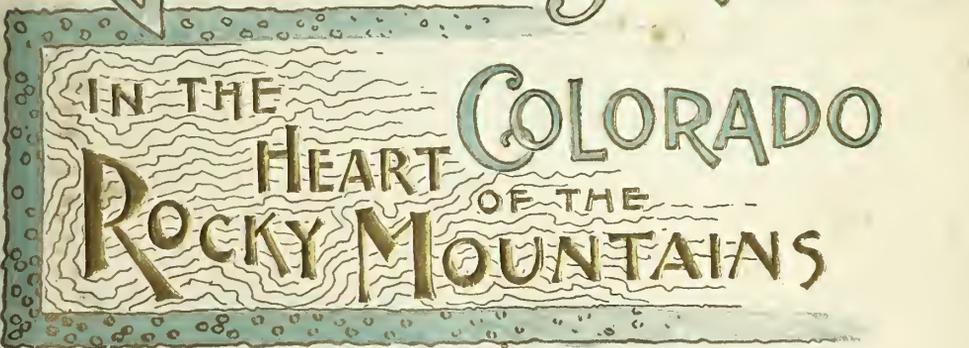


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THE COLORADO



GLENWOOD SPRINGS



AMERICAN ENG. & PRINTING CO, BOSTON.

1899

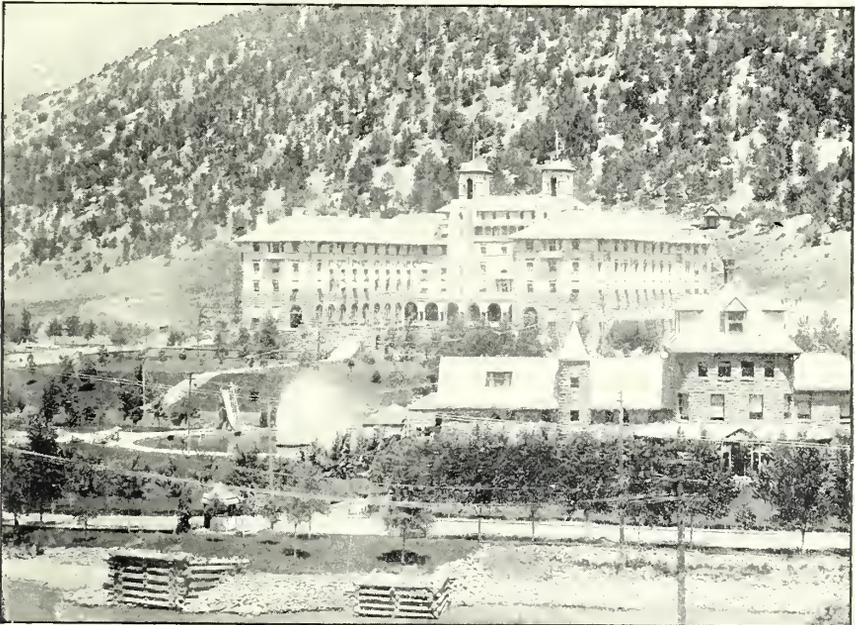


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The Colorado at Glenwood Springs.

The purpose of this book is to make known the fact that a commodious and elegant hotel has been opened at that magnificent health and pleasure resort in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, Glenwood Springs, Colo.

It is located in one of the most romantic spots in America, and lies upon two important lines of railway, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland. Both are transcontinental routes, and the tourist in search of pleasure, no less than the health-seeker, will here find a most inviting resting place. The famous springs, the bathing facilities afforded by the great swimming pool, the luxurious bath establishment, and the unique cave-baths, far surpass everything of the kind in America or the Old World. The elevation (5,200 feet), the purity of the atmosphere, the springs and their adjuncts, and the picturesque surroundings of valley, river and mountain, serve to make this spot an ideal resort; and it has only needed a large and elegant hotel, such as THE COLORADO, to complete the matchless group of attractions.



W. RAYMOND,
PROPRIETOR.

THE COLORADO.
WITH BATH-HOUSE AND POOL IN THE FOREGROUND.

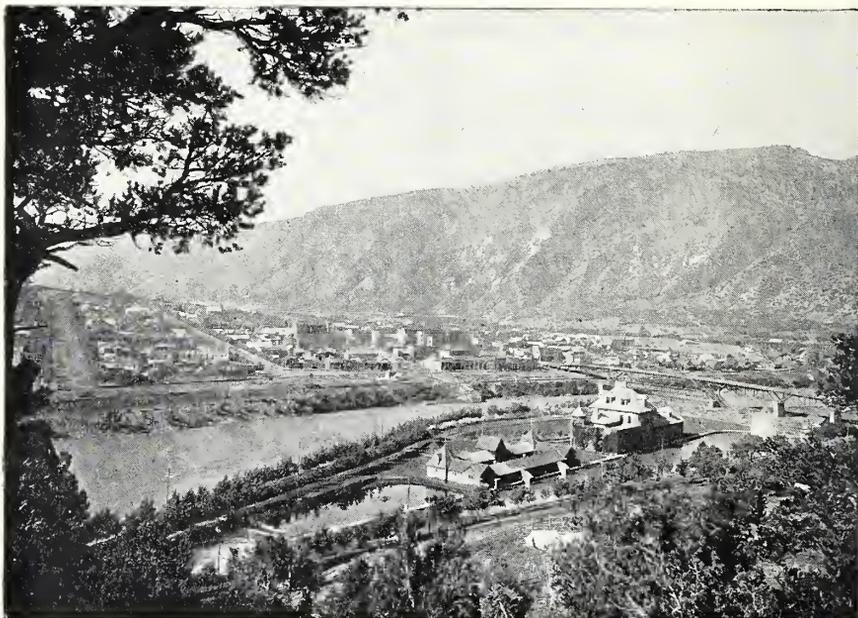
A. W. BAILEY,
MANAGER.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Charming Town of Glenwood Springs

Glenwood Springs is situated at the confluence of the Roaring Fork and the Grand River, two picturesque mountain streams which are bordered by lofty hills, some of which are peculiarly striking in appearance on account of the highly-colored soil and rocks. The town was planned with a liberal hand, and has already become a favorite place of residence. The springs are upon the banks of the Grand River. Not only have elegant bath-houses been constructed, but extensive means have also been taken to beautify the grounds in every way possible. Grass, flowers and shade trees are made to serve these ends, and the region has thus been rendered doubly attractive. The new hotel occupies a commanding site upon the slope above and beyond the pool.

The scenery in the vicinity of Glenwood Springs is wonderfully varied, and in every aspect extremely picturesque. The outlook in one direction includes beautiful Mount Sopris. From the summit of the mountain which towers skyward just east of the town, and which may be reached by means of a good trail, the view is sublime, including Glenwood Springs, 2,000 feet below, the neighboring valleys, and a chain of glistening, snow-crowned peaks of the Continental Divide stretching seventy miles eastward.



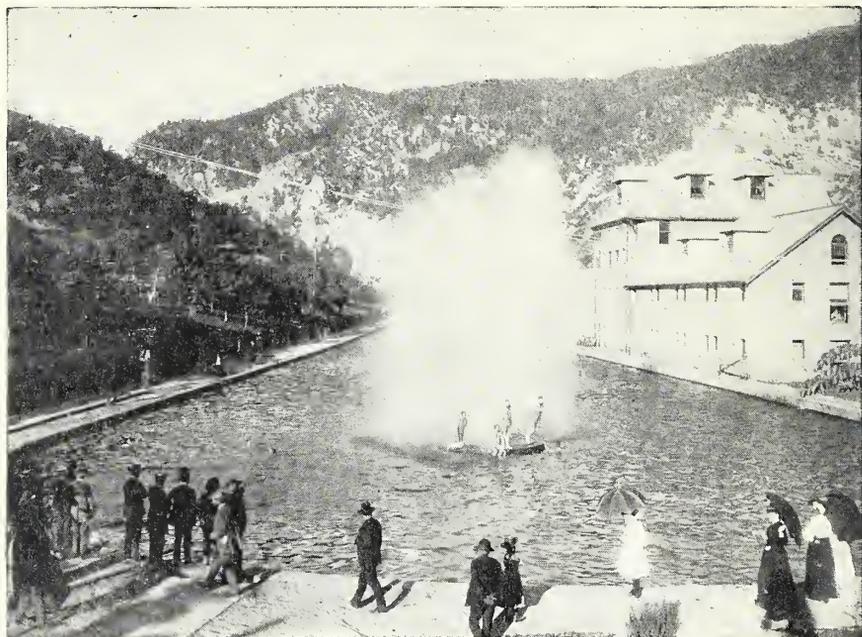
GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

SHOWING TOWN, SPRINGS, BATH-HOUSE, AND SWIMMING POOL.

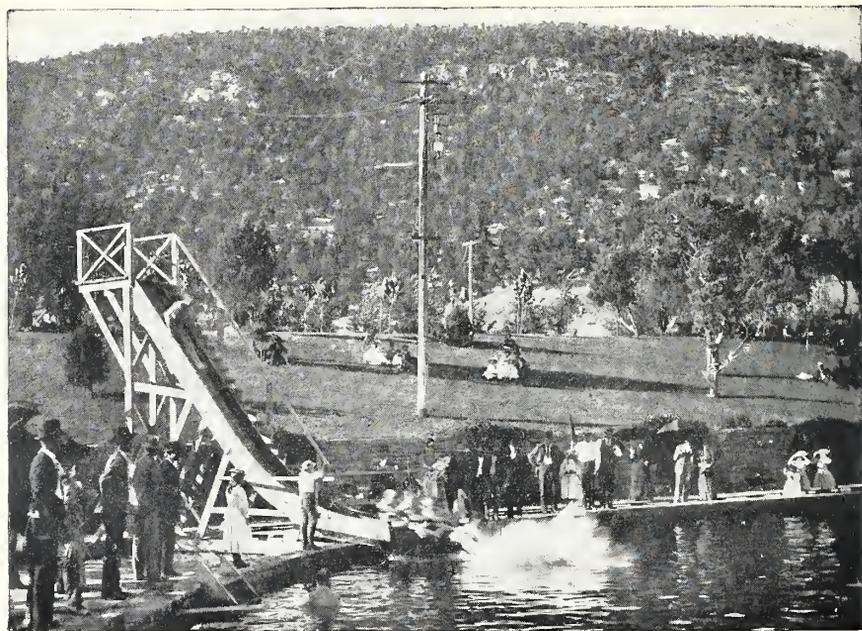
The Colorado The new hotel, THE COLORADO, is constructed of Peach Blow colored stone and Roman brick. Its dimensions are 224 feet across the front and 260 feet from front to rear. The hotel is built around three sides of a large court, 124 feet square. In locating the building, advantage was taken of the natural slope of the ground, thus enabling the court to be terraced and adorned with fountains, paths, grass plats and beds of flowers, affording delightful promenades and commanding extensive views. An additional charm is added by the broad, open corridors and verandas encircling the court. These arched corridors are supplied with glazed sashes, which enable the openings to be closed when desired, or when the weather renders it advisable. A stone bridge arching the roadway connects this court with broad, easy flights of steps leading down to the river, bath-house and springs.

The hotel was designed by Messrs. Boring, Tilton & Mellen, the well-known architects of New York. It is in the Italian style, the Villa Medicis in Rome having given inspiration for its central motive, which consists of two towers with connecting loggias, offering fine outlooks over valley, mountain and river. The hotel contains 200 guest-rooms and about 40 private bath-rooms. The bath-rooms are supplied with the best plumbing fixtures, including nickel-plated pipes and fittings, and especial care has been taken with regard to the sanitary arrangements, drainage and ventilation. Most of the rooms are arranged in suites of two or more, with or without private bath-rooms in connection. An ample number of single rooms has also been provided, some having baths connecting. In nearly every room is found an open fire-place, in which are burned the fragrant logs of piñon pine so famous in the Rocky Mountain regions of Colorado. The hotel is lighted throughout by electricity. The kitchen and its accessories are placed at the rear, completely isolated from the remainder of the hotel.

THE COLORADO was opened June 1, 1893, under the proprietorship of Mr. W. RAYMOND, of Boston, Mass., of the firm of Raymond & Whitcomb, the well-known excursion projectors and managers, and with Mr. A. W. BAILEY, of Manitou Springs, Colorado, as manager. Mr. BAILEY is favorably known to the public through his connection for a dozen years past with the management of THE MANSIONS and MANITOU HOUSE at Manitou Springs, and also as a hotel manager in Denver. The selection of this gentleman to direct affairs at THE COLORADO insures the high character of the establishment. Mr. RAYMOND is also proprietor of THE RAYMOND at East Pasadena, California, near Los Angeles.



MAMMOTH SWIMMING POOL OF WARM SALT WATER.



TOBOGGAN SLIDE FOR BATHERS.

The Great Swimming Pool

The "Big Pool," or Natatorium, covers upwards of an acre, and is from 3½ to 5½ feet in depth. The hot water pours in at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and at a rate of 2,000 gallons per minute, but is reduced to a pleasant temperature for bathing by fresh water from the mountain stream. In winter as well as summer the bathing is in the highest degree enjoyable, the temperature of the great body of water being from 93 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. In the midst of the hot waters a fountain of cold water throws its grateful spray, forming a delightful shower bath.

The Bath-House

The elegant Sanitarium, or Bath-House, which stands near the Pool, was erected at a cost of over \$100,000. Its walls are of solid masonry, the beautiful Peach Blow sandstone being the material used. It is a large building, set in a charming park, with terraced lawns and flower-bordered walks and drives. There are forty-four bath-rooms, with a dressing and lounging room for each bath-room, and all are large, well lighted and well ventilated. The building contains also a ladies' parlor, physician's office, smoking and reading rooms, reception-rooms, etc., all of which are elegantly furnished. It is lighted by electricity.

Analysis of the Waters

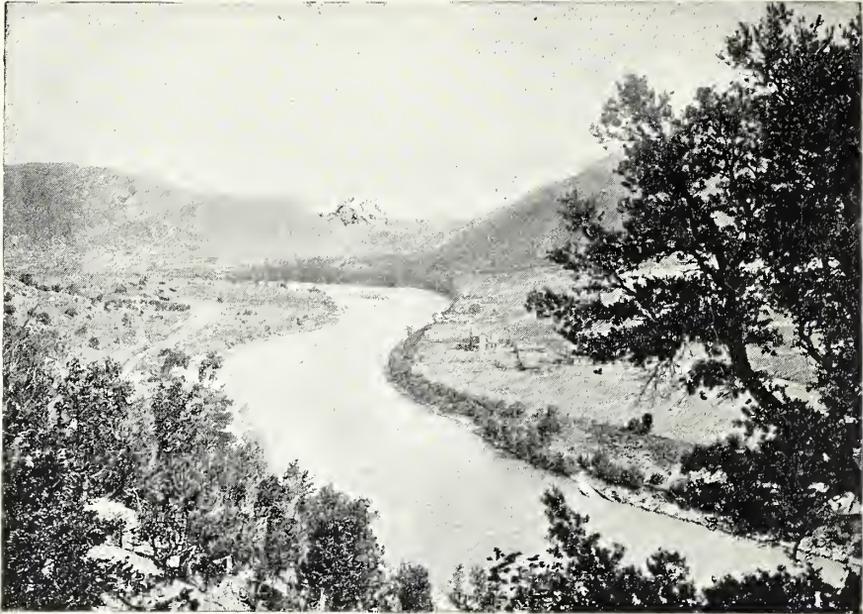
An analysis of the waters of the Mineral Springs at Glenwood Springs, was made by Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., New York, June 12, 1888. One U. S. gallon of 231 inches of water contains the following:—

YAMPA SPRING.

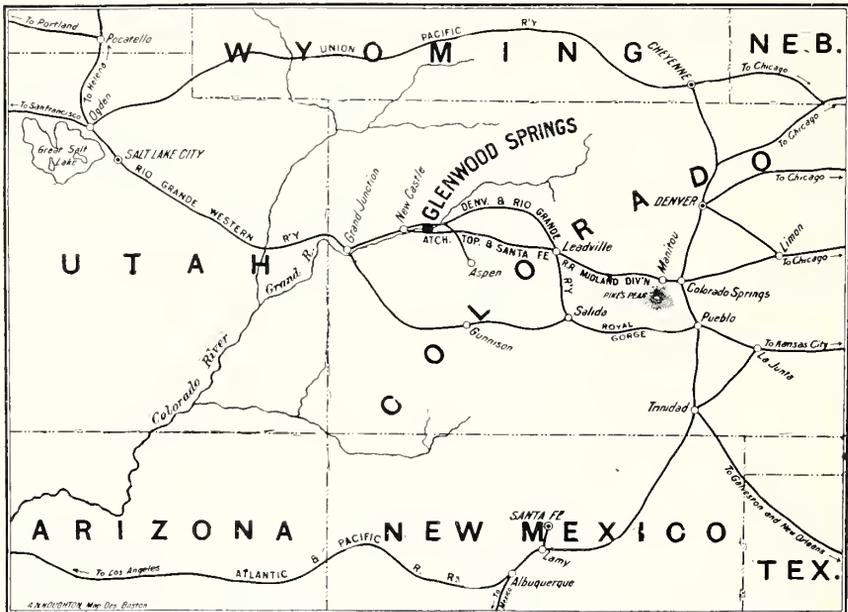
Chloride of Sodium.....	1089.8307 grains.	Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	13.5532 grains.
Chloride of Magnesium.....	13.0994	Bicarbonate of Lime.....	24.3727
Bromide of Sodium.....	0.5635	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	Trace.
Iodide of Sodium.....	Trace.	Phosphate of Soda.....	Trace.
Fluoride of Calcium.....	Trace.	Biborate of Soda.....	Trace.
Sulphate of Potassa.....	24.0434	Alumina.....	Trace.
Sulphate of Lime.....	82.3861	Silica.....	1.9712
Bicarbonate of Lithia.....	0.2209	Organic Matter.....	Trace.
Totals.....			1250.0411 grains.
Temperature.....			124.2° Fahr.

Carbonic Acid is copiously discharged from the springs. Sulphuretted hydrogen is discharged in perceptible quantity.





VALLEY OF THE GRAND RIVER—MOUNT SOPRIS IN THE DISTANCE.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS,

COLORADO.

“THE KISSINGEN OF AMERICA.”

THE curative properties and best methods of utilization of the waters of the various mineral springs of Europe, as the result of many years (in some cases of centuries) of observation, research, and practical experience, are now pretty accurately known. A comparison of the analysis of any new mineral spring with the analyses of such European mineral springs therefore furnishes reliable evidence as to the curative properties of such new spring.

Take for instance the analysis of the Yampa Spring at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, which is as follows:—

In one U. S. Gallon of 231 inches of water.

Chloride of sodium.....	1089.8307 grains.
Chloride of magnesium.....	13.9994 “
Bromide of sodium.....	0.5635 “
Iodide of sodium.....	Trace.
Fluoride of calcium.....	Trace.
Sulphate of potassium.....	24.0434 grains.
Sulphate of lime.....	92.3861 “
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	0.2209 “
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	13.5532 “
Bicarbonate of lime.....	24.3727 “
Bicarbonate of iron.....	Trace.
Biborate of soda.....	Trace.
Phosphate of soda.....	Trace.
Alumina.....	Trace.
Silica.....	1.9712 grains.
Organic matter.....	Trace.

1250.0411

Taking a pint of water as weighing sixteen ounces, and eight pints to one U. S. gallon, the above figures, divided by eight, can be compared with the analyses (showing the number of grains of mineral matter per sixteen ounces of water) of the three springs at Kissingen in Bavaria, which springs attract about 30,000 visitors annually on account of their great medicinal properties:—

	Glenwood Springs.		Kissingen.	
	Yampa temp. 124° F.	Ragoczi temp. 51° F.	Pandur temp. 51° F.	Maxbrunnen temp.
Sodium Chloride.....	136.2263	44.71	42.39	17.52
Sodium Bromide.....	0.0704	0.06	0.05	0
Sodium Iodide.....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	0
Magnesium chloride.....	1.6375	2.33	1.62	0.51
Magnesia bicarbonate.....	1.6941	....	....	....
Magnesia sulphate.....	....	4.50	4.59	0
Calcium fluoride.....	Trace.	....	....	....
Potassium sulphate.....	3.0054	....	....	....
Potassium chloride.....	....	2.20	1.85	1.14
Lime sulphate.....	11.5482	2.99	2.30	1.06
Lime bicarbonate.....	3.0468	....	....	....
Lime phosphate.....	....	0.04	0.04	0.03
Lime carbonate.....	....	8.14	7.79	4.62
Lithium bicarbonate.....	0.0276	....	....	....
Lithium chloride.....	....	0.15	0.12	0.004
Soda phosphate.....	Trace.	....	....	....
Soda biborate.....	Trace.	....	....	....
Soda nitrate.....	....	0.07	0.02	0.65
Iron bicarbonate.....	Trace.	....	....	....
Iron carbonate protoxide.....	....	0.24	0.20	0
Silica.....	0.2464	0.09	0.03	0.07

The most valuable chemical ingredients in the waters of the Yampa Spring are the sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide, potassium sulphate, lithium bicarbonate, and magnesia bicarbonate, and the spring (long celebrated among the Indians for its medicinal properties), since white men first settled in its vicinity, about twelve years ago, utilized for bathing, has effected marvellous cures in cases of rheumatism, gout, lead poisoning, and cutaneous and blood affections.

It will be seen from the above tables that the Yampa has more than three times as much sodium chloride as the Ragoczi; about the same quantity of magnesium chloride as the average of the three Kissingen springs, and a larger quantity of sodium bromide (a most valuable ingredient) than the Ragoczi. The Yampa also has a greater quantity of potassium salts (valuable for rheumatic affections) than the Ragoczi, but in the form of a sulphate instead of a chloride. The Yampa, however, is not quite as strong in lithium or magnesia, but in both cases has them in a more valuable form than the Kissingen springs.

Moreover, the Kissingen springs are cold, while the Yampa and adjacent springs at Glenwood are of a high temperature and consequently more efficacious.

Kissingen is one of the most popular spas in Europe, and justly so, attracting about 30,000 visitors every year, of whom Prince Bismarck is one of the most prominent, the season lasting from May 15th to

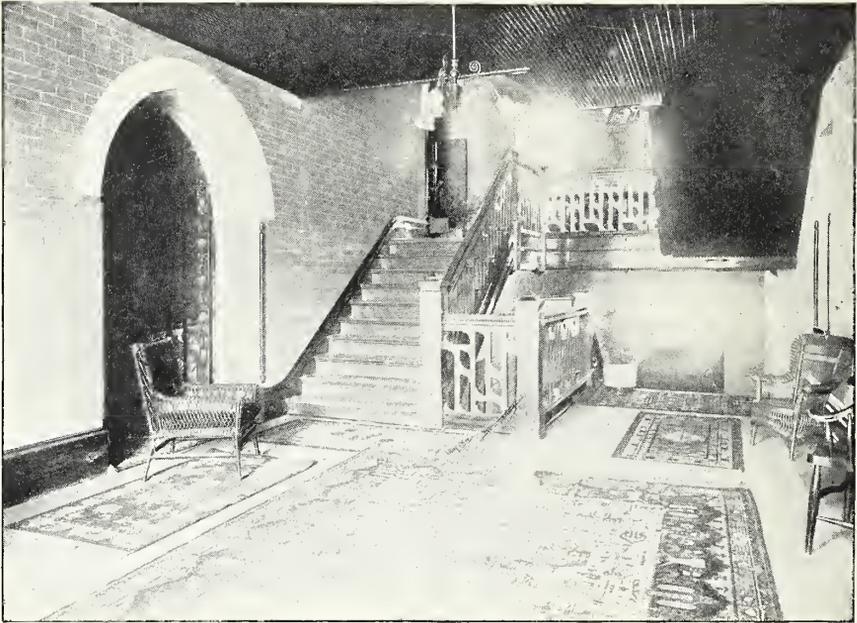
September 30th. The waters are taken internally and also used as baths, and have proved beyond all others in Europe especially beneficial in certain forms of dyspepsia in nervous as well as in gouty persons. Gouty, rheumatic, and neuralgic conditions, when they are obviously associated with digestive troubles, are suitable cases for treatment at Kissingen. The warm baths prove exceedingly soothing and ameliorating to many cases of chronic muscular pains, chronic joint pains, and chronic neuralgias, especially when they are of rheumatic or gouty origin.

In the case of these saline waters it is said that the warmer they are when drunk the more rapidly are they absorbed, so that their local effect is made less and their constitutional effect greater. The more concentrated they are the greater is their local action.

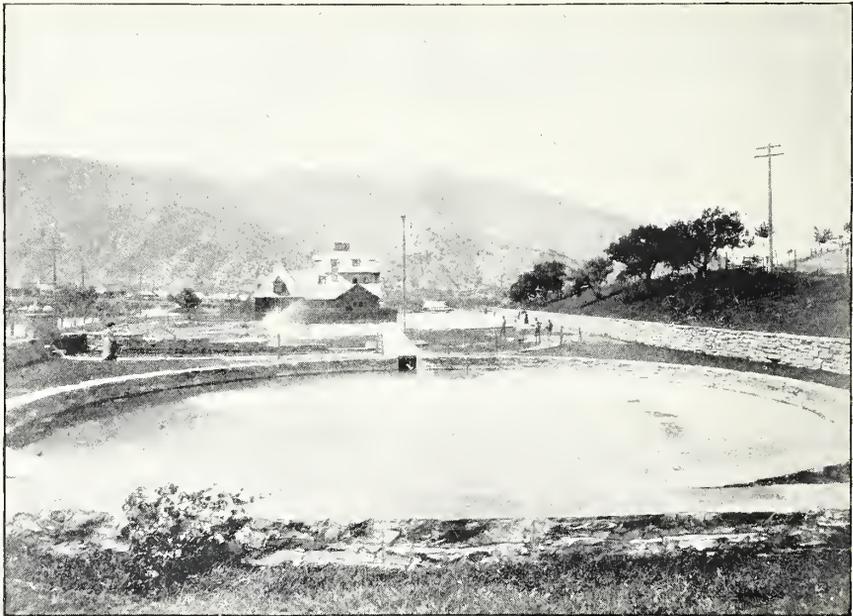
The waters of Glenwood differ from those of Kissingen in containing a considerable quantity of sulphur, as may be seen by the deposit on the walls of the vapor cave and at the sources. This fact, together with the amount of salt, leads us to classify them as sulphosaline, the sulphur being an important element in their constitution. This sulphur is deposited from the sulphuretted hydrogen gas which is contained in the waters in large quantity, and rises from them with the steam, as may be seen from their slight but decided odor. Salt baths have always enjoyed a very considerable popularity. They stimulate the peripheral nerves and promote the capillary circulation. They improve the nutrition of the skin and raise its tone, and, indirectly, they stimulate change of tissue. When there is a considerable amount of free carbonic acid gas in the water, as well as a large quantity of chloride of sodium, as at Glenwood Springs, Col., Nauheim in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and Rehme in Westphalia, the stimulating effect on the skin and on the nutritive changes is greatly augmented.

Taken internally, as at Kissingen, Homburg, and other springs, these waters stimulate the gastric and intestinal secretions and so promote the action of the bowels and improve the portal and general circulation. By their stimulating influence on tissue changes and on the circulation, they promote the absorption of morbid deposits.

The following figures as to the proportion of chloride of sodium contained in 16 oz. of water, at various mineral springs, used internally is of interest, remembering that the Yampa at Glenwood Springs contains 136.2263 grains in each 16 oz.: The Bulowbrunnen at Rehme in Hesse, 180.63 grains; the Kurbrunnen at Nauheim in Westphalia, 109.923 grains; the Salzbrunnen at Nauheim, 141.822 grains; the



CORRIDOR OF BATH HOUSE.



THE YAMPA SPRING.

Forty feet in diameter—flowing 2,000 gallons per minute.

Kochbrunnen at Wiesbaden in Hesse-Nassau, 52.50 grains; the Wilhelmsbrunnen at Soden in Nassau, 104.10 grains; the Soolbrunnen at Soden, 114.40 grains; the Elisabethbrunnen at Homburg in Germany, 79.15 grains; the Kaiserbrunnen at Homburg, 104.94 grains; the Oranienquelle at Kreuznach in Rhenish-Prussia, 108.705 grains.

Chloride of magnesium, which is prominent in the Yampa, is found in many celebrated mineral waters, such as Kissingen above mentioned, Friedrichshall near Coburg, Germany; the Trinkbrunnen at Pyrmont in Germany, and the Elisabethbrunnen and Kaiserbrunnen springs at Homburg, Germany.

Sulphate of potassium, also prominent in the Yampa, up to the present time has only been found in a small number of springs such as the Sprudel at Carlsbad in Bohemia, Pullna in Bohemia, the Grosse Quelle and Kleine Quelle Springs at Tarasp in the Engadine, Marienbad in Bohemia etc. It is a valuable salt, from its curative properties, for the rheumatic condition.

Similar particulars might be given as to sodium bromide, lithium bicarbonate and magnesia bicarbonate found in the Yampa being also found in a few of the celebrated European springs.

The value and extent of applicability of mineral springs depends very much on their thermality — on their degree of temperature. If they rise from the ground at a comparatively low temperature, they have to be heated by artificial means before they are used for baths as is the case at Schwalbach in Germany, St. Moritz in Switzerland, and other places. If they spring from the ground at a very high temperature they either have to be diluted with water of a lower temperature or allowed to stand in the bath (as at Wiesbaden) until they are reduced to a suitable degree of warmth.

The following are the temperatures of some of the most celebrated thermal springs:—

Places.	Names of Springs.	Temp. Deg. F.
Vichy (France).....	Grand Grille.....	108°
Gastein (Austria).....	Doctorsquelle.....	111°
Barèges (Pyrenees).....	Le Tambour.....	113°
Carlsbad (Bohemia).....	Schlossbrunnen.....	113°
Aix-les-Bains (Savoy).....	Alum Spring.....	116°
Bath (England).....	King's Bath.....	119°
Teplitz (Bohemia).....	Hauptquelle.....	120°
Gastein (Austria).....	Hauptquelle.....	120°
Bagnères de Bigorre (France).....	.....	122°
Leuk (Switzerland).....	Hauptquelle.....	125°
Glenwood Springs, (Colo:)	Yampa	126°

Places.	Names of Springs.	Temp. Deg. F.
Aix-la-Chapelle (Germany).....	Kaiserquelle.....	131°
Carlsbad (Bohemia).....	Theresienbrunnen.....	131°
Amelie-les-Bains (Pyrenees).....	Fontaine Arago.....	145°
Baden-Baden (Germany).....	Hauptquelle.....	155°
Wiesbaden (Germany).....	Kochbrunnen.....	156°
Carlsbad (Bohemia).....	Sprudel.....	164°

According to the most eminent authorities, one of the most important and interesting constituents of mineral waters is carbonic acid gas, the "Spirit of the Springs," which not only greatly contributes to the solubility of certain salts contained in such waters, but also renders them more palatable and more agreeable to the stomach. There is a considerable quantity of this gas emitted by the Yampa Spring.

Any account of Glenwood would be incomplete without some mention of the famous vapor caves, which have been shown to be quite invaluable in the treatment of many diseases. Such troubles as dyspepsia, due to too good living with its attendant consequences; gout, obesity, nervous strain from overwork, and such definite diseases as lead and mercurial poisoning have all found relief there. They have long been used by the men employed in the smelters of the neighboring mining towns for the latter troubles with very remarkable results.

All Chronic Diseases and diseases of the blood, and especially Eczema, Rheumatism, and Catarrh invariably find relief and cure by these baths.

Correspondence regarding the springs and treatment desired by physicians may be addressed to "The Resident Physician, Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado."

PRICE OF BATHS.

STONE BATH HOUSE.

Hours: 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROMAN, CABINET, VAPOR AND DOUCHE BATHS with Attendance, Couch, Coffee or Bouillon	\$1.00
ROMAN, CABINET, VAPOR AND DOUCHE BATHS with Attendance, Couch, Coffee or Bouillon	5 coupons 4.00
Plain Tub Bath	.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 coupons 2.00
Alcohol Rub	.25
Massage not exceeding one hour	2.00
POOL—Suit Provided. Baths with Attendance, Couch, Coffee or Bouillon	1.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 coupons 4.00
" without Suit Provided. Baths with Attendance, Couch, Coffee or Bouillon	.75
" Suit Provided, " Plain	.75
" without Suit Provided " " " " " " " " " "	.50
Care of Private Suit per month	1.00

POOL HOUSE.

Hours: 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

POOL with Suit Provided	\$.50
POOL without Suit Provided	.25
Care of Private Suit per month	.50

Bath Rates—Continued.

VAPOR CAVE.

Hours: Men, 8.30 A. M. to noon, and 6.30 P. M. to 9 P. M. Women, 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Bath with Couch Attendance and Bouillon		\$0.75
“ “ “ “	5 coupons	3.25
“ Plain	50 cents; 5 coupons	2.00
Alcohol Rub . . . . .		.25

25-CENT BATH HOUSE.

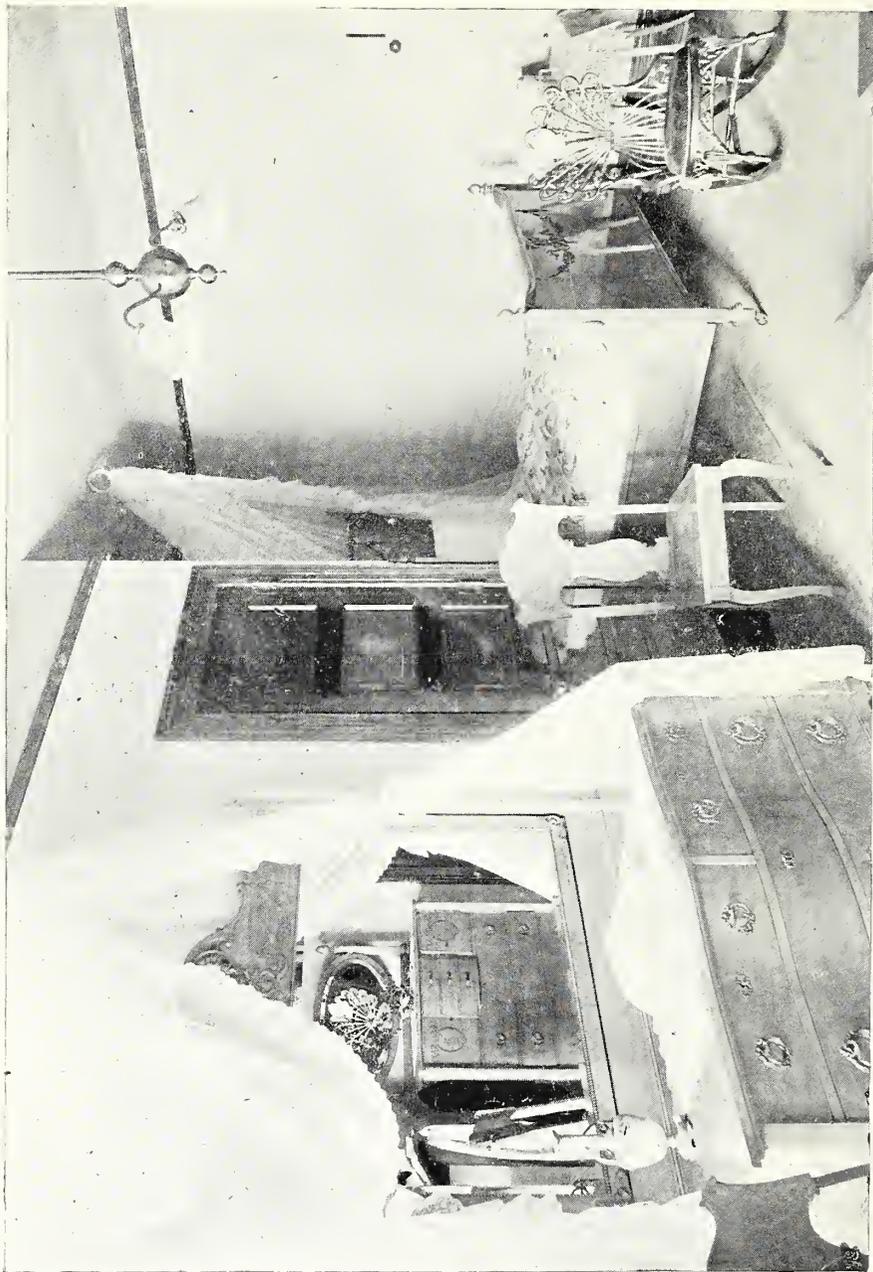
Hours: 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Saturday, 9 P. M.

Single Bath	25 cents; 5 coupons	\$1.00
Alcohol Rub . . . . .		.25

NOTICE.—In order that the waters may be used to the best advantage coupon tickets at reduced rates will only be sold at the Company's ticket office in stone bath-house, or presentation of a prescription from one of the local physicians or from the Company's resident physician whose office hours at the stone bath-house are from 10.30 A. M. to noon and 3.30 P. M. to 5.00 P. M. Admission is by ticket only. Attendants are not allowed to receive money for baths. Tickets can be purchased at the Company's ticket office in stone bath-house (open from 7.00 A. M. to 10.00 P. M.), the Colorado Hotel, and Schuster's store near the state bridge. Occupancy of room limited to one hour. For further particulars inquire at Company's ticket office, stone bath-house. Valuables should be left at home. The Company is not responsible for loss. **Electric Launch arranged for at ticket office.**



DIVING INTO THE BIG SWIMMING POOL OF WARM WATER.
700 feet long and 100 feet wide.



BLUE BRIDAL CHAMBER OF THE COLORADO

HUNTING AND FISHING

IN THE VICINITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

THERE are numerous excellent hunting and fishing resorts near Glenwood Springs, among which the following are the most attractive :—

Grizzly Creek is six miles from Glenwood Springs up the cañon of the Grand River. This creek furnishes the best trout fishing within a short distance from Glenwood Springs. The scenery along this road, and the creek with its picturesque cañon are very interesting. The water is always cold and clear as crystal. Along the banks of the creek are tall quacking asp and fir trees which, with their dark shadows thrown on the high cliffs above and mirrored in the waters of the creek beneath, make it seem like a place of enchantment.

Sweet Water Lake is thirty miles from Glenwood Springs. It is situated in the valley of the Sweet Water. It literally swarms with mountain trout, although of not a very large size. It can be reached in one and one-half days from Glenwood on horseback.

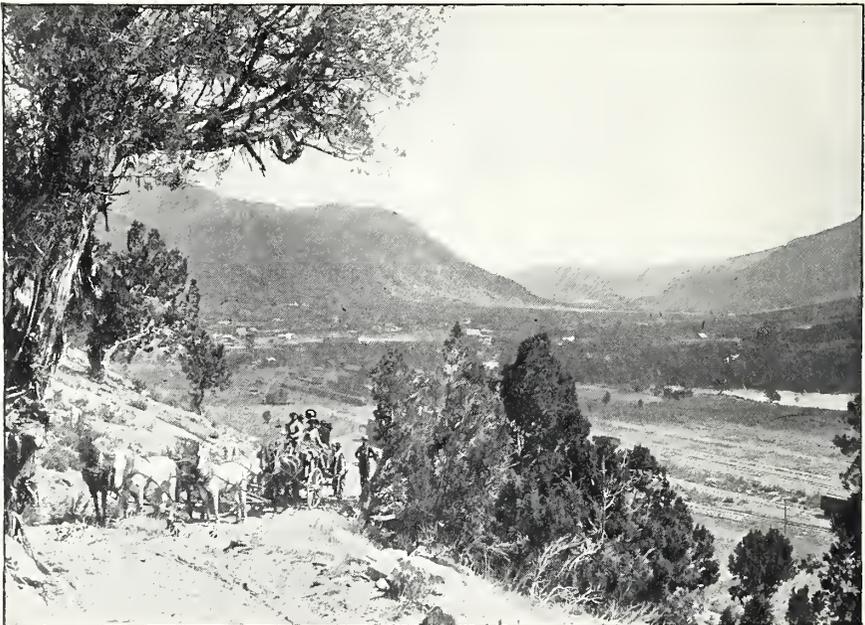
The South Fork of the White River unquestionably furnishes the best fishing in the State. The fish are not only large but are the most gamey trout ever fished for, taking almost any fly, and owing to the swiftness of the water they tax the skill of the most expert angler. One advantage in camping on the South Fork is that when a sportsman gets tired of the rod he can rest himself by using his gun, and cannot go far from camp before finding plenty of deer and elk. The camping place is in a large park, or forest, the ground being covered by a luxuriant growth of grass.

Marvine Lakes, thirty-eight miles from Glenwood Springs, are the headquarters of the Marvine Gun Club. A club house has been built on the shores of one of the most beautiful lakes, and the lakes are furnished with boats. Good accommodations can be had here for persons not wishing to rough it. The lakes are separated by a narrow strip of mountains. On the east side of the lakes is one of the noblest peaks that rise above the flat tops of this country, known as Marvine Peak. A distance of three miles from this good fishing and camping ground brings the hunter to the summer home of the elk and deer, and if Marvine Lakes were the only

hunting and fishing ground in this section of the State one would be well repaid for making a trip to this most picturesque spot.

Big Fish Lake, forty miles from Glenwood Springs, as its name suggests, has the largest fish in the State of Colorado, and plenty of them too. There are no small trout to be found in this lake. A party visiting the lake last summer caught no trout less than fifteen inches long and several over twenty inches long. One-fourth of a mile to the east of this lake and divided from it by a little foot-hill is another lake studded with small islands, on which are found every variety of ducks to be had in the Rocky Mountains, such as the wood duck, mallard, etc.

Trappers Lake is forty-five miles from Glenwood Springs. The road to this lake and the lake itself are probably the best known of any in this vicinity or perhaps in this State. It is situated in the White River Plateau country, and is the headwaters of the White River, and is also the largest lake in the State of Colorado. It is here that the sportsman can make his permanent home and ask for nothing better than to remain, making daily trips to different points in quest of the game which he best likes, and his every wish for game can be gratified. Elk, deer, lynx, foxes, sage hens, Rocky Mountain quail, grouse, ducks, and every variety of the ornamental feathered tribe make it their home.



VALLEYS OF THE GRAND AND ROARING FORK RIVERS,
Near Glenwood Springs.

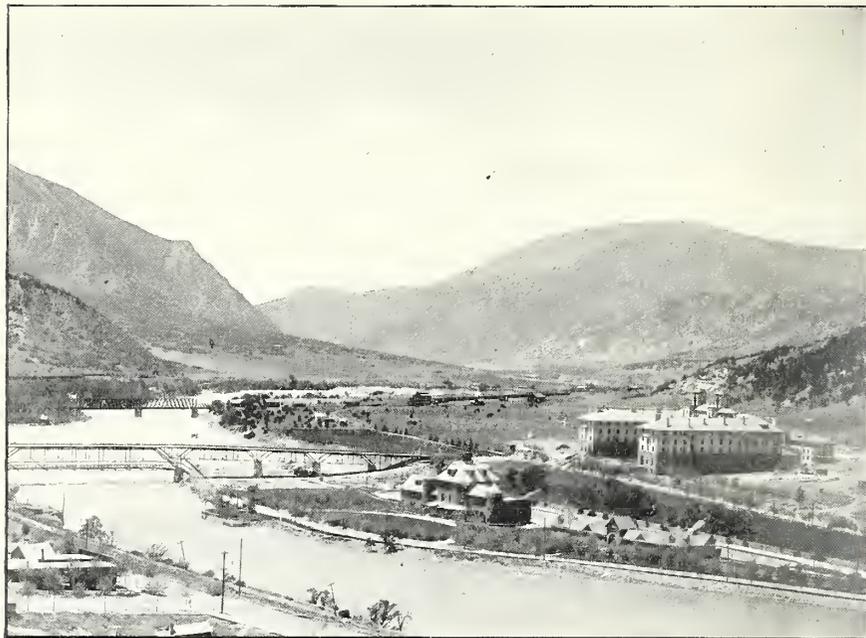


CANON OF THE GRAND RIVER, NEAR GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

Williams Fork of the Bear River, fifty miles from Glenwood Springs, is another summer range for big game, and is a good camping place.

Deep Creek Lake, twenty-two miles from Glenwood Springs, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, is reached only by a good mountain trail, and is situated in a large basin, on the south of which a heavy growth of pines furnishes a grateful shade. This is the best camping ground in the mountains for persons afflicted with hay fever; but be sure to bring plenty of blankets along, for water freezes here every night in the year. One night is said to be sufficient to cure the most hopeless case of hay fever. There are plenty of deer and elk found here, and good fishing. The lake covers an area of about 160 acres. It is circular in form, and has been tested to a depth of 500 feet without reaching bottom.

Nevin's Slide, situated about eight miles from Glenwood on the Bennett's mill road, is a very attractive place for an outing. The view from there is sublime, over a broken cliff, 1,000 feet straight down at the bottom of which No Name Creek can be seen. A grove of large cottonwood trees overshadowing it makes it a beautiful spot in which to spend a warm summer's day, and for those inclined to use a gun, plenty of grouse and squirrels are close at hand.



THE COLORADO AND THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY.



MOUNT SOPRIS, 14,500 FEET HIGH.

View from Glenwood Springs.

SPECIMEN VIEWS (IN MINIATURE)
FROM

“HOOFS,

BY PERMISSION.

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ANTLERS”



BEING A SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE OF WILD
GAME OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, TAKEN NEAR

Glenwood Springs, Colorado.



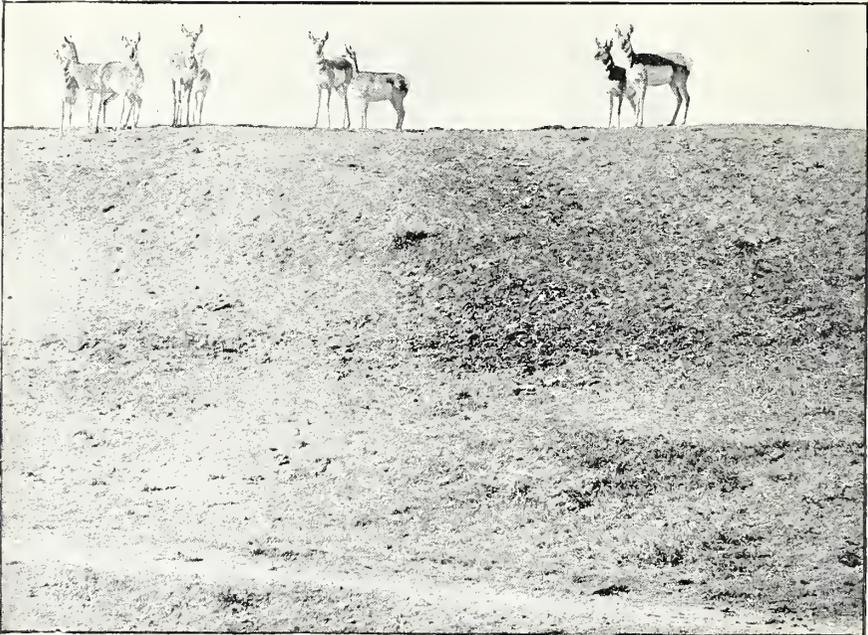
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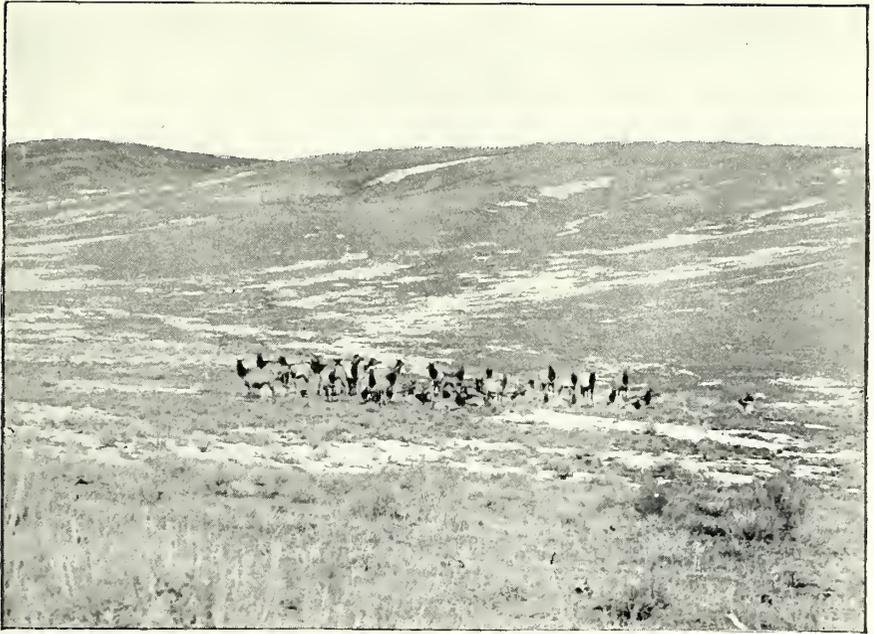
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→ DEER ←



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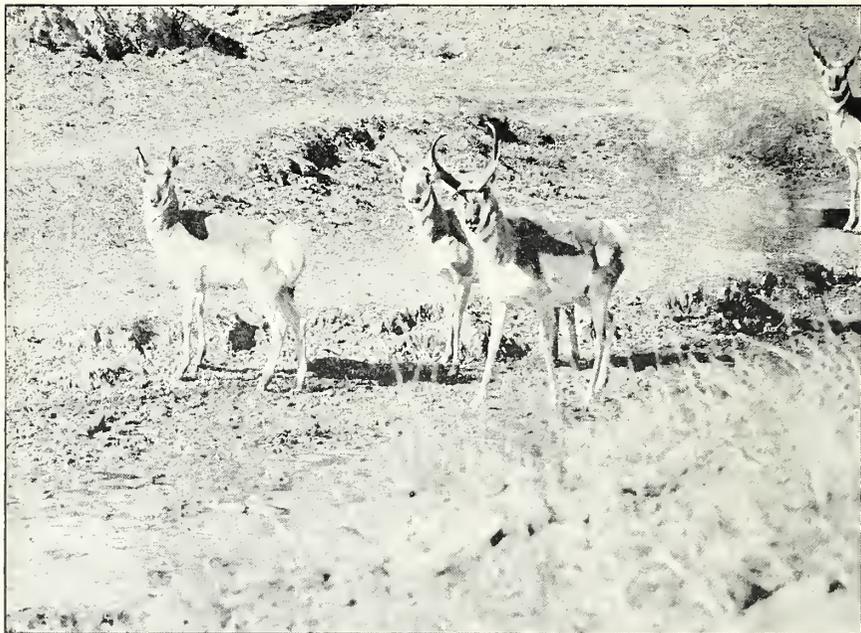
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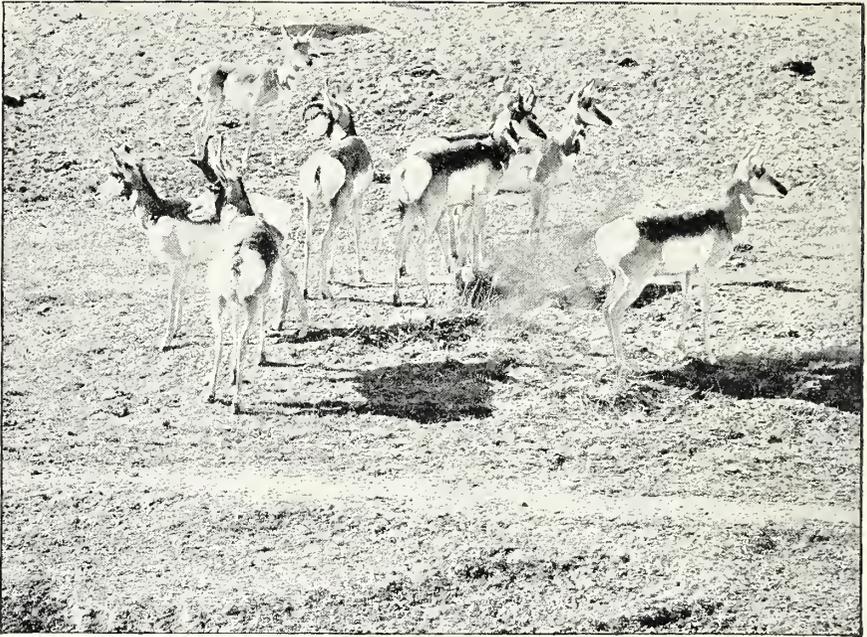
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EXTRACT FROM PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

"As a matter of information to the sportsman, tourist, or pleasure seeker, the publisher would state that the particular section of the Rocky Mountain region from which most of the foregoing pictures were gathered, is in the northwest portion of the State of Colorado, on what is known as the western slope of the Continental Divide; the most central point of rendezvous being Glenwood Springs, which is reached by the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., starting from Denver. The hotel accommodations and other accessories at this point are unsurpassed in the United States, and trips can best here be planned to the hunting grounds, which are only a few days ride or drive by horse or wagon."

What People Say --- ---

About The Colorado and Glenwood Springs.

[From the *North American Review*, March, 1892.]

“There is no new thing under the sun,” said the wise son of David. If Solomon meant by the word “new” something that man had never seen before, then Solomon was *wrong*, for there is “*a new thing* under the sun,” and it is at *Glenwood Springs, Colo.*

Imagine a river winding between granite walls so lofty that their shadows subdue the sunshine into a “dim religious light,” its waters (of Colorado’s largest river fitly named the Grand) chanting in melodious tones a hymn to Nature, as they proudly journey down the western slope, to wed that peaceful ocean whose azure waves toy with the shores of the Golden Gate. Now smooth and murmuring, now dark and angry, rushing at great rocks that lie in their pathway, roaring defiance at the adamantine obstructions, forming with the shifting scenery of the cañon a living kaleidoscope, ever changing, now soothing as a pleasant dream, and now exciting the mind with wonder and with awe, until the enchantment is broken by a new scene that greets us as we emerge from a tunnel through a mighty mountain—for Glenwood is seen glistening under Colorado’s brilliant sunlight.

We pass the beautiful bath-house, built in mediæval style,—begetting dreams of the Rhine,—see the great hot springs, bubbling forth from Nature’s bosom, healing the sick and invigorating the well, and the great bathing-pool, in which swimming is indulged in as a pastime, even when the surrounding mountains are hoary with snow. You hear the rushing waters of the Roaring Fork River as it reaches and blends with the waters of the Grand, framing a valley nestled among mountains, at whose base stands the city of Glenwood Springs—a city whose site a few short years since was the hunting ground of the savage, a babe born in the age of electricity, blessed with all the improvements of science, and whose healing waters and vapor caves inspire hosannas in the hearts of the sick; a climate fit for Arcadia, just enough winter to destroy the germs of illness, and summers whose nights are so delightful that one dreams of the poesy of Persia while gazing at the lofty peaks standing as sentinels in the glorious moonlight, and you are in doubt whether to regret the sun or welcome the moon.

For now the waning sun sinking in the west
Discards his robes of fleecy clouds on
And around the mountain tops; so painting all
With bright and roseate hues that, through the rifts,
The golden sky seems as the glistening gates
Of paradise;
No deepening shadows mark the coming night,
For like a maiden brightened by her lover’s gaze
Diana comes, and with her chastened light
Soothes Nature’s sleep.

The flow of the hot springs is larger than any in the world, and they surpass all in healing qualities; hundreds can bathe together in the swimming pool, and the sensation is so delightful

that, once in, it is a task to leave it; large and small game abound in the immediate vicinity of the city, and yet this Rocky Mountain paradise, with its immense water-power, also stands pre-eminent among its sister cities as a commercial centre.

Being the county seat of a county whose agricultural productions range from the hardy cereals to the luscious fruits of the semi-tropics, with mines of gold and silver, beds of kaolin, large deposits of asphalt, herds of cattle on her hills, fertile farms in her valleys, Glenwood, the capital of Garfield county, Colorado, located at the confluence of the Grand and Roaring Fork rivers, on the great railroad highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is a marvel, and her springs are a "new thing under the sun."

[Rev. FREDERICK CAMPBELL in *The Evangelist*, Nov. 1, 1894—"1,000 Miles in the Rockies."]

A plunge through a tunnel, and the train whistles for Glenwood Springs. What a treat awaits us! From the rocky barrenness of Leadville to the exquisite verdure of Glenwood Springs! Still, this is art more than nature; but nature has done her best here, too. The mountains are all about us, and they have a character different from that of any yet seen. The mouth of the cañon gaps just above the town; the river, now of good size, makes a fine sweep; the Roaring Fork pours out of its own valley and reënforces the main stream, then a superb valley stretches away to the westward and fades away among mountains that close in tightly once more. But what has produced all this verdure? Not the springs, for a few years ago they were pouring as today, but the place was comparatively barren. It fell to one man of bright mind and trained talents to see the possibilities that lay hidden at this point, and he set things in motion for the development of the place. Without wearying the reader with an account of the process by which so great a revolution was wrought, let it suffice to say that at enormous expense and at a great outlay of the best talent, there now stands one of the most elegant hotels in the country, overlooking a great bathing establishment, and all surrounded by a wealth of verdure, where a very few years ago the Indian led down his horse to bathe his sore feet in these healing waters.

There is but one word to utter at Glenwood Springs—"Wonderful"! If one enjoys life at the most luxurious of hotels, here it is at "The Colorado." Built in the Italian style, of peach-blow sandstone and light brick, lighted with electricity, a search-light reaching from one of its towers at night and lighting the train up the valley, a powerful fountain, supplied from the mountain stream up the cañon, pouring like the geyser "Old Faithful," 170 feet straight into the air, and views, views, views all about—nothing need be asked more. And yet more there is. These wild springs of hot salt sulphur water, pouring out from the earth, must be harnessed and made obedient to the wants of man, and now harnessed and housed they are, for at the foot of the hill stands one of the greatest bathing establishments in the world. A bath-house costing \$100,000 is elegantly fitted up, and stands on the edge of an out-door pool, 700 feet long, into which the natural water pours at the rate of 2,000 gallons per minute, and at the temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. To temper this, a powerful stream of cold mountain water also enters, thus adding the possibility of different temperature to that of different depths for the bathers, who enjoy their swims day and night, summer and winter. Two other plainer and cheaper bathing-houses are near by.

But the most novel attraction is the vapor cave. Here one steps from his dressing-room into the very side of the mountain, into an atmosphere heavy with the hot, sulphurous vapors of the waters that flow beneath, and the result is a profuse perspiration, which is supposed to carry away with it those poisons with which the system has become freighted. The effect of

both kinds of baths is tonic, and one comes forth feeling like a Rocky Mountain antelope. I know of no place in this country to equal Glenwood Springs for delights, and I predict that it will shortly become one of the great resorts for health and pleasure.

[From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Oct. 14, 1894 — "In the Alps of America."]

Glenwood Springs is somewhat of an eye-opener to the man with old-fashioned ideas about the wild and woolly West. It is a smart town with electric lights, etc., and is entirely up to date. The town is famous for its springs, of which there are many of every kind and temperature. But the imposing feature is the Hotel Colorado, leased by W. Raymond, the well-known excursion manager, and managed by A. W. Bailey, the most genial of hosts. It is not particularly flattering to a Philadelphian to find after a 2,500 mile journey a hotel which is so far ahead of anything in his own city that he feels called upon to blush. The hotel is built in Mexican style of architecture and rests at the foot of a mountain. In front is a large park filled with fountains, on all sides are the springs, and near at hand the swimming pool, which is one of the most marvelous things in America. The hotel is built of peach-blow colored stone and Roman brick. It is furnished lavishly, but in excellent taste. Everything that can be thought of is provided for the comfort of the guests. You sleep in the softest of beds, in the most elegant apartments. You eat of the fat of the land, cooked till it melts in your mouth, and served by dainty New England maids in spotless caps and aprons. You sit on the porch and loaf; you bathe in the pool and swim to your heart's content; you eat again, loaf again, dine, and sit on the piazza at night with a panorama before you worth a journey to Mars. The fountains shoot up hundreds of feet and electric lights throw various colors on them, while an orchestra plays sweet music. It is like fairyland. You feel like driving a stake and never leaving. I have been in many lands, but never reached a more delightful spot. There are a great many springs of various properties and varying in temperature from 40 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The bathing pool is 600 feet long, 110 feet wide, and from 3 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet deep. It is fed from a hot spring, which discharges 2,500,000 gallons daily at a temperature of 124 degrees. The mineral quality of the water is excellent for gout, rheumatism, and kindred diseases. I know of no place in the world where enterprise has done so much. The first hotel built here was made of material carried over the mountains by little burros not much bigger than goats. Now the town is quite metropolitan and puts on airs, to which it is entitled. I cannot express the delight of a month spent at this hotel. I had a notion that Eastern people were beguiled West, and there systematically robbed by extortionate hotel-keepers. I know of no hotel where equal service is cheaper, and certainly nowhere are the advantages of baths and scenery greater. I shall not talk of fishing and hunting, of driving and walking, of beautiful scenes, etc., for fear I may be accused of acting as press agent. I only say these things in justice to the place and its people.

[DR. J. F. COOK, President LaGrange College, in the *LaGrange College Magazine*, Nov., 1894.]

Knowing by past experience what was in store for us at Glenwood Springs, we had been impatient ever since leaving Denver to reach this beautiful place. We say deliberately, after having been to the principal watering places and health resorts of America, that in our estimation Glenwood Springs easily stands first, and it is a matter of surprise that many tourists go to Colorado and return without seeing this lovely place. My observation was that there was a universal jealousy at other resorts all over Colorado against Glenwood Springs, but in the opinion of many tourists there is nothing in the State like it. Glenwood Springs is situated in the heart of the mountains on the western slope, 5,768 feet in elevation. It is located in a

depression in the mountains, which tower 2,500 feet above it. The Grand River goes through the mountain range and forms the Cañon of the Grand, which terminates directly at the Springs, cutting through diagonally; on the other side is the Roaring Fork; and in this beautiful plateau in the mountains is the town of Glenwood Springs, with a population of 4,000 people. The town is supplied with the purest water from a mountain spring thousands of feet above it, and is lighted throughout by electricity. The streets are clean, and altogether it is the most restful and delightful town to be found in the world. The Denver & Rio Grande and Midland railways form a junction here. Glenwood Springs is not only a pleasure resort, but a health resort as well. At the terminus of the Cañon of the Grand, one of the most beautiful in all Colorado, hot springs, strongly impregnated with salt and sulphur, emerge from a cave at the base of the mountain. The temperature of the water is nearly 130 degrees, as clear as crystal and in great abundance.

It is not simply a spring, but pours forth like a mountain stream. In the cave from which it bursts forth rooms have been arranged in which there are splendid facilities for taking vapor baths from the vapor that rises from this hot water. Here many of the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, skin diseases, and others of like nature have been permanently cured, that have resisted treatment at every other place. No place in the West attracts more of the better class of people than Glenwood Springs. One will find less of the shoddy and shallow parade of common people than anywhere we have ever been. Money seems to have been most lavishly expended in improving this healthful resort. A large syndicate of Englishmen and railroad men have expended over a million dollars in developing its wonderful resources. A large bath-pool which covers more than an acre has been made with pressed brick bottom and cut stone walls, and is kept as clean as a wash bowl. In this pool of water, warm winter and summer, varying in depth from 3½ to 6 feet, a thousand people may bathe at one time if they desire. It seems to be the paradise of women and children, who are found bathing and swimming from morning till night. An expensive bath-house with every kind of bath has been erected at a cost of about \$100,000. From this bath-house on the edge of the pool persons may go quietly in and bathe for hours without fear of cold or harm. Indeed it is almost impossible after having been in that salt water to come out and take cold. All around this pool are found the most beautiful walks, fringed with every kind of flowers, kept by skilled florists. The company has been most fortunate in its management. The president, Mr. W. B. Devereux, and the treasurer, Mr. Lyle, devote their entire attention to see that everything is kept in order, and that every facility for enjoyment is given to their guests. While there is a great elegance about the place, there seems to be a freedom that is found only among the more cultivated and better classes. The management of the company is liberal, and every effort is made to have the people enjoy to the fullest extent the facilities offered.

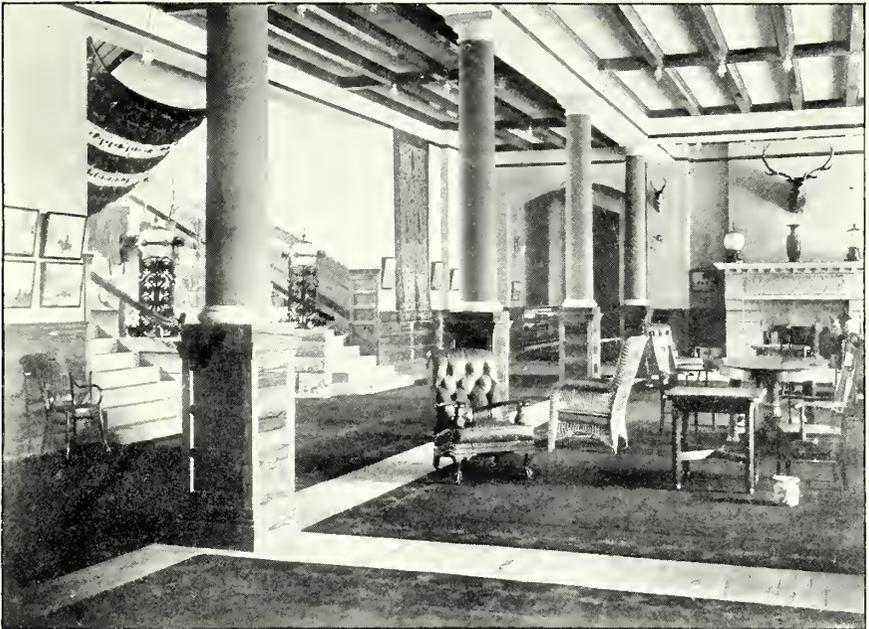
There are all kinds of accommodations to suit people of different tastes, — boarding houses, hotels, furnished rooms, and restaurants. One can have it his own way, and it is not expensive. But one of the charms of the place is the Colorado Hotel; and what shall we say of it and tell the truth. First, it is the most attractive hotel that we have found in this country. It is located on the side of Grand River on which the bath-pool and bath-houses are located. It is constructed of peach-blow colored stone and Roman brick. Its dimensions are 224 ft. across the front and 260 ft. from front to rear. It has an open court 124 ft. square. It is situated in one of the most romantic and beautiful spots in America. It is surrounded by flowers and fountains and artificial water-falls, and looks more like a fairy spot than anything real, and when one first sees it he is filled with surprise at its wonderful beauty. The rooms are large and most elegantly furnished. They are furnished not only for comfort, but artistic taste has done its most in making it all beautiful. It is under the proprietorship of Mr. W. Raymond and under the management of Mr. A. W. Bailey, an experienced and accomplished hotel manager. Mr.

Bailey has been connected with hotels nearly all his life, and we have failed to hear one word of dissatisfaction of his treatment to his guests or the management of the hotel. He is genial and kind and competent, and spares no pains or expense to make his guests comfortable. On the table will be found mountain trout, venison, grouse, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits produced in this country, and so well pleased do we find all the guests of The Colorado, that one would be very rash to find complaint, and when accommodations are considered, we have known no hotel more reasonable in its charges. We speak what we feel when we say that we had rather spend a month at The Colorado, summer or winter, for it is kept open all the year, than at any other hotel in America, everything considered.

[WILLIAM E. CURTIS in *The Chicago Record*, Oct. 11, 1894.]

The new hotel at Glenwood Springs is a great surprise to the strangers that come to Colorado. It is finer than anything at Long Branch or Saratoga or Newport, and, excepting its size, is equal in every respect to the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine. It is owned by a syndicate of Colorado, New York, and London capitalists, who had confidence that the people of this country wanted the best they could furnish them, and were willing to pay for it. Mr. Raymond, of the Raymond & Whitcomb excursion firm, is lessee, and the manager is Mr. A. W. Bailey, who has kept hotels at Denver and Manitou for many years. Everything is as fine as it can possibly be, particularly the dining-room, where the waiters are pretty Yankee girls from Boston, who wear blue-checked gingham and neat white aprons for a livery at breakfast and luncheon, and appear at dinner with spotless gowns of white with natty lace caps on their heads. They are gentle and quiet and graceful, and don't stick their thumbs in the soup like the colored and Irish waiters you find out here.

The hotel is a stately structure,—a close copy of the Villa Medicis at Rome, built of Roman brick and trimmed with peach-blow sandstone. The corridors are wide, and the rooms



ROTUNDA OF THE COLORADO.

are large and light and airy. The furniture is exquisite, of the most dainty and aristocratic patterns. All the bedsteads are of brass, and the hangings and pictures and decorations are in the very best taste.

The hot springs were the principal inducement for the erection of the hotel here, and their curative qualities for rheumatism, gout, and kindred diseases are becoming well known. Dr. Chamberlain, the well-known specialist of Boston, says he has been sending an average of one hundred patients a year to Carlsbad, but now he is sending them all here, for the air is better, and the waters are just as good. The bath-houses are equal to the hotel in all their equipments, which means that they are as fine as can be, and the novelty is a great pool of hot water out of doors that covers an acre, in which people can bathe and swim as they do in the sea, winter and summer. Although there may be six inches of snow on the ground, and the thermometer down to zero, the out-door bathing goes on daily just the same.

Glenwood Springs is now the outfitting point for the hunters that come down into Colorado for big game, and they call it in the guide-books "the sportsmen's paradise." This is the height of the hunting season, and the woods are full of parties from all over the world, shooting elk, antelope, deer, mountain sheep, and fiercer game if they prefer it; for there are still plenty of bear, puma, and other wild beasts that will fight back if they get a chance. There are several parties out now who came all the way from England "to get a bit of sport, don't you know," and in two or three weeks they will be coming in with haunches of venison, stacks of antlers and deer and elk heads, bear skins, and tall stories. The best hunting grounds are over in the White River and Bear River country, just west of the continental divide. There the game has been disturbed but little, and by traveling from forty to sixty miles one can find plenty of heavy shooting. The Roaring Fork, the Frying Pan creek, and the Eagle River have been pretty well fished out, people tell me, but the new fishing grounds at Trapper's Lake and Lake Marvine are full of trout and bass this year.

You can get a guide here for \$2.50 a day, plenty of horses for \$1.00 a day, and good outfits and provisions. The cost of an expedition for two or three weeks for a party of five or so is about \$5 a day each.

[From *Road and Inn*.]

No resort in all the Rocky Mountain region has come more quickly into prominence than Glenwood Springs. There are two causes for its rapidly increasing popularity. Wonderful, hot, salt-water springs, such as exist scarcely anywhere else in the country, are found here, with baths of every kind and a fine swimming-pool. This of itself would make the place famous. The second distinction—no less noteworthy than the first—is the existence here, in the heart of the Rockies, of what is without exception the most elegant resort-hotel between the Atlantic coast and California. In its natural surroundings, indeed, as well as in its appearance, furnishing, and management, The Colorado is truly unsurpassed anywhere.

Glenwood Springs is situated about twelve hours' ride from Denver by either the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe or the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, near the western base, as Denver is at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountain Range. The Roaring Fork and the Grand River unite here in a picturesque valley surrounded by forest-clad heights. The altitude is 5,200 feet, and the town, which had about 200 inhabitants in 1885, has now a population of over 2,500. Only a few years ago the place was a part of an Indian reservation, and little was known of the marvelous hot springs which have since made the region so famous. The tourist in search of pleasure, no less than the health seeker, will here find an inviting resting place. The springs, the bathing facilities afforded by the great swimming pool, the luxurious bath-house, and the unique cave baths, are not surpassed by anything else of the kind in America. The "Big Pool," or Natatorium, covers upwards of an acre, and is from three and

a half to five and a half feet in depth. The hot water pours in at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and at a rate of 2,000 gallons per minute, but is reduced to a pleasant temperature for bathing by fresh water from a mountain stream. In winter as well as summer the bathing is in the highest degree enjoyable, the temperature of the great body of water being from ninety-three to ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit. In the midst of the hot waters a fountain of cold water throws its grateful spray, forming a delightful shower bath. The bath-house, which stands near the pool, was erected at a cost of over \$100,000. Its walls are of solid masonry, the beautiful peach-blow sandstone being the material used. It is a large building, set in a charming park, with terraced lawns and flower-bordered walks.

On a beautiful terrace above the springs stands The Colorado, which is constructed of peach-blow colored stone and Roman brick. Its dimensions are 224 feet across the front and 260 feet from front to rear. The hotel is built around three sides of a large court, 124 feet square. In locating the building, advantage was taken of the natural slope of the ground, thus enabling the court to be terraced and adorned with fountains, paths, grass plats, and beds of flowers, affording delightful promenades and commanding extensive views. Further charm is added by the broad, open corridors and verandas encircling the court. These lofty corridors are supplied with glazed sashes, which enable the openings to be closed when desired, or when the weather renders it advisable. A stone bridge, arching the roadway, connects this court with broad, easy flights of steps leading down to the river, bath-house, and springs. The hotel contains two hundred guest rooms and about forty private bath-rooms. The bath-rooms are supplied with the best plumbing fixtures, including nickel-plated pipes and fittings, and especial care has been taken with regard to the sanitary arrangements, drainage, and ventilation. Most of the rooms are arranged in suites of two or more, with or without private bath-rooms in connection. In nearly every room is found an open fireplace, in which are burned the fragrant logs of piñon pine, so famous in the Rocky Mountain regions of Colorado. Steam heat is also provided. Mr. W. Raymond, of Raymond & Whitcomb, the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia excursion agents, is proprietor of The Colorado, and Mr. A. W. Bailey is manager. Mr. Raymond has lately opened a bridle trail for horses and mules to the summit of Lookout Mountain, behind the town, where a pavilion affords a grand view of hundreds of miles of snow-capped ranges, from which the snow never disappears. There is also a new foot-path to the top of Iron Mountain, just back of The Colorado, passing Exclamation Point, where the prospect resembles that from Inspiration Point in the Yosemite.

[EARL MARBLE in the *Western Trade Journal*, Chicago.]

“The Kissingen of America.” This is the title bestowed upon Glenwood Springs in Colorado. One has not seen the grandeur of the mountain scenery of the United States until he has been to Colorado; and he has not seen the flower of the Centennial State until he has been to Glenwood Springs. This is reached by means of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, which traverses the finest mountain scenery in the world, and astonishes almost to bewilderment the traveler, whether taking him through the Royal Gorge, the Black Cañon, or the delightful basin-like valley wherein Glenwood Springs is situated.

At Glenwood Springs, in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, readily accessible by rail from both the East and the West, will be found one of the most charming health and pleasure resorts in the world. To the natural advantages of a romantic situation, pure air, healthful surroundings, picturesque scenery, and the marvelous hot springs which have given the place its great fame, has been added a magnificent and commodious hotel which supplies every possible comfort and luxury to be desired by the health or pleasure seeker. Aside from the hotel is a sanitarium, or bath-house, erected at a cost of over \$100,000, in the midst of a

charming park and upon the verge of the largest swimming-pool of hot water in the world. The view from the hotel is superb, overlooking the pool and park, the Grand River beyond, the pretty town of Glenwood Springs, lying on the opposite bank, and far down the beautiful valley with its borders of lofty mountains. The elevation of Glenwood Springs is the same as that of Denver (5,200 feet). The town stands at the confluence of two mountain streams, the Roaring Fork and Grand River, and is about the same distance from Denver and Salt Lake City, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Near at hand is the remarkable cañon of the Grand River.

It is an ideal all-the-year-round resort, inviting at once to the seeker after health, the traveler who is on pleasure bent, and the sportsman. Bathing is indulged in out of doors all the year round. The hot saline water pours into a mammoth natatorium, which is from 3½ to 5½ feet deep and over an acre in area, at the rate of 2,000 gallons per minute. The normal temperature is 120 degrees Fahrenheit, but it is reduced to pleasant warmth for bathing by adding fresh cold water from the mountains. The bath-house contains a large number of bath-rooms, together with dressing and lounging rooms, parlor, reading room, physician's office, etc. Near at hand is a "cave bath." The summit of the mountain, just east of the town, and towering 2,000 feet above it, affords a superb view of the loftier snow-clad peaks.

The Colorado was opened in the summer of 1893, and at once became celebrated as one of the most delightful sojourning places between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is one of the most complete hotels in America, and at the same time one of the handsomest. It is built of peach-blow sandstone and Roman brick, and forms three sides of a court 124 feet square. It is in the Italian style, the Villa Medici in Rome having given inspiration for its central motive, which consists of two towers with connecting loggias. Besides numerous commodious public apartments there are 200 guest rooms and about 40 private bath-rooms. Special care has been taken with regard to the sanitary arrangements throughout the house. In nearly every room is an open fireplace, and no charge is made for fires. There are also electric lights and other modern conveniences. The hotel is under the proprietorship of Mr. W. Raymond, of Boston, Mass., of the firm of Raymond & Whitcomb, the well-known excursion managers, and also proprietor of The Raymond, at East Pasadena, Cal. The manager is Mr. A. W. Bailey, formerly of Manitou Springs and Denver.

Mr. Bailey is one of the most whole-souled and jovial of hosts, and is decidedly "to the manner born" both in Colorado life and hotel management. He was a pioneer in the State, having made a visit to the territory when a very young man, about the time of the breaking out of the war, when he saw after a few weeks' stay there what the prospects of the mountain region were, and cast in his fortunes with the country at once. He established a hotel in Manitou in the early days, and was connected for a time with a hotel in Denver. But he never was quite at his best until he took charge of this superb hotel, "The Colorado," which, almost in the region of perpetual snow, is hemmed in by mountains so closely that it is never cold there, as people in the East understand it, and the spot is as much of a winter resort as it is a summer one. Last March the out-door crocuses were in bloom, and the grass is green throughout the year. The Raymond excursions all stop over here, and after the California air feel invigorated by the bracing air of this delicious valley. The hotel itself—it is a dream, and must be seen to be appreciated.

[LUTHER L. HOLDEN, Boston, September, 1894.]

As much as I *thought* I knew about "The Colorado," having described it so confidently in print, I confess that the hotel was a revelation to me. In all my experience I have never seen a hotel so bright, cheerful, comfortable, and well arranged, and so delightfully furnished. There is a quiet elegance and nicety about every room that I saw (and Mr. Bailey took me about



DINING ROOM OF THE COLORADO.

everywhere, from the tower to the cold-storage rooms in the basement), and a degree of harmony in the smallest bits of decoration productive of the most artistic effects. Everything is in the most refined and elegant taste, and at the same time there is an absence of overdoing, so often seen. "The Colorado" combines the very best points of other hotels, and no end of original ideas — for instance, the broad and roomy dressing-cases and bureaus, the profusion of large and comfortable lounging chairs, divans, etc., the delightful corridors to be thrown open or closed as desired, and the arrangement of the electric lights, both in the public rooms and in the guest chambers. As for the working part of the house — the kitchen, store-rooms, cold-storage, serving rooms, laundry, etc.,—I cannot imagine anything more complete or better designed for economical working. I was surprised, too, to find everything so charmingly fresh, neat, and clean. It was the Hotel del Monte with improvements. Not a speck of dirt or refuse was observable anywhere, inside or out, and the house throughout, in every department, looked as if it might have been opened yesterday. Careful and complete supervision is as self-evident as the fact that wise heads did the planning. I have long held Mr. and Mrs. Bailey in high esteem, and my acquaintance with the former extends back thirteen years and a half, but I depart from "The Colorado" with new respect for them both. There are many landlords accounted as good managers and holding exalted reputations who have not half the tact and intelligence of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey; and I am careful to mention Mrs. Bailey for the special reason that her quiet and pure artistic taste is seen everywhere about this model hotel. I can well understand that the Eastern hotel men were surprised to find such a remarkably complete and well-balanced house "away out West." It is the habit of some of the Eastern hotel men to imagine that there is nothing beyond Boston, New York, and Chicago except a reflex of Eastern ideas, and, come to think of it, there is considerable "Boston" in this very commendable enterprise.

I confess I was a "doubting Thomas" regarding the success of "The Colorado," but having seen it and heard many of its guests express their own opinions regarding it, I am such no longer. Continued upon the high plane upon which it has been started, it is sure to become one of the most popular hotels in America. Mr. Bailey says it would break his heart to hear anyone speak ill of the house; but he need fear no fracture of that organ, since no person whose opinion is worth a centime could possibly find room for criticism.

The lawns fronting the matchless swimming-pool are as fine as anything I have ever seen in England or America, and with such possibilities in the way of green sward, its wide spreading area is preferable to a great profusion of flowers. The corridors are a splendid conservatory in themselves. Mr. Bailey let on the great fountain for our entertainment. It certainly is very beautiful; and its immense height — claimed to be 185 feet — makes it unique, for the great fountains of Europe, as I remember them, are in no case as lofty.

In a word, "The Colorado" is, to my mind, as perfect a pleasure resort as exists in this country or Europe — admirably planned, thoroughly equipped, splendidly managed, and with many original points of excellence. That its success may be commensurate with its just deserts is the best wish I can utter.

P. S.—I had almost forgotten to mention the music. It was in every way enjoyable. That it should be choice in character was to be expected from the well-known musical taste of the proprietor of "The Colorado." It was a pleasure, in perfect keeping with the other charms of the hotel, to listen to the refined and nicely played selections at the morning and evening concerts and at the Wednesday hop.

The Davenports and Learneds were charmed with the house. They had planned to stay five days, and I think they wished they had made the time longer.

In a grand amphitheatre of the Rocky Mountains, 5,200 feet above the level of the sea and 280 miles west of Denver, is located the new watering place and health resort which rejoices in the poetic name of Glenwood Springs. This point is reached from the east by the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Colorado Midland branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, both transcontinental routes. Dame Nature has been lavish in her adornment of this grand and picturesque region. On emerging from the last of the tunnels of the Grand River cañon the tourist finds himself in a natural park of perhaps a mile in diameter and several miles in length, surrounded on the north, east, and west by lofty forest-clad hills. The valley is intersected by the Grand River and the Roaring Fork, two romantic mountain streams which unite here to form a current of considerable size. The southern portion of the valley affords a magnificent view of snow-capped Mount Sopris, a peak of surpassing majesty and grandeur. A climb of 2,000 feet to the summit of Lookout Mountain, which forms the eastern wall of the amphitheatre, reveals a panorama of dazzling beauty and splendor. Seventy miles eastward is outlined the glistening, snow-crowned chain of the Continental Divide, while to the west, the eye spans the valley of the Book Cliffs, whose majestic outlines ninety miles distant are clearly defined. To the north stretches the great White River plateau. Turning the eye south the lofty summits of the Elk range, fifty miles distant across the intervening valleys of the Roaring Fork and Crystal rivers, come into view. On the left, or eastern bank of the Grand River, at the foot of Lookout Mountain, is located the town of Glenwood Springs, a place of about 3,000 inhabitants, and the county seat of Garfield county. The ground slopes gently from the mountain on the east to the two rivers on the west and south, affording excellent natural drainage. The streets are well laid out at right angles, and the houses of the most part well built and of a substantial character. The town is well lighted by electric illuminators. The climate of the region is superb; the clear, bracing mountain air infusing the visitor at once with a sense of exhilaration and a desire for activity. The humidity of the atmosphere is exceedingly low, as the visitor soon learns by the constant dryness of the lips. The temperature is never excessive in summer, while the nights are invariably cool. During the cold season the location is admirably protected by the surrounding mountains, which form a natural bulwark against the winter winds. Rainy and cloudy weather is the exception, and it is said that invalids may safely be out of doors from 320 to 335 days in the year. The prime attraction of Glenwood lies just across the Grand River, where are located the magnificent hot saline-sulphur springs which give the place its name. These are upward of a dozen in number, but only the two largest—the “Yampa” and the so-called “Cocktail” spring, yielding about 4,000 gallons of water per minute—are improved. The waters from these springs are used to supply the recently erected elegant and commodious bath-house and the mammoth natatorium or swimming-pool.

The temperature of the Yampa, the largest spring of the group, as taken by the author, Oct. 21, 1893, was 124.6 degrees Fahrenheit, and of the Cocktail 126.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The specific gravity of the former when cooled down to 83 degrees Fahrenheit was 1.013, and of the latter a trifle less. That the waters are strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen is readily shown by the heavy deposit of sulphur crystals on stones in the springs and on the surrounding sandstone walls. In the Yampa spring the gas is in sufficient quantity to impart a decided bluish tinge to the water, rendering it slightly opalescent. The atmosphere immediately surrounding the springs is heavily charged with the escaping vapor. The great swimming-pool is upward of an acre in extent, and is graded in depth from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is constructed of the famous Colorado sandstone, and its bottom paved with pressed brick.

The waters from the springs in flowing into the pool are cooled to some extent by contact with the air and by evaporation, but the temperature is further lowered by an artificial cold

water geyser near the western end of the basin, supplied from a near-by mountain reservoir. An average temperature of ninety-three to ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit is thus maintained, and bathing may be indulged in the year round. The cold water fountain, the spring board, and the toboggan slide form a very agreeable, though not strictly therapeutical, accession to a bath in the pool. In immediate juxtaposition to the natatorium is the sanitarium, or bath-house, recently erected at a cost of \$100,000. This establishment has ample facilities for the different varieties of baths, with a lounging and dressing chamber for each bath-room. The pool and bath-house are charmingly located in a little park tastefully adorned with shade trees, flower-bordered walks, fountains and terraced lawns. The eastern boundary of the park is swept by the Grand River, which describes a majestic curve at this point, and separates the grounds from the outside world. On the rising ground coterminous with the western boundaries of the park and forming a charming centre-piece against the dark timber-clad mountain back-ground, is located the new Hotel Colorado, opened in June, 1893. The Eastern visitor is struck with amazement at the evidences of modern comfort, convenience and luxury which greet the eye at every turn in this beautiful and commodious caravansary. Space prevents us from going into details; but when we have said that the guest will find in The Colorado every arrangement for his well-being and comfort that the newest and best hotels of New York can supply, further description is unnecessary.

Another interesting and unique feature of Glenwood Springs should not pass unnoticed. Across the river from the Yampa, and two or three hundred yards up stream, is the entrance to a cave which extends for some distance under the mountain. This cave has a natural temperature ranging from 105 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit, which is saturated at all times with the vapor of water strongly impregnated with sulphur like that of the springs. After a few minutes' time in the cave, the surface of the body is bedewed with a profuse perspiration. Advantage has been taken of this natural vapor chamber, and a bath-house with the requisite adjuncts has been constructed at its entrance. The cave itself is lighted by electricity, and attendants are on hand to supply the wants of bathers either in the cavern or in private rooms.

The adaptability of Glenwood Springs as a health resort may be considered with reference to two important points.

1. As to the climate and general surroundings.—The high elevation, the protected situation, and the pure, dry atmosphere place it at once on a par with such well-known resorts as Manitou and Colorado Springs. From *a priori* reasoning, we would deem the location suitable for debilitated conditions resulting from almost any cause, but especially those due to pulmonary trouble. Almost all persons in such conditions visiting the place experience a gain in weight and strength appreciable within a few days after arrival. The rarefied air would of course be a contra-indication in cases of heart disease, aneurism, or the hemorrhagic diathesis.

2. As to the springs and baths.—The waters are highly thermal, and the analysis and other evidences show them to be strongly saline and sulphuretted. What we require now is the careful medical observation of actual, individual cases. During the author's sojourn at the springs a number of persons, some of them from distant points, were using the baths, but they were for the most part acting under their own guidance, which fact invalidated their testimony. As far as could be learned, however, the evidence is strongly in favor of the utility of the baths in cases of chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous and renal diseases. One old gentleman who had suffered for an indefinite period from rheumatism in his hip assured the author that he gained more benefit from two of the baths at full heat than he had received from years of previous treatment. A gentleman from Illinois, suffering from chronic nephritis, who had been treated by a number of well-known physicians, including Dr. Belfield of Chicago, had resorted to the vapor cave in an almost hopeless condition three months previously. His improvement, as shown by a loss of his headache, an increased daily quantity of urine and a

gain in weight and strength, had begun at once, and had been steadily maintained. In common with all hot baths, these waters are contra-indicated in fatty degeneration of any important structure, in atheroma, aneurism, or organic heart disease, and in the predisposition to pulmonary, cerebral, gastric, or intestinal hemorrhage. In conclusion, it may be said that for cases requiring a high, dry, and bracing atmosphere, for those in which hot saline-sulphur baths are indicated, or for persons who simply seek recreation or pleasure, Glenwood Springs offers superior advantages.

[HENRY M. LYMAN, A. M., M. D., Chicago, in the *Medical Record*, Dec. 9, 1893.]

Our car wheels rumble through the tunnel that pierces the huge promontory around which sweeps the Great Bend of the Grand River; a sudden burst of electric arc light illuminates the foaming rapids and the valley and the mountains—we have arrived at Glenwood Springs. The hotel bus trundles us across the iron bridge that spans the river. Everywhere a blaze of electric light, by the aid of which we can see the foaming rapids, the broad pool of the swimming bath, the lawn terraces, and finally, overlooking all, a stately Italian palace, built of red sandstone and Roman brick—the new Hotel Colorado. Our party is ushered into the spacious corridor, where at evening the guests assemble and listen to the music of a German quartette band, and watch the arrival and departure of travelers. There are visitors from every considerable city in the country. Englishmen of every variety abound. Here, fresh from the Columbian Exposition, come a German count and countess, followed by their body physician and body surgeon and a numerous retinue armed with rifles and other weapons of war. There goes a bright-eyed professor of world-wide reputation, from New York; and yes, it is he, the prince of scientists, Von Helmholtz himself, who is promenading up and down the long corridor. Elderly ladies draw their easy chairs near the wood fire that blazes in the vast, old-fashioned chimney. Young people in gala attire skip lightly over the polished floor of the ballroom, while the worshippers of the great goddess Nicotiana sip their coffee and burn incense upon the wide veranda outside. Throughout the house gas is unknown, and everything is resplendent with electric light. Out of doors, despite the moonless night, the scenery is most impressive. The building stands upon a hillside, and occupies three sides of a square, of which the fourth lies open toward the valley, the river, and the town. The broad court, thus formed, is bordered with brilliant flowers, and is carpeted with the greenest of turf, while from its centre springs a fountain of water that throws its jet one hundred and eighty feet into the air. In the morning sunshine the spray is filled with rainbows, but now at night its feathery films are lost among the stars that glitter like diamonds in a cloudless sky that seems as translucent at the horizon as in the zenith. Beyond the terraced lawns, at the foot of the hill, the vast swimming-pool shines, and the gliding river shimmers in the electric light. Upon the opposite side of the valley the town of Glenwood covers the slope of the ancient moraine; while above and around us lie the mountains, couched like sleeping giants, strong and silent as the arch of heaven itself.

After a night of sleep such as seldom falls to the lot of a jaded citizen, morning arrives freighted with new and unexpected pleasures. In this arid desert a diet of canned peaches and fried ham would not have been a surprise; but here, in an elegant hall, we find every comfort that modern civilization can procure. Ripe fruit, fresh from the garden; mountain trout, the like of which can be found only among the mountains; juicy beefsteaks, delicious cream, vegetables galore,—all proffered in abundance with the daintiest service in the world; the most exacting epicure could ask for nothing more.

Thus fortified we sally forth upon the town—a little village of about one thousand inhabitants, but well built, for Colorado abounds in beautiful building materials. The streets are wide, and will soon be shaded with a luxuriant growth of cottonwood trees, urged forward by the moisture that reaches their roots from the sparkling streamlets that gurgle through the open gutters. The crisp morning air and the brilliant sunshine inspire everyone with life and hope.

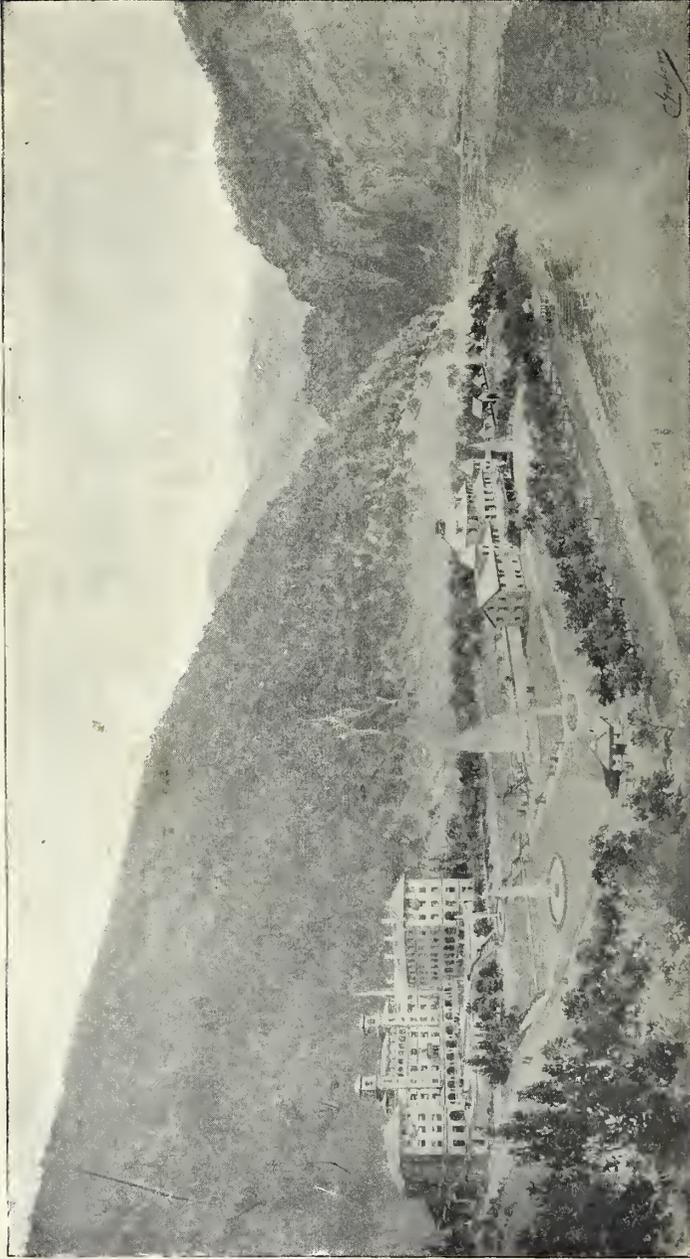
Let us return to the other side of the river. Here, at the foot of the mountain, are the famous hot springs, bubbling up along the bank of the stream. The largest source has been surrounded with a curb that incloses a pool about twenty feet in diameter, where the water, at the temperature of 124 degrees Fahrenheit, boils up with a strong and steady stream that flows through a broad conduit to the red sandstone bath-house and the great swimming-pool, a few yards below. The water is beautifully transparent; it exhales a faint odor of hydrogen-sulphide, and tastes like chicken broth.

From the analysis it appears that the water of the Glenwood Springs resembles that of Aix-la-Chapelle and the "chicken broth" springs of Germany. It is, therefore, useful in the treatment of those diseases that find relief at those springs. Syphilitic diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, arthritic diseases, cutaneous disorders, and chronic catarrhal inflammations are the principal ailments for which the baths and the internal use of the waters are indicated. The temperature and the taste of the fresh spring water are not disagreeable, and the baths cannot be surpassed. For delicate patients ample provision is made in the tub-baths that occupy two floors of the spacious bath-house, while for all who can enjoy the luxury of a swim the open air natatorium affords a pool five hundred feet long, covering more than an acre of space, constantly filled with water from the great hot spring, so that an almost uniform temperature of eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit is maintained during the entire year. As the spring water enters and leaves the pool at the rate of two thousand gallons per minute, its transparent purity never deteriorates. In midwinter, when the boys are skating on the frozen river, the natatorium is always warm and perfectly comfortable. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the beauty of the place. The construction of the bath-house alone involved an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars. The great pool is curbed with red sandstone, and its floor is paved throughout with hard, red brick. The surrounding lawns are of that vivid green that is so characteristic of Colorado wherever irrigation is practised. The mountain stream that furnishes such delicious water to the Colorado Hotel and to the town, here feeds an array of fountains that fill the sunny air with rainbow-tinted spray, so that the adjacent landscape forms a pleasing contrast with the sombre hues that darken the arid slopes in the background. This aridity, however, forms one of the principal advantages of Colorado as a health resort. Dew is unknown, and rain seldom falls. The subjoined tabular record of observations by the United States Signal Service at Glenwood during the year 1889 illustrates this fact. It does not, however, give any idea of the continuity of sunshine throughout the year. For days and weeks together the deep blue sky remains unflecked by a cloud; and the transparency of the atmosphere, unstained by dust or smoke, is like that of the oceanic belt within the tropics. For this, and for many other reasons, Colorado is remarkably attractive to all tourists and invalids who desire an out-door life.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO.

<i>Monthly Rainfall (in inches), 1889.</i>												
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1.24	1.50	1.00	0.54	1.06	0.54	0.51	2.44	0.94	1.53	2.42	3.87	17.59
<i>Mean Temperature (in degrees), 1889.</i>												
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
18.1	25.1	41.9	52.9	53.8	64.5	73.8	71.0	59.3	49.0	28.1	33.3	47.6

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The Colorado, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

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