

at a point where the rolling prairie land gradually slopes to the westward, facing the mountains at the junction of Cherry Creek, 5,224 feet above sea level.

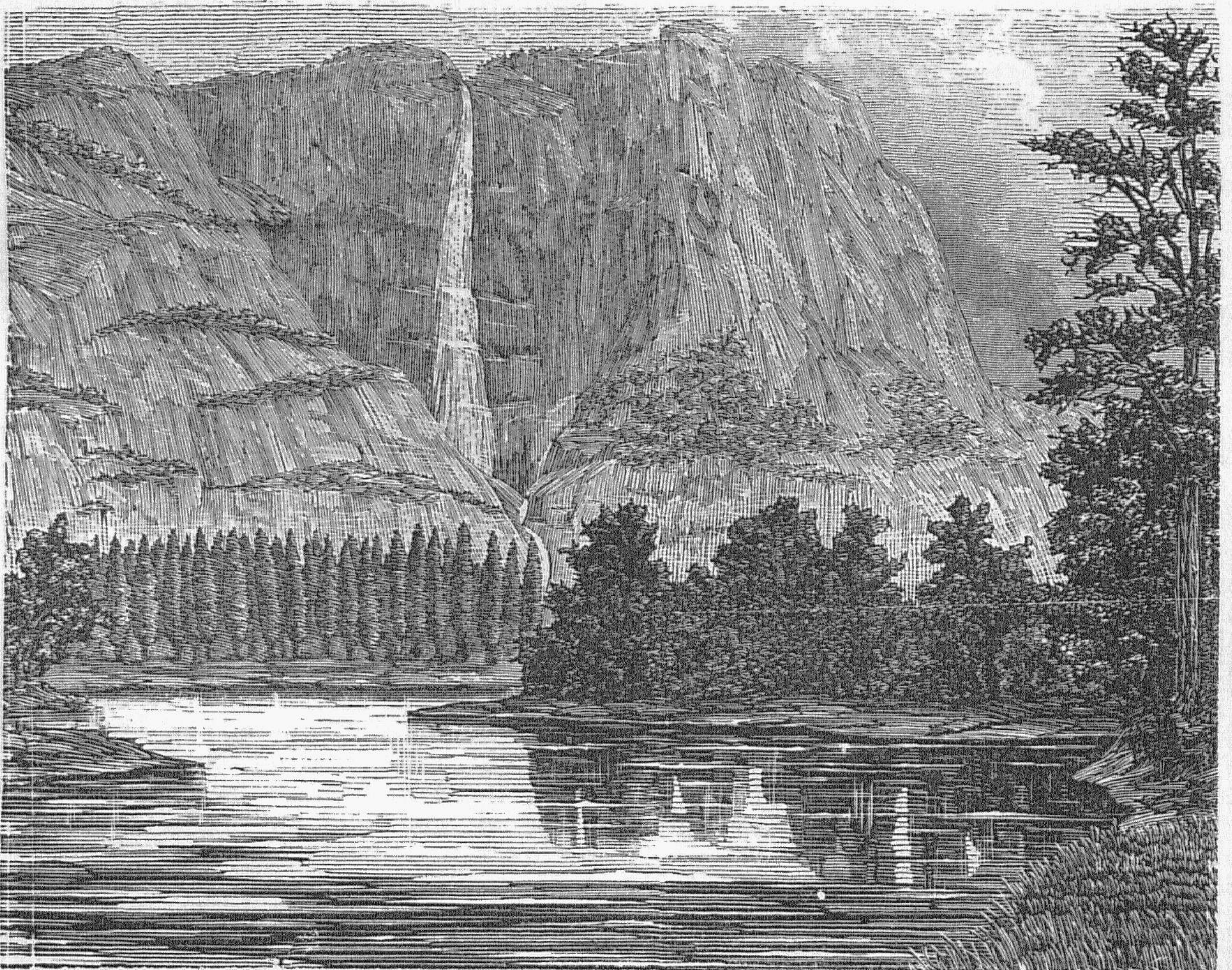
The mountains extend north and south as far as the eye can trace their rugged heights. The highest points, Long's Peak, to the north, Pike's Peak, to the south, and the "cime of the continent," Gray's, in the center, are in full view, towering far above the tops of the surrounding mountains. An open, rolling country surrounds the city, being the outer border of that immense plain which stretches away to the waters of the Missouri River, 600 miles to the eastward. Denver is built up principally with brick of the best quality, produced near the city—and in point of richness, beauty, and the *style* of its private residences, is not to be outdone by any city five times its age.

The city has many fine brick business blocks, a United States mint, 20 church edifices, or places where regular public

worship is held, eight banks, including three for savings; secret orders are numerous, so much so, that there are no secrets any more—say what you like. Of flouring mills, there are five; street car lines, several; breweries, three.

The city is provided with water by means of a canal 15 miles long, which conducts the water from the mouth of the Platte Canyon, to the southwest, over the high prairie to a reservoir above the city, from which, a portion of it, is made to flow through the streets of the city, and the parks and grounds of many of the citizens. The influence for good, of these little sparkling streams of pure mountain water, and the long rows of shade trees that have been set out on each side of the streets, within the last five years—upon the health of the citizens, as well as the sanitary condition of the city, cannot be overestimated or described.

Besides the above, Denver is well supplied with seminaries, schools, gas works,



YO-SEMITE FALLS, 2,634 FEET FALL, YO-SEMITE VALLEY.