

[begin 23 June 1887 issue of Loveland Reporter]

[The 1887 Loveland Reporter was a four-page, eight-column broadsheet. This particular issue has water damage, insect damage, and shows the effects of being stored folded in a small square, as some of the creases have formed nearly irreversible accordion pleating that fractures with unfolding. From the volume number and issue number, it appears the Loveland Reporter began publication in July 1879. As of the year 2010, this issue predates any other original Loveland newspaper available to the public by four years, although it is likely the current Loveland Reporter-Herald has earlier issues and/or reproductions of earlier issues in their building, which they currently don't allow the public to view.]

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[Above the banner, handwritten in ink, are the cursive initials "E.K.C." and the beginning of a last name, only partly visible because of physical loss of the upper half of this portion of the newspaper (from damage). From a classified advertisement appearing on page 2 of this issue and from what remains of the last name, it is clear that this is the signature of E.K.C. Evans, likely the subscriber/owner of this issue of the Loveland Reporter.]

23 June 1887 – Banner: The Loveland Reporter. Volume VIII. Loveland, Colorado, Thursday, June 23, 1887. Number 51. [banner extends across all 8 columns]

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23 June 1887 – Column title: Current comment. A base-ball club at West Branch, Michigan, has a clergyman for pitcher. His delivery is said to be excellent...A woman has become mayor of a Kansas city, another [woman] clerk of a police court in New Hampshire, and still another pilot on a Lake Champlain [Vermont] steamboat...When Barnum heard that among the Pope's Easter gifts was an ivory egg, lined with quilted satin, and inclosing a ruby and several diamonds, he cabled over to his representative in Rome [Italy] to buy the hen at any price...The new musical prodigy, the child Hoffmann, continues to exert the greatest enthusiasm whenever he appears. He has certainly wonderful execution, facility, memory, and a remarkable talent for improvisation. He listens attentively to a melody which he hears for the first time, and immediately, without a moment's hesitation or study, he carries that original theme through a dozen or more variations, never losing it, never giving it more embellishment than its rhythm and musical idea can support. Hoffmann comes from Vienna [Austria], and is said to be only 9 years of age...The annual report of treasurer Dean of Vassar College [in Poughkeepsie, New York] gives some idea of what it takes to turn out sweet girl graduates. The young ladies of Vassar have eaten during the last year, among other things, 84,000 pounds of fresh meats, 8000 pounds of smoked meats, nearly 5000 pounds of turkeys, over 4000 pounds of chickens, nearly 4000

pounds of fish, 32,000 clams, 141 gallons of oysters, 230 barrels of flour, 14,000 pounds of butter, 95,000 quarts of milk, 25,000 pounds of sugar, 30,000 oranges and lemons, 10,000 bananas, over 1000 bushels of potatoes, and 100,000 buckwheat cakes... Ex-governor Dorsheimer, editor of the New York Star, has undertaken the task of raising \$125,000 by popular subscription for the erection of the proposed monument to General [Ulysses S.] Grant at Riverside Park. He has sent a circular letter to many prominent citizens, inviting them to set the ball rolling, and the encouraging way in which responses are coming in points to a speedy success. There is a fund of \$125,000 now in the hands of the monument committee, and if the New York Star fund reaches that figure, they will be justified in commencing the memorial, although a much greater sum will be required to complete it... With the Yale graduating classes, the most popular book is "David Copperfield", the second "Henry Esmond", and the third "Ben Hur". The next in order are "The Scarlet Letter", "Our Mutual Friend", "Vanity Fair", "Les Miserables", "She", "Edith Dayton", and Porter's "Human Intellect". Longfellow, Shakespeare, Byron, Tennyson, and Scott are the favorite poets. Mrs. Browning is the favorite poetess. The class is strongly Republican, sixty-seven [67] being of that faith, while twenty-three [23] are Democrats, nineteen [19] Independents, two Prohibitionists, and eight undecided. Forty-nine [49] are Protectionists and forty [40] Free Traders... The cathedral of St. John, the Divine [sic, St. John the Divine], which is to be built in the upper part of New York City, New York, near the Central Park, will cover about two blocks in area, and approximately will cost \$5,000,000. In size, it will be six times as large as St. Patrick's Cathedral in the same city. In its architecture, it is intended to be a masterpiece. Its decorations will be simple but artistic and suited to its religious character. Its interior will be so arranged that thousands of people may worship there. In word, noble and grand as the structure may be, it is intended for the people, in contradistinction to most churches, which are intended for their members and shut out the world at large. As Bishop Potter says, it is to be a people's church, in which no received rights can be bought, hired, or sold on any pretext whatever."... At Findlay, Ohio, where the great Karg gas well is located, the price required from citizens for gas is not exorbitant. It may not exceed 5 cents a month for a burner nor 15 cents a month for a stove. Of course, there are no meters, and those who choose may keep the gas burning all day and all night. About \$10 a year will keep a big house lighted from cellar to garret, and supply all its stoves with fuel. The flow was struck in January [1886], and all through the winter and into the summer that pillar of flame burned day and night. The heat produced was intense, and it was out of the question for anyone to approach near the fire. The result was the creation of what may be called an outdoor hothouse. One could start for the well in early February [1886 or 1887], wading through crisp snow, and as one approached the place the snow would become thinner and would finally disappear, giving place to short grass, which at a point nearer the flames was knee-deep, gradually decreasing in healthiness and bright again as the heat became more intense.

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23 June 1887 – Column title: Colorado Condensed. Pueblo has a pickle factory...Idaho Springs is now lighted by electricity...A bank has been established at Rocky Ford...A large Catholic university is to be located at Denver...The Gilpin divorce suit at Denver is being tried with closed doors...The auction sale of lots at Trinidad on 16 June 1887 aggregated \$50,000...The Denver club now holds second place in the Western league...The output of the Small Hopes mine at Leadville is \$100,000 a month...Governor Evans is about to erect an eight-story business block in Denver...It is reported that hail fell near Berthoud last Sunday to a depth of five feet... The cornerstone of the new Odd Fellows temple at Salida was laid a few days ago...The Belcher mine in Boulder County is reported sold to a New York man for \$100,000...The men employed in the yard of the Denver & Rio Grande road in Pueblo are on a strike...The grading of the Santa Fe between Pueblo and Colorado Springs has been completed...About 1500 persons celebrated the Queen's Jubilee in St. John's Cathedral, Denver, last Sunday...A cowboy named Will McCarthy was shot in the head and killed at Indianapolis, in Bent County, a few days ago... Monte Vista is getting up a big Fourth of July celebration. Governor Adams will deliver the oration...Fifty thousand dollars' worth of lots were sold in Tourist City, a new town in Huerfano County, Wednesday...Orman, Crook & Company have put a force of 1000 men and 300 teams at work on the grade between Montrose and Ramona...Sheriff Cramer, of Arapahoe County, has been indicted by the grand jury for collecting greater than the law allows...There are in Colorado 1391 persons whose names are borne on the pension rolls of the government, and who receive each year \$143,300...Trinidad has raised the \$75,000 demanded by the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad as an inducement for them to run their main line through that town...A white shirt clotted with human blood was found on the mesa between Aspen and Glenwood Springs, and it is feared another murder has been committed and the body thrown into the Roaring Fork... Larimer County can supply the whole world and part of Canada with the very best building, paving, and flagging stone, and furnish marble enough to set a headstone to every grave made since Adam's time – Fort Collins Courier...The contract for the excavation of Denver's new million-dollar hotel has been let, and work will be commenced at once. The building will be entirely of stone and iron, eight stories high, and absolutely fireproof. It is to be completed by 1 January 1889...Grass on the range south of Pueblo has not been so good for three years as now. The improvement is to be attributed not alone to the exceptionally favorable season, but to the removal of 14,000 to 15,000 head of stock which was in excess of what it could support...The great Hagerman Tunnel, the longest on the Midland road, was completed on 13 June 1887. The grade between Leadville and Aspen is now ready for the track with the exception of some "trimming up" which can be done in less than three weeks. The Hagerman tunnel is 2160 feet

long, drilled through solid rock...The exhibits of Colorado products at Pueblo State Fair this fall will probably be the largest and most comprehensive ever made in the state. The premium list will amount to \$15,000 besides the speed ring attractions in the way of big purses. An effort is being made by the directors to have every nook and corner in the state properly represented at our fair, and we believe these efforts will prove successful in every way. – Pueblo Chieftain... There have been eleven men added to the chain gang within two days. The gang is doing pretty good work now. The police authorities have things down to a fine point, and allow no foolishness. If any man refuses to work on the street, he is informed that he will be taken over to the South side station and fed on nothing but bread and water. Thus far, the threat alone has been sufficient, and all are anxious to help grade the streets. – Pueblo Chieftain...The following is a copy of the telegram sent by Governor Adams to the President [President Grover Cleveland], protesting against the return of the flags: “To the President, Washington, D.C.: The Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Colorado and other citizens of Colorado protest against the return of captured battle flags to southern states, and we earnestly request that if such an order has been issued, that it be revoked immediately, as we believe that these captured trophies should ever remain as emblems of rebellions conquered and Union triumphant. Alva Adams, Governor.”...”The farmers’ mill at Longmont,” said one of the stockholders, “will pay for itself this first year after its construction. The mill was built by the united means of about two hundred [200] farmers, all wheat growers. They all had wheat and took stock in the mill in ratio to the quantity of wheat they held of last year’s crop. Well, wheat went up while they were holding – waiting for the mill to be completed, sufficient to pay for the stock they had subscribed.” The mill is now making five hundred [500] sacks of flour per day, and will just about get through with the grain of 1886 when the crop of 1887 is ready to come forward.

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Accident on the Rio Grande. Special to the Denver Republican. Leadville, Colorado, 16 June 1887. – Probably one of the most serious accidents occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande this morning that has happened for years. It seems that at 9:00 a.m. this morning, a special train on the Denver & Rio Grande encountered a boulder near Riverside and was derailed, the following persons being injured at the wreck:

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John Hogan, feet mashed and otherwise injured. Raphael Busch, jaw broken and face badly mutilated. Joseph Smith, injuries about the limbs. Frank Kenera, injuries about the knees. Philip Lipf, fracture of the left hip and internal injuries. Alfred Nelson, injuries about the arms and chest, sent to Salida hospital. Christian Nelson, severe cut about the head with probably

fatal injuries. Immediately following the accident, notice was sent to Leadville, where Dr. C. MacLean, the company's surgeon, was notified, and, in company with Dr. D'Avignon, he departed on a special train for the scene of the disaster. After a lightning run to the locality, they found the men provided for in a section-house near Riverside. Philip Lipf, who was supposed to have sustained fatal injuries, was the recipient of most of their attention. It was ascertained, however, that his injuries were confined to the hip and right side, and there strong probabilities that he will recover. John Hogan, who was injured about the lower extremities, was found in considerable agony and was sent to Salida, as was also Alfred Nelson, who was badly lacerated about the arms and chest. The wrecked train was a special containing one hundred [100] laborers for the Rio Grande extension to Aspen and Glenwood. It had passed Riverside safely when the boulder, which had evidently been loosened by the gravel on which it rested being blown from under it and causing it to fall, was encountered. When the trainmen entered the cars, they found everything in confusion, and the injured men were removed one by one to the section house, where everything possible was done for them until the arrival of the physicians.

23 June 1887 – Headline, subhead, and dateline: New Land for Settlers. The trail reserved for Texas cattle thrown on the market. Special Denver Republican. Washington, D.C., 14 June 1887. – Secretary Lamar today signed an order revoking the order of 26 March 1886, withdrawing from settlement all of range 41 in the western part of Kansas and the eastern part of Colorado. The issue of this order of withdrawal setting aside from settlement a strip of land over 300 miles long was due to a conference with Senator Coke, of Texas, who was acting in the interest of the cattle industry of Texas and the southwest. Dry weather and other causes had operated during 1885 to greatly deplete the ranges of the southwest, and the question of feed for the enormous herds in those sections had become a most important one. Grasses were short and scarce everywhere, and if it became necessary, as it afterward did, to drive the herds northward in search of feed, it was necessary to find a thoroughfare. The hostility of the government to any attempt to drive through the Native American territory and the rapid settlement of the lands in Colorado and Kansas rendered some action to secure a sort of right of way at once necessary. Senator Coke offered early in the Session of 1885 a bill which passed the Senate, setting aside this entire range, and giving the cattlemen the right to drive across this section of the domain to reach the north. The bill had every prospect of passing the House of Representatives, and in order to save this range of townships intact, Senator Coke went to Secretary Lamar and laid the case before him, and asked him to forestall the bill by the withdrawal, which it directed. This Secretary Lamar did by telegraph to the Registers and Receivers of the date above given. The bill, however, died in the House of Representatives, and the land has remained withdrawn without distinct authority of law ever since then. During the past year, settlers have been rushing

into western Kansas and making applications to take up this land. Appeals have been made to the Secretary of the Interior to open the land to settlement, and today he concluded to do so. How the herds upon the northwestern ranges will return to Texas should they desire to do so is a question of the cattlemen.

23 June 1887 – Headline: Progress of the Texas & Gulf. Denver Republican. General Dodge, of Denver, president of the Panhandle Construction Company and connected with the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, is now in Fort Worth, Texas, after a trip over the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth. He went overland from Trinidad, a distance of 400 miles. He says that five towns from five to fifty [50] miles from the line of the Fort Worth & Denver have been started, and will doubtless be prosperous. The panhandle is in fine condition and rapidly filling up with a good class of farmers. The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth is built 100 miles from Pueblo, and work is going on between Trinidad and Emory's Gap. There will be 125 miles of the road in New Mexico. The gap between the two roads is 300 miles, and this will be fitted and trains running to Denver in twelve [12] months. At Tascosa, in Oldham County, General Dodge, Colonel Jones and party were the first to cross the wagon bridge over the Canadian River, which General Dodge says is a very good one. The crops will be good all along the [way] in Texas and the company expects a heavy freight business in months [ahead]. He told a Fort Worth reporter that in Denver, Pueblo, and Trinidad, the people are enthusiastic about the road, considerably more so than at Fort Worth, considering it the greatest road they can get. "Do you intend to build a road to the Gulf [of Mexico]?" asked the reporter. "We have our hands full with the road at Denver, and as long as our relations are pleasant with the lines running from Fort Worth to the Gulf [of Mexico], and they are pleasant, we will not build such a road. Our charter for the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth provides, however, that such a road can be built by the company."

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Prohibition in Canada. Ottawa, Canada, 13 June 1887. – The prohibition debate which commenced in the House of Commons Wednesday last continued all day today. Cargill's amendment for the repeal of the Scott act of local option law now in force in sixty-eight [68] counties in Canada was negative by 145 to 37. Sir John McDonald and Mr. Carling and Mr. Costigan, members of the Ministry, voted yea. Division followed on Girouard's amendment to allow the sale of beer and light wines in the Scott act countries. This was voted down by a majority of 88. Sproule then moved an amendment to the main motion to the effect that when found expedient to grant prohibition, it should be accompanied by a reasonable message of compensation. Fisher moved that Sproule's amendment be struck out, and the following added to the main motion: "Compensation being a matter of detail that such be considered when a measure of prohibition is before the House of Commons." This was

carried by a majority of three votes. Division in the main motion in favor of prohibition, with foregoing amendment, was then taken, and the motion was negative by forty-two [42] majority.

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23 June 1887 – Column title: Telegraph Brevities. The bridge across the Tay is completed. The total cost was £700,000...Editor O'Brien was the recipient of a rousing ovation when he arrived in Dublin...Affairs are in a very unsettled condition in the Sandwich Islands and a revolution is feared...The jury in the Jake Sharp trial has been empanelled and evidence is now being taken... The death of ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, is reported from North Adams, Massachusetts...Nothing for years has created so much feeling among old soldiers as the order to return the Rebel flags...John A. Beall, twelve years of age, killed his mother near Easton, Ohio, and the people talk of lynching him...The new scale of the Amalgamated Association calls for an advance of 10% in wages and the nine-hour day...The Mormons have called a constitutional convention to meet 30 June 1887. They intend to demand admission as a state...The New Hampshire legislature in joint session formally declared Mr. Chandler elected as the successor to Mr. Pike...The English yachts have started on the jubilee race around Great Britain and Ireland. There are a dozen competitors...The New York coffee market has collapsed, and a number of failures are recorded, two of which aggregate \$1,200,000...The New Jersey authorities intend to punish Herr Most and his followers for Sunday's rioting within that sovereign state...General Miles is in the field against the latest squad of fugitive Apaches, and there are indications of a prolonged campaign...Guy Webber, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has purchased 2,000,000 acres of land in Sonora on which an American colony is to be established...The Crozier Iron and Steel Company, whose works are located at Roanoke, Pennsylvania, have made an assignment of liabilities of \$378,000...In commemoration of the jubilee year, Queen Victoria will grant amnesty to all military and naval prisoners who have been convicted of minor offences...A tornado blew down over twenty-five [25] buildings and killed four people at Grand Forks, Dakota, and in East Grand Forks, fourteen [14] buildings were destroyed...Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will attend the jubilee service in Dublin, 28 June 1887, and be decorated with the order of St. Patrick...The Ballwin and Manchester stage, containing fifteen [15] passengers, was held up in St. Louis County, Missouri, and fifteen [15] passengers were robbed of \$250 by three men...Governor Foraker, on behalf of the Grand Army men of Ohio, has sent to President Cleveland a protest against the return of any rebel flags that were captured by Ohio troops...The will of the late William A. Wheeler gives \$25,000 to home missions, \$5000 to foreign missions, \$50,000 to his housekeeper, Betsy Chambers, and a few bequests to various friends...Frank Fowler, who is wanted in Tennessee for a heavy forgery, was arrested at Rich Valley, near Wabash, Indiana, where he was working as a farm hand. He made a desperate

attempt to escape...The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, will send a delegation to London to represent them at the 350th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London...An earthquake shock, accompanied by the most prolonged roaring noise that has been heard since the memorable shaking of October of last year, started the people of Somerville, South Carolina, Sunday morning...A man named George Connor was arrested on the Central Pacific road with a large quantity of opium in his possession. He is thought to be the agent of the Chinese who are smuggling opium through Canada... Southern Arizona consumes nearly five million pounds of wheat and flour in excess of the amount it grows. The water ditches now in course of construction will in part, if not entirely, do away with this importation...Two of the workmen on the ore docks of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio road at Cleveland, Ohio, were nearly killed by a gang of strikers, and the road was compelled to haul all of the men out to the suburbs for safety...B.B. Crandall, formerly of Buffalo, New York, disappeared at Niagara Falls in April 1886, and was supposed to be drowned. Four out of five insurance companies paid death claims, and now he has been found and arrested at Salem, Oregon...R.E. Wells, an aeronaut, says he is negotiating with "Lucky" Baldwin to secure his aid in building a great airship, in which he declares he can circumnavigate the globe in thirty [30] days. Baldwin, he says, is regarding the project with some favor... Frederick Hermann, a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, man, killed his 19-month-old daughter, beat his wife fatally, and then cut his own throat. He was a Lutheran and his wife was a Catholic. She had the baby baptized according to her faith, and this caused the tragedy...John Bright has written to Mr. Gladstone an apology for inaccurately reporting his speech. His letter concludes as follows: "I grieve that I cannot act with you as in years past, but my judgment and conscience forbid it. If I have said a word that seems unfriendly or harsh, I will ask you to forgive it"...A dispatch from London says: Princess of Wales and her family, and a score of members of foreign royalties were attending a private exhibition of the Wild West show this morning, and all rode on the Deadwood Coach, the Princess of Wales sitting on the box with Colonel [William F.] Cody driving. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Prince George of Wales rode the horses belonging to the company, and made some good shots at breakneck speed...A dispatch from New York says Thomas Bevens, aged 55 years, and his wife, from Denver, Colorado, were discovered in their room unconscious and all but

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smothered by the gas. They had apparently blown out the gas instead of turning it off when retiring. They were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital and energetic measures taken to revive them. It is probable they will recover. They were on their way to Europe. They are quiet farming folks and stopped in the city for a day or two to see the sights...The McGlynn parade

and mass meeting, the purpose of which was to protest against the action of Archbishop Corrigan and the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome against Dr. McGlynn, took place tonight. It had been given out that at least 100,000 men would be in line, but not over 6000 persons appeared in the parade, and about 15,000 listened to the speeches in Union Square. The Central Labor union and Anti-Poverty society formed the largest representations. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted favoring Dr. McGlynn's case.

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Another Express Robbery. Galveston, Texas, 18 June. – A report has just reached here that the eastbound California express on the Southern Pacific railroad was robbed at 3:00 a.m. near Flatonia. The express was robbed. Nobody killed. It is rumored that the robbers secured \$75,000. The two robbers on the engine stood guard over the man at the throttle, while the others went through the mail, express, and passenger cars. Nearly all the passengers were asleep, and unaware of what was going on until they were awakened by the robbers. Later – As the train drew up at the station, two men with drawn revolvers mounted the engine, covered the engineer, and forced him to pull the train to the open prairie, where there were eight or ten men with Winchester rifles. All the passengers were relieved of their valuables, and it is difficult to form an estimate of the amount of money and jewelry secured, but it is reckoned at about \$5000. The express car and mail pouches were also gone through, but the amount of money is unknown. The total amount secured is now placed at \$10,000. The whole country is aroused, and several posses have gone in search of the robbers.

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Gifts to the Queen. London, 19 June. – The Prince of Wales and his sons met the Duke of Aosta, Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Herman of Hohenlohe on their arrival in London yesterday. The streets of the city were thronged with people eager to see the jubilee preparations, and to catch a glimpse of the foreign royal visitors. The German Crown Prince and his family passed the day at Marlborough House with the Prince of Wales, and they attended service in the Chapel Royal, where most of the jubilee guests met. Jubilee services were held throughout the kingdom yesterday. The Marchioness of Londonderry will present Queen Victoria with a casket containing 150,000 signatures and £3700 in cash as the jubilee offering from the Irish women. The joint jubilee gift to Queen Victoria from all his children and grandchildren will be a gold and silver centerpiece for a table, adorned with precious stones. It was executed in Berlin. It comprises three parts resting on a common base, in the center of which are the British arms, bearing the legend: “Her Children and Grand-children./ –To Our –/Beloved Mother and Grand-/mother.” The middle portion consists of a vase

adorned with the arms and portraits of the donors. It has a solid gold lid, surmounted by the royal crown, and to the right and left, respectively, are a lion and a unicorn.

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Condition of Crops. Washington, D.C., 19 June. – The signal office has issued the following weather bulletin for the week ending 18 June 1887: The temperature during the week ending 18 June 1887 has been warmer than the average for weeks, except at stations on the Atlantic coast and Gulf coast. In the west gulf states and on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco, California, in the wheat and corn regions of the north, the excess of temperature for the week has been from 25 degrees [Fahrenheit] to 70 degrees [Fahrenheit] – average daily excess above normal of from 4 degrees [Fahrenheit] to 10 degrees [Fahrenheit]. The greatest excess of temperature has occurred in the northwest. The weather conditions of the week are reported as especially favorable for wheat and corn, except in sections of Illinois and eastern Missouri, where all crops, except corn, have been more or less injured by drought. The temperature for the season from 1 January 1887 to 18 June 1887 in the cotton and corn regions has been in excess of the daily average, ranging from 10 degrees [Fahrenheit] to 12 degrees [Fahrenheit], while on the south Atlantic coast and Pacific coast and northern California, the temperature for the season has been slightly below the record. During the week there has been a deficiency of rainfall generally throughout the agricultural regions east of the Rocky Mountains, except in sections of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where slight excesses are reported. The greatest deficiency of rainfall occurred in the southern states, lower Ohio, and central Mississippi Valley. The deficiency in Iowa, Illinois, and southern Wisconsin exceeds five inches, while an excess of five inches is reported from the north Pacific coast and upper Ohio Valley. The week has been generally favorable for staple crops. There has been more than an average amount of sunshine in the central valleys, and the weather has been especially favorable for harvesting, which has been largely completed for wheat and hay in the southern states, and now extends to the forty-second [42nd] parallel in many sections of the wheat region.

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Silver Everywhere. Washington, D.C., 14 June. – The count of the cash in the United States Treasury which is now in progress, has developed the fact that the vault capacity is entirely inadequate for the safe handling of silver. The silver vault was filled to its utmost capacity some time ago, and there still remained about 800,000 standard dollars which for want of a better place were piled in bags in the passageway leading to the vaults. In making the count, these bags had to be removed to an outside hall, where they now remain protected from outside interference by nothing but a pine board partition. It has,

therefore, to be guarded at all times by watchmen. Every precaution has been taken to prevent its being tampered with while in its exposed condition. The count will last five weeks more, and the silver cannot be returned to the vault room until that is concluded. In the meantime, work is being pushed on the new silver vault that was authorized by the lat Congress. It will have storage capacity for 100,000,000 standard dollars, and will probably by ready for use in September 1887.

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23 June 1887 – Headline, byline, and dateline: The Grand Army of the Republic Indignant. The order for the restoration of the rebel flags bitterly opposed. New York City, New York, 15 June. – “May God palsy the hand that wrote the order, may God palsy the brain that conceived it, and may God palsy the tongue that dictated it.” The Grand Army of the Republic veterans heard these words with bated breath, and glanced at each other with awe as the terrible sentences rang out from the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic tonight in Association Hall in Harlem, New York. The occasion was the reception tendered to the commander-in-chief by Alexander Hamilton Post 182, Grand Army of the Republic. Post commander A.M. Underhill presided, and among those present were senior vice department-commander Lafferty, junior vice-commander Charles Hall of Grant Post, state commander Hodges of Haverstrawn, and corporal Tanner. Before the meeting opened, it became known that General Ross, of Austin, Texas, had received a letter from the adjutant general of the United States Army, stating that President Cleveland had approved a recommendation, and the writer had been instructed by the Secretary of War, to return all the Confederate flags in the care of the War Department to the southern states from whose regiments that had been captured during the war of the rebellion [American Civil War]. General Fairchild entered the hall with stern-set features, and without hardly waiting for the usual courtesies, the one-armed leader burst forth with the expression recorded above. General Fairchild told of the news received by telegraph that President Cleveland had approved of the return of the “rebel” flags, and how those flags had been won by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in open conflict with the enemies of the nation. The veterans had placed these trophies in the care of the War Department. They were intended to be kept in the archives of the nation and memoirs of hard-won fields of battle. He concluded: “How can the present loyal governors of the southern states accept these emblems of treason after their professions of loyalty to Union? Must they not return them to the Secretary of War and say that they have nothing to do with the flags, as the rebel organizations are extinct and their governors are dead?” General Fairchild said that he had frequently listened to sentiments which caused him to bite his tongue in an effort to maintain his self-control. In the nine months past, he had visited Grand Army of the Republic posts in every state in the north, east, and west. He had never in any past

meeting heard anything but kindly feeling expressed toward men who had looked into the gun barrels of the northern troops during the war [American Civil War]. As commander-in-chief, he had tried to encourage that kindly feeling. Now this was changed. The time had come to speak in the name of the organization. If he could not protest against it as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he would resign and protest as a private citizen. But he was satisfied that 350,000 Grand Army of the Republic veterans would rise as one man in solemn protest against any such disposition of the trophies won at such fearful sacrifice of blood. Raising his only hand, General Fairchild said, "I appeal to the sentiment of the nation to forbid this sacrilege." There was a moment's silence, then a wild hurrah went up, and it was repeated and continued.

23 June 1887 – Headline, byline, and dateline: The Flags will Stay. President Cleveland comes to the conclusion that he has no authority to return the rebel flags. Washington, D.C., 16 June. – The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by President Cleveland today in regard to the disposition of the flags captured by the Union forces during the late war [American Civil War]: "I have today considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your department directing that letters be addressed to the governors of all the states offering to return, if desired, to the loyal states the Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by the government troops, and to the Confederate states all flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and store in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of these flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by any existing law nor justified as an executive act. A request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress. Your truly, Grover Cleveland." The following statement with regard to President Cleveland's action concerning the proposed return of the battle flags was made at the White House tonight to a representative of the Associated Press: "When the question was proposed to President Cleveland by Adjutant General Orum, an important feature suggested was the return to the loyal states of the flags which had been captured by the Confederates and retaken by our army at the complete collapse of the rebellion. Many Confederate flags as had been captured from the enemy by our troops had, it was represented, for a long time lain uncared for and neglected, packed away in boxes in the cellar of the War Department, and had been removed to the attic as a better place for their safe keeping. The disposition of these flags, which seemed to be answering no good purpose where they were, was the main point, and the consideration was presented to President Cleveland that some flags had been returned to the loyal states upon their request in

individual cases and the rest, if desired, might as well be returned together. The return of the Confederate flags which were with others in the War Department was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with the captured flags which are now held by any state. An act which was apparently received with favorable gallantry was that lately in one or more cases, the northern troops, while visiting their antagonists at the south, had returned to them some flags, which had been captured in battle from those whose hospitalities they were receiving. The further fact that northern troops who within a short time had been visiting southern battlefields had spoke in the warmest terms of the kind and hospitable treatment which they had received from former Confederate soldiers. The fact, too, that soldiers from the North and South were just gathering at Washington, D.C., to meet in kind competition at the national drill, seems to indicate that if Union flags were returned to the loyal states which had lost their battle, it would not be inconsistent with that fraternal sentiment which seemed to be prevailing, to offer, at the same time to the government of the states formerly in rebellion, the return of the flags which had been taken from their soldiers. The right of the department to make

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these returns being questions by President Cleveland, such right was distinctly asserted and precedents were alleged, and thereupon his oral assent was given to the proposed action. The matter was dismissed from his mind until the comment thereupon within the last day or two brought it again to his attention, when, upon personally examining the law, and considering the subject more carefully, he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without congressional action, whereupon, he directed the suspension of operations by the letter which was made public this evening.

23 June 1887 – Headline and byline: Governor Lee Talks. Special to the Denver News.  
Richmond [Virginia], 17 June. – The offer of President Cleveland to return to the southern states the flags captured by the Union army during the war, is regarded here as a graceful courtesy on the part of President Cleveland. Governor Fitzhugh Lee in discussing this matter tonight fairly reflects the views of the people of this state. Governor Lee said: “The southern battle flags did not originate with southern soldiers. While they would have accepted again their banners bathed in the blood of brave comrades, they recognize that flags captured in battle are the property of the victors, and were content to let them remain in their charge. Flags captured from northern troops by southern soldiers have been returned in some cases with ceremonies. The country should not again be agitated by pieces of bunting that mean nothing now. The South is part and parcel of the Union today, and means to do her part towards increasing the prosperity and

maintaining the peace of the republic whether the flags rot in Washington, D.C., or are restored to their former custodians. If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot, but don't let us get into trouble because another flag simply changes its resting place. It will not go into the hands of a standard bearer."

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: What Rosser Says. Special to the Denver News. Chicago, Illinois, 17 June. – General F.L. Rosser of Virginia, who is in the city, being questioned in regard to the proposition to return the rebel flags, said: "What in God's name do we want them returned for? What will we do with them? The South does not want them. Virginia does not desire hers, even if there is any. I say, let's send all those relics of that unpleasantness to Washington, D.C., and there make a big bonfire of them. We should outlive those factional ideas, and I, for one, don't favor hanging those flags in Virginia's state capitol or any other for an eyesore to future generations."

23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Sickness of the Crown Prince. London, England, 14 June. – The Chronicle's Berlin, Germany, correspondent emphasizes the recent adverse report regarding the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany. He asserts that Prince Bismarck considers the Crown Prince's life doomed, and that the latter's family are prepared for the worst. The correspondent says that he has heard that the real statement of Professor Virchow was concealed, that Professor Virchow went to the palace, and with tears in his eyes, declared that his examination had led him to believe that the malady was incurable, and that the Crown Prince's life was in danger. A specialist has written to the Berlin [Germany] Tagblatt saying that he believes the case of the Crown Prince is a serious one, and that the fitting time for an operation is being allowed to pass, owing to fears for the result. It is necessary, he says, to remove the larynx, which is the only operation that can save the Crown Prince's life, although it will deprive him of his voice. The specialist declares that if the affection were only simple polypus, matters would never have reached their present aspect.

23 June 1887 – Column title: Mining Matters. It is not generally known that a nickel mine exists in this county, but Ed. Cole and W.E. Dayton have got it, and could supply Uncle Sam with the material for his small change. They have been at work on the lode during the winter, and now go to Gothic Mountain, Elko Mountain, and Galena Mountain to work their property there. Their nickel lode, the "Smooth Eph", three miles up Little Ohio Creek, is said to be fourteen feet between walls of gneiss and trap rock. Specimens of the mineral in Dr. Jennings'

cabinet look like “pure quill”, as they are pronounced by experts to be. – Review Press... The Helena in Iowa Gulch has shipped something over 30 tons this week. The mineral is a good grade of sulphide, averaging about 50% lead and seventeen [17] ounces to twenty [20] ounces silver. From present indications, it is likely to develop into a big mine. They have shipped about \$5000 worth of ore in the past two weeks. The drift north shows a well-defined body of sulphides, and the chute appears to have a more northerly trend. A new lease has been given and overtures have been made to the owners for a sale of the property. – Leadville Dispatch... The Carbonate King is now a developed mine, and one of the best in the country. We were shown some specimens from the new strike in the 170 foot level. It is a composition of beautiful galena and spar, sprinkled throughout with specks of gray copper. The strike was made in the breast about nine feet from the shaft, is eighteen [18] inches wide, and runs 150 ounces silver. This level shows a continuous streak of ore for over fifty [50] feet in length on the hanging wall alone. Another streak runs through the center of the vein, composed of gray copper and galena of a value of \$130 per ton. The lowest grade ore in the mine, of which there is a large body, is next to the foot wall, and is composed of velvet galena. The vein is thirty-two [32] feet wide, and, as the latest strike shows, becomes richer with depth. – Silverton Miner... The Security Mill, in Custer County, began to run on 1 June 1887, and has run 150 tons of concentrates which will average about sixty [60] ounces. There are now on the dump about 15,000 tons of ore which will give an average of \$17.50 per ton. There is also in the storehouse of the company a large amount of selected ore from the upper veins which will average about \$300 per ton. The mine employs about seventy-five [75] men, and is being worked in the most perfect manner. On 8 June 1887, the average product at the jigs was sixty-eight [68] ounces, and of the concentrator table one hundred [100] ounces. On 9 June 1887, a very rich vein of ore was struck which carried native silver. This was entirely unexpected and is all the more valuable as it but confirms the fact that the course of development followed by Mr. Johnson is the proper one for his vast mineral body. No assay had at that time been made of this ore, but it was evidently far richer than any heretofore found. – Rocky Mountain Mining Review.

23 June 1887 – Line advertisement: Mr. John Rolf, champion bicyclist of the world, living at Sydney, Australia, says: “after riding 1000 miles against time, St. Jacobs Oil removed all fatigue and pain.”

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23 June 1887 – Headline and subhead: The German Army in Society. The aristocratic privilege enjoyed by the commanders of the Prussian soldiers. An American who has just come back from

Germany treated several of us the other evening to a very interesting monologue on the Germany army in German society. When late in the sixteenth [16th] century Europe began to awake from feudalism she did so very slowly, and almost regretfully. Some of the worst features of the feudal regime remained, and remain even to this day. They may present themselves under a new aspect, assume a guise less shocking to the modern eye, but they are essentially the same as they were four hundred [400] or five hundred [500] years ago. In Prussia, the common soldier gets for three years' service his board, which is, to express it mildly, very plain and frugal. Besides, he gets a remuneration of 20 pfennig – 5 cents per day. A young lieutenant, after graduating at five or six classic, polytechnic, and military schools, is entitled to a salary of 100 marks, or \$37, a month. He is expected to provide for his uniform, and, if he is a cavalry officer, for his horse and servant. He has little expense in procuring a servant, for any common soldier thinks himself happy to get a position as an officer's servant, with \$3 or \$4 a month. A lieutenant from about 25 years to 29 years old cannot expect to be raised to the next highest rank which is that of captain, before attending at least his thirty-sixth [36th] year. Besides, it is always morally certain that every young officer has to spend four years or five years in an out-of-the-way garrison in some provincial town. Nevertheless, it is a fact, proved by statistics (the favorite science of Bismarck), that the number of young men desirous to become officers in the army increases steadily year after year. Now, how is this to be accounted for? Only one reason can be given for it, but that is ample. Every young man who enters the army as candidate for the officership, in so doing joins himself to the aristocracy of the land. His uniform opens to him the way to the highest circles of society. At all court festivals, he is introduced into the presence of the king or Kaiser, as the case may be. He is invited to all the great banquets, for which, however, he is obliged to pay his share. Thus it often happens that our lieutenant dines on several courses of airy but very expensive dishes, and after feasting on truffles and champagne goes to a cheap restaurant to quiet the cravings of his stomach with [the next 11 lines of text are damaged to the point of being essentially absent] ...wurst and...Every...less...habit of...chewing...voiced major,...fortune by marriage...parvenu...And...of every ten...no shorter, surer...the...agreeable way of becoming [part of the] elite than the marriage with an officer, a young one if possible, but even an old one rather than none at all. The art of flirtation is an accomplishment deemed absolutely indispensable in every officer. Flirting is the young lieutenant's second nature. He flirts in the salon, in the theater, on the promenade. Only dueling is his great passion. By the rules of the corps he is obliged to accept any challenge coming from persons not below him in social standing. The favorite duel of officers is the combat of swords, so called after the long and broad swords used. In this duel the fighting parties are half-naked – i.e., the upper half of their bodies is exposed. If an officer is caught dueling he is arrested and nominally sentenced. But he never thinks of taking this seriously. If he refuses to accept a challenge, his fellow officers compel him to leave the army. It is a treat to watch a young lieutenant while he is drilling his men. He has four corporals or five corporals to assist him. His chief occupation is to stand motionless but in

threatening attitudes in the midst of the new soldiers. He very seldom says anything – that would be directly sacrificing his dignity. Whenever some unlucky recruit or other tries to rouse himself to a due appreciation of the glories of the soldiers, life, and the corporal uses livelier language than usual, our lieutenant frowns. It is seldom, very seldom, that more is needed to set all things right in a second. But even if after the frown the refractory soldier continues “thick-headed”, the lieutenant takes a step toward him. That is enough. Thus far, no case is known where this extreme measure of discipline has not an immediate effect. The recruiters are for the most part country people, good and honest, but stupid. They look upon the officer as a superior being. It never comes to their minds that he is made of the same clay as they themselves. The laws against insubordination are truly Draconian. The other day, a young, intelligent man was sentenced to three years imprisonment because he had struck a low-minded corporal who had done his best to gall and insult the young man in every way he could. – *New York Graphic*.

23 June 1887 – Joke reprinted from the Peoria [Illinois] Transcript: No Installment Plan for Him. “Do you love me, Jane, well enough to marry me?” asked a young Peorian of a Monson Street maiden. “Well, I don’t know, John. When I first got acquainted with you, I almost hated you. Then I got so I could bear you. Finally I liked you a little. If we marry, I may in time come to love you with all my heart.” “No, thank you,” said John, reaching for his hat. “I don’t believe I care about marrying on the installment plan.” And he fled into the darkness, leaving behind him a victim with a broken heart and a patent bustle. It is little things like this that leads us to denounce the mercenary character of the age we live in. – *Peoria Transcript*.

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23 June 1887 – Masthead: The Reporter./Loveland, Colorado./Frank A. McClelland. – Publisher/Thursday, June 23, 1887.

23 June 1887 – Editoriales: James G. Blaine attended the jubilee exercises in London, England, given in honor of Queen Victoria...The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared its usual dividend on watered stock and all...President Cleveland recalled his order in regard to the rebel flags. It did not know the thing was loaded [i.e., the issue was packed with controversy]...The Colorado State Sanitary Board has raised the quarantine against cattle from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa...Celebrations on the Fourth [of July 1887] will be

numerous in Colorado this year. Fort Collins, Boulder, Evans, Windsor, and Bellevue will jollificate...The Fort Collins *Courier* has entered on the tenth year of its existence. Here are our regards, Ansel [Ansel Watrous] and Will, and may your X year [i.e., your tenth year, or year ten] be plentifully productive of Uncle Sam's X marks [likely a reference to the appearance of \$10 bills in 1887]...The young man who does the heavy writing for the Denver *Republican* seems to be down on educational institutions of all kinds. He and Preacher Van Ness have much in common...The Nebraska Chautauqua will hold its annual session this month at Crete in that state [i.e., Crete, Nebraska]. The meetings will begin on 29 June 1887 and continue until 9 July 1887. A larger attendance than ever before is expected...John J. Ryan has ever confidence that the natural gas at Loveland will prove of great benefit if utilized. Let Loveland's council take hold of the matter. – *Fort Collins Express*. [editorial response from the Loveland Reporter:] Great newspaper for advice, that *Express*...The Denver daily *Democrat*, the new morning newspaper, is on our table. The Denver *Democrat* makes a good showing, giving all the latest news in a condensed form. We predict a successful career for it and its editor, William Stapleton...The Loveland Reporter expects to support the republican nominee for president in 1888, and will use our influence to see that Mr. [James G.] Blaine is that nominee. Yet if John Sherman or some other able man gets [the nomination, our] support will be just as [enthusiastic]. [The next eight lines of text, and portions of the three lines preceding it, are made essentially illegible by damage to the newspaper:] We acknowledge receipt from the...an annual...joy to once...True,...over...reminder of...that...is invaluable...The Ouray Solid Muldoon devotes a great deal of space each week in condemning the American Security Mining and Milling Company of Silver Cliff. The company does not pretend to deny that it is, as charge, a “dead steal” on all who buy its stock. Look out for it!...We hope to hear immediately that Harry N. Haynes has denied the rumor that he is endeavoring to prevent the holding of a Republican convention in this judicial district next fall. The report is too improbable to be true, yet a prompt denial from Mr. Haynes will do him a great deal of good among people who do not know him personally...Among the candidates for Larimer County superintendent of schools we hear mentioned J.N. Gorden [sic, suggest J.N. Gordon] of Loveland and Dr. W.W. Cole of Berthoud. Either gentleman is well qualified for the position. It is understood that Berthoud will make an especial effort to have Dr. Cole nominated, in order that that section of Larimer County may have a representative on the Republican ticket...The report is gaining currency that the Republicans of this judicial district will not meet in convention to nominate a candidate for judge next fall. Let no sanguine Democrat deceive himself. There will be a convention held, even if Loveland has to do all the holding. The idea of five Republican counties neglecting to hold a convention merely to please a Democratic judge who has not proven himself any too competent...The Denver *Republican* is a great and progressive newspaper, but it mistakes its calling when it attacks the agricultural college. The college has done good work, and faithfully looked after the education of all students entrusted to its care. The sneers and slurs the Denver *Republican* is continually casting at this institution are

unmerited and wholly gratuitous. It may be that the great mind mounted on the editorial tripod of that sheet knows more how to run a railroad than the different managements at present operating the vast system of the United States, but we have our doubts of his ability to conduct a college. A little salt generously applied to all parts of this exceptional individual might make him less objectionable to all good people...

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Byron Wheeler is after the big English ditch company. He proposes to make them sweat yet...It is not in the interest of this republic to keep up the hard feelings engendered in the days preceding and during the war of the rebellion [American Civil War]. Any act that will lead to the killing out of ill feeling between the sections should be encouraged by all who truly have the welfare of the country at heart. The country is safe, and no possible good can come to any part of this great nation by keeping alive the issues of the war [American Civil War]. The participants are quiet enough. They have had their fill of fighting and ill-feeling. At every Grand Army of the Republic celebration, the ex-soldiers in gray participate in the exercises and glorify in the common bravery of a common people. If Johnny in blue and Johnny in gray can shake hands and be friends, for heaven's sake, let Jack in nothing-at-all keep his yawp closed.

23 June 1887 – Headline: How to Treat Orchards. The following paper, read by Mr. Goss before the Colorado State Horticultural Society, is printed in the *Colorado Farmer*: It is an old, old saying that history repeats itself, but of all the various features of this fact, there probably never was a more striking illustration of it than that of your humble servant. Nearly 6000 years ago [sic] there were placed in the Garden of Eden our first parents without forethought or consultation on their part. Today, your committee has placed me in an orchard (which should be a Garden of Eden) and directed me to “treat” the same, with less definite knowledge of my surroundings than what my illustrious foreparents had of their, for they found fruit to eat and in eating which they were able to pass away the time in a much pleasanter way than what I shall be able to do while contemplating the task before me. The fact of their being supplied with fruit would indicate fruit trees of matured years, while your committee has not mentioned any age or condition of trees that are to be my companion during my stay with them. But here I find myself (without any fruit to eat like most fruit growers in Colorado today) all alone with my task in sight and no one to help me, and in this respect that much worse than Adam, for he had Eve to consult with. I most sincerely hope, however, that my advent amongst you may not prove as disastrous to mankind and the human family generally, as was that of those illustrious dead of the Garden of Eden. Your committee has not stated in the subject of this paper whether it is apple, peach, pear,

and plum that is designed for me to consider, or all of them, and I find myself at a loss as to what point to begin at. I discovered, however, that it leaves the imagination at liberty to play about and figure on the various views, and possibly I may hit upon some suggestions that would be well to avoid, and others that might be rightly followed in caring for the same. I shall assume that it is the apple orchard that is understood to be the subject of this article, as it would be altogether too excessive to embrace them all. Silently I stand and glance around me, and as I look, I try to reread the lesson I am given to learn, so that I shall be sure that I fully understand my mission in this paradise that I have been ushered into. And as the wintry winds of this midwinter day come pouring through the leafless boughs with their piercing, doleful sound, carrying in their embrace the bitter biting frosts, I bethink me how has the previous master of my situation done his work in preparing the silent witness of these scene, so as to be able to withstand this intense cold, and peculiar climatical changes incident thereto?: If well, than my errand here for the present will be more easily performed. If not, well, then my labor is much increased if not altogether lost. And here we must – the trees and I – and I see in each leafless bough a language of nature, a work of love and the bloom of health. While they behold in me their new master and in their majestic forms they seem to beckon to me a welcome of delight as they say, “We will be your willing servants so long as you are ours, and we will heap into your coffers many golden crops of bright glossy luscious fruit if you will but give us that intelligent watchful care that we so justly deserve.” And really – out not a king to envy my throne amongst the trees – this paradise on earth – a fit place for the gods. And yet, Mr. President, how few of my fellows take pleasure in revealing in such a scene of beauty and work of love, as my fancy portrays! What a small percent of farmers (and with the farmers rests the greater part of fruit culture) can stand amongst the orchard trees, sweet with the fragrance of flowers and ripe, luscious fruit and drink in from the surroundings a full satisfying draught of wisdom which, if judiciously acted upon, is so well calculated to make home pleasant! But we will return to the subject more directly connected with this paper. One very common way to “treat” an orchard, and I fancy it would receive the greatest number of votes, if the “noses” were counted, is to buy a bill of trees of the first chronic tree peddler that comes along, tolling the grand qualities of the various fine fruits in his gaudily painted cuts of the fruits he claims to be selling, regardless of the adaptability of the same to our peculiar climatical influences, and plant them out in the field somewhere in range of the future site of the mansion that is to be erected, when the profits of the farm will allow. Providence must care for them largely in the matter of watering

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and weeding, and if he should so far do his work well (which is doubtful in Colorado) as to let the trees get a good start the first summer, the manager of the premises seems gratified with the

outlook, as he has been placed in no trouble himself. Subhead: Why orchards fail. Of course, there are no fences but the one that encloses the whole tract of land owned by the occupant, and this only composed of two barb wires, poorly tightened, with posts 100 feet apart and no stays between. Of necessity, all the stock of the neighborhood has access, indirectly, to this enclosure, and it is nearly as common to them as the roadway that is expected to furnish them pasture, unless the small boy and his dog can overtake the Texas steer while he is forcing his way into the field and turn him back. The result is that the old "stub-horned cow" gets in while the boy is taking his noon-day nap, and makes a bee line to one of the finest specimens of the petted orchard trees and gets astride of it in less time than would seem possible, and scratches and rubs herself as though there was not a barb wire fence in the state that would answer the purpose as well, and have the tree entirely destroyed before the boy and the dog arrived on the scene to get her away. The cold winter gets away with what the cattle have not destroyed and then, of course, you cannot grow fruit in Colorado. This, Mr. President, is not a fancy picture. Hundreds of parties that have tried growing orchards (many in a small way) in our state have failed, and most [or all or many or some, or another short word indicating an amount, the newspaper is damaged in this location] be found today that owe their failure to fully as gross carelessness as here represented. And shall we not wonder and almost stagger at the thought that one of the most important efforts that should be put forth by every head of a family to make his farm home bearable, and the hours that must of necessity be spent there pleasant and homelike, should be treated with such indifferent forethought and care. It has always been, however, one of my failings in life, so far, to have something to do about the ordering and planning of anything that I was to care for or become interested in, and I would not feel disposed to be placed in the position I am before you today unless I assume the same liberty, as in many other cases, and point out my location and begin from the real foundation stone, from which point it is necessary to start well if we meet with the success in fruit growing. Subhead: Sub irrigation. Let the location be one of nature's own fitting as much as possible, and at least one that is thoroughly underdrained, either by its natural location or by artificial means. On this very particular feature I realized the success or failure of the undertaking rests in a great measure. A hog-tight, a thief-tight barb wire fence is next in order. I prefer to have no stock of any kind in the orchard plot, but especially cattle. I would much sooner have the ground well tilled and fairly well fertilized by two or three years previously planting it out to trees. The tilling should be deep and thorough, and the oftener the ground is handled during this time the more perfectly will this be accomplished. Lay off the ground not less than twenty-six [26] feet apart, and thirty [30] feet is better. Take your plow and turn a furrow each way or a deal furrow, as it is often termed amongst farmers, in the direction to which you wish your irrigation to go on during the season. The amount of earth to be removed where each tree is to stand depends entirely on the space required by the roots of the tree to be planted, so that they may assume their natural position as they were before they were removed from the nursery. Subhead: My choice. For setting would be two-year-old trees, and I should be

careful in selecting to get those of many small, fibrous roots, and of the varieties well adapted to our high and dry climate. The names of these varieties can be gotten from those that have been over the road before us, and need no mention here. Use such precaution as good judgment would dictate in removing damaged roots and surplus top, and place the roots in easy position before the filling in is done, which I should do with surface soil, pressing it firmly with hand or foot while being filled, and much care should be used not to expose the roots to the cold, or hot sunlight while setting it out. Puddling is often resorted to for this purpose [and] is to be recommended. [Have] the water ready to run down the furrow as soon as all the trees are placed in one road, and let it [soak, or similar] while planting another. Some prefer not to let the water come in contact with the tree. I have discovered no difference. I would give the tree a mulch of straw or native hay the first year to maintain an evener temperature and less evaporation of moisture. Let the irrigation be more frequent than in after years, and I should prefer, if I wanted the very best results, to plant nothing in the field at all, but use clean cultivation. You can, however, grow hoed crops for a few years with but little injury to the growth of the trees, if desired. Subhead: The second season. I should take my plow and fill the furrows that were used the previous season to set the trees in and remove the mulch, using the furrow thus made to irrigate them the second season. Have the varieties of trees named by attaching a zinc label to a stake driven by the tree, and this season replace all missing trees according to kind. Little else will be needed during the summer, but now and then taking off the unnecessary shoots that may be out of keeping for the formation of a good top. It is somewhat a matter of taste as to how much stem or body you will have for your tree. Care should be used, however, in forming the top not to allow it to prong or fork out into two equal stems, as it is liable to split and ruin the trees in after

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years when bearing fruit. I believe it is conceded by good authority that the low branching head for the apple tree is to be preferred if fruit alone is desired. Yet higher trimming gives a better opportunity to till about the tree, and I have adopted it in my practice. After this season, or the third summer, I should begin to feed the soil by a moderate covering of stable litter and plow under, not much, as it would tend to induce too rank a growth of new wood, a good healthy growth being more desirable, as it renders the tree less liable to winter kill on account of unmaturing wood. Subhead: Look sharp. I should this season try to anticipate the growth of the tree for a series of years, and by this means avoid the removal of large limbs. Keep a sharp lookout for injurious insects. The apple tree borer does his work on the southwest side of the tree always, and confines his work mostly to the body. I should till and manure the ground each season from this time on, increasing the manure as the demands of the tree required. After the

tree had got so far matured as to bear fruit well, if it were thought desirable to seed down, it could be done by sowing red clover seed, occasionally plowing down and seeding. With me, as the trees get older, they require less water, and it may be used at a greater distance from the tree. I should be inclined to defer irrigation from near 15 August to 1 October, so as to allow the tree to ripen its wood for winter. The matter of trimming has a great variety of features with its different advocates, some preferring one time, some another. I never let an opportunity pass when I see a limb to be removed, but off with it then and there, and do not understand that I have damaged my trees by so doing. Though if I had large limbs to remove, I would defer the matter until June, and then cover the wound by paint or grafting wax at once. The matter of windbreaks are believed to be of value by some good orchardists, but others pay but little attention to them. I hardly think they signify any special advantage as to growth of tree, quality of fruit, or prolific bearing, and the only advantage I see is the protection of fruit from being blown off the tree. The very best orchard that I know of in every particular that goes to make a perfect orchard has no windbreak whatever. If I were to plant a windbreak, I should be slow to use the cottonwood.

23 June 1887 – Headline: The Burning of the Museum of Confucius. A conflagration which took place lately in a remote village of China has destroyed one of the most remarkable literary and artistic museums in the world. The edifice in question was the ancestral home of the family of Confucius, built centuries ago, near Loo, in the province of Shan-Tung. In this building, generation after generation, the male heirs of the great Chinese teacher have dwelt in an unbroken line for 2500 years, bearing the titles of dukes. With every other family in China, a nobleman's rank must always be lower than that of his ancestor, for no true Confucius would presume to stand higher than his grandfather, father, or elder brother. In the illustrious "House of Confucius", however, the lofty title of the dukes pass unchanged, except when emperor after emperor adds by royal decree some new phrase or honor to the name and line of the famous philosopher. The tomb of Confucius is a huge mound, overgrown with trees, on the banks of the river Sze, with carved animals on each corner and groves of cypress trees ranged solemnly around. The relics of his age, and the rich tributes of worship paid to him by generation after generation, since 600 B.C., have all been gathered into this "House of Confucius", lately destroyed. Here have accumulated precious texts on stone and marble, and commentaries of his books, wonderful carvings in jade and alabaster, jars and vases of porcelain, beyond all price, to say nothing of jewels and gold and silver work sent from all parts of the Celestial Kingdom, and even by reverential "outer barbarians". All, or nearly all, of these treasures are forever lost by this deplorable event, which has fallen upon China as nothing short of a national calamity. No liberality on the part of emperor or people can replace the vanished memorials of that remarkable teacher. – *London [England] Telegraph.*

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Headline: Another Art Craze. The latest art work among ladies is known as the “French craze” for decorating china, glassware, etc. It is something entirely new, and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston, Massachusetts, and other eastern cities. To ladies desiring to learn the art, we will send an elegant china plaque (size 18 inches), handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted in flowers, animals, soldiers, landscapes, etc., complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of \$1. The plaque alone is worth more than the amount charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who encloses the address of five other ladies interested in art matters, to whom we can mail our new catalog of art goods, we will enclose extra and without charge, a beautiful 30-inch gold-tinted plaque. Address the Empire News Company, Syracuse, New York.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Headline: An Absolute Cure. The Original Abietine Ointment is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the Original Abietine Ointment. Sold by the Loveland Pharmacy Company at 25 cents per box – by mail 30 cents.

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23 June 1887 – Headline and dateline: Berthoud’s Hailstorm. Special to the News. Berthoud, Colorado, 14 June – A fearful storm of hail and a great rise in the Big [sic] Thompson River occurred near this place on Sunday. The storm occurred six miles east of Berthoud, in Larimer County [sic], and is probably the hardest ever known here. All through the early part of this month the farmers in this section have been suffering from want of rain, and have been forced to irrigate day and night, standing knee-deep in the mud to do it. On Sunday, those who had been praying for a storm were satisfied. The hail fell to a thickness of four feet or five feet. The stones were as [Subhead:] Large as hen’s eggs. [end of subhead] All the windows were knocked in the houses over which the storm passed, and in a few minutes the floor was covered with hail. As soon as possible, the windows were thrown open. The crops of corn, barley, and wheat were prostrated, and the wheat looked as if it had been cut down with a mower. The hail, which lay five feet thick [sic] Sunday, is two feet thick today. Four miles west of that point it did not rain at all. Fences, houses, and buildings were damaged, but the worst damage is to the crops, which seem to be utterly ruined. Fred Bein and John Weidman are among those who sustained most damage to crops. Bein says he is going to take his children and leave the country. Joe Wiedham

[sic, previously John Weidman] says he is going to take his overalls and leave the country. The hailstorm lasted about thirty [30] minutes. Fred Bein expected to cut fifty [50] bushels of barley from the acre. Now he is going to cut it all down. The storm passed over some 2000 acres of territory. It passed over three times, turning round [sic] and [Subhead:] Coming right back [end of subhead] in the same course. Fred Bein's partner has sold his crop and [get ready for it] left the country. At the same time the hailstorm occurred, the lands along the Big Thompson Creek [sic] suffered from a fearful flood. The Little Thompson River rose twenty [20] feet [sic] in five minutes, and was high enough to take away all the houses and buildings on its banks. There will be no more complaint of drouth [drought] for the present. The hail fell pretty thickly in this section last year, about a week later than this year, on 20 July 1886, but it was not to be compared to the storm of last Sunday. [A bit of an advertisement:] Farmers can protect themselves only by insuring their crops against hail in the Farmers & Merchants Fire Insurance Company, of Denver, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Headline: Sanitary Needs of Town Houses. Under the above caption, Charles F. Wingate writes the following to the June [1887] Chautauquan: An average dwelling house is too often a flimsy structure cheaply built of unseasoned or inferior materials, ill-ventilated and ill-drained, the rooms cramped, dingy, and altogether admirably adapted to accumulate dampness and to create and retain offensive and unwholesome or “dirty human dog hatches of the period” may well be applied to hundreds of occupied houses, especially in our large cities. A proper dwelling house should be built tightly, solidly, and durably upon a dry sheltered site, with abundant sunlight and pure air, spacious rooms comfortably warm but not overheated, and with abundant ventilation. Anyone familiar with the inferior material and bad workmanship of most of the thousands of the habitations now being “run up” in all parts of the country, and who reflects was serious physical evils will inevitably befall their credulous purchasers of hapless tenants must be filled with amazement and concern. What are the most common sanitary defects in dwellings and how can they be remedied? The answer may be summed up in a sentence. As the elements of knowledge are contained in the three R's – reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, so the essentials of health are embraced in the three P's – pure air, pure soil, and pure water. If you have a dry, well-ventilated house built on a well-drained site, and your water and food are free from contamination, you should escape most of the ills that human flesh is heir to, and live the Psalmist's allotted term of three score and ten. Without the essentials you are in a state which the insurance man would call “extra hazardous”, and exposed to constant risk. Colodel [sic, suggest Colonel] Waring's brief sanitary formula embraces two injunctions – first, to allow no organic decomposition within the dwelling, or within drains under unhealthful conditions, and second, to allow no drain air to enter the house under any circumstances. To this I would add the following:

Drain, purify, and ventilate. Eradicate every hint of dampness from the foundations. Do not store up anything capable of decomposition or creating offense. Let the hidden things be revealed and the blessed sunlight and air enter everywhere. Use plenty of hot water and elbow grease. Let the broom and the scrubbing brush be the scepters of domestic supremacy. Inspect constantly, take nothing for granted, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of health. Beware of new-fangled patent devices. Distrust amateur advice in matters of health. Test all things, but hold fast to that which is good and in accord with common sense.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: When you are constipated with loss of appetite, headache, take Dr. J.H. McLain’s Little Liver and Kidney Pillets [sic], they are pleasant to take and they will cure you, 25 cents a vial. For sale by R.D. Miller.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Bold font:] The reason why Acker’s Blood Elixir is warranted is because it is the best blood preparation known. It will positively cure all blood diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. [end of bold font] R.D. Miller, druggist.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: If you suffer pricking pain on moving the eyes, or cannot bear light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J.H. McLain’s Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box. For sale by R.D. Miller.

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23 June 1887 – Advertisement: **Headline: An End to Bone Scraping.** Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg [or similar, the first cluster of letters is illegible because of poor inking, and the details are likely fictitious anyhow], Illinois, says, “Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or amputated. I used instead three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen’s Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well.” Electric Bitters are sold at fifty [50] cents a bottle, and Bucklen’s Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box by W.B. Sutherland [Loveland physician]...**Headline: Bucklen’s Arnica Salve.** The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum,

fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W.B. Sutherland [Loveland physician]...Headline: Good Results in Every Case. D.A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tennessee, writes that he was seriously affected with a severe cold that settled on his lungs, had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's new discovery for consumption, did so, and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles, since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at W.B. Sutherland's [Loveland physician] drug store.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Headline: Make No Mistake. By dispelling the symptoms so often taken for consumption, Santa Abie has brought gladness to many a household. By its prompt use for breaking up the cold that too often develops into that fatal disease, thousands can be saved from an untimely grave. You make no mistake by keeping a bottle of this pleasant remedy in your home. California Cat-R-Cure is equally effective in eradicating all traces of nasal catarrh. Both of these wonderful California cures are sold and warranted by Loveland Pharmacy Company. \$1 a package, 3 for \$2.50.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Avoid the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's cathartic pills, entirely vegetable, have been tested forty [40] years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and indigestion.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: In the decline of life, infirmities beset us to which our youth and maturity were strangers, our kidneys and liver are subject to derangement, but nothing equals Dr. J.H. McLain's Liver and Kidney Balm as a regulator of these organs. For sale by R.D. Miller... Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia, and lumbago, and will find a valuable remedy in Dr. J.H. McLain's Volcanic Oil Linament, it will banish pain and subdue inflammation. For sale by Dr. R.D. Miller [this is the first and only indication in this issue that R.D. Miller is a doctor]...Faults of digestion cause disorders of the liver, and the whole system becomes deranged. Dr. J.H. McLain's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier perfects the process of digestion and assimilation, and thus makes pure blood. For sale by R.D. Miller.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Bold font:] Old and reliable medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker’s Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the blood. In every form of scrofulous, syphilitic, or mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For rheumatism, has no equal. [end of bold font] R.D. Miller, druggist...[Bold font:] Cant’ sleep nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from asthma, consumption, coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker’s English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all lung troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10 cents, 30 cents. [end of bold font] R.D. Miler, druggist...[Bold font:] At night, always have Acker’s Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no opium or morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by [end of bold font] R.D. Miller, druggist...[Bold font:] Don’t trifle with any throat or lung disease. If you have a cough or cold, or the children are threatened with croup or whooping cough, use Acker’s English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 cents and 50 cents. [end of bold font] R.D. Miller, druggist.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: A sort of lethargy sometimes takes possession of the kidneys and bladder, they should be promptly stimulated to healthful action by the use of Dr. J.H. McLain’s Liver and Kidney Balm. For sale by R.D. Miller.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Headline: Physicians. Ministers, vocalists, public speakers, and the professions generally recommend Santa Abie as the best of all medicines for all diseases of the throat, chest, lungs. Beware of imitations. See that the trademark Santa Abie is on every bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. [Background graphic of mountain peak and foothills, with superimposed words in 3-D font:] Better than gold. Green’s lung restorer [final two words incorporated on a banner]. Santa Abie [these two words appear to be crafted from twigs, and cast a shadow]. The king of consumption [sic, I would want a product that fought consumption, not that ruled over it]. [Return to text:] \$5000 – Reward – \$5000. For a better or more pleasant remedy for the cure of consumption, cough, asthma, cramp, whopping cough, and bronchial troubles than Santa Abie, the Abietine and Mountain Balm cough cure. Not a secret compound. Pleasant to the taste, and death to a cough. [Graphic, almost a rebus, of a small dark cat with white forepaws, nose, and chest, body in near right profile, head in 3/4 right profile, clawing with both forepaws at a 3-D letter “R” tipped over on the ground. With the text above and below, it is meant to suggest “Cat-R-Cure”, i.e., catarrh cure. The cat’s tail bisects the “C” in the word “California” which appears above the graphic, and the words “trade mark” on two lines in handwritten capital block letters appears to the right of the cat’s head.] Cat-R-Cure. The only

guaranteed cure. For catarrh, cold in the head, hay fever, rose cold, catarrhal deafness and sore eyes, restores the sense of taste and smell, removes bad taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted by all druggists. Send for circular to Abietine Medical Company, Oroville, California. Six months treatment for \$1, sent by mail for \$1.10. For sale by Loveland Pharmacy Company, Charles L. West, manager.

23 June 1887 – Classified advertisement: Headline: Strayed. Strayed into my enclosure sometime during the winter. One red and white heifer, branded H [this H is rotated 90 degrees, so it is lying on its side] on both hips. Owner will please prove proprety, pay charges, and take away. [signed] A.A. Knott. Four miles northeast of Berthoud.

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23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Testimonial from R.H. Lawrence, M.D., Baltimore, Maryland:] A creaking hinge is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, a number of which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my own case it has certainly worked wonders, relieving me of rheumatism, after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla...[Testimonial from R.H. Short, manager of the Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Massachusetts:] Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of gout and rheumatism, when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system...[Testimonial from J. Fream, Independence, Virginia:] I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and was speedily restored to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Company, Lowell, Massachusetts. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1, six bottles \$5.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Pickard & Connors. Real estate and loans, insurance, collections. Take full charge of property, pay taxes, collect rents. Larimer County ranch loans a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business directed [or similar word no greater than 10 characters in length, this fragment of the newspaper is physically missing] to us. 928 Seventeenth Street. Denver, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Bank of Loveland. Capital - \$30,000. A.S. Benson, president. John J. Ryan, vice-president. C.L. Smith, cashier. Directors – F.C. Avery, John J. Ryan, A.S. Benson, J.L. Herzinger, George W. Krouskop, John Hahn, F.N.B. Scott. Correspondence solicited. Does a general banking business.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Shields and Tinkham, real estate and livestock agents. If you want to sell your farm, your town lots or your livestock, call and leave description of same at our office. We have some very desirable property in the way of ranches, lots, etc., to offer. We expect to publish a monthly circular, and will thoroughly advertise your property. It will cost you nothing unless sold.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: House rents are high. We are trying to reduce your expenses and make a start on Taylor's baking powder, 25 cents for one-pound cans. Trade mark – two teaspoons crossed on the can. Broad gauge men. Do not scorn at saving trifles [unclear whether "broad gauge men" are part of the trademark, or if "broad gauge men" don't scorn at trifles]. Taylor's baking powder at 25 cents for one pound cans saves you 25 cents. "Don't be a clam," but give it a fair trial. Crawford and Mills.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Loveland House. Loveland, Colorado. L.D. Spaulding, proprietor. This hotel is convenient to the depot, and first class in every respect. [Icon: Disembodied left hand, long index finger extended:] Sample rooms for commercial men.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: O.C. Tinkham. Justice of the peace. Loveland, Colorado. All collections promptly made, real estate bought and sold, insurance written up for the best and most reliable companies in the United States.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: W.M. Slaughter. Attorney at law and notary public. Loveland, Colorado. Special attention paid to land office, mining, and irrigation laws.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Evergreens by mail. For \$1, I will send by mail, post paid, either of the following lots of evergreens, or one-half of any two of them, or 6 lots for \$5. [Illustration: Simple graphic of an evergreen tree, essentially a Christmas tree, on a base of a small square of earth.] 100 arbor vitae 3 inches to 4 inches. 300 arbor vitae 4 inches to 8 inches. 150 arbor vitae 4 inches to 8 inches tpd [this abbreviation may stand for “topped”], 150 arbor vitae 8 inches to 15 inches, 50 arbor vitae 8 inches to 15 inches tpd [this abbreviation may stand for “topped”], 400 balsam fir 3 inches to 4 inches, 150 balsam fir 3 inches to 4 inches tpd [this abbreviation may stand for “topped”], 200 balsam fir 4 inches to 8 inches, 75 balsam fir 4 inches to 8 inches tpd [this abbreviation may stand for “topped”], 50 Chinese arbor vitae two years old, 30 silver fir 4 inches to 6 inches tpd [this abbreviation may stand for “topped”], 15 silver fir 6 inches to 12 inches tpd [this abbreviation may stand for “topped”], 75 white spruce 4 inches to 8 inches, 50 white spruce 8 inches to 15 inches, 400 hemlock spruce [the abbreviation appearing is “do” for ditto, and the only thing it can ditto is “spruce”, two lines above] 3 inches to 4 inches, 200 hemlock spruce 4 inches to 8 inches, 100 hemlock spruce 8 inches to 15 inches, 400 white pine 3 inches to 4 inches, 30 cluster pine 3 inches to 4 inches, 100 stone pine 3 inches to 4 inches. The above and 20 other varieties are all in cellar, and can be sent at any time. Wholesale list of 25 varieties of evergreens, 30 varieties of forest trees, 30 varieties of shrubs and plants, 50 varieties of tree seeds sent free to any applicant. Address George Pinney, Evergreen, Door County, Wisconsin.

23 June 1887 – Table: Loveland Post Office. Arrival and departure of mails. Arrival from east and south 10:43 a.m. Arrival from east and south, except Sunday 7:43 p.m. Arrival from north and west 2:28 p.m. Arrival from Pinewood, Buckhorn Friday 6:00 p.m. Leave east, south, Pacific states and territories 2:28 p.m. Leave Fort Collins, Greeley, Wyoming 10:43 a.m. Leave Denver, southern Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, except Sundays 6:57 a.m. Leave Pinewood and Buckhorn, stage, Friday 6:15 a.m. Office open from 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. No money order business transacted after 6:00 p.m. No money order or registry business done on Sunday. J.W. Seaman, postmaster.

23 June 1887 – Public Notice: Headline: Notice for Publication. Land office at Denver, Colorado. 9 May 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge of the district court, or in his absence before the clerk of said court, at Fort Collins, Colorado, on Friday, 24 June 1887, viz: Ferdinand Nordhorn, homestead application No. 3816 for the north half (N 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4), section fourteen (14), township five (5) north, in range sixty-eight (68) west of the 6th principle meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fritz Oldenburgh, George Berry, John Hahn, and William L. Carwile, all of Loveland, Colorado. m19j23 [likely designates dates of first publication and last publication, i.e., first publication 19 May 1887, last publication 23 June 1887]. [signed] F.J. Mott, register.

23 June 1887 – Public Notice: Headline: Notice for Publication. Land office at Denver, Colorado, 10 May 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge of the district court, or in his absence before the clerk of the said court, at Fort Collins, Colorado, on Friday, 24 June 1887, viz: James Sheilds, homestead application No. 5429 for the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of section six (6), township four (4) north, range sixty-nine (69) west of the 6th principle meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Polly, John F. Smith, A.D. Bassett, and William Berner, all of Loveland, Colorado. m19j23 [likely designates dates of first publication and last publication, i.e., first publication 19 May 1887, last publication 23 June 1887]. [signed] F.J. Mott, register.

23 June 1887 – Classified advertisement: Strayed. Strayed into my enclosure about 1 March 1887, a heifer, red with white on back and belly and with white tail, has end of right ear cropped off obliquely, no brand. Owner will please prove property, pay charges, and take it away. [signed] E.K.C. Evans [likely the original owner of this issue of the Loveland Reporter, see both earlier and later notes]. Four miles southeast of Loveland.

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23 June 1887 – Advertisement: M.H. McKune, dealer in furniture. Wallpaper, window shades, picture frames, and moldings. Sewing machines. Baby carriages. Coffins and caskets. Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: F.J. Fairbrass, merchant tailor. I have always on hand a fine stock of imported goods and domestic goods. First-class fit and good workmanship warranted. Shop in Phipany block, Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: G.W. Foote. V.W. Stoddard. Foote & Stoddard. Livery, feed, and sale stable. Saddle horses, double rigs and single rigs furnished on the shortest notice. Transferring and water hauling promptly attended to. Baled hay and grain constantly on hand. Fourth Street, Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: W.B. Sutherland, physician and surgeon. Loveland, Colorado (office in drug store).

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: A.J. Clark, M.D., homeopathist. Formerly of Binghamton, New York, tenders his services to the citizens of Loveland and vicinity. Office at residence, one door south of the United Presbyterian church.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: J.J. Youtsey, M.D., physician and surgeon. Loveland, Colorado. Office with C.A. Cobb, on Fourth Street. Residence on corner of Seventh Street and C Street. 23tf.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Money to loan. \$1000 to \$20,000 at 9% and 10% on improved farms by W.H. Laws.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Joseph Heukauffer, pioneer jeweler of Larimer County. [Illustration: Simple graphic of what appears to be an ornate set of eyeglasses or sunglasses,

bowless and with elongated nose rests and an overinflated, longest-distance-between-two-points-is-a-big-loop bridge. Perhaps this was the style in the 1880s, but it resembles an “Opti-Grab” forerunner. The words “Johnston’s Patent Pupillary” on three lines are contained within this balloon-like bridge. It is hard to believe these are anything else but an optical accessory, even though nothing in the optical line is included in the merchandise list that follows:] A large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware always on hand and for sale at eastern prices. Repairing of watches and jewelry a specialty. Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Loveland real estate and collecting agency. Conveyancing neatly and promptly executed by J.M. Aldrich, justice of the peace. Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Clarence L. Smith, notary public. Fire insurance, life insurance, and accident insurance agent. Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Ed. C. Willis, justice of the peace. Berthoud, Colorado. All kinds of convenancing and collecting done with neatness and dispatch.

23 June 1887 – D.R. Hunter. H.D. Calhoun. Hunter & Calhoun, dealers in flour, feed, coal, etc., etc. Grass seed. Also agents for Buckeye Machines [or Machinery, this portion of the newspaper is physically missing].

23 June 1887 – Orvis & Corbin [or CorbiX, with X being a letter or letters that complete this name, this portion of the newspaper is physically missing]. Dealers in lumber. Doors, sash, shingles, lath, glash, and other building material. Yard: Corner C Street and Fourth Street. Loveland, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Public Notice: Notice for Publication. Land office at Denver, Colorado, 19 May 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Jefferson McAnelly, judge of the Larimer County court, at Fort Collins, on Saturday, 9 July 1887, viz: homestead application No. 6206 of Elizabeth Carter, for the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of

section twenty-two (22), township six (6) north, range seventy (70) west of the 6th principle meridian. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Lowe and Hamilton F. Hyatt of Loveland, Colorado, A.P. Richards of Fort Collins, Colorado, and James Catlett of Loveland, Colorado. m26j30 [likely designates dates of first publication and last publication, i.e., first publication 26 May 1887, last publication 30 June 1887]. [signed] F.J. Mott, register.

23 June 1887 – Public Notice: Notice for Publication. Land office at Denver, Colorado, 18 May 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Jefferson McAnelly, judge of the Larimer County court, at Fort Collins, Colorado, on Saturday, 9 July 1887, viz: Homestead application No. 4253 of Gaily Pendry, for the south half (S 1/ 2) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/ 4), the northwest quarter (NW 1/ 4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4), and the southwest quarter (SW 1/ 4) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/ 4) of section twelve (12), township five (5) north, range sixty-nine (69) west of the 6 th principle meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jacob Bental, William Skiles, Henry Spots, and James Pendry, all of Loveland, Colorado. m26j30 [likely designated dates of first publication and last publication, i.e., first publication 26 May 1887, last publication 30 June 1887.] [signed] F.J. Mott, register.

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[end page 2]

[begin page 3]

[At the top of page 3, handwritten in cursive ink and extending across the equivalent of the leftmost four columns, is the following note on three lines: “Dear Father:/We will write you today./Please preserve this paper as Alma wishes to keep it. [signed] Ellet.” The only ambiguous word in these three lines is the final signature, the first four letters are unquestionably “Elle” and there is one letter or at most two letters that follow. From the article appearing on this page, Alma clearly refers to Miss Alma Evans, the bride, and Ellet or Ellett or Elleth is clearly Mr. Ellet McNeal, the groom. Given that the groom’s first name is spelled Ellet in the article, and provided this spelling is correct, by default “Ellet” is the only choice for transliterating this signature.]

[top of page 3 column 1]

23 June 1887 – Masthead: The Reporter. Thursday, 23 June 1887.

23 June 1887 – Column title: Loveland and Vicinity. Longest day [meaning the day with the most daylight of the year in the northern hemisphere]...Dog-days are coming...Semi-advertisement: Groceries at Krouskop's...Semi-advertisement: Berries at E.N. Smith's...Semi-advertisement: Dry goods at Krouskop's...Semi-advertisement: Fresh onions at E.N. Smith's...Great whoppers, but hasn't it been hot!...Semi-advertisement: Hose [likely socks and stockings rather than garden-type hose] of all descriptions at Krouskop's...Charles L. West visited Denver on Monday...We will not celebrate the Fourth of July [1887] after all...This is the season of the hail insurance men...Clark Seaman [seemingly a different individual from the Loveland postmaster, who goes by J.W. Seaman] is rustivating in the mountains...V.L. Herzinger visited Fort Collins on Tuesday...Semi-advertisement: Buy your goods at Krouskop if you would sleep well...Semi-advertisement: See the Fleming hay stacker at Harrison & Puntney...Sanford Darrah was over from Fort Collins last week...These hot days are making mountain parties very popular...Semi-advertisement: The finest line of groceries in the city at E.N. Smith's...J.S. McClelland was over from Fossil Creek on Tuesday [see classified advertisement on this same page]...George W. Seibert came over from Fort Collins on Tuesday...Semi-advertisement: A good line of trunks and handbags at the furniture store...Semi-advertisement: Lot of new boots and shoes at Krouskop's. They will fit...Classified advertisement: For rent – A large upstairs front room. Enquire at this office [meaning the Loveland Reporter office]...The Estes Park Stage Line has commenced to make regular trips...Loveland is very quiet, all the farmers being busy irrigating their crops...Classified advertisement: [For sale –] Milk cows for sale, \$20 and \$25. [signed] George A. Galucia...T.B. Montgomery, general agent for the Osborn machines, was in town last week...[This paragraph marked on left border and right border with handwritten hatch marks in ink, for obvious reasons based on this particular issue's owner/subscriber:] Miss McNeal was up from Denver last Thursday [16 June 1887] to attend her brother's wedding...Water will be turned into town tomorrow, as far as the Loveland house hydrant...W.H. Cromer and L.B. Shaffer came up from Denver on Monday evening...[Semi-advertisement in blackface type:] White, cream, cardinal, blue, pink, and black ruching at Burke & Company...The timber agent is in the hills again this week. More fun for the sawmills...Semi-advertisement: Call at this office and get a handful of our circulars to send to your friends in the east...John Hanna went over to Longmont today to be examined on his legal knowledge...Semi-advertisement: [One or two words of no more than 9-10 total characters, seemingly ending in "rits" – remaining ink on this portion of the newspaper, which is physically torn as well, has essentially been rubbed completely off] live enough to make the crossest woman sweet-tempered at Krouskop's...Charles A. Hill, representing the McCormick machines, has been in town the past week...The hailstorm that struck the Harmony district last week did not do much damage...Miss Nannie MacDonald is visiting on Fossil Creek with her sister, Mrs. A.B.

Anderson...[Semi-advertisement in blackface type:] A fine kid opera slipper for \$1, and children's for 75 cents. Burke & Company...[Classified advertisement: For sale –] Two breech loading shotguns and one Kennedy rifle for sale. Enquire of C.J.E. Roy...Haying is well underway. Many farmers have already put up their first cutting of alfalfa...Ed. Roberts, D.H. Mills, and E. Shumway returned from the Estes Park trip this week...Avery Bean and John Locke came over from Fort Collins to attend Friday evening's dance...Shields & Tinkham report the sale of the Walker Farm to Denver parties, consideration \$4000...Semi-advertisement: Crawford & Mills sell only the best brands of all goods – groceries, Queensware, crockery, candies, etc....[Semi-advertisement in blackface type:] For a new fan, parasol, ruching, ribbons, gloves, etc., for the Fourth of July, go to Burke & Companys...Semi-advertisement: Ice cream at any quantity at the Big Thompson Restaurant. Special rates [for] church societies or picnics... E.S. Allen is building a stable on his [this portion of the newspaper physically absent, could be Fourth] Street property for the accommodation of the Estes Park Stage Line...The Union Pacific [railroad] surveyors are [all, or another short word, or no word – this portion of the newspaper is physically absent] hanging about town. They do not [seem, or some other short word of three letters to four letters – this portion of the newspaper is physically absent] to do anything in particular...Genial Jim DuBois, who will succeed himself as Larimer County clerk, came [over or up or down, or some other short directional preposition – this portion of the newspaper is physically absent] from Fort Collins on Saturday...[Classified advertisement:] I have a few shares of Louden ditch [stock] that I will sell at a very reasonable price. [signed] J.M. Aldrich... Semi-advertisement: [All] those accounts must be settled at [once] and don't you forget it. [signed] G.W. Krouskop...Semi-advertisement: Patrick Monhaller says he was cured of a severe case of dyspepsia by buying his groceries of Crawford & Mills...The large number of mowers being sold this year tell the tale of the hay crop. It will be larger than ever before...Mrs. William A. Bean came home last Saturday for a week's visit. She will return to Manhattan on Monday next...Miss Blanche Shull, Miss Jessie Shull, and Ed. C. Willis were over from Berthoud to attend the dance Friday evening...J.A. Perkins and E.R. Place, representing the Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company, have been in town this week...Ed. Grenfells and George Graham, two of Berthoud's most popular young men, were over from Berthoud on Friday evening...Semi-advertisement: Crawford & Mills, tobacco, Fourth Street, Loveland...

[bottom of page 3 column 1]

[top of page 3 column 2]

Semi-advertisement: Crawford & Mills, cigars, Fourth Street, Loveland...Semi-advertisement: Buy your wife some of those unsurpassed groceries at E.N. Smith's...Semi-advertisement: Crawford & Mills, Queensware, Fourth Street, Loveland...David James is satisfied that the water works will be a great success. Ask him about it...Charles Benton, who killed a man at

Telluride, is again free, a jury having decided that he did the shooting in self defense...Semi-advertisement: Crawford & Mills, groceries, Fourth Street, Loveland...Our own Posey S. Wilson, that faded last fall in the Denver Mint, is writing gold bug communications to the Washington Post...Semi-advertisement: Harrison & Puntney are having a good trade in the Deering machines, they also keep extras and twine for the Wood's machines...Semi-advertisement: Diogones Diogphela is the peculiar name of a man who bought a complete set of dishes and household utensils of Crawford & Mills...Connection has been made at the upper end of the water works with the dam, and work was begun at the west end of Fourth Street on Tuesday...The flurry attendant on the possibility of Loveland's having a democratic postmaster has died out, as has also the hope in many a democratic breast...C.C. Bushnell's new brick block next [to] the bank is nearing completion. This building will add a great deal to the appearance of the north side of Fourth Street...Young Thompson, who has been running the Longmont Press for some time, sold his interest in the newspaper to V.P. Wilson, who is now sole proprietor... [Classified advertisement: For sale –] For sale, or will trade for lumber – One Webber wagon, one set of nearly new harness, and one of the famous Burner mules. Enquire of J.H. Davis... [This paragraph marked on its four corners with hand-written hatch marks in ink, for obvious reasons based on this particular issue's owner/subscriber:] The thanks of this office are due Mrs. McNeal for a sample of fine wedding cake. May she and her husband enjoy life as thoroughly as we did that cake...Miss Ella Hoggatt, formerly a teacher in the Loveland schools, came in on Saturday evening's train. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Moffat...C.R. Bullard jumped too far to get on the back of a hose last Saturday, and went clear over, striking on his face. He carries a large mark on his left cheek...The ladies of the Christian church will give a lawn fete at the residence of Mr. George Rist this evening. All are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served...Mayor White, Will Gallagan, Charles Maxwell, and David James made up a party Tuesday to investigate the water works. They returned satisfied that all was going well...Word was received today from John H. Nelson, at Atwood, that his little boy would live. It [sic, suggest He] drank carbolic acid some days ago, and was supposed to be incurable... The Loveland Choral union adjourned last Tuesday evening until the first Tuesday in September 1887. An assessment of ten [10] cents per member was levied to pay expenses for rent, lights, etc....The meeting last Thursday evening decided to adjourn the proposed Fourth of July [1887] celebration until the water works are entirely completed, when we will have a regular "howl out"... [Classified advertisement: Lost –] Lost – A heavy winter shawl last Sunday [half of the text in the next three lines is missing because of physical absence of this portion of the newspaper]...Wild's fruit farm...Loveland. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Bonnell's [signed] H.C. Grewell... We are told that cutting timber from government lands is to be positively, totally, and completely stopped. Under no pretense or pretext is timber to be taken from any unpatented section...Semi-advertisement: Malarial poison may be thoroughly eradicated from the system by using Dr. J.H. McLain's Chills and Fever Cure. It is mild in

action and a certain cure. 50 cents a bottle. For sale by R.D. Miller...A swarm of bees took possession of the Presbyterian church last Saturday. They slipped off into some secluded part of the church, however, and have not interfered with the regular services...John L. Cross was discharged from custody last Saturday. Justice Tinkham decided that the prosecution had not established an important technical point, so the case was thrown out of court...J.N. Gordon, J.M. Cunningham, and A.A. Ferguson are in Greeley attending the Sunday school convention. They go as representatives from the United Presbyterian Sunday school of this place...Samuel B. Hart, formerly a ranch owner in Estes Park, left for Chicago, Illinois, Sunday afternoon. Sam has the good will of all who know him, and we wish him success in any venture he may undertake... Semi-advertisement: The farmers' friend has for many years been Dr. J.H. McLain's Volcanic Oil Linament for horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. It has proved is worth in thousands of cases. For sale by R.D. Miller...On Tuesday, a passing team drove a hole through the top of the cistern on Fourth Street in front of the Presbyterian church. This is the only fire cistern left, the others have all been filled at different times...Semi-advertisement: Go to Shields, Fort Collins, for fine custom clothing. Full line of imported goods always on hand, and will be made up to fit you at reasonable prices. Look at my goods and prices before ordering elsewhere...The dance given last Friday evening by Charles Shallenberger and Vollie Van Bramer was the most successful one of the year. A larger number of our people attended than is usual, and all enjoyed an especially good time...The last regular meeting of the Chautauqua circle for the season of 1886 and 1887 was held at the residence of Rev. J.A. Ferguson on Friday evening, 17 June 1887. The next meeting will be the first Friday in October 1887...

[bottom of page 3 column 2]

[top of page 3 column 3]

[Semi-advertisement in blackface type:] White, ecru, and embroidered chambray robes at Burke & Company...Crystal City is beginning to attract the attention of local miners again. Miss Rickard brought down a very fine specimen from there on Monday. This mining camp needs but development to make it the richest section in the state...The Loveland Band will go to Fort Collins on the Fourth of July 1887. An invitation was also extended to the hose team to take part in the exercises, but lacking practice in running and proper suits, our boys will be unable to down [presumably down in the sense of "beat"] Fort Collins this year...Harry Williams writes from Middle Park that he has commenced work on [a] trail into Estes Park, and expects to have his end completed by 1 July 1887. In some places, drifts of eight feet and ten feet are encountered, but they do not seriously impede the work...In last week's issue, a couple of mistakes occurred in Mr. Osborn's article. The committee to raise funds for a library raised just \$6 instead of \$600, to this Mr. Hershmann added \$4. The first Sunday school in this county [Larimer County] was organized in 1866 instead of 1886...Semi-advertisement: When the stomach lacks vigor and

regularity, there will be flatulence, heartburn, nausea, sick-headache, [and] nervousness – Use Dr. J.H. McLain’s Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier to give tone and regularity to the stomach. For sale by R.D. Miller...Sunday was as hot a day as we ever have in Colorado. At some places the thermometer registered 100 [degrees Fahrenheit] in the shade. In Denver, the standard instruments indicated 95 [degrees Fahrenheit]. Major Boyd said that you might have told him it was 212 [degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature at which water boils at sea level] and he would have believed it...The band was marching in the streets on Tuesday evening, preparing for the Fourth of July 1887 in Fort Collins. The boys play some exceptionally fine pieces of music, and do them much better than many an older band. The set of men that can beat them will be hard to find...A man living several miles southeast of town visited a neighbor last week to talk over the water question. While there, he became so excited that he went home bareheaded, and could not remember where he left his hat until his neighbor returned it to him the next day...The ladies of the Baptist church have invited their friends to a lawn party at Mrs. Potter’s [sic, Porter’s?] on tomorrow, Friday evening. The ladies of this church consider everybody as their friends, and if anyone has been missed, request that he or she consider this an invitation to come...P.D. Goss is erecting an immense barn on his farm west of town. The planning was done by himself, and the inside arrangements are consequently made to suit him. The framework of this structure is up and is a very prominent object. Glad to notice this sign of Mr. Goss’ prosperity...A.M. Wolf, from Butte, Montana, was in Loveland last week. Mr. Wolf is related to Frank Keokuff, whom many will remember, and was trying to find just what property Frank owned in this vicinity. Frank Keokuff is paralyzed in every muscle, and cannot move. A brother-in-law will move him to Missouri from Boulder...A team, being driven by Ferdinand Nordhorn, ran away last Saturday morning, throwing the old gentleman out of the wagon and severely injuring him. Dr. Sutherland found one rib broken and the spine very badly jarred. The same team caused this accident that threw out William Nordhorn some weeks ago...Semi-advertisement: Don’t forget that Davis, Hartford & Company, of Berthoud, are headquarters for hardware, stoves, tinware, and cutlery of all kinds, paints and oils, machine oil of all grades, harness and saddle goods at medium prices and low prices. Furniture we nearly give away. Call and see us, we will do what is right with you. Davis, Hartford & Company...Semi-advertisement: The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation, to make the blood rich in life-giving and strength-giving constituents, use Dr. J.H. McLain’s Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, it will nourish the properties of the blood from which the elements of vitality are drawn. For sale by R.D. Miller...The supply of strawberries has suddenly become very short, and prices have taken an upward turn. As many have not had a chance to can any of these berries this year, the demand for raspberries and blackberries will be large. Local raisers hope to have enough to fill all orders. Gooseberries and currents will not be as plentiful as last year...William H. Laws was found Saturday evening lying in his stable unable to move. He was carried to his store and Dr. Youtsey summoned, where it

was found he had been kicked in the back. The blow produced a concussion [sic] of the lungs, and the drawing of each breath was a most painful operation. Though severely bruised in his back, on his arm, and forehead, Mr. Laws was able to be about on Sunday, and on Monday made a business trip to Longmont...Mrs. Alexander Judd was driving near her husband's farm Saturday afternoon when one of the lines slipped from her hand and fell on the double trees. She stepped down on the tree to reach it, but lost her balance and fell to the ground. The wagon passed over her right hand, bursting open the fleshy part at the base of the thumb and cutting a gash across the center of the palm, nearly cutting the hand in two pieces. Dr. Sutherland was called and dressed the wound, which, though serious, will not result in the loss of the hand...A man was here some weeks ago looking for the grave of a man that had been buried by a party of westward-bound travelers in 1857 – just thirty [30] years ago. He claimed that the young man had been buried along the old Overland Trail on this creek, and had a diagram of the place. None of the oldtimers to whom he was referred could remember the incident, or locate the grave from his map. He was referred to John Provost of LaPorte, since which nothing has been heard of him. Whether he was a fraud [short word or no more than three letters missing, perhaps the word is "or" – newspaper physically torn at this location] not deponent hath nothing to say. He claimed that the disposition of some estate depended on establishing the death and place of burial of the young man referred to, whose name, by the way, was not divulged...

[bottom of page 3 column 3]

[top of page 3 column 4]

Farmers living under the Loudon ditch were losing their crops by the long continued hot weather and the scarcity of water, so they appealed to Water Commissioner Little. He called a meeting of the ditch men of this vicinity, and invited Attorney Ballard and Attorney Davidson over from Fort Collins to consult with them. The result was a peaceable solution of the difficulty, and farmer under the Loudon ditch will not have an opportunity to save their crops. There seems to be plenty of water for all, if a little care and patience is exercised...The year which we will call past on 29 June 1887 has been very prolific of weddings, many of the expected and the unexpected happening from time to time. Nineteen [19] have been registered to date, and we would like to have the record increased to an even twenty [20], but do not know where to appeal to make the record. Considering the past year's record safe, however, we can look to the future with great confidence. The supply of marriageable young ladies has not yet given out, neither has the number of young men on the market been materially reduced. Futures are strong through July sells well, August, September, and October options are strong and gaining strength every day...The hose boys have changed their minds [since column 3 on the same page] and have gone into active training to enable them to compete with the Fort Collins team on the Fourth of July 1887. On Tuesday morning, they measured off a 600-foot track, and ran over it with their

machines, making the entire distance in twenty-three [23] seconds. The machine is not exactly as turned out by the largest of hose-manufacturing establishments, having been made at the Loveland works of Davis, Van Bramer & Company. On the hind wheels of a light wagon is placed a gaily-ornamented box, the reach has a stick nailed across the front end with about twenty [20] feet of rope for the runners to grasp. An old axle-thimble acts as a nozzle, a small crank is attached to give it the appearance of being ready for the hose. About two feet of inch hose has been tacked to the back of the box, and a cowbell dangles beneath to warn the people that "Bartholf Hose No. 1" is coming. At about 12:00 midnight last night, W.T. Newell, living near Berthoud, woke up and discovered his barn to be on fire. He rushed out, but was too late to save anything in or about it. The wind was very high at the time, and was blowing shingles from the roof of the burning barn off toward M.D. Whipple's farm. Messengers were immediately sent to Mr. Whipple's to alarm him, but before they arrived, the second barn was also burning. Everything in both stables was completely consumed. Mr. Newell lost five sets of harness, a lot of alfalfa seed, harvester, drill, rake, and all his implements. The nights have been so hot lately he had concluded not to punish his horses by keeping them in the barn, so they had been turned out into the corral. Mr. Whipple lost four sets of double harness, a new wheat drill, chest, carpenter tools, a band horn, collars, and all about the barn except an old harvester. The origin of the fire is a mystery. There was, or had been, nothing about Mr. Newell's barn to smolder into a flame, and he is at a lost to understand how it could possibly have happened.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: Headline: Davis, Hartford & Company's Berthoud Maxims. To those of our trade and customers that subscribe for the Loveland Reporter, we would say when other machine agents tell you they have something equal to the Deering steel binder, don't you believe it. If a harness dealer tells you his \$30 machine-made harness is as good as his \$45 handmade harness, you would think him a liar, and chances are that he is. Still machine men will spring the same gag on you every day. In mowers, the Deering Giant is king of the walk. Every portion built for the work intended for it, and not like our competitor's machines – 6-foot bars hung on lawn mower trucks. You may as well believe that two cow ponies are the proper thing to pull a 16-inch Cassaday sulky plow [the foolishness of such a belief blunted by the back half of the comparison not surviving the 19th century]. In hay rakes, we will give you your choice on Royal self-dump, Tiger self-dump, and Reindeer self-dump. Thomas' hay tedder [sic], Cooper and Bain wagons, road carts of any make you select, and you all know our prices are lower than our competitors. Don't fail to give us a trial when in need of anything in our line. [signed] Davis, Hartford & Company.

23 June 1887 – [This article marked on all four corners with hand-drawn ink hatch marks, for obvious reasons based on this issue's owner/subscriber:] Headline: Married. McNeal-Evans. At the residence of the bride's parents, near Loveland on Thursday evening, 15 June 1887, Mr. Ellet [sic] McNeal of Denver to Miss Alma Evans of this place, Rev. F.P. Frost officiating. The bride is a young lady well known in this vicinity, and like by all who knew her. The groom is at present in the office of the Union Pacific [railroad] in Denver, and a young man of considerable worth. The young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends.

23 June 1887 – Classified advertisement: Headline: For Sale. Two purebred Shorthorn bulls of the best strain of stock. Enquire of J.S. McClelland, Fossil Creek. Post office Fort Collins.

23 June 1887 – Classified advertisement: Headline: Good Pasturage. All those having horses or cattle they wish to have pastured will do well to call on or address E.H. Berry or C.J.E. Roy, Loveland.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

23 June 1887 – Public Notice: Letter List. List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office at Loveland, Larimer County, Colorado, for the week ending 18 June 1887. S.C. Atkiesson [sic], Harry Creighton, Sherman Fisher, Mary Horner, Mrs. D.W. Lute, D.W. Lute, H.R. Tilden (2), Mrs. Fred Legg, Hugh D. McBride, Charles Nelson, Mrs. Tilda Peterson, Will Peters, M.J. Sullivan. Persons calling for the above please say "advertised". [signed] J.W. Seaman, postmaster.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Don't fail to see O.D. Shields before you buy a piano or organ. I am general western agent for the celebrated Bauer pianos and organs, also New England and Bradford pianos. Can save you \$100 and \$150 on pianos and \$30 to \$50 on organs. Easy terms. Have an organ to trade for a driving horse. Office at McKune's Furniture Store.

[bottom of page 3 column 4]

[top of page 3 columns 5 and 6]

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: Ferguson, Brandt & Company. [Icons: Four disembodied hands arranged side-by-side, the first a right hand and the last three all left hands, all with index fingers extended and pointing straight downward] Now have their new McCormick Harvester set up, and invite all farmers, whether they need a harvester or not, to come and see the best harvester made. Also their new mowers which excel anything ever on the market before. [Icons: Six disembodied hands arranged side-by-side, all left hands, and all with index finger extended and pointing straight upward] Ferguson, Brandt & Company.

23 June 1887- Advertisement [of two-column width]: Loveland Pharmacy Company. Charles L. West, manager, invites the public to call and inspect his newly refitted store. A fine line of new drugs, and all goods usually kept in a drug store.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: Darn the old plow. It won't scour! Well, why don't you go to Davis Brothers and Company and get a Weir plow. They are warranted to scour in anything. They carry a full line of Weir implements, and won't be undersold. They say what's the matter with your going over and having a talk with them anyway?

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: Are you a good farmer? Is so, you want a Deering binder. A Deering mower, Reindeer rake, Fleming hay stacker, Rushford wagon, Cortland buggy, spring buggy, cold water road cart, set of harness, load of Stewart, Fox, or Marshall coal. Harrison & Puntney keep all these and will sell at a living margin. Call and stop in [or similar final two words indicating a desire for you to do business with them, this portion of the newspaper is physically absent].

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: [Graphic: Front cover of Scribner's Magazine in the top left corner, with the words "Scribner's/Magazine" on two lines at the top of the front cover, some type of circular logo incorporating a sunburst ringed with crossed olive branches in the middle of the front cover, and the words "Published monthly/[an illegible number of] illustrations" and additional illegible words on three additional lines at the bottom of the front cover, the letters either too small to read or not really letters at all, just tiny dots and dashes made to look like letters that are too small to read.] An important club offer. Scribner's Magazine.

[Graphic: Front cover of the Chinese edition of Scribner's Magazine in the top right corner, or at least some publication with kanji characters arranged in six vertical columns.] [The remaining advertising copy is only available piecemeal because of physical damage involving loss of separate discrete "patches" of newspaper in this region. Various "clip-art" filigree and floral patterns, some preserved, some partly missing, obviously intended to convey the idea of "professionally-designed advertisement", are not individually described where they appear, sprinkled throughout:] Gives its...-est...illus...than national...copies monthly. Price 25 cents a number, \$3 a year. Special arrangements with Messrs. Charles Scribner's sons, the publishers, enable us to offer Scribner's Magazine with the Loveland Reporter at the...combination rate of...for...send your...subscriptions may...time...Address. [Note: This is a nationally-prepared advertisement which allows for individual newspapers, in this case the Loveland Reporter, to plug appropriate text into appropriate blank spots, thus making it appear more "local".]

[bottom of page 3, columns 5 and 6]

[top of page 3, columns 7 and 8]

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: [Note: The upper right corner of this advertisement is lost because of physical damage to the newspaper in this region] Dan...D.M. Osborn...Steel frame harvester and ...Mowers, repair, and twine. Call and see him.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: Loveland and Estes Park Stage Company. Running between Loveland and Moraine, are prepared to carry passengers, express, and freight. Leave Loveland 11:00 a.m. Arrive Loveland 2:00 p.m. [As there was no possible way in 1887 for one stage to go from Loveland to Moraine and back in three hours, they obviously employed two stages, one at either end.] E.S. Allen, manager.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: [Note: Physical absence of discrete chunks of the newspaper in this region prevents an exact word-for-word transcription of this advertisement, but it seems almost certain what follows is the general idea:] The Loveland Reporter is bracing itself to stand the tide of prosperity that is surely coming. Get into the procession! The Loveland Reporter goes into nearly every family in the Big Thompson Valley and Little Thompson Valley. Its advertising columns are eagerly watched from week to week to ascertain what the merchants are selling and at what prices. If you have anything to sell let people know what it is. For free distribution. This office has printed 8000 circulars containing a

short description of Loveland, Berthoud, Arkins, etc., for distribution in the east. Call at this office and get a lot [of] circulars, and then send one to each friend you have “back in the east”.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: [Note: The top four-fifths of this advertisement consists of blank space, the none-too-original “purpose” of which will shortly be explained:] (Picture of a man who never advertised.) Do you notice what a “blank” expression of countenance he has, and how really little there is of him? Take warning.

[bottom of page 3, columns 7 and 8]

[end page 3]

[begin page 4]

[Note: Although all four pages of this issue are impacted by physical damage, the information on page 4 is most compromised, because the damage seems to occur where the densest concentration of words were printed. As well, page 4 has an additional problem not impacting the other pages, in that a paper fold during printing, subsequently unfolded after printing, created a diagonal blank strip near the top of the page extending from column 2 to column 6. The good news, if good news is needed, is that very little local or state news is included on page 4, rather it is a “Reader’s Digest” compendium of poetry, short stories, an update on the British royal family, health tips, and national advertisements for patent medicines. It seems likely that most of this page could be reconstructed, if necessary, by examining other English-language newspapers and publications from June 1887.]

23 June 1887 – Poem [remnant] by James Whitcomb Riley [Most of the text is missing because of physical absence of the newspaper in this region]: gazed...breath;...prayed...lightly as she slept –...with him and he laid...with hers and wept.

23 June 1887 – Short story reprinted from “Youth’s Companion”: Title: Andre Theriot. It was an old French chateau on the banks of the Loire, and when it was first built, or conquered, by the ancestors of the Comte de Maupassant, no one knew. But the beautiful domain of Beaujolais had descended to the Maupassants for centuries in an unbroken line. The present owner, Count Guy, was perhaps the wealthiest and proudest of his race, as he was also the last. His only child Blanche, a little girl about ten years old, was the sole scion of that once numerous and powerful family, and what affected her father had been lavished upon her. But, like all the Maupassants, he

was cold-hearted and haughty, and when his wife, whom he had married from motives of interest, drooped, faded, and died, in the uncongenial atmosphere of the old chateau, he gave her scant mourning. As for the little Countess, she had her governess and her *bonne*, and, being extremely willful, was allowed to do pretty much as she pleased. Her father, who spent the greater part of his time in Paris, was quite content, on his visits to the chateau, to see his beautiful little daughter healthy and happy, and the greatest little despot in the household, which was wholly submissive to his wildest whims. What a life she led them! She rebelled against the constant watchfulness of governess and maids, and nothing delighted her more than to run away from them, and pass long hours in wandering alone through the deep forests and broad fields of Beaujolais. Her governess, a [two lines of text in this column interrupted by damage, newspaper physically absent] go...indolent woman, was ...despair at these escapades. "But, mademoiselle, I forbid you to go alone," she cried. "It is not *comme il faut* for the Countess de Maupassant to wander about alone, like one of the common children." "Then I wish I was a common peasant child!" the little lady cried, stamping her feet angrily. "They have got children to play with them, and I've [16 lines of text in this column interrupted by damage, newspaper physically absent]... nobody but you and *Bonne*...you are old, old, and you...I will go by myself...me or try to follow...will go outside...Paris. Poor...and shivered...the...easy...So she...strove to compromise. "If you would only take Celine, mademoiselle, then you might stay out as long as you please. "But I am running away from Celine and everybody!" she cried impatiently. "I hate to be watched, and if you will do it, I will run away. I will go where I choose." Poor Madame Duloc raised her hands and eyes in despair, but before this will go [sic] she knew she was powerless. She did what she could, she exacted a promise from Blanche that she would never go beyond the park gates. Willful and ungovernable as the little Countess was, she had never broken her word, so Madame Duloc was forced to yield the point. She would climb laboriously to the high tower, and watch the child through the fields, and until she was lost in a recess of the forest. But after a time, when Blanche came in regularly, glowing with health and ready to study more sedulously than she had ever done, she ceased her espionage. The lonely little girl found her life full of interest now. She made friends with the birds and squirrels, and all the wild things of the field and forest. She was a warm-hearted, loving little creature, though her best impulses had been repressed by her artificial life, and it was her greatest pleasure to stop and chat with old Theriot, the gardener, and his assistants, who were always busy about the grounds. One beautiful spring morning, in her wanderings through the spacious gardens, Blanche came to an arch twined with the fragrant Provence rose, then in full bloom. They were high above her reach, nor was there a foothold on the arch where she could climb. She looked around. No one was in sight but a tall lad who was weeding one of the beds. "Here, *garçon*, come and get me some roses." He came obediently, and gathered her a large cluster. "You are very tall," she said, "to reach up there. Where do you live, and how old are you?" "I am sixteen [16], and, mademoiselle, I live here. I am Andre Theriot." "Ah, you are the gardener Theriot's son. I like him," [she said,]

nodding her head gravely. "He is a good man. He lets me pick the nectarines myself. Do you want a rose, Andre?" [she asked,] holding out one, with the air of a young empress. Andre put out his hand for it, when she drew it back, with a mischievous laugh. "Come, now, I'm going to treat you as madame does me, when she gives me bonbons. You must spell 'rose' before you get it." The lad's handsome face flushed crimson. "But, mamselle," he stammered, "I can't spell. I don't know my letters." "Don't know your letters, you, a big, strong boy of sixteen [16]! Oh, you must be very lazy! Why don't you learn?" "But, mamselle, my father is too poor to send me to school. I wish I could learn. Ah, mon Dieu, if I could only learn to read, I would be so happy!" [he said,] clasping his hand, with the big tears in his eyes. "You shall learn to read, Andre!" Pity and sympathy were at work in that warm little heart. "I will teach you myself. Meet me tomorrow morning at the summer house on the lake. I will bring books, and I will teach you." "You, mamselle!" Andre cried stupefied. If an angel offered to teach him, he could not have been more astonished than at this condescension from his beautiful little chatelaine. "And why not? Of course I shall not tell Madame Duloc or anybody,

[bottom of page 4 column 1]

[top of page 4 column 2]

[First 12 lines of text in column 2 interrupted by damage – newspaper physically absent in this region:] Learn...and impa-...Andre was so...eager than in five...he almost reached the...of Blanche's own small acquirements. She had grown extremely fond of the handsome lad, so ready and willing to amuse her, and as for him, he was her abject slave. All distinctions of rank were forgotten in this pleasant companionship so soon to cease. One morning, the Count returned unexpectedly from Paris, France. "Where is Blanche?" he asked Madame Duloc. "Mademoiselle is out in the grounds," she said, tremulously. "I have sent Celine for her." "Without you, Madame Duloc!" he said, sternly, "do you tell me my daughter is allowed to wander about alone?" "Ah, mon Dieu, but she will let no one follow her!" the poor governess cried, desperately. "Since you cannot control the Countess, madame, allow me to tell you, your services are no longer needed at Beaujolais." The Count strode off in search of his daughter in a terrible fury. It did not lessen when, after a half-hour's search, she was not to be found. When near the lake, he heard voices and laughter in the little summer house. Pushing open the door, he saw a sight which nearly struck him dumb. Side by side on the bench sat the representative of the Maupassants and a peasant boy. They were bending over the same book, and the golden curls of Blanche mingled with the black hair of her companion. "Blanche!" cried the Count, in a voice of thunder. The little girl sprang to her feet, turning pale, but she did not tremble. "What are you doing with that boy?" "I am teaching him to read, papa." The little girl's tones did not falter, though she was horribly frightened. "Teaching him to read!" the count was so furious that his voice trembled. "Back with you to the chateau, you wicked child, and I will settle with you

later. But you, you base-born, insolent peasant, I will lash you like the hound you are!" He raised his riding whip, but Blanche seized it and confronted him with a pale face and flashing eyes. "You shall not strike him, papa!" she cried. "I made him come. He dared not refuse. If you strike anyone, strike me, for I did it." Andre through his whole life never forgot that picture. The man with his face convulsed by fury, the little girl looking up with her brave eyes, ready and willing to suffer in his stead. After a minute, the Count seemed to recover himself. "Go away from here, boy," he cried, "for if ever I meet you again I will cut off your ears and your tongue! You to want to learn! Bah!" This was no idle threat at that time in France. The grand Seigneurs had the liberty of mutilating, or even killing, their vassals at their own free will, and the boy knew that his father's house was no longer safe for him. But his thirst for knowledge, begun by the lessons of his little mistress, led him to a Jesuit college, where his uncle, a priest, was one of the professors. There he remained for six years, while the thunders of the great revolution were growing in the distance. When Andre left college, the guillotine had already cut off many of the greatest and noblest names in France. His education and ability and hatred of aristocracy soon secured him a position of confidence with Petion, one of the revolutionary leaders. Andre shuddered at the bloodshed and violence which had turned France into a butcher's shambles, but then he dreamed that the outcome would be liberty. He had heard that the Chateau of Beaujolais had been burnt to the ground, and the count and his daughter had escaped.

Where the count had gone, he knew not and cared less, but he knew that Blanche had been concealed by old Theriot, his father, who had been loyal to his young mistress in her hour or peril. He had never seen her since that fateful day when they had been surprised by her father, but his gratitude and almost adoration had never lessened. One day in Petion's office, he overheard a few words which made his heart beat fast. "So that old satan, de Maupassant, is in the last batch of prisoners? They will all 'kiss the basket' at noon today." "Good!" Petion answered, "has the viper any brood?" "One daughter, as handsome and insolent as an aristocrat can be. She is hiding, they they say, with one of her old servants, but that bloodhound Caresse goes in search of her tomorrow. He never fails, Caresse does not, and she will be in La Force before twenty-four [24] hours." As soon as the visitor left, Andre presented himself before Petion. "General," he said, "I want a pass to absent myself for several days, and to go where I wish. Give me one, too, at the same time, for my sister." "Aha, Theriot, of course, my boy! Something for the good of the state, hein? Good patriot that you are! Describe your sister, and let Nicol there draw up the passes. I have no space to tell of Andre's journey to Beaujolais, and how, in disguise, Blanche escaped with him to the nearest seaport, where he took passage for her in a vessel bound for America. Andre had a cousin settled on the Teche in Louisiana, and it was to these humble folk the Countess de Maupassant was going. "Farewell, mademoiselle," said the young man, as they stood together on the deck of the vessel. "You have money for your present wants, and I will forward more to you. Perhaps, too, I may come and see you." Blanche raised her face all streaming with tears. "Come with me now, Andre!" she cried, in her old impetuous

manner. “How can I go alone, alone to a strange land!” He went. Two years after this, the young Countess married the gardener’s son, and their union was a happy one. Their descendants are numerous now on the Teche, and you can hear this story more graphically told by them than in this short sketch. In their graves the Countess Blanche and her devoted husband lie side by side, on a green knoll near the silver waters of the Teche.

23 June 1887 – “It is surprising to learn,” says the *Louisville* [likely Kentucky] *Courier-Journal*, “that Louisville’s population has increased much more rapidly in proportion than Chicago, Illinois, but the surprise disappears when it is learned that business has increased in a greater ratio, and the enterprises already on foot point to a growth during the next 18 months that will greatly exceed all that has gone before.”

23 June 1887 – A man near Greeley, Colorado, has thirty [30] acres of land which he could neither sell nor mortgage, and in despair he went out and struck a coal vein thirteen [13] feet thick, and sold the land for \$58,000. The Georgia liar has found his match on a Denver newspaper.

[bottom of page 4 column 2]

[top of page 4 column 3]

[Missing headline and byline because of physical absence of the newspaper from the top portion of this column:] Their...Position...London [England] letter to San Francisco [California] Argonaut. People who envy princes and princesses and think they lead a sort of fairy-tale existence make a huge mistake. From the Prince of Wales and his wife down, none of them occupy a bed of roses. Poor “Tummy” himself has not such an easy time of it. It is true he has unlimited credit, an income of over £100,000 a year, a pretty wife, a clique of toadies termed his “set” to fawn upon him and pander to his every wish, the acquiescent smile of (nearly) every woman upon whose attractive form or features he rests his droop-cornered, suggestive eye, the enforced homage of a nation, and the position of “first gentleman in the kingdom”. He is the honored and honoring guest at every occasion where and when he bestows his pudgy presence, he is “the glass of fashion” – if not the “maid of form” – and establishes the mode for men in all such matters as length of coattails, tightness or looseness of trousers legs, width of shirt collars, number of shirt studs, depth of shirt cuffs, fullness of coat sleeves, shape of hats, and color of neckties, he is the acknowledged gourmet in food and the admitted connoisseur...so that his opinion of a dish or judgment as to a particular brand of champagne or claret is accepted as final,

and his every word and movement are watched, noted, and inwardly digested as the quintessence of interest and importance by society. He has and is all these things, but well may he say, “and yet I am not happy.” Why? There must be some concealed bitter in the seeming sweets which, to the world’s eye, surround and permeate the atmosphere of his existence. What is it? One word will answer the question – restraint, the restraint which holds in royal check every natural sense and sentiment, and forbids every exhibition of manly nature beyond the narrow limits it prescribes. It is a popular idea in America quite as much, as if not more, than in England, that the Prince of Wales is about the last man in the world to be restrained in anything. All the little naughty tales which have been whispered about him from Lady Mordaunt down to Mrs. Langtry, all the little self-indulgent and familiar incidents concerning his intercourse with Miss Chamberlain et al., would lead one to suppose that such a thing as restraint had about as much power over his actions as a silk thread would have to tether an elephant. It does not follow that all that is said of him is true, indeed it is safe to say that nine-tenths of it isn’t. But if he sometimes does overstep the royal boundary, if his spirit does not now and then rise up in arms against the forced cramping sought to be put upon his nature, who can blame him? He is only a man, after all, even though the British nation are pleased to consider him a good deal more. And then, of course, his slips are more noticed than other people’s and molehills become mountains in a short space of time, once Truth, the World, and Vanity Fair [are these absolutes, or 1877 magazine titles?] get an inkling of the matter. I often wonder he is as good as he is, [physical damage to the newspaper on the left side of this column makes deciphering the remainder of this story problematic]...The Princess is rather a...fancy, and does a good deal...flirting with the good-looking equerries and lords in waiting, as her restraint is less than that of other married “royalties”. She enjoys the prerogative of asking men to dance with her at balls. This doesn’t look like restraint certainly, yet there is a restraint in it. It is a right which no nice-minded woman would care to exercise, be she the queen, princess, or what you like. Her restraint consists in not letting men ask her, for she might hesitate about asking men and compelling them to throw over previous engagements, as they would be obliged to do, no engagement for anything – balls, dinner party, contemplated journey, or dance – holding good against a royal command. Knowing this, a refined woman would feel great delicacy in forcing men to dance with her. The Princess of Wales, however, doesn’t seem to be troubled much with sensitivity in regard to this. Indeed, so far from shrinking from royal obtrusiveness, she wields her power with considerable lack of womanly feeling. Some time ago, there used to be a young man who was at all the court balls and other entertainments where the princess was. He was a good dancer and handsome, but, alas! He had a heart complaint, and his doctor warned him on no account to dance. So he used to stand about and look on. There were loads of lovely girls with whom he would have risked a good deal for a few turns of a waltz. But his physician’s orders must be obeyed. The Princess of Wales found out about it, and instead of commending the young chap on his good sense and sympathizing with him, what does she do? She sends him word by an

equerry (this is the “form”) that she wishes to dance with him. He turns pale, for he knows he can’t refuse or excuse himself. So off he goes, at the risk of his life, lugging round a woman whose...meness does not exactly improve...Danish step, while...partners are with other fellows.” A woman who...that sort of thing is not apt to make a husband’s home happy. If looks mean anything, her eldest daughter, Princess Louise of Wales, who by the by has just passed her twentieth birthday, is far from being a happy girl. At Sandown races, she looked depressed and miserable. Her high station makes her “superior” to every man she talks to, and she cannot...be natural...in...way...When she...Prince of Wales has not a good...and then, for he has. Why shouldn’t he? All I mean to say is that his life is not one long uninterrupted dream of fairy-land. He may do silly things to amuse himself, but on the other hand, he has boring...ees to hold for the queen, foundations stones to lay, bridges to..., dinners to go to, speeches to...meetings to preside at, and ev-...drawing room...other...entertainment to be..away when...is...American...a man...him? He...in restraint...things, how

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...is out of keeping with one’s...man – and then he leaves himself open to just criticism. For example, at Sandown races he had young and pretty women waiters instead of men to carry round refreshments, and went so far to fostering the innovation as to personally design the costumes they were attired in, viz: black cloaks, three-cornered caps, short skirts, and red stockings! He is getting a trifle too old for such nonsense, is “Tummy”, and one would have a right to expect greater things from the nation’s future king during his mother’s jubilee year, especially did not one remember that after all it is but a species of pardonable relaxation occasioned by the habitual restraint there is thrown over him. His eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, is just now experiencing his first bit of severe royal restraint. He has been for some time quartered at Aldershot, by the by, as a lieutenant of the Tenth Hussars, the swellest cavalry regiment of the British army, and of which his father is colonel. He has been given a good long line for his leading string, and allowed to fall in love with every pretty girl he met, so long as matters did not assume a serious aspect. The poor young fellow has kept pretty well within bounds until lately. But it seems one fair young maiden sunk her bright eyes, rosy lips, pearly teeth, and slender ankles deeper down in his princely heart and budding affections than royal restraint permitted, and as a consequence, Prince Albert Victor is to be shipped off to Gibraltar without ceremony, the 17th [presumably 17 June 1887], in charge of a sedate equerry, there to join one of the line regiments in the shape of the Sixtieth [60th] Rifles, to one of the battalions of which infantry corps he has been gazette. It is rather a severe punishment for a purely natural offense, for not only is he spirited away beyond the reach of his lady love, but to go from a regiment like the Tenth Hussars and all its smart belongings and surroundings, to a commonplace

one like the Sixtieth [60th], where his brother officers are in no way equal in “form” to those of the Tenth, where he will be obliged to march on his feet instead of astride a dashing charger, and where a uniform of dingy, invisible green takes the place of blue and elaborate gold-lace trimmings, can, in some respects, be regarded as little less than humiliating degradation. If had been the Rifle Brigade – but the Sixtieth! I dare say his papa has had the strongest finger in directing the penalty. You see “Tummy” himself, when he was a youngster and quartered at the Curragh Camp in Ireland, with the Grenadier Guards, away back in 1862 or 1863, went and lost his head and heart over a pretty Irish girl, and the report was at the time actually married her. Of course, the marriage was not legal, for a prince cannot marry a subject without the consent of Parliament, but that, instead of excusing the prince, only made it more disgraceful of him. So “he knows how it is himself.” There does not appear to be anything whatever against the young lady who has been so honored as to capture the heart of a future English king, but it has given her a great deal of disagreeable notoriety.

23 June 1887 - Article reprinted from the Chicago [Illinois] Journal: Headline: The Hot Water Cure. I don't know why it is, but it so happens, that I often meet some of our best physicians in conversation, interesting and profitable to me, and I trust that when I dive in this column of street gossip the hints I gain from them, I perform an acceptable service to my readers. Walking with a couple of these sage doctors one evening while homeward bound, one of them speaking of “the hot water cure” for stomach irregularities, remarked: “Any kind of good water is good for the stomach, if taken moderately. A goblet of good, fresh water, with a little salt dissolved in it, an hour or half-an-hour before breakfast, is one of the very best things anybody can take for the stomach's sake. It acts on the principal of drainage, cleansing the stomach and its connecting tubes, and placing them in good condition for the day's functions. Ice-cold water should never be taken into the stomach, unless in case of fever – then the colder the better in moderate quantities. Hot water is good for some stomachs occasionally, but bad for others. In cases of dyspepsia or constipation, it serves a good purpose if taken some time before breakfast. But a good glass of fresh water early in the morning is always a safe thing to take.” The other doctor walking with us – and both of them are recognized leaders in his worthy profession – acquiesced in his brother's remark, and I therefore give them here for what they are worth.

23 June 1887 – Reprinted from the London [England] Lancet: Headline: Vegetable Diet. There is no doubt that man can exist on vegetable diet. He can obtain from the plant world, digest, and assimilate those materials which are needful for the repair of his own tissues. The arts concerned in the preparation of food will also aid him in his conversion of vegetable into animal

equivalents, and will supplement his powers by shortening considerably the period required for gastric digestion. Still, after all has been said, it must be allowed that the labor of the alimentary tract is better adjusted and the formation of sound tissue more assured by the use of a mixed diet. If, on the one hand, we assert the proved value of hydrocarbons in organic combustion not merely as heat producers, but as sources of energy in support of our use of vegetables, we must also maintain that meat, which yields us most easily the most formative and stimulant proteids, can hardly be discarded. Our internal physical conformation, which is intermediate between that of the carnivora and herbivore, should afford at least [one objective] clue in our choice of a [diet].

23 June 1887 – Article reprinted from [portion of the newspaper physically absent] Messenger: Headline: Boy Objects to a Wedding...Luccock was down in...country recently officiating... wedding, in which his brother was the happy groom, in the presence of 250 fashionable guests. The solemn questions which plighted the pair to each other had been solemnly asked. The hushed assemblage heard, “If any man knows aught why this man and woman should not become man and wife, let him now speak or hold his peace forever,” when, to the astonishment of all, a little boy ran to where the ceremony was being performed, and going in front of the minister, said, “I object.” The bride and groom [portion of the newspaper physically absent]... excited, almost fainted...scene was very dramatic...was named Lees, and was...by the family and was very fond of Miss Maggie, and when asked to explain, said he objected to her going away. It required some time for the minister and bridal party to regain their equanimity.

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23 June 1887 – Headline, subhead, and dateline: The Long and Short Haul. Decision of the commissioners on this important subject. Washington, D.C., 15 June 1887. – The Interstate Commerce Commission rendered tonight their long-expected decision upon the fourth section of the Inter-State Act, which prohibits a greater charge for the transportation of passengers and property over a shorter distance than a longer distance in the same direction under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. The decision is made upon the petition of the Louisville [Kentucky] and Nashville [Tennessee] railroad company and other railroad companies which were among the first to apply for relief from the operation of the fourth section of the law. The decision is very long, comprising more than fifteen thousand [15,000] words, but the most important features is the announcement of the commission, after mature consideration, that the statute does not require it to prescribe in every instance the exceptional case and grant its order for relief before the carrier is at liberty in its tariffs to depart from the general rule. The carrier

must judge for itself what are substantially the similar circumstances and condition which allow a special rate, rebate, or drawback, which is made unlawful by section "D" and section "A", since no tribunal is empowered to judge for it until after the carrier has acted, and then only for the purpose of determining whether its action constitutes a violation of law. The commissioners say they were unanimous in the opinion, and conclude it as follows: "The order for temporary relief made in favor of petitioners will be allowed to remain in force until the day originally limited for its expiration." Other petitions for relief under the fourth section of the law numbered, the commission says, fifty-four [54], and the temporary orders made in some of these petitions will in like manner be permitted to remain in force until the expiration limited in each. No further order will be made upon any petition, for although two or three of the cases may not by the facts recited in the applications for relief be brought strictly within the principles above discussed, yet they all present what are claimed to be different circumstances and conditions, adequate to authorize the exceptions to the general rule, and if petitioners are persuaded that the fact is what they represent, they should act accordingly.

23 June 1887 – The past spring was the most propitious for mining operations of any one for years past. If the summer and fall prove equally as favorable, Colorado's output of precious minerals will astonish the world.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: All associations of baseball players use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, bruises, pain, and aches. Indeed, all athletic clubs and individual members use it for the same.

23 June 1887 – Joke: One of the rules of a bicycle club reads: "A horse should never be passed on both sides at once." We suspect that when a bicyclist attempts to pass on both sides of a horse "at once", he is expelled from the club. He would certainly be dismissed from a temperance organization.

23 June 1887 – Article reprinted from the Cairo (Illinois) Argus, dated 23 May 1887: Headline: A Fortunate Brakeman. It was reported last week that Mr. Frank Corcoran, in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, at the stone depot in the city, had drawn a prize of \$10,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, and many being incredulous about it, a Cairo [Illinois] Argus reporter interviewed him on the subject, with the result of finding the report strictly correct. He drew in

on two-tenths [2/10] of ticket No. 75866, which took the second capital prize of \$50,000 in the drawing on 10 May 1887. Mr. Corcoran takes his good fortune as a matter of course, not being unduly elated thereby. Although a man of modest pretensions, he was well off financially before getting the prize, and as he remarks, “a little money does not bother him [sic, if this is a direct quote, suggest “me”].” He expects to continue right along in his present position as long as the road wants him. He is, and has been for many years, brakeman on the steam trucks at the stone depot. He is a quiet man and very attentive to duties, never being absent except when ill. He is a bachelor about 48 years of age. Is of Irish parentage, and came to Cairo, Illinois, from Pennsylvania in 1852. He has no relatives living here, but has two brothers and two sisters living in Scranton, Pennsylvania, all in easy circumstances. By exercising prudence in expenditures and investments, he had accumulated a larger property than his prize in the lottery amounts to before meeting with that piece of good luck. Such a prize would completely turn the head of many a man, but it does not disturb Mr. Corcoran’s ordinary course of life in the slightest.

23 June 1887 – Somebody has already figured that it will cost the Saratoga [New York] hotels combined for music alone in July 1887 and August 1887 \$30,000.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: Headline: Mother’s Smiles are the Delight of Home. There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every dispirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce’s “Favorite Prescription” is for all weaknesses and maladies to which her sex is liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements, but its rare nervine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar [\$1]. By druggists.

23 June 1887 – According to the Scriptures “the way of the transgressor is hard”, but the next revised version will no doubt put it, “The way of the transgressor is Canada-wards.” And goodness knows that is hard enough!

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: It outrivals all – Dr. Sage’s Catarrh Remedy.

23 June 1887 – Witticism: The cheapest thing in straw hats is the man who gets caught out with one when it is so cold that his nose looked like a Blue Point oyster.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: If you cannot sleep at night, use Carter's Little Nerve Pills. No opium.

23 June 1887 – Pun: Susie Gushington calls her young man "Rainbow", because he is a beau of promise.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: "Strictly vegetable" is strictly true when applied to Carter's Little Liver Pills. No mercury.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: Three months' remedy for 50 cents. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

23 June 1887 – "Canadian hospitality" will probably be the name given in future to attacks by armed mobs upon distinguished strangers.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

23 June 1887 – Truism: The great trouble with American journalism is that men who know just how a newspaper ought to be run and unfortunately engaged in some other business – riving stage, digging postholes, herding sheep, or acting as deputy sheriff.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: Headline: A Florida Sensation! The Florida Southern Railway Company has four million acres of land suitable for oranges, lemons, pineapples, figs,

bananas, coconuts, peaches, plums, strawberries, and early vegetables for northern markets. Also  
timer and grazing lands for sale on credit, \$1.25 to \$8 per acre. Map, pamphlet, etc., sent free.  
Address M. Solomon, General N.W. [Northwest?] Agent, 232 [or 282, the ink bleeds here] South  
Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: Life is burdensome alike to the sufferer and all around him  
while dyspepsia and its attending evils holds sway. Complaints of this nature can be speedily  
cured by taking Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thousands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful  
testimony as to its merits.

23 June 1887 – The Buffalo [New York] Mutual Accident Association of Buffalo, New York,  
wants good agents, no assessments, surplus used for reserve fund, pays from \$5 to \$25 weekly  
indemnity, from \$1000 to \$5000 death claim, one-half for loss of limb or eyesight. [signed] John  
K. Vanatta, General Agent, 7 and 8 Burke Block, Denver, Colorado. Patents obtained by Louis  
Bagger & Company, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Established 1864. Advice free.

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23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: Headline: Florida, “The Land of Flowers”. Is a paradise  
for the invalid, and the “Fountain of Youth” was once thought to be hid in one of its forest  
glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and  
fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go far from homes and friends to  
get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R.V. Pierce’s “Golden Medical  
Discovery” will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, it  
is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

23 June 1887 – Joke: The query is going the rounds: “How ought a temperance fanatic to be  
treated?” Answer: To cold water.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson’s Eye  
Water. Druggists sell it, 25 cents.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: **Headline: Engine and Boiler for Sale.** The eight-horsepower engine and upright boiler now in use at the office of the Western Newspaper Union in Denver will be sold cheap to make room for heavier machinery. They have been in use less than three years, and are in excellent condition. The engine is one of Hendey & Meyers' best. Address J.D. Dillenback, Manager, Denver, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,/When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,/When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,/When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: The best and surest remedy for cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels. Dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, bilious complaints and malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a blood purifier, it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1 a bottle.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: A 30-day offer. [Illustration: Graphic of a wide metal belt, which resembles a wedding ring tilted forward from horizontal about 20 degrees, with spidery cartoon lightning bolts emanating like rays of the sun from discs at the exact front and back of the belt. The words "Dunlap's Improved" [thank goodness] are inscribed on the inside circumference of the back of the belt, and the words "Electric Belt." are in the open interior of the belt. The source of current is not clear from the illustration] Only \$4 and \$6 for ladies [is the price difference because of different sizes?]. For men only \$5 and \$7 [is the price difference because of different sizes? Men's belts are likely more expensive than the ladies' belts because of the "electric suspensor", which seems a rather suspect feature]. Club together, buy four belts at price of three belts. Electric suspensor free with male belts. Cures weakness and all nervous troubles (male or female), rheumatism, kidney and liver diseases, lame back, etc. Give waist measure, enclose money, and we send belts by mail postpaid or C.O.D. [Cash on Delivery] by express. W.P. Roberts & Company, General Agents, Room 2, Good Block, Denver, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of three column width]: Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. [Illustration: Six spheres, three above and three below, similar in size to domino pips, above

which are the words "Size of Pellets." on three lines.] The original little liver pills. Beware of imitations! Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or little sugar-coated granules or pills. Being entirely vegetable, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little pellets give the most perfect satisfaction. [Illustration: Graphic of a young female, either dressed in the garb of a nurse or with a bandage tied around her head because of a splitting headache, posed head and shoulders in 3/4 left profile, clasping her hands up near her right mandible with a "woe is me" countenance.] Sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, for 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Organization, Buffalo, New York. [Text in box on two lines:] Boils cured. William Ramich, esquire, of Minden, Kearney County, Nebraska, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty [30] years. Four years ago, I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one 'pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on, I take one or two 'pellets', and am relieved of the headache." [Text in box on two lines:] The best cathartic [or similar final word, this portion of the newspaper is physically absent because of damage]. Mrs. C.W. Brown of Wapakoneta, Ohio, says: "Your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are without question the best cathartic ever sold. They are also a most efficient remedy for torpor of the liver. We have used them for years in our family, and keep them in the [bureau or similar location, this portion of the newspaper is physically absent because of damage] all the time."...\$500 reward is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. [Illustration: On the left, a cartoon of a young man with prominent muttonchop sideburns in a coat and tie, head and shoulders pose, 3/4 right profile, hair unkempt, forehead wrinkled, face contorted in anguish as if possessed by demons or captured in the act of coughing/sneezing. The words "Before using" wrap around the back of his head. On the right, this same gentleman posed in 3/4 left profile, placid, relaxed, hair and sideburns coiffed, a picture of health and contentment. The words "After using" cascade from the back of his head.] Symptoms of catarrh. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, water, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid, the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed, there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers, the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired, there is a

sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few<sup>2</sup> of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of catarrh, "cold in the head", coryza, and catarrhal headache. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents. [Following four words, on two lines, boxed:] Untold agony/from catarrh. Professor W. Hausner, the famous mechanist, or Ithaca, New York, years ago I sunneted alone chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician game me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning, my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent." [Following four words, on three lines, boxed:] Constantly/hawking and/spitting. Thomas J. Rushing, esquire, 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the least eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure. [Following four words, on two lines, boxed:] Three bottles/cure catarrh. Eli Robbins, Runyan post office, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her, a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen [18] years old and sound and hearty."

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of three-column width]: Paint your buggy for one dollar by using Coit's One-Coat Buggy Paint. Paint Friday, run it to church Sunday. Six fashionable shades: Black, maroon, vermilion, olive lake, brewster, and wagon greens. No varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a high gloss. Tip top for chairs, furniture, baby carriages, front doors, store fronts, etc. Will send enough to paint your buggy upon receipt of one dollar, and warrant it to wear. Discount to the trade. Coit & Company, 200 Kinzie Street & 208 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: Tower’s fish brand [Illustration: Graphic of a fish, potentially the offspring of a catfish and a gar but all black, posed in right profile. The words “Trade” and “Mark.”, vertically oriented, bookend the head and tail.] Slicker. The best waterproof coat. The Fish brand slicker is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new pommel slicker is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the “Fish brand” trade-mark. Illustrated catalogue free. A.J. Tower, Boston, Massachusetts.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement [of two-column width]: For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble’s Lenox soap, is to admit she is “behind the times”. Nobody uses ordinary soap now [that] they can get “Lenox”.

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23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Illustration: Cartoon of middle-aged to elderly Caucasian woman, posed 3/4 left profile, regal and slightly imperious with high lace collar and short, thinning hair parted in the middle. She appears to be wearing a skullcap.] Lydia E. Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound has stood the test of twenty [20] years as a remedy for female diseases, relieving periodical pains, promoting a healthful regularity of seasons, and curing weakness, backache, and consequent nervous distress. [Icon: Disembodied left hand, index finger extended.] Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain. It is prompt in action. See what one woman says of its merits. Pheba C. Roop, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 5 November 1883. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: “As is frequently the case with mothers who have reared large families, I have been a great sufferer for years from complaints incident to married life. I have tried the skill of a number of physicians and the virtue of many medicines without relief, and as an experiment I concluded to try yours. I can assure you that the benefits I have derived from it came not because of any faith I had in it, for I had but slight hope of any permanent good. I am not a seeker after notoriety, but I want to tell you that I have been wonderfully benefited by your medicine. I am now using my fourth bottle, and it would take but little argument to persuade me that my health is fully restored. I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative powers.” The nearest druggist will supply you. Price \$1.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Clothing! For everybody. Each year our mail-order trade increases. The people of the west are finding they can save money by trading with us, besides

getting stylish and well-made goods. We keep everything worn by man or boy, and our goods are made up with special care. We carry many garments not to be found elsewhere in Colorado. Garments for mulers, cattlemen, and ranchmen specially adapted to their respective vocations. We cheerfully send our fashion catalogue and price list to any address, also send samples and prices on application. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Skinner Brothers & Wright, Sixteenth and Lawrence, Denver, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Illustration: Graphic of a draft horse posed in right profile. Either the inking is bad or the horse suffers from impetigo.] Cures all open sores, cuts from barbed wire fence, scratches, kicks, cuts, etc. [These three words in a rainbow arc over the horse's rear flank:] Stewarts's Healing Powder. Sold everywhere. 15 cents and 50 cents a box. Try it. Stewart Healing Powder Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills. The original and only genuine. Safe and always reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Ladies, ask your druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4 cents (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. Name newspaper. Chichester Chemical Company, 2313 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Sold by druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills". Take no other.

[last in the series of advertisements restricted to column 7 on page 4, subsequent advertisements extending across multiple columns, transcribed previously, bring us to the bottom of page 4 column 7]

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23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Kidder's Pastilles. Sure relief [of] asthma. Price 35 cents. By mail, Stowell & Company, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Opium, morphine habit cured in ten [10] days to twenty [20] days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: \$5 to \$8 a day. Sample worth \$1.50 free. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Company, Holly, Michigan.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: \$300 or less will start you in a well-paying manufacturing business protected by patent. Article required everywhere. Address Lincoln Stone and Marble, 12th Street and P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Dr. S. Davieson and Dr. D. Davieson. Address 1707 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Special attention given to the treatment of nervous, chronic, and blood diseases. A valuable medical work, 200 pages, mailed to an address on receipt of one two-cent stamp. See Denver newspapers for particulars.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Rheumatism cured! Rheumatism, neuralgia, bladder and kidney diseases cured by Dr. A.V. Bane's Rheumatic Specific. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Take no other medicine. For sale by all druggists. One dollar for large bottle. Reference anyone in St. Joseph, Missouri. Information free. Dr. A.V. Bane's Medicine Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Illustration: Graphic of Masonic symbols, the compass and right angle.] Free to F.A.M. [illegible] The fine engraving of singular ancient Masonic emblems, just discovered in the ruins of Pompeii [Italy]. Also large illustrated catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. Also offer of first-class business. [Icon: Disembodied left hand on side, index finger extended] Beware of spurious works. Redding & Company, Masonic publishers and manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Detectives wanted in every county. Shrewd man to act under our instructions in our secret service. Experience not necessary. Send stamp for particulars. Grannan Detective Bureau, 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: [Text superimposed on Lincoln Log-type box:] Piso's Cure for consumption. 25 cents [these two words vertically oriented on both left and right sides of the box]. [Text inside of box:] Cures where all else fails. Best cough syrup, tastes good. Use in time [sic, no idea what this means]. Sold by druggists.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. The largest and best equipped in the world. 100 instructors, 2186 students last year. Thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ tuning, fine arts, oratory, literature, French, German, and Italian languages, English branches, gymnastics, etc. Tuition \$5 to \$25, board and room with steam heat and electric light, \$5 to \$7.50 per week. Fall term begins 8 September 1887. For illustrated calendar, with full information, address E. Tourjee, director, Franklin Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Joseph Gillott's steel pens. Gold medal Paris [France] Exposition 1878. Numbers 303 – 404 – 170 – 604. The most perfect of pens.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Wizard Oil for pain. [Illustration: Pen and ink drawing of a team of four horses with blinders hitched to an open wagon with a very light top at least three seats deep, essentially everything posed in 3/4 right profile, the words "Wizard/Oil" on two lines on the sideboard. Besides the male driver holding the reins, there is another male seated in the front and two males seated side-by-side in the far back. A fifth male, seated high and somewhat between the two groups, appears to be almost outside of the wagon, or this is a trick of perspective. All of the occupants are wearing fedora-type hats and jackets.] Cures neuralgia, toothache, headache, catarrh, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, lame back, stiff joints, sprains, bruises, burns, wounds, old sores, and all aches and pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but it cures you. That's the idea! Sold by druggists, 50 cents. Song book [sic] mailed free. Address Wizard Oil Company, Chicago, Illinois.

[last of column 8 advertisements above the fold on page 4, a few advertisements restricted to column 8 at the bottom of page 4 follow]

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Newest styles! Catalogues free. [Illustration: Graphic of an extremely narrow-waisted woman's long-sleeved jacket, dark in color and with a high cleric-type collar.] Non-residents can trade with us as satisfactorily by correspondence as in person. Our prices are as low as eastern houses, and we guarantee absolute satisfaction. Dry goods, dress goods, fancy goods, jerseys, wraps, suits, millinery, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, boys'

clothing, etc. Write for samples and prices. J. Jay Joslin. 1542 4-6 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colorado.

23 June 1887 – Advertisement: Shorthand, bookkeeping, business, writing, English, etc. are taught at Bryant & Stratton’s College, St. Louis, Missouri. Graduates are successful in getting positions. Circulars free.

23 June 1887 – Mini-masthead: Denver Western Newspaper Union, Volume V, Number 26. [Suggesting they were responsible for portions of this newspaper, for example the state and national advertisements and “wire service” stories. This is bolstered by the similar appearance of major portions of the front and back pages of the Buena Vista, Colorado, and Castle Rock, Colorado, newspapers of this same date.]

23 June 1887 – Semi-advertisement: When writing to advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this newspaper.

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[end 23 June 1887 issue of the Loveland Reporter]