection. Trinidad business relation with Pueblo and Denver are of but little value. The vast majority of the goods sold in Trinidad are brought direct from St. Louis, Chicago, and other eastern cities. The narrow gauge road is of but little advantage to us for the purpose of bringing our goods to us from the states. Should it come to Trinidad we have ever reason to believe that the greater portion of our goods will continue to come over the Kansas Pacific to West Las Animas, and thence by wagon to Trinidad.

In the matter of the coal trade, the advantage to be derived from the narrow gauge would be but trivial. They will open coal mines and employ sufficient number of men to supply them with coal, but our word for it, they will compel every private owner of coal mines to close his mine or look for his trade only to the local demand. Their freight rates on coal will be such as to discriminate largely against every one, not in the ring, with the company. No private owner of a coal bank will be able to ship coal over their road except at a loss. Furthermore, all; the coal shipped over the D. & R.G. will be brought into competition with the coal mines of Canon City and Denver, and thus the demand be limited. Our only hope is in a broad gauge connection with the K. P. at West Las Animas, or the A.T.S.F. at Granada. Such a connection would make us independent of the narrow gauge. It would give us access to Denver trade and coal market, via the K.P.; give us a market almost without competition in Bent County, and along the line of the K.P. for at least 300 or 400 miles, create a demand for our coal by large freight and passengers engines of the K.P. and A.T. & S.F., and open up an immense and lively trade with all western Kansas, where coal must be used for fuel owing to the scarcity of wood. In comparison with this trade, the benefits of the narrow gauge

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will be the merest trifle, hardly worth notice. Its pecuniary profit to our county will be the building of some twenty miles of a little narrow road, averaging some \$5,000 per mile of accessible value, while the fifty or sixty miles of broad gauge railway in Las Animas county from West Las Animas to Trinidad will add not less than twenty thousand per mile to the taxable property of our county, while the D. & R.G. will probably add one hundred thousand dollars to the assessable property of our county, the probable addition by the building of the broad gauge would be one million dollars.

In addition to this actual increase of value, the coal mines, iron mines, and other wealth of Las Animas County would be rapidly developed, immigration be encouraged, our mineral springs become known, large iron foundaries and woolen mills be built; and in less than five years Trinidad would be a town of ten or twenty thousand inhabitants. With the narrow gauge alone, Trinidad would become as dead as Pueblo, which is now putting forth all her energies to escape from the remorseless clutches of the narrow gauge monopoly, by opening up an eastern connection.

Trinidad must rouse herself to the work, and by all means secure a direct eastern connection with a broad gauge railroad, whose managers will not ask as a consideration for locating their depot in our town the opportunity to speculate in town lots.

16. TRINIDAD ENTERPRISE - August 15, 1873.

The First Wedding in the new Church.--

At the conclusion of the service at the Methodist church, on last Sunday evening, the minister announced that there would be a marriage service at the new church, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock which immediately put every one to guessing as to who should be the couple then and there to be made happy. Strange to say, every one guessed that our friend William Covert was then and there to be united in the delicious bonds of matrimony. Every one also guessed that at the same time and place the lovely Miss Sylvia Rice ~~and~~ should declare here intention from thence forward to eschew Rice and take on Covert. Every one further guessthat the above mentioned Covert would then and there be married to the "afore said" Miss Rice and vice versa.

Accordingly at the appointed time the new church was brilliantly lighted and people "without regard to sex or conjugal condition" commenced collection in till the house was literally crowded, all eager to witness the mystical act of making two separate persons one flesh. Mr. Gerardi the accomplished violinist and Mr. Fuccio with his harp of a thousand strings were in attendance and attracted the attention of the waiting crowd with excellent music. At 8.25 a march was played, when the bridal party filed in and marched up to the altar, led by Mr. J. G. Abbott and the accomplished Miss Bascom a groomsman and bridesmaid, immediately followed by Rev. Mr. Moore and the bride, and they by the groom and Mrs. Rice. The party formed in usual position in front and facing the altar, while Mrs. Rice seated herself immediately behind the bride with the rest of

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her family, and Rev. Mr. Moore took his position in front of the couple and made them husband and wife according to the forms and ceremonies of the M. E. Church, after which the music struck up an appropriate march, to the tune of which the bridal party and about fifty couples of the audience marched to the residence of Mrs. Rice, where after the usual congratulation the folding doors leading to the library room were thrown open, displaying tables laden with the richest viands and decorated in the most tasteful manner, of which all partook heartily as they had leisure from pleasant conversation to do so. At about ten o'clock the friends began taking leave of the happy couple by about eleven all had gone--praying in their hearts if not in mind that the step that evening taken by the the then Mr. and Mrs. Covert might prove to them the happiest one of their lives.

The newly married pair left yesterday morning for Denver, where they will probably reside.

17. THE DAILY ADVERTISER. Trinidad, Colo. Oct. 1, 1889. Vol. VII No. 283.

F. D. Goodale, managing editor and D. W. Stone, business manager.

18. THE DAILY ADVERTISER. Oct. 2, 1889. No. 284.

yesterday morning the Copper King mining and Smelting Co. through their manager, Mr. O'Neil, broke ground for the immediate erection of the new smelter which has been so long talked of, and to day it was the general talk about the streets that the mineral interest of this section will be greatly strengthened and further development assured.

Articles of contract for the erection of the various buildings necessary to carry on this enterprise on a large scale were filed with the County Clerk yesterday, and calls for the putting in of three furnaces of the aggregate capacity of forty five tons daily, said plant to consist of three smelting furnaces, three double ore calciners, one engine from ninety to a hundred and twenty five horse power, two boilers of not less than 65 horse power each, one crusher of 100 tons ~~xxxx~~ capacity, one set of sample rolls, one set of ore rolls, and pumps, scalse, pipes, shaftings, transmission of power, and complete assay out fit.

The Company ~~is~~ is to erect a stone brick and iron one furnace building, engine and sample room, one calciner building, one two story office, a refining building and such other out houses, such as sheds etc. all to be completed in nine months from the signing of the contract with the Company by John C. Hoffman, of Wisconsin, on the 28 of last August.

The estimated cost of these buildings, and machinery, when turned over for operation, has been put at \$85,000, and the amount of goods Trinidad and surrounding country will derive from the enterprise will be very large.

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A new force of men will be put to work developing the minds more extensively and a number of men will be employed to work on the buildings. The money spent by these laborers will be distributed among our merchants and different business enterprises, and what with the many other resources we all ready have, there is a fair promise for a great future prosperity in Trinidad.

19. THE DAILY ADVERTISER Oct. 5, 1889

Bar Meeting.

Seventeen attorneys, members of the Trinidad Bar, met in Lynch Hall last evening for the purpose of determining upon a member of the bar as a candidate for County Judge at the coming election.

Judge Caldwell Yeaman was called to the chair and Morton Stevens secretary. Judge Yeaman explained the object of the meeting in his usual clear forcible way and ask that the bar express their ideas of the best plan to adopt for the ~~work~~ furtherance of their purpose.

Lawyers, John, Wallace, Baca, Moore, Packer and Keeney addressed the meeting in speeches protesting against the election of a man for County judge who is not sufficiently versed in the laws of the country to decide them intelligently, and insisted that a lawyer is as essential to the bench as a doctor is to the practice of medicine. It was suggested that the present judge of the County court, in deciding cases of importance where the law was difficult of interpretation, almost invariably the advise of attorneys were called in, and cases were delayed, prolonged, and disposed in such a manner as to entail great unnecessary expense to the County, and caused dissatisfaction generally, where, if the judiciary was composed entirely of men who had made a study of the profession, better satisfaction, and in 99 cases out of 100, more even justice would be dealt out to the people and the docket kept clear of cases that are now held over from time to tome.

It was proposed to select a member from those present, and by unanimous voice the name of Judge S. S. Wallace was voted as the choice of the meeting.

Judge Wallace then made a short talk in which he thanked his fellow members for the compliment.

A committee of ten lawyers, five Republican and five Democratic, were appointed by the chair to insist upon the nomination by both conventions of Judge Wallace. The committee consisted of lawyers Keeney, Bell, Archibald, Noble, Hendricks, John, Moore, Gordon, Yeaman and Dunbar.

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It was further decided that the committee draw up an address to the people to be published in all the papers of the City, asking their support in the matter in election of Judge Wallace as their next county judge.

The bar made a wise selection. Judge Wallace is one of the oldest members of the bar in this county, is a man of great ability, is conservative in his views, and honest of his convictions, and if he should be chosen to deal out justice to the people of Las Animas county from the county court bench, there can be no question that he will give general satisfaction.

20. THE DAILY ADVERTISER - October 4, 1889
District Court. O.P. McMains on trial for "An assault with intent to murder."

Court convened promptly at the appointed hour.

The nine previously selected jurors filed in and took their seats in the jury box. A special venire for twenty jurors had been issued, and the lobby was filled with the would be jurors awaiting patiently their time, to step up, to be asked a few questions, and be greeted with the well known phrase. "Step aside, sir."

The entire forenoon was taken up in selecting the three wanted jurors, and as the clock pointed out the hour of twelve the last juror was accepted, and Sheriff Moore announced that the court would take a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon session

The court made its appearance at the appointed hour.

The jury being complete, the court instructed the state to produce its witnesses.

Sister DeBusk of the Citizen fame, held down the witness stand for one hour with a grace, and extrem quiet dignity for which she is so noted; she answered her questions promptly and in a loud, clear voice. Caldwell Yeaman, attorney for the defense, tried to mix the sister up a little on cross examination, but she wouldn't mix worth a cent; she took straight goods or none at all.

The next witness called for by the state was I.N. Jamy. He testified as follows: Said he was a sawyer by trade; had lived in the Stonewall country two years; that he had bought a thousand feet of timber from the Maxwell Land Grant company on or about September 15, 1887; that he owned and run a sawmill from that time on until about September 6, 1888; that he attended a meeting at which O.P. McMains, the defendant, and others spoke; that McMains soared aloft and spread his wings in oratory; that he advised the settlers to not permit the serving of legal writs upon them; that they treat all that did not openly take up arms in their cause, as trespassers; that in case the United States sent troops

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up there they would take refuge behind the "wall" and thereby hold their enemies at bay; that he, the witness, had served legal writs for the government, that he had been called bad names, and ordered to make himself scarce in that portions of the country, which he did as he thought the air did not agree with him, he left, did not say goodby to anyone; that the day prior to his leaving he saw at least fifty masked men pass the saw mill; that they all carried rifles; that he left- left right away. On the cross examination the attorney for the defense tried repeatedly to get the witness to contradict himself, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock today.

Gossip.

Mr. McMains listened to the testimony attentively, he at times would shake his head as if he acquiesced in the testimony for the prosecution; he has a decidedly intelligent appearance and looks as if he might possess a wonderful influence over men if he should exert himself in that particular direction. *****

21. THE DAILY ADVERTISER - October 5, 1889

District Court, A glowing account of the Stonewall trouble.

Sheriff Moore called court to order prompt at the appointed hour, and the court proceeded at once to the hearing of the remaining witnesses for the prosecution.

The first witness called was Mr. Lewelling, who testified in substance as follows: That he was and is at the present time a contractor; that he had a contract in August, 1888, for the excavating and building of a water ditch at Stonewall, Colorado; that about 107 masked and armed men surrounded his camp one morning and demanded that he stop work at once, and move from that portion of the country; that they used as persuaders guns and pistols; that he felt uncomfortable up there and left the next day.

Mr. Yeaman, attorney for the defense, tried to convince the witness that the settlers did not intend to use force, had he not complied with their wishes, but the witness was of an entirely different opinion.

Mr. James Coe and Mr. James Burr were the next two witnesses called. They recited about the same story as Mr. Jamy of the previous day.

Court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon session

Court convened promptly at the appointed hour.

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Mr. Randolph took the stand; he testified in substance as follows: That up to August, 1888, he and his family had lived up at the old Baldwin ranch at Stonewall; that the settlers had called him vile names and threatened to hang him and his wife if they did not leave the country; that while visiting the family of Mr. Cossum about one fourth of a mile from his home, his house was fired by the settlers, and his home and its contents burned to the ground; that he did not sympathise with the settlers; that he had to flee for his life. On the cross examination Mr. Yeaman tried to play with the witness but the witness was too much for him, greatly to the amusement of the lobby listeners.

Attorneys John and Yeaman had some little altercation with regard to Mr. John interrupting Mr. Yeaman; it was referred to the court who quieted the gentlemen without much difficulty.

Mr. Reighard, the next witness, did not know much about the affair, and did not deceive his looks one particle.

Mr. (William) Hunn was the next called and occupied the witness stand for more than two hours; he testified in substance as follows: I was a deputy sheriff on and after August 23, 1888; I was sent to Stonewall in charge of six men to keep the peace; that he took up quarters at the hotel at Stonewall; that immediately after our arrival we noticed armed men gathering from all parts of the country; that we were at the said hotel about 9 o'clock in the morning when two parties of masked men met in the road, directly in front of said hotel; that each party came from the opposite direction; that O.P. McMains asked for the leader of my party and I presented myself as that person; that he asked me if I was there in the interest of the grant; I answered him partially; that he asked me to leave at once; that I replied I would confer with my men and went into the house; that I was followed by Mr. (Richard) Russell and others to the door; that I turned and told Mr. McMains that I would not move; that I had come up to preserve peace; that he (Mc Mains) turned to his men and said, "Do You hear that, boys? Take them." that two pistol shots were immediately fired by the settlers; that then the firing became general; that the settlers fired the first two shots; that the firing lasted three hours or more; that they made their escape about 8 o'clock the same night; that McMains seemed to be the leader; that Mr. Russell fell about one hour after the fighting began; that he lay where he fell for one half hour; that he, Hunn, did not know who shot him, Russell, as he was so near the house that his (Russell's) men could not have seen him; that the barn, close to the house, was fired about the time they made their escape. The witness was thoroughly cross examined but his testimony was the same as on the direct examination.

Mr. Hunn was excused and court adjourned until 9 o'clock today.

22. THE DAILY ADVERTISER - October 6, 1889
District Court -

Court convened promptly at 9 o'clock and proceeded at once to the further examination of the remaining witnesses for the state.

John Moses was the first witness introduced. He was one of the

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party who went to Stonewall to keep the peace; he submitted to the severe cross examination with a good nature that was certainly commendable; he was so unfortunate as to have a bullet pass near or close by his thumb, just close enough to make it uncomfortable.

John Sells was the next witness; he testified in substance the same as Mr. Moses.

Court took a recess until 2 O'clock.

Afternoon Session

Court was called to order at the appointed hour and the examination of Mr. Sells was resumed.

Mrs. Randolph next took the stand and testified in substance as follows: That she lived with her husband at Stonewall in the fall of 1888; that her husband was in the employe of the grant company at the time; that on the night of the 23rd of August, while she and her little boy were alone, her husband having gone down to Mr. Cossum's a neighbor, thirty masked men, more or less surrounded her house; that she had retired for the night; that she got up and went to the window and asked them what they wanted; that the leader replied that they wanted Mr. Randolph; that she replied that he was not at home; that the leader then told her that she and her husband must leave that portion of the country by the next night or they (the mob) would hang them to the nearest tree; that she recognised the leader as Joe Hague on account of his voice, he being German; that she saw her house burned to the ground the next night; that she came to Trinidad on August 25, 1888. Mrs. Randolph testified in a loud clear voice and did not seem to mind Attorney Yeaman's cross examination.

Mr. Brown and John Hammon then testified. Their testimony was the same as Mr. Moss.

Court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Monday morning.

23. THE DAILY ADVERTISER -

The convention - Las Animas County Democrats meet

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the delegates from the various precincts of the county appointed to select Democratic candidates for the various county offices met in Lynch Hall and everthing seemed in readiness to carry out the program as arranged by the bosses.

On Monday evening a caucus was held and the temporary officers elected, whose names were presented and the organization quickly perfected.

Sol. H. Jaffa was called to the chair and J.W. DeBusk and Jose Abeyta, secretaries. After several motions and admenments and a rambling discussion as to the construction of the various committees, the main point apparently being on the part of some delegates to let the crowd know they were present and ready to

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take a hand in the fight, the convention decided that each of the committees should consist of five members to be named by the chair.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to give the chair an opportunity to make up the committees. Following was the result.

Committee on permanent organization- A.C. McClesney, John Wiley, H.F. Moore, Vivian Abetyt, Jose Benito Martin.

Committee on order of business- Casimero Barela, John Morgan, W. H. Hennersonm Ramon Aquilar, Bert Kemper.

Committee on credentials- C.A. Wilbur, Jas. Bridge, W.J.P. Williams, Juan Sanches, Jose Cordova.

Committee on resolutions- C.W. Thompson, John A. Gordon, Wm. Arnett, A. Chavez, Jose A. Salazar.

John Mayer was appointed to provide accommodations for members of the press, after which convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session

The convention reassembled promptly at two o'clock to receive the reports of the various committees.

The first committee to report was on permanent organization. The committee reported permanent officers as follows:

Sol. H. Jaffa president, N. Cordova, J. A. Foster, A. J. Garcia, G.W. Thompson, vice-presidents; S.W. DeBusk, secretary; Jose Abeyta, asst. secretary.

The report was adopted without objection.

The committee on order of business then submitted their report which was adopted.

The committee on credentials then submitted their report which with a few amendments was adopted.

Just before the adoption of the report R. Rael presented a proxy form a delegate who was present, but on suggestion of C. Banta it was ruled out of order and Mr. Rael promptly sat down upon.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then read by C.W. Thompson. The resolution started out endorsing the platform of principles adopted by the last National Democratic Convention and of the state of Colorado. It was recommended that the delegates lay aside all personal feelings and select only the best men. Pronounced in favor of the economical conduct of the county offices, etc. As the adoption of the resolutions was conceded to merely a matter of form, without any bearing on the business at hand they were promptly adopted.

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J. M. Beall, a candidate for the superintendent of schools stated that he had prepared a set of resolutions which he would like to read but as they were not on the program Mr. Beall was ruled out of order and the roll call of delegates ordered.

The roll call developed the fact that all the delegates with one exception were present.

The first order of business was that of selection of a candidate for county clerk.

Judge Moore arose and put in nomination J. M. Garcia, in a very pointed and complimentary speech. He said that the name of Jesus M. Garcia was a synonym of success to the Democratic party of Las Animas County. The nomination was seconded by Hon. C. Barela, who also gave much flattery to his favorite candidate. Hon. D. L. Taylor moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. Carried.

Don Jesus was called upon and responded by making a similar speech made upon such occasions years ago. He did not claim that he would beat the man that runs against him, but he would make him sweat. He is very sanguine of his election and should he be defeated at the polls there will be one man very much disappointed.

Next in order was the nomination of county treasurer. A. C. McChesney placed in nomination Thomas B. Collier, with the usual complimentary remarks, and seconded by Vivian Abeyta.

John A. Gordon move the nomination be made by acclamation. Carried.

Collier was called on and he responded with an expression of thanks.

The county judge's office received the next notice and the first to receive nomination was Judge W. C. Hines by Hon. C. Barela. Mr. Barela said his friend had served for nearly four years and all knew how well he had filled the office. The only objection to him is that he is not a lawyer. He said he was satisfied no man would dare to bring a charge against his administration of the office. The nomination of Judge Hines was seconded by Jas. L. Bridge.

A suggestion was made that the nomination be by acclamation.

A. C. McChesney arose and said that other men had claims on the office and the consideration of the convention.

Judge Moore then took the floor and on behalf of the bar of Las Animas county, made an eloquent plea for the nomination of Judge S. S. Wallace for our next county judge. He had nothing to say against Mr. Hines, but the time has come, he said, when the county court should be presided over by a man learned in the law; one not only who would do justice to everyone alike, but by one who knew what the full duties of a county judge are. He was astonished to think that since the death of Judge Boyles, no member of the bar had been given an office in Las Animas County.

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John Moore made a rousing speech, and addressed some of his remarks specially to the Mexicans present, saying that some of the leaders think because they name a man, the delegates should fall in like sheep and vote for that man. It is not Judge Wallace that is seeking the nomination, but the bar of the county want him. He had never filled an office for the fourteen years that he has resided here. Judge Wallace is a good lawyer, one of the best citizens in the state, is a staunch Democrat, and there cannot be found a man who would make a better, more impartial and reliable county judge than he. His speech was a glowing tribute to the manly worth of his nominee, which was followed by a strong speech from Eugene Rourke who seconded the nomination.

S.W. DeBask who seconded the nomination of Judge Hines, answered the speech of Judge Moore, giving some instances where he thought a man might make as good a county judge, even if he was not as versed in law as a man who was.

His remarks were answered by Mr. Gordon, who covered the whole field and left not chance for a reply from the sister.

A.C. McChesney was the only member of the bar opposed to the nomination of Judge Wallace, and, to allay the trouble, proposed the name of C.T. Quisenberry. He had all the qualities of a layman as well as a lawyer.

C. Barela said that Judge Moore had made some insulting remarks which reflected upon his Mexican friends. Judge Moore apologised saying that he intended no insult.

Tellers were then selected to take the vote for county judge, they being James Bridge, Jose Aquilar, D.R. Calloway, and Jos. Johnson. The vote stood: Hines 76, Wallace 17, Quisenberry 5. Hines was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination, on motion, was made unanimous.

Next came the nomination of assessor.

John A. Gordon proposed the name of David Wilkins and received a second from C. Barela.

J. M. Beale placed in nomination Benito Martinez.

S.W. DeBask nominated James L. Bridge.

On motion an informal ballot was taken, resulting in 40 votes for Wilkins, 33 for Bridge, and 26 for Martinez. Ten minutes recess was taken to allow friends to consult. Martinez withdrew in favor of Bridge who received the nomination 57 to 40. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock.

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EVENING SESSION

After supper the band was engaged and stationed in front of the hall, called the faithful together to complete the work mapped out for them by the bosses.

The first number on the program was the selection of a commissioner for District No. 5.

Oscar Manger then nominated Thomas Cook, of El Moro.

S.W. De Busk made a strong complimentary speech encouraging the nomination and, on motion, Mr. Cook's nomination was made by acclamation.

A commissioner for district no. 1. was next in order, the position now held by Rafael Cordova.

John A. Gordon placed in nomination D.B. Wenger, of Starkville.

J.D. Cruz nominated Juan P. Salazar, of Starkville.

Benito Martinez nominated the present incumbent, Rafael Cordova.

On Motion it was decided to take an informal ballot which resulted, Salazar 41. Wenger 19, Cordova 40. On second ballot being taken Cordova received 59 and Salazar 38 votes.

Mr. Cordova was then declared the nominee and being called upon he returned thanks in the usual manner.

The next business announced by the chair was the selection of a candidate for sheriff. When this was announced there was applause long and loud, which precluded the fight that was to come.

Previous to nominating the candidates a motion prevailed that the first ballot should be an informal one.

J.D. Cruz opened the fight by placing before the convention the name of Louis Kreeger, the nomination being seconded by Thomas Murphy.

John A. Gordon then took the floor, and in one of the strongest speeches of the day, placed W.T. Burns before the delegates. He said Mr. Burns was entitled to reelection, that he had performed his duties faithfully, and had not made a dollar.

Hon. D.L. Taylor has been the staunch friend of Mr. Burns and warmly seconded his nomination.

Hon Casimero Barela made one of his characteristic and eloquent speeches in placing before the convention the name of A. H. Taylor.

A.C. McChesney made a short earnest talk eulogistic of O.T. Clark. The applause showed that Mr. Clark had lots of friends.

S.W. DeBusk seconded the nomination, followed by H.F. Moore who seconded the nomination of Mr. Taylor.

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An informal ballot resulted as follows: Kreeger 41, Clark 27, Taylor 17, Burns 14.

First Ballot, Burns 10, Taylor 18, Clark 31, Kreeger 41.

Second ballot; Kreeger 45, Clark 32, Taylor 15, Burns 8.

At this point a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Third ballot; Kreeger 50, Clark 36, Taylor 8, and Burns 5.

This ballot gave Kreeger a bare majority, and there was great confusion, some of the friends of the other candidates insisting there had been a mistake and wanting a recount.

Casimero Barela who had been warmly supporting Alex Taylor did not take his defeat very gracefully and wanted another vote.

D.L. Taylor said he thought Mr. Kreeger had been fairly elected and moved the nomination be made unanimous.

More wrangling followed during which Vivian Abeyta, who headed the Kreeger delegation, said that if the nomination was not given to his man, he with his followers would bolt the convention/

Chairman Jaffa decided that Kreeger had received the nomination and Mr. Taylor motion to make it unanimous was carried with a rush.

The next in order was the nomination of a candidate for county superintendent of schools.

John W. Doughitt, Wm. Arnett, Geo. C. Shiels, and J. M. Beal were placed in nomination.

First Ballot: Shiels 45, Doughitt 22, Arnett 18, Beal 13.

Second ballot: Shiels 53, Doughitt 27, Arnold 17, Beal 2. Shiels was declared the nominee.

For Surveyor J.F. Ramey, C.C. Murray, and A. M. Holt were placed in nomination.

On the third ballot J.F. Ramey received 61 votes and was declared the nominee.

For Coroner, Dr. Brown, Dr. Olmsted and W.R. Walker were placed in nomination. W.R. Walker, the present incumbent was nominated on the first ballot.

On motion the chair appointed the following as members of the central committee for the ensuing year. V. Abeyta, R.L. Wooton, Jr. H.P. Moore, J.M. Valdez. The convention adjourned about 2 a.m.

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INTERVIEW WITH SOL. JAFFA, Las Vegas, New Mexico
Taken by A.K. Richeson, Trinidad, Colorado

Dec 23-1934

Mr. Sol. Jaffa with his brothers came to the United States in the latter sixties from Cassel, Germany. In 1871 they formed the Jaffa Bros, General Merchandise in Trinidad, Colorado. Mr. Sol Jaffa was in business in Trinidad until 1919. He thus witnessed the development of the city from a population of 1500 to some 14,000 people. He saw the entrance of the railroads, the development of the coal mines, the change of business houses from adobe buildings to those of brick and stone. Mr. Jaffa himself was a member of the first Board of Trade, the first Chamber of Commerce, and an original member of the first Masonic ~~Chapter~~ # 28 in Las Animas county. He also served on the the city council as alderman, and was city treasurer for nine years.

Mr. Sol Jaffa was born August 6, 1849 near Cassel, Germany. His father was Aaron Jaffa, and mother Ella Jaffa. From this were born five sons and three daughters. Three of the boys Sol, Henry, and Samuel and one girl came to the United States. Henry and Samuel came in 1862 and settled at Keokuk, Iowa. Sol came in 1865 and joined his brothers at Keokuk .

In 1866 Samuel returned east to Philadelphia where he was married to Amelia Summer who had also come to this county from Cassel, Germany. From this union were born six children:

- Perry who later was a doctor in Trinidad.
- Joseph, a lawyer located in Denver, Colorado
- Hattie, Mrs. Max Mey, Detroit, Michigan
- Ida, Mrs. Meyer Menspach, Los Angeles, California
- Ella, Mrs. Louie Gump, Johnson City, Tenn.
- Sadie, Mrs. Martin Gump. Los Angeles, California.

Business became dull about the time Samuel went to Philadelphia and so Henry and Sol left Keokuk to look for work. They settled down with Samuel who was in Bloody Run, now known as Everttsville, Pa. some eight miles from Bedford Springs.

In 1867 Henry was employed by a mercantile firm who were doing business in Mora, New Mexico. The firm name was H. Biernbaum and Co. operated by two brothers Marcus and Henry Biernbaum. Marcus lived in Philadelphia and Henry was at Mora, New Mexico. In the next year Sol was engaged along with his brother to come west. Henry took charge of the store at Mora, New Mexico, and the firm contemplated opening a store in Trinidad for which purpose Sol was hired. In less than two years the firm sold the store in Mora and purchased one in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Here the two brothers moved.

In 1871 Sol left the employ of the Biernbaum Co. and went to work for Inez Perea who had large interests in the sheep business and mercantile lines.

Sol Jaffa Interview.

At this time Sol and Henry decided to go into business for themselves in the city of Trinidad. They opened up business under the firm name of "Jaffa Bros" General Merchandise. Sol joined Henry here in September 1871.

Trinidad at that time had perhaps 1500 inhabitants, composed two-thirds Spanish-Americans and one-third who had come from the eastern part of the United States. Business was very good then; merchants doing a large business with cattle and sheep men as far south as the Panhandle of Texas. Trinidad was the best trading place in this section of the country.

The freightors were bringing in merchandise and taking back hides and wool to the railroad terminus in Kansas. The trains were composed of oxteams and mule wagons. This trail east from Trinidad was known as the western part of the Santa Fe Trail and was considered the best because of the abundance of water and grass for the teams. (Also on the Raton Pass R.L. Wooton had a very good road for travel over which he collected tolls at his famous toll gate. He charged from fifty cents to a dollar for each team. The Ox or bull teams had generally three to four yokes of oxen to a wagon; the mule trains had from four to six spans of mules to a wagon.)

In 1868 the Santa Fe Railroad had not as yet been built to the west, but the Kansas Pacific came as far as Dodge City, Kansas, and Sol came further to Ft. Hays on a construction train. The Barlow-Sanderson Stage Line had just changed their starting point from Dodge City to Ft. Hays, and Sol came west on the second stage starting from this point. The stage fare was \$75 from Ft. Hays to Ft. Union. It took five days and five nights for this trip of approximately four hundred miles. The coaches carried as high as twenty-five passengers and traveled about ten miles an hour when the horses were in full gallop. Teams were changed every ten miles, drivers every thirty or forty miles, but conductor went on to the end of the line. There was some Indian trouble in '68 and ^{the stage} had a guard of soldiers for part of the way; they saw Indians but were not molested.

The business in this town of Trinidad required the knowledge of Spanish and Mr. Sol Jaffa set about the task of conquering this new language and was soon proficient in its use. The first store was rented from Father Monnecum, but it was small and unsuited for the business and they bought a store located on the corner of Main and Commercial where the Columbian Hotel now stands.

Sol Jaffa Interview.

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In the spring of 1872 Henry Jaffa went east to purchase supplies for the store. Samuel in the meantime had moved to Pittsburg where he was in the mercantile business. His oldest son Perry was suffering from asthma and since a change of climate was desirable Samuel arranged to join his brothers in Trinidad.

Trinidad as a town was very much alive in 1873. The cowboys after roundups used to come to town and as a rule their pastime or pleasure was to gamble and drink whiskey. Many times there were fights and even killings. The sheriff of the county was Juan Tafoya who was killed in a saloon on Commercial Street where the Corinado Hotel now stands. A general fight ensued and is spoken of as the "Race War". Mr. Sol Jaffa tells that they closed the store and barricaded the windows until things quieted down.

John. S. Hough ran a business where the Hausman Drug Store now is on Main and Commercial Street. Mr. Hough's partner was Mr. Prower who ran a commission business at Lamar Colorado. Mr. Hough desired to join his partner and so the Jaffa Bros. bought his store and the entire block. The price was \$5500; what a change from the present valuation of that same property.

Later on they built up this entire block and ^{the} buildings consisted of adobe and stone. This was and is known as the Opera House Block, for the second floor was used for traveling companies of Musicians who were presented under the ^{management} of Pete McCall, brother-in-law of Sen. Tatum who was managing the Tatum Opera House in Denver.

In '77 or '78 Gen. U. S. Grant with his wife and daughter, Nellie were on a western trip and they stayed in Trinidad for several days. E. B. Sopris had charge of their entertainment. They stopped at the Riffenbush Hotel, later known as the U.S. Hotel. Since little could be offered in way of entertainment a banquet and dance was given. Gen. Grant was very jovial, and visited ~~at~~ the Jaffa store several times and sat on the counters like the rest of the "hometowners" and called everybody by their first names.

Sol Jaffa Interview

In 1876 Henry Jaffa again went east and while there visited the Philadelphia Exposition and married Miss Bessie Oppenheim. From this union four boys were born: Ben, Walter, Edgar, and Ronnie. All of them are in Los Angeles engaged in the wholesale shoe business.

In 1877 the Jaffa Bros opened a store in Las Vegas New Mexico and Henry went there to take charge of the new store.

In 1880 Sol Jaffa was ~~was~~ married at Philadelphia to Miss Goldsmith. He brought his bride back to Trinidad, and built a residence on the corner of Third and Maple where their two children, Helen and Arthur, were born. His wife died in 1911. Helen married A.H. Minton who was a teacher in the Trinidad High School. They had one son who is now attending New York University in New York City. Arnold is doing well in his studies and his grandfather Sol Jaffa is mighty proud of him. Arthur Jaffa was at one time city manager for Roswell New Mexico and is now a bookkeeper for "Charles Ilfeld Wholesale House" in Las Vegas and his father, Sol Jaffa, is making his home with him.

Samuel Jaffa in 1879 built his residence on the corner of Second and Maple; later his widow sold the house and lots to the county and this property is now a part of the court house grounds of Las Animas County.

The Jaffa Bros. sold the Opera House Block in 1895, and Mr. Sol Jaffa did business in the White House Building then known as the Stevens Block until 1919, when he sold out and joined his son.

Mr. Jaffa was one of the original members of the Masonic lodge #28 of Las Animas County and has been active therein now for fifty-eight years. He was instrumental in their building of the present Masonic Temple and the founding of the present Masonic Cemetery which includes that of the Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Jewish Cemetery.

December 23, 1933. I certify that the above account of conversation with Mr. Richeson is correct.

Sol Jaffa

Sol Jaffa
1046 Sixth St.
Las Vegas, New Mexico

Supplement to Interview with Sol. Jaffa.

Page 3. Paragraph 4. addition. This block was known as the Opera House Block for the second floor of the building was arranged as a theatre, being fully equipped with scenery. The bookings for theatrical companies was done by Pete Mc Call of the Tatum Opera House in Denever and through his aid the best companies touring the west were brought to Trinidad.

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It may be of interest to go back to the early history of Trinidad. One of the leading persons of the town politically and otherwise was Mr. D. L. Taylor, who was very influential in the building up of the town. He donated to the city the ground which is now "The Kit Carson Park" and owned many business interests. He held the office of Probate Judge for some years and was for many years the mayor of Trinidad.)

About 1880 D. A. Chappell came to the city and put in the original water works of the city. The water was obtained through underground viaducts under the river bed. The distributing reservoir was built south of the city on an elevation which enabled the distribution of water freely over the city by gravity. The plant for raising water to the reservoir was located near the river bed, next to the D.R. and G. Trestle over the Purgatoire River.)

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was the first railroad into the county and made its terminus five miles east of Trinidad at El Moro, where under the influence of the railroad the town of that name was built, and for several years it did a thriving business- forwarding and commission. The firms of Otero, Sellers and Co. and Chick Brown and Co. who followed the railroad here did the largest percentage of the business.)

In 1878 the ^{Chilson} Atkinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Co. built west from Kansas into Colorado and had reached Trinidad. It was expected that they would build large shops in Trinidad, but they decided otherwise and built these in Raton. The necessity of building a tunnel thru the Raton Mountain caused the railroad to put in a temporary line over the mountain which was called the switchback, and as the name indicates it zigzagged to the top in order to gain elevation. This was operated for two years while the tunnel was being builded, but in the same time the railroad had reached to Las Vegas New Mexico.

Sol Jaffa Interview

The D. and R.G. thru some arrangement with the Santa Fe had agreed not to extend its line to Trinidad. The people of the town realizing the bad effect which this had on business and growth of the community endeavored to induce the Rio Grande to extend its line from El Moro to Trinidad but they refused; however, they made the statement that if the Trinidad people would procure the right of way, grade, and tie the road, they would with the assistance of some Trinidad people organize a company to complete the road and operate it. This was done and a few citizens of Trinidad with the help of some of the stockholders of the D. and R.G. incorporated a small company called the Trinidad and El Moro Railroad Co. D.H. Chappell, D. Gottlieb, and Mr. Sol Jaffa were amongst those Trinidad citizens making this contribution to a community which they thought would soon grow to a metropolis of fifty thousand people. Later this road was taken over by the D.R.G. and some \$20,000 was given to these citizens to repay them for the money they had invested as their faith in Trinidad.

Along in 1879 Mr. Morgan Jones of Ft. Worth, Texas who was head of the Denver and Ft. Worth Railroad, now the Colorado and Southern, came to Trinidad to ask for the donation of land for right of way, depots and shops. A committee of Trinidad Citizens took this matter up and fulfilled his request, and the railroad came which later extended to Denver. This gave Trinidad three railroads.

(The first coal mine operated near Trinidad was what is known as the Starkville mine and it was from this mine that the Santa Fe Railroad drew its supplies for many years. The town took its name from H.G. Starkville who was responsible for opening the mine about 1879.)

Later on thru the influence of the D.&R.G. the Engleville mine and coke ovens were put in operation. The Sopris mines located five miles west of Trinidad were opened and took their name from E.B. Sopris or Gen. Sopris as he was known. (D.A. Chappell located and operated the Hastings mine. In 1898 the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. took over the Sopris Mine and part of the Maxwell Grant and opened up a series of mines on the Purgatoire River.

Sol Jaffa Interview

(D. A. Chappell also opened up a stone quarry near Trinidad. He built a plant near the water works plant for the cutting and dressing of the stones for building purposes. One of the first buildings using the stone for construction was the Opera House Building) on the Main Street side, and as it stands today it is a silent testimonial to the class of work done at Mr. Chappell's plant.

(Another enterprise which the people of Trinidad endeavored to start was a rolling mill to make merchant bar iron, and rails for railroads. The company was organized, machinery procured, and the plant located one mile east of town. It operated for a few years in the 1880's turning out all kinds of iron products and rails until finally thru the manipulation of Denver Parties the business became impractical for efficiency and ~~noted~~ the plant sold at a great loss.)

(Again the citizens undertook the building of smelters to smelt the gold and silver ores from the northern part of the state. They believed that it was cheaper to ship the ores here than to ship the coal there. This was in the latter '80's, but the smelter only operated for a few years as they were unable to compete with those in Pueblo and Denver.)

It is plainly seen in this short outline of early history that the influence brought to bear by the railroads, and smelters in the northern part of the state, lost to the city its first manufacturing enterprises which the loyal citizens tried to build up and left the town a coal mining town. When these mines were in full operation then the town was very active, but natural gas, and electricity even cut off part of the mines from the active list.

Nevertheless Trinidad remains the metropolis of southern Colorado. It has churches of all leading denomination, a public school system with no equal in the state, and above all the best water in the state with an abundance for a city many times its size. There is no doubt in Mr. Jaffa's mind but that Trinidad will regain most of that which has been lost.

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Doe 9

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. R.D. RUSSELL, Trinidad, Colo.
Taken by A.K. Richeson, Trinidad, Colo.

Doe 16-1933
As early as 1852 with my mother Mrs. Sloan and my brother William, I came the Cimmaron route to Sante Fe and Alburque. In 1860 we again came from the east but thru Trinidad and over the Raton pass to Santa Fe. In 1871 having married Richard D. Russell I came to Stonewall Colorado, west of Trinidad, to live. At that time we thought we were settling upon government land, but this later was decided by the courts and the government to be part of the Maxwell Grant. However by purchase and deed I acquired the 160 acres my husband had homesteaded for my own in 1902.

I was born Jan. 27, 1845 at Peoria, Illinois. My father Wm. Sloan, and army doctor, and mother Eliza St. Clair came from Orangeville, Ohio in Trumble County. My father died while I was very young and it was mother's determination to join her folks then in California. With this purpose in mind she sold her jewelry and started out but we never reached California.

My only brother Wm. H. Sloan was with us in these travels. Afterwards he was a Baptist Missionary in the western part of this country. He was later sent to Mexico and India.

In 1848 we went to St. Louis and it was here at the age of three that I was lost. A large negro found me and restored me to my mother. My mother was married again and we went to Ft. Crawford in Wisconsin. My stepfather was in some way connected with the army but not as a soldier. From here we went to Ft. Snelling some six miles from St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1850 my mother left her second husband and determined to go to California.

While at Ft. Snelling I can remember a treaty made between the Chippewas and Sioux Indians. It seems as though the Chippewas came to the fort for protection since the Sioux had broken a treaty. The soldiers placed cannons between the two tribes. After the new treaty was signed the Indians staged a huge dance in the hills nearby and this was visible from the fort. My memory was good at this age I presume on account of the ever present danger.

In 1850 we, mother, brother William, and myself, came to Independence Missouri. The following year my mother while at St. Jo that a government train was to set out for the west. By furnishing board for three army officers we were given transportation. It was while in Independence that we boarded with Dr. Twining at the City Hotel. He was an uncle of Jessie James. Also I can remember the burning of tar barrels for disinfectant against Cholera prevalent at that time.

When we were leaving Leavenworth in August 1852, my mother's kitchen stove was left behind because it would not fit in the wagon. We went by the Cimaron route to Santa Fe, N.M. The train was a government one, but a citizens' train under the leadership of F. X. Aubrey accompanied us. The wagonmaster for our train was Mr. Hamilton. We reached Santa Fe after passing Ft. Macke on the Arkansas River in the later fall of '52. Mr. Aubrey took a pack train, but since there were no wagons we could not go and he promised to take us with him on his next trip. However when he returned in '54 he was killed. The asst. editor of the paper in Albuquerque put a joke in the paper about him. Major weightman was the editor and they met in a saloon. Under the influence of liquor they quarreled and Weightman taking Aubrey's gun killed him. Weightman was later acquitted of the crime.

* Stove left on fire.

Santa Fe

In the spring of '53 we went to Alburque and stayed at Carr's Ranch one-half mile from town. Col. Ed Sumner, afterwards general during the Civil War lived here also. My mother had a mahogney box, 8 by 12 inches, in which she kept her money and jewelry. This box was stolen and she found her letters in a ditch back of the house. A Mexican lad who worked for Lt. Sturges, later General) had been put up to the job by some soldiers. He showed her where her watch chain was buried under a soldier's tent. This chain and her letters were all that she recovered. In 1854 we returned to Santa Fe where my mother kept boarders for the next two years. Then we returned to Westport Landing (Kansas City).

In 1860 we left Westport Landing to return to Santa Fe. This time we decided to come a northern route over Raton Pass. Soldiers under the command of Col. Crittenden were going to California. We camped on the Picketwire river near ~~Merley~~ ^{Trinidad}. I can remember that then there were no houses where Trinidad now is. It was here that my brother traded ammunition for venison.

When we were living in Santa Fe I went to school at the convent of the Sisters of Loretta. Mother Madaglen was in charge. Some of the sisters were Ann Joseph, Joana, Rosana, and Monica Katheryne. Two of these sisters and Joana were sent in 1863 to Denver to open a convent there. I have a bill from the convent to my brother. Board and tuition was \$35, washing \$4.80, bedding \$2.40, guitar lessons \$9.00. This bill was for a period from April 25 to July 15, 1852.

It was during the Civil War in 1865 that I was married to Richard D. Russell. He had enlisted in Co. D. First volunteer calvary from California in 1861. He was serving at Ft. Union under General Carleton. He also served under Col. Alexander who was in charge of the soldiers sent to Trinidad during the Indian uprising of 1866. Lt. Russel was of Company H. at Ft. Union.

Orders were given in May 1865 for Kit Carson to march eastward along the Santa Fe Trail, which passed Ft. Union, and to establish a cantonment for the protection of the wagon trains and stages along the route to the end of the railroads in Missouri and Kansas. I did not go to this new port of defense until two week after the troops X left Ft. Union. I was then twenty years of age.

Kit Carson who marched from Ft. Union with his regulars and selected the site would not let me make the initial trip in May although I begged that I might accompany my husband and laughed at the dangers. It was perhaps two week later that upon the soldiers arrival at Cedar bluffs that he ordered Lt. Russell to proceed with some wagons and an escort to Ft. Union. It was on his return that I accompanied him to this new Camp Nichols.

On our arrival in June 1865 we lived in army tents until our houses were completed. The latter consisted of stone walls, built one-half under ground and one-half above ground. Logs held up a dirt or mud roof. There were about 300 soldiers at Camp Nichols under Col A. H. Pfeiffer.

It was an imposing site to watch the arrival of a long procession of covered wagons with their massive clanking wheels and high bodies; to listen to the cries of men, the cracking of bull whips by the drives of the oxen, and to follow the wagon leader as on horseback he rode up and down the line urging forward the tired animals. They had a reason to be tired for some of these wagons carried as much as five thousand pounds. Also very interesting was the watching of them making camp as sunset heralded the approach of nitefall and greater danger from the Indians. Invariable the wagons were placed in a circle and this took quite a long time fo oxen move very very slowly.

The fare at Ft. Nichols consisted of hard tack, bacon, beans, beef, flour, sugar and coffee. There were no vegetables or even dried fruit. Once in awhile some canned fruits and foods were brought in and these sold at a very high premium. Our only stoves were dutch ovens.

Carson was a short man, slow of speech, and very quiet in his manners. His English was crude. The last time that I saw him was, as he, leading his horses stopped at our tent, the morning he set out for Ft. Union and leaving us, to bid me goodbye, and again to warn me not " to go out thar" pointing off to the Santa Fe Trail as the Indians might get me.

In 1866 Mr. Russell was mustered out of the army as a Captain. We moved to Tecolote, eleven miles from Las Vegas N. M. There he was in the mercantile business.

X We moved to Stonewall Colo in the fall of 1871; this land was known as St. John Valley named after Don Juan Guitierres. George Storz also from Tecolote followed us shortly before Christmas. Mr. Storz set up the first grist mill, the first fish hatchery in Colorado and the highest fruit bearing orchard. Elevation 7,600 ft. Before our arrival Mr. Stoner had a log cabin next to the wall, but had abandoned it. We were the first settler and daughter Ella (Mrs. J.E. Coe) born in 1872 was the first child to be born in that region.

*Stoner
Town
Stonewall*

X

Other settlers coming shortly after we did were: Frank Chaplin, John Donohue a blacksmith, Billy Burroughs now with Branson-Griswold Hardware Trinidad, Mr. Fielding, John and Anderson Duhling 1882 and 1886, Mr. Burnet, Fisher, Frank Kerr, ~~Frank~~ Pooler, J.P. Coe, Torres, and Vallijes. *R.R.*

We thought that we were settling on government land, and received our papers from the land office in Pueblo. The north boundary of the Maxwell Grant as we knew it was the crest of the Raton Mts. Thus all the water draining south towards the Canadian River was claimed by Maxwell.

In years to follow the purchasers of the Maxwell Grant claimed the northern boundary to be Fisher's Peak, and thus all of the Stonewall country. With their influence and money they were able to win out in the courts. MY husband lost his life on Sept 25 1888 defending his home. O. P. Mc Mains worked for the settlers but to no avail.

After the trouble D.D. Finch went to Mr. Shunberg and asked him to give me a clear title to our homestead. They gave me a deed to 80 acres and after two years they allowed me to pay the government price of \$1.25 and acre for the other 80 acres. This was in 1902. Mr. Chaplin received \$1200 for his improvements on the land. Anderson Duhling paid \$3.60 an acre for his. Torres and Vallijes brought their lands.

*Land Sale
Homestead*

My children were:

- Hattie- Buried at Ft. Bascom N.M.
- Kate- Mrs Harvey, Folsom N.M.
- George Russell Trinchera, Colo.
- Ella- Mrs. J. E. Coe La Veta, Colo.
- Harold D. Russell Stonewall Colo.
- Oliver E. Russell " "
- Marion- Mrs. (Lige)^{EA} Duhling Trinidad, Colo.
- Charles Clifford deceased
- Richard Raymond "

December 16, 1933. I certify that the above account of my conversation with Mr. Richeson is correct.

 Mrs.R.D. Russell
 % Mrs.E.A. Duhling
 Trinidad, Colo.

Marion Russell

Copy- A statement to Mr. R. D. Russell
 -Sept, 8, 1871.

By Thatcher Brothers and Co. Owned by J.A. Thatcher,
 M.D. Thatcher and F. M. Bloom wholesale and retail
 dealers in dry goods, groceries, liquors, hardware,
 farming implements, queensware, clothins, hats, boots,
 and shoes.

3	sacks of flour @ \$4.50	\$13.50
50	lbs. cofee @ 24¢	12.00
100	" sugar @ 18½¢	18.50
5	gals. syrup @ \$1.50	7.50
1	box soap \$7.00 ½ box candles \$4.00	11.00
60	lbs lard @ 22½¢	13.50
5	" butter \$5.00 & 5 lbs tea \$7.00	12.00
50	" beans \$2.00 1 shovel \$2.00	4.00
1	" salt 50¢ 6 lbs shot \$1.20	1.70
1	skimmer 25¢ 1 strainer 50¢	.75
1	comb 50¢ 12 yds flannel @ 50¢	3.50
1	lb. pepper 50¢ 2 boxes blacking @50¢	1.50
10	yds jean \$9.00 4 yds flannel \$2.60	11.60
4	pr. hose 1.33 4 pr hose \$1.00	2.33
	horse 25¢ matches 30¢	.55
	toys \$1.00 12 yds calico \$1.68	2.68
	door locks \$1.00 gloves 75¢	1.75
	tobacco \$2.00 bucket 75¢	2.75
	hinges and screws	.40
		<hr/>
		\$121.01

Note: This was the first bill of merchandise that
 the Russell s purchased upon their arrival in
 Trinidad preparatory to their settling in Stonewall Colo.

Pam. $\frac{359}{10}$

Richeson, A. K.
Interviewer

Reference:
Madrid, J. M.
Trinidad, Colorado.

INTERVIEW OF SENATOR J. M. MADRID

(Pioneer of Las Animas County,
Colorado).

Senator Madrid was born in the county of Mora, New Mexico, on the 5th day of May, 1863. His parents were Jose G. Madrid and Maria C. Madrid; he had three brothers and two sisters.

While still an infant his parents moved to Colorado, to the little settlement called Madrid on the Las Animas river, eight miles west of Trinidad.

He attended the public schools in Colorado until about the year 1879 when they moved back to New Mexico where he attended private school for about three years.

In the year 1881 he decided to take the teachers' examination and having been successful, secured his certificate and started to teach school that same year. He continued teaching until the year 1886 when he was elected County School Superintendent of Colfax County, New Mexico. He served one term when he was offered a position in Colorado. So he moved back to Madrid, to the same place where he had lived as a child. This was in the latter part of the year 1889. Here he taught school in the same school room for twelve years in succession, and his records show that he had an enrollment at that school of from 45 to 67 pupils in attendance.

INDIANS:

He remembers very distinctly the time when the Utes and Apaches used to camp in the neighborhood of the place where he was raised. As boys, himself and his brothers and the other boys of the community used to play together with the little Indian boys. He remembers well of the Indians KANIACHE, JUAN ANTONIO AND SALVADOR.

Prior to the time of moving back to New Mexico in 1879, he, while not attending school, devoted his time in freighting from Kit Carson to Trinidad, and afterwards from El Moro to Las Vegas and Cimarron, New Mexico, driving oxen teams over the west end of what is known as the Santa Fe Trail, transporting supplies and all kinds of merchandise from the commission houses of Otero, Seller and Company; Chick, Brown and Manzanares and the Bartells Brothers. These same merchants followed the railroad in 1876 when the Denver and Rio Grande came in to El Moro. The merchandise shipped by these commission merchants were distributed all over New Mexico as far south as Las Cruces, but the main points of destination were Santa Fe and Las Vegas.

All this freighting was done by oxen wagons in some cases as many as four oxen teams were hitched to a wagon, and the travelling was very slow, taking sometimes as long as four weeks to make the round trip to Las Vegas and Santa Fe.

"UNCLE DICK" WOOTTON'S TOLL GATE:

On November 5th, 1874, he went to New Mexico with a relative that being the first time he went through "Uncle Dick" Wootton's Toll Gate, after that he went through the gate seven different times up to and including 1879, when the toll gate was discontinued.

He went again to the place on July 26th, 1933, when he stood at the exact spot where 59 years ago the old chain stretched across the road, and had at this time his picture taken of the place and of Uncle Dick Wootton's Old House, so as to preserve it as a souvenir. The charge for going through the toll gate during the time it was in operation was one dollar for the wagon and the first team and fifty cents for each additional team.

GRIST MILLS: SAW MILLS:

The Canon or Valley where the City of Trinidad is located used to be very productive and fertile bottom land so much so that along the late seventies and up to the nineties the grain crops raised in the valley which consisted mostly of wheat, oats and barley that it took four threshing machines from four or five months to thresh the grain raised along the valley each season. There were also five grist mills to grind the wheat raised within a radius of twenty miles of Trinidad. Of these mills three were located in the city, one at Weston and one at Stonewall. The first mill was owned by Mr. Foster which was established in 1867 or 1868 and Mr. Theodore Lunning established his the following year. Both of these mills were operated by water power. Later, Mr. Lunning sold out his interest in the mill to Thomas Walsh who also started another mill at Weston, Colorado.

Barnes Brothers, (Frank and George), in the early seventies established the first grist mill in Trinidad which was operated by steam power, the mills previously established had been running by water power.

Mr. Jacob Beard, one of the first pioneers in Las Animas County and who had come from New Mexico established the first saw mill at Long's Canyon, about eight miles west of Trinidad in 1865 or 1866.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY:

The County of Las Animas was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature in the year 1866 out of what is today Pueblo and Huerfano Counties.

RAILROADS AND COAL MINES:

The first railroad entering the county was the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge which came into El Moro in the year 1876; then the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe came into Trinidad in 1878; the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, (The Colorado & Southern), in 1888 and the Colorado and Wyoming in the year 1901. The first coal mine in Las Animas County was started at Engleville, (now Engleburg), in the year 1876, two years after, that is in 1878, the mine at Starkville started; in Hastings in 1886; at Berwind and Sopris in 1887. All these mines operated for a number of years, but now they are all closed. The year 1900 and 1901, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company opened a new and very productive coal field west of Trinidad, having started one of the richest series of mines at Primero, Tercio, Cuatro and later at Frederick, (now Valdez). This company also built several hundred ovens for the turning of coal into coke. In order to distribute and ship the coal and coke production from the new mines, the company constructed the Colorado and Wyoming Railroad from Trinidad to Tercio and Cuatro mines.

MARRIAGE:

On the 3rd of May, 1882, Mr. Madrid married Miss Inez Gonzales. Though they were both living in New Mexico, the ceremony was celebrated at Trinidad in the Holy Trinity Church by Father Richard Di Palma. From this wedlock nine children were born of whom seven are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Madrid celebrated their Golden Jubilee,

(Fiftieth Anniversary), on the 3rd day of May, 1932, when due to such an event a family reunion was held and the usual good time was enjoyed.

PUBLIC LIFE IN COLORADO:

While teaching school at Madrid, and acting as Court Interpreter under Judge Jesse G. Northcutt of the Third Judicial District at Trinidad, Mr. Madrid was in the year 1902, elected to the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly from Las Animas County.

At the following election, in 1904, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Las Animas County and held that office for four consecutive terms or until 1913 when he retired from public life and established himself in business having opened a real estate and insurance office in the city of Trinidad which business is still in existence.

In 1932, Mr. Madrid was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District of Colorado, on the Republican ticket. This position he is still holding and at this time he is attending the Second Extra Session of the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly.

PIONEERS OF THE COUNTY OF LAS ANIMAS:

Mr. Madrid is one of the six only surviving pioneers who have lived in Las Animas County for more than 69 years. The following is the order in which these six pioneers came into the County: Jose Lujan came in 1861 and is 76 years of age; Agapito Duran came in 1862 and is 78 years of age; Andres Madrid, (Mr. Madrid's cousin), came in 1863 and is 79 years old; Vicente Lovato came in 1863 and is 71 years of age; Jose M. Madrid, (the subject of this sketch) came in 1864 and is 70 years of age, and Teodoro Abeyta came in 1864 and is 73 years of age.

Mr. Madrid has a large acquaintance in Las Animas County and is thoroughly familiar with the history of the County both on account of his long residence in the County and also due to the fact that he has always taken a great interest in the local history. Consequently he knows all the pioneers, know where they live and their occupations and their standing in the community where they live.

The six above named pioneers had a sort of get-together meeting on the 18th day of November, 1933, and while holding this meeting and talking about their reminiscences, and about the County History, they secured a photographer and had their photograph made in a group, which makes a splendid record of the pioneer days of their residence in the County.

(Signed) J. M. Madrid

(Present Address) Trinidad, Colorado