## King Edward's Big Diamond

#### ALL ABOUT THE CULLINAN DIAMOND WHICH IS NOW BEING CUT AT AMSTERDAM.

ULLINAN, The Transvaal, South Africa.-You have all heard of the Cullinan diamond, the mighty stone which was recently presented by the government of the Transvaal to King Edward VII and is Transvaal to King Edward VII and is now being cut in Amsterdam. It is by several times the largest diamond ever found, and its value is over a million. I am writing these notes on the edge of the mine from which it was taken. From where I stand I can look right down into it, or rather over it, for it covers 80 acres, the area of a good sized farm. It is known as the Premier Diamond Mine, and it is by far the largest diamond mine in the world. On that hill at the left I can see the great gear, with its crushing, washing and pulsating machines. They are fed by the carayan of cars which are now flying up to it over that inclined roadway.

The mine itself is black with workmen. There are \$,000 of natives at work digging out the ore and loading it on cars. Here men are blasting, there they are laying railroads, and farther over digging tunnels down into the blue ground. There at one end of the mine are the offices where the managers direct the work. They consist of an ironroafed building worth under \$2,000 and seem strange headquarters for a business which employs thousands of men and has an output of millions a year. Farther back are the compounds in which the native workers are kept under guard, and just back of me is the rallroad station with its hotel and few stores, forming the town of Cullinan.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST DIAMAND now being cut in Amsterdam. It is by

I have already described the mighty diamond pipes of Kimberley from which, until lately, 95 per cent of the world's diamonds came. I have told you how each of them was made by a volcano which bored its way up out of the how each of them was made by a volcano which bored its way up out of the
bowels of the earth through the hardest
of rock, and left there a deposit of
blue ground sprinkled with diamonds.
Some of the Kimberley pipes have been
tested half a mile downward, and they
find that the diamonds are as thick at
the bottom as they were at the top.
This mine here is of the same formation, save that the pipe is so large that
all the De Beers' mines could be put
inside it and leave room for several big
diamond mines in addition. The Premier pipe is now well outlined. It is
half mile long and a quarter of a mile
wide. Within it there is nothing but
this blue ground sprinkled with diamonds. Every yard of it contains preclous stones. In 1906 more than 900,000
carats were taken from it, and during
the first six months of 1907 the output
was more than a million carats.

It is now only four years since the

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST DIAMAND

was more than a million carats.

It is now only four years since the mines began to be worked and since then it has been producing diamonds at the rate of a carat and a quarter per minute for every minute of every day and night, year in and year out. A carat-and-a-quarter diamond makes a mighty pretty engagement ring. Cut and set it would be worth at least \$100. This mine has been turning out such a ring every minute. That gives you some ring every minute. That gives you some idea of its value. The total output in money has been over \$25,000,000, and within the past year or so it has been

THE PREMIER VS. THE DE BEERS.

new. The great pipes at Kimberley, which belong to the De Beers company, have been worked for more than a generation, and until this mine was discovered it was believed that they would always form the chief source of the world's supply of precious stones. For the past 30 years almost all of our dia-

world's supply of precious stones. For the past 30 years almost all of our diamonds have come from them; and they still have values worth hundreds of millions of dollars in sight. They have produced more precious stones than all the other mines of the world put together; and almost all the diamonds now worn by man came from Kimberley or thereabouts. The product has sold for something like \$600,000,000.

The Premier mine was discovered in 1902. As I have said; it has already produced over \$25,000,000; and its size is so enormous that it is bound to seriously affect the diamond market of the future. So far the mine has scarcely been touched. It is being worked almost on the surface; and it is estimated that at the present rate it will take tweny years to get out the blue ground down to a depth of 350 feet. When it is remembered that the Kimberley pipe has been mined to a depth of more than 2,500 feet, and that the De Beers is now more than 2,000 feet deep, and that neither shows any diminution of the output of diamonds to the carload of blue earth mined, the enormous possibilities of this mighty 89 aere diamond pipe can be appreciated.

I understand that the De Beers people rather sneered at the Premier mine, until lately, and that they claim-

I understand that the De Beers people rather sneered at the Premier mine, until lately, and that they claimed its diamonds did not compare with those of Kimberley in their brilliancy. Nevertheless within the past few months the two companies have entered into a warking agreement by which the diamond output is so restricted as to not flood the world with precious stones and thereby bring down the prices.

CHAT WITH THE DIAMOND KING.

During my stay here I have met Mr. T. M. Cullinan, the man who discovered this mighty dlamond pipe, from whom the Cullinan diamond is named. Five years ago be had only a few thousand years ago be had only a few thousand dollars, but he is now worth \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, and he might be called the world's diamond king. He is the chairman of the company which owns the minc, and he still spends much of his time at the works. Mr. Cullinan looks more like a miner than a millionaire. He is a well built man of 55 years of age, and is the picture of health. He has a dark complexion, and dark hair has a dark complexion, and dark hair and eyes. His forehead is broad, his nose straight, and his lower jaw heavy, showing determination and grit. I un-derstand that he started life poor, and that some of his first money was made as a bricklayer.

As he got a little ahead he became

As he got a little ahead he occame a contractor; and as such had a series of ups and downs which left him at the age of 50 worth perhaps \$60,000. I asked him how he had made his great strike. He replied:

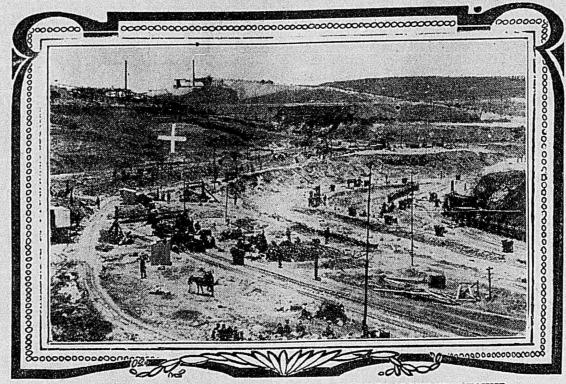
"Diamonds have been long known to the had been long known t

exist in this region. They were discovered here years ago, and one alluvial claim had been pegged out and floated at a capitalization of £150,000 only a short distance from where the Premier short distance from where the Premier is. About four years ago I was looking up this value, The total output in money has been over \$25,000,000, and within the past year or so it has been paying several millions a year in dividends.

THE PREMIER VS. THE DE BEERS.

This Premier mine is comparatively the property then belonged to a Dutchman who had something like 1,500 acres of land. He was using it for

A Visit to the Great Mine Which Produced It-A look at the Biggest Diamond Pipe On Earth and a Talk With its Owner as to How He Discovered it-The Enormous Fortunes of the Premier-A Million Carats of Jewels in Six Months and Millions of Dollars in Dividends-A Chat With the Finder of the Cullinan-How The Mighty Stone Looks-Sent to London by Mail, It is Now Guarded in Holland



PREMIER MINE CROSS SHOWS WHERE PRECIOUS STONE WAS FOUND.

stock raising and was renting out small patches to the natives about. He knew of the possibilities of diamonds being found in the land, and he made his price accordingly. He refused to soil except as a whole and that for a lump sum of £52,000, or about \$200,000 in American money. I had prospected encugh to know that the ground contained diamonds, and I had no doubt but that the mine could be floated to pay a good profit on the above price. I therefore put in my own money and induced others to join me. We then beught the farm and the result is the Premier."

Premier."
"Had you any idea of the enormous possibilities of the property?" I asked.
"No. My wildest dream did not reach the conceptions of this biggest diamond mine of the world and of the diamond mine of the world and of the discovery of the largest diamond ever known. I thought there might be a diamond pipe somewhere. upon the farm, and I was pretty sure that the land contained enough alluvial diamonds to give us our money back, even if no pipe were discovered."

"What was your original capital?"

"It was just the same that it is today, namely. £80,000. Of this we paid

day; namely, £80,000. Of this we paid

£52,000 to Prinsloo, the Dutchman who owned the land, and used the balance as a working capital."
"And what became of the Dutch-

man"
"He is still living in a little mud hut not far from here," replied Mr. Cullinan. "He made a good bargain in selling his farm. He paid only £500 for it and he got £52,000. He refused to give me an option on the property at £150,000, allowing me three months to prospect to see whether I would take it or not. He afterward sold another farm, which cost him less than this. man ' farm, which cost him less than this, for £100,000, so that altogether he realized about \$800,000 of your money for his lands. Nevertheless, notwithstanding his wealth, he still sticks to his mud hut."

THE PREMIER MINE. , "I asked Mr. Cullinan to tell me

something about the Premier mine. He replied:
"It is so big that we really cannot say

first so big that we really cannot say just how big it is. The pipe has an area of about 80 acres. It is shaped somewhat like a pear, and the walls are almost vertical. We have already sunk diamond drills to a depth of a

thousand feet, and have found diamonds in the blue all the way down. We do not know how much farther the pipe extends, but probably to a great depth."

"How about the quality of your diamonda?"

monds?"
"It is good and it improves as we go down. The diamonds of the Premier mine are usually large. The mier mine are usually large. The mier mine are usually large. The great Cullinan weighs over 3,000 carats; and we have discovered a number of 300 or 400 carats each. We found one the other day which looked to me as though it had been chipped off the Cullinan."

"Will you not soon flood the world with diamonds if you keep on at this vate?"

"I think not. Whenever times are good the demand increases and the people who buy such things are more people who buy such things are more numerous every year. The Japanese are now coming into the market, and within recent years you Americans have been buying more than ever before. There is a temporary slump at present, on account of the hard times, but that will pass away and you will want more than ever."

"Dou you not think it would pay to cheapen the prices?"
"No, I think the high prices are to a large extent the cause of the demand. Make diamonds as cheap as glass and no one would wear them."

FINDING THE CULLINAN.

no one would wear them."

FINDING THE CULLINAN.

During my stay here I have seen models of the Cullinan dlamond made of crystal and have talked with Mr. Cullinan about it and also with the miner who discovered it. The dlamond is just about as big as my fist. It is almost the size of a glass tumbler, and it weighs over one and one-third pounds. It is about four inches long, two and one-half inches thick and about two inches wide. If you can'imagine a chunk of glass of irregular shape weighing about 20 ounces you may have some idea of the size and shape of this, the greatest of all diamonds.

The stone was discovered by Mr. F. Wells, the mine overseer of the Premier. He was superintending the work as I walked through the diggings today. I asked him some questions as to his great find. Said he:

"We discovered the Cullinan dlamond on the 25th of January, 1904. I had a gang of natives working not far from the center of the pipe. We had gone down to a depth of about five feet from the surface and had been taking out good stuff all day. The sun was just setting and we were about to knock off when I saw something white and sparkling lying on a slope of the blue. The rays of the setting sun caught it and it looked like fire. I took up a pick and rushed to the spot. The earth was already loose about the stone and in a short time it was in my hand. It was so big that I was dazed at my discovery. I ran with it across the mine to the office, burst into the manager's room and laid down the stone before Mr. McHardy and Mr. Cullinan. They were as much astonished as myself. We then weighed it and the next day the word was sent out that the biggest diamond of the world had been found."

A COSTLY MAIL PACKAGE.

A COSTLY MAIL PACKAGE.

It is interesting to know how this rest diamond got to London. Think It is interesting to know how this great diamond got to London. Think of the responsibility of carrying something as big as your fist, so small that you could put it in your coat pocket and weighing little over a pound, worth a million dollars or so from Pretoria, South Africa to London. It would be a brave man who would risk it without a guard, and if a thief could get hold of it it might be easily smuggled and carried away. Nevertheless the diamond got to London and that without guards of any kind, save those of his majesty's mails. It was put up as a majesty's mails. It was put up as a package, registered and sent by parcel post. I asked Mr. Cullinan if he was not afraid to risk so much in that way

not afraid to risk so much in that way. He replied:

"I don't know of anything that could be safer. No one knew what was in the package, and it was carried with less damage by mall than had it been guarded by soldiers."

I understand, however, that the stone was insured for two million dollars, although the government received less

was insured for two million dollars, although the government received less than 30 cents for carrying it, and the maximum amount which could have been recovered from it in case of loss was less than \$10. At the same time a dummy parcel supposed to contain the diamond is said to have been ostentatiously taken to Cape Town and thence to Southampton, while the real treasure lay as an ordinary parcel in the mails.

mond is worth no one knows. Nothing like it has ever been discovered and there is no standard of comparison. It may be worth \$1,000,000 or it may be worth \$2,000,000 or more.
According to the laws of the Transvaal, 60 per cent of all the diamonds go to the state, and the government nere had their 60 per cent interest in It purchased the balance off the mine owners, and then made a present of the diamond to the King of England. This was on the occasion of his majesty's birthday last Novem-

ber.

After the presentation the diamond was given over to the authorities at Scotland Yard and it has since been taken to Holland to be cut. It is now in the hands of the great diamond-cutting establishment of Asscher & Co., who employ five or six hundred men in their factories at Amsterdam, and who are noted for their fine work-manship. It was this company which manship. It was this company which cut the Excelsior stone, the largest diamond in the world before the discovery of the Cullinan, and it has handled the best of the uncut stones discovered in Africa during the past 15 years. 15 years.

THE GREAT DIAMOND SPLIT.

I am told here that the great diamond has already been split and that one of the pieces, which will be cut and pollshed, weighs 1,000 carats. This will be made into a pear-shaped brilliant and it will be by far the largest diamond of the world.

It will take more than a year to cut and pollsh the stone and it is not yet.

It will take more than a year to cut and polish the stone, and it is not yet known just how many diamonds will be made from it. The diamond is kept at night in a special safe in the vaults of the factory and is guarded by the Dutch police. [The vaults have walls of cement and iron three-fourths of a yard thick and the door is an eight-inch plate of steel with nine concealed locks. The diamond is taken from the safe every morning by the head of the firm. He is armed with a revolver and accompanied by 10 members of his staff, who leave him while he secretly unlocks the 10 members of his staff, who leave him while he secretly unlocks the door. The stone is then carried to the workroom, which was especially built for the purpose and is given over to a specialist, Henri Koe, who does the cutting and polishing. He is locked in the room with the diamond and is not allowed to go out, even for his meals. The polishing is being done on a plate of 16 inches in diameter, which is four inches wider than that used for ordinary stones. This plate runs at a rate of 2,400 revolutions per minute, and the polishing is tions per minute, and the polishing is performed by a paste of crushed dia-monds and oil.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### A JEWELER'S EXPERIENCE

C. R. Kluger, The Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes:
"I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared and Lean new attend to bus appeared, and I can now attend to business every day and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed, F. J. Hill Drug Co. ("The never substitutors"), Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON. Value farm products ......\$ 50,000,000 Number cattle on farm and

range 600,000
Sheep on farm and range 1,300,000
Wheat (bushels) 27,000,000
Lumber and timber products 37,000,000

 Manufactures
 \$104,000,000

 Flour mill production
 \$ 8,000,000

 Mineral products
 \$ 5,800,000

COLD WEATHER ADVICE.

To all is to beware of coughs and colds on the chest; as neglected they really lead to pneumonia, consumption or other pulmonary troubles. Just as soon as the cough appears treat it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup the standard cure of America. Uso as directed-perfectly harmless. A cure and preventive for all diseases of the lungs. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 112 and 114 South Main St. B

Overcoats and dress suits to rent. Daniels, the Tailor, 57 W. 2nd So.

Fastidious people should try "Fleur de Lis" dainties, a new line of de-licious home made chocolates now in the market, 75 cents per pound, 40 cents half pound. To be had at Willis-

Horne Drug store, Smith Drug Co., Halliday Drug, Brigham Street Phar-mamy, Jeff's "Smoke House", and the

# A TRUST THAT

(Continued from page seventeen,)

ate many curious customs, dating back the Clothworkers send four and a half yards of their "best black cloth" to the lord chancellor, the lord chief justice and other government officials, while the clerks of the London Clty Corporation receive six yards of green cloth. This doubtless comes in handy for covering billiard tables, as few persons have sufficient courage to wear green suits nowadays—at least, not the "billiard green" supplied by the city companies to the clerks. panies to the clerks. \* FIRST SPECTACLE MAKER.

One of the companies which observes extremely ceremonious rites is the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, who number among their "freemen" some of the most distinguished personages of the day. It is curious in this connection to note that the first maker of spectacles is said to have been Savino degli Armati of Florence, Italy, who first worked some glasses into the form of a lense in the year 1315. On this gentleman's tomb may be seen today the significant inscription: "Here lies Savino degli Armati, Inventor of Spectacles. May God forgive his sins." Doubtless this inscription was composed by one of Mr. Armati's victims, who evidently did not regard his lenses as up to the mark. Be this as it may, the Spectacle Makers' company of London obtained its charter as far back as 1629, and now numbers 1,300 members, with 350 persons "of the livery." that is, entitled to wear the classic uniform of the company, and, what is more important, to share in the company's pension fund One of the companies which observes

the company, and, what is more important, to share in the company's pension fund.

Membership in many of the city companies is attended with certain very substantial priviledges. Persons claiming the "freedom" of the companies are entitled to pensions out of the charitable funds, while "Liverymen" have other honors and perquisites. Each of the companies has a special dress—hence the term "livery." Some of these are green and blue; others "a darkly red," and one company boasts a livery of "murrey and plumket," whatever that is.

IMPORTANT INFLUENCE.

IMPORTANT INFLUENCE.

Certain of the companies exercise an important influence on the trades which they represent; others are of national importance. For instance, the Goldsmiths' company has charge of the Royal mint, and all British coinage has to undergo what is called "the trial of the pyx." The "pyx" is a great chest of very ancient design into which is deposited each day gold and silver coins of the realm—a sample of the day's minting, called a "journey." When the box gets full it is opened with great ceremony in the presence of the lord chancellor and other officials. The coins are rolled into a large ingot, and are tested. If the ingot does not come up to a certain standard of analysis it reflects on the mint officials, and they may be proceeded against. The coinage always has been a proper standard by hysever. coinage always has been a proper standard, however,

ORIGIN OF "HALL MARKED."

The Goldsmiths' company always has had the marking or standardizing of all gold and silverware, and hence has arisen the term "hall marked." owing to the fact that this ceremony takes place at the Goldsmiths' hall, which, by the way, is the finest private hall in London.

Another company exercising a path.

Another company exercising a national function are the stationers, who control Stationers' hall, which looks after English copyright. The magic words, "Entered at Stationers' Comment.

pany, archieves of the Stationers' company, which also does a certain amount of publishing on its own account, and for the 'benefit of its liverymen, Strange'to say, this company prints that nonsensical attempt to forecast the future known as "Old Moore's Almanack," and makes a good profit on it.

CUPS WITH HISTORIES.

Nearly all the big companies have their own halls. Many of these places are of very costly design, and most of them contain fine collections of gold plate, paintings—many old masters— Vandykes, Holbeins and other treasvandykes, following and other cas-ures. Certain of the halls were de-signed by Christopher Wren, Inigo Jones and other famous architects. In many of the museums there are price-less heirlooms and treasures. One com-pany has a cup presented by Henry VIII. This is a huge tankard with bells VIII. This is a huge tankard with bells attached to its sides. Each person who drank out of it was supposed to empty its contents in such a way that the bells were made to ring. At the Gouldhall banquet given each year by the lord mayor at a cost of \$20,000 at loving cup is passed round. The great tankard requires two guests to handle it. While one drinks the other lifts the heavy lid. This must be done with both hands. one drinks the other lifts the heavy lid. This must be done with both hands. The reason for this observance was that in olden times guests had a playful little way of stabbing their hosts while drinking, and in order to prevent this hands had to be "above board" when the loving cup was used. Each year an immense amount of amusement is caused at the great state banguet over this ancient cup. When Lord ment is caused at the great state ban-quet over this ancient cup. When Lord Salisbury was premier he absent-mind-edly let the lid of the cup fall while Lady Salisbury was drinking.

The great feasts at the Guildhall—so named as being the meeting place for all the London companies, or guilds— are among England's most important political functions. Here sovereigns off-

political functions. Here sovereigns often are entertained, and the prime minister each year at the banquet makes his most important announcements of forthcoming policy.

RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.

Certain of the companies have the right to parliamentary representation for the city of London, while honorary membership is only conferred on distinguished statesmen, scientists, trave-lers and others. Many "Rt. Hon," gen-tlemen are glad to inscribe themselves as members of the city companies. The late Gen, Buller was "prime warden" of the Goldsmiths' company, while notable members of this company are the lord chief justice and many other fam-ous statesmen. The "freedom of the city" was presented by the companies to Gladstone, Kitchener and others. These companies have also entertained the German emperor, ezar of Russia

and others. Strange to say, though the great London city companies wield such enormous power, their history is little known outside of the city of London itself. They are not anxious to give information concerning their funds and disbursements and do not encourage public curiosity.

Obtaining information direct from the London city companies is about as easy as drawing out "leviathan with a hook," and as for getting photographs —well, they have the most perfectly organized circumlocution department or earth.

W. B. NORTHROP.

NEVER WORRY.

About a cough—there's no need of worry if you will treat it at it's first appearance with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It will stop the cough at once and put your lungs and throat back into perfectly healthy condition. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, II2 and II4 South Main St.

Famous Kidney Cure.

These who are afflicted with diseases of the kidneys, diabetes uremic poisoning, and intiammation of the bladder should confer with T. A. Williams, 210 Scott building, city. Agent for the Tompkins Corbin Co., celebrated treatment.

# NOAH'S ARK IN A

(Continued from page seventeen.)

rach asks for his freaks are not exor-bitant. For instance, if you so de-sire, you may procure pigmy Indian sire, you may procure pigmy Indian cattle at \$50 each, enus at \$75 each, "crows" craines—tall, stately creatures, with a sort of feathery halo on their heads—at \$125 a pair, wallables, \$30 each, pigmy ponies at \$60 and "teddy bears" from \$50 to \$60. Jamrach also goes in for "pigmy" sheep, which he sells for about \$15 apiece. Before the "teddies" and ponies became such streat favorites there was a run on great favorites, there was a run on these sheep. CURIOS GALORE.

In addition to his Noah's ark in Brittain's court, Jamarach has another JAPS BUYING RELICS BACK.

"Those little figures, the Japanese ho come here tell me," said Jamrach, "Those little figures, the Japanese who come here tell me," said Jamrach, "rhould never have left Japan, and now the Japs are buying them back. When the first white people began trading with Japan exclusively, they bought a lot of these little figures. They are, it seems, a species of heirloom which never should have left the country. Attached to them are the personal spirits of the grandfathers and other ancestors of the families to whom they belonged, and now the Japs are anxious to get all these spirits back into their country. They are buying them back, and putting on the market instead a

"Society dames who wish to win at bridge or horse races often buy these little charms. Some bring them back if their luck does not turn out very well, and exchange them for others, with which they appear to be more satisfied." satisfied.

Quite a large number of the articles in this remarkable collection were acquired by the father of the present owner. He bought cannibal clubs. owner. He bought cannibal clubs, masks, and other queer things direct from sailors. He also bought many Indian relies taken from ancient temples which are regarded by connoissuers and others as of great value. Janrach refused to part with a number of these things, evidently believing, like the stockbrokers, that they have brought him "luck."

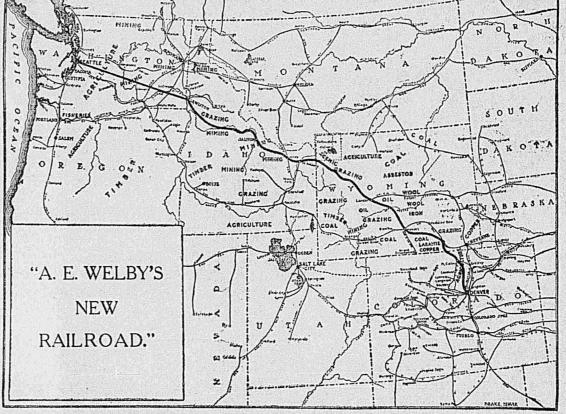
Hiltain's court, Jamarach has another establishment just around the corner in St. George street. If possible, this latter place—as Alice in Wonderland would say—is "curlouser and surlouser." Apparently, from the outside, it is an ordinary bird store, where parrots and other members of the feathered tribe, disport their plumage and rend the atmosphere with their shrill calls. the atmosphere with their shrill calls. In the rear of the bird, shop, howover, Jamrach conducts you through several short passages, and opens a deor when you find yourself transport-ed into another world. In a large hall that resembles a sort of abandoned chapel, with beams and girders running across the roof, and a species of andley extending all around the sides, he has an enormous collection of eastern relies, old carvings, Japanese and Chinese works of art, clubs from cannibal tribes, implements of savage warfare, and endless oddities from all parts of the world. In one corner or the room a huge Chinese dragon threatens with instant destruction a tiny Japanese humming bird while a Buddhist monk, with a great dome of a head, looks on with a leer as if neither dragens nor humming birds appealed strengly to his aesthetic sense. Among some of the most curious things in this marvelous collection are little Japanese annulets, or "mascots," wrought in the ancient style of Japanese carving.

and putting on the market instead a lot of close imitations of the same ob-

ALL WANT MASCOTS.

MAYNARD EVANS.

## DENVER, LARAMIE & NORTHWESTERN.



FORMER SALT LAKER NOW MANAGES THIS RAILROAD.



A. E. WELBY,

Formerly of the Denver & Rio Grande and One of the Best Known Railroad Officials in the West.

This cut is one of the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern of which E. A Welby, formerly of the Rio Grande, became vice-president and general manager recently. Little was known of the enterprise, further than it was be ing built northwest from Denver. It has developed that the project is a bigger one than at first known by the public generally. It is to connect Denver with the northwest by a direct line to Scattle. The proposed route cuts through Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington, touching at a majority of prominent centers in all these ity of prominent centers in all these states. Mr. Welby's appointment as head of a new venture was the cause of pleased comment in this city for "A. E." was located here with the Rio Grande. Several years ago he was promoted from general superintendent of the Rio Grande. The promotion took him to Denver. His new duties made no change necessary in his residence so Denver still claims the railroader as one of her finest citizens.

By studying the map, a great deal about the resources and industries of all districts to be traversed or pierced all districts to be traversed or pierced can be learned. The map is an excel-lent sample of "much in little space." The imense freight carrying possibi-ities of the three states through which the line will run are given as follows:

WYOMING. 

IDAHO. Total value farm products .. \$24,400,000 Mineral products, 1907 ..... \$12,400,000 Lumber and timber products \$2,200,000 Number sheep on farm and Wheat, (bushels) ...... 5,000,000

Unequalled in Quality. Unsurpassed in Excellence

### Honeysuckle Milk

Your Grocer Has It. 

TRIB A guaranteed cure for the Idquor and Tobacco Habits.

PRICE \$12.50

Schramm's, Where the Cars Stop, Sole Agency.