

CHAPTER VII

CRIPPLE CREEK AND LEADVILLE STRIKES, 1894-96

THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTURBANCES OF 1894 AND 1896—CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION, 1895-96—THE LEADVILLE STRIKE OF 1896-97—FURTHER "CHANGES"—CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT BROAD-MOOR.

Scarcely thirty-six hours had elapsed after the recall of the Denver organizations from their tour of duty in connection with the City Hall imbroglio, when the call to active service was again received. Cripple Creek was the scene of this later disturbance, and the call for active duty was promptly responded to by all units included in the order.

Between the mine owners and the miners in the Cripple Creek mining district trouble had been brewing for some time and which culminated about midnight, March 16, 1894, when a body of deputy sheriffs in passing through or near the town of Altman, came in collision with the officers of that town, with the result that one of the deputies was wounded. Within an hour thereafter a request was made by the sheriff on the governor for military assistance. At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 17, 1894, Companies B, E and K of the First Infantry, together with the Signal Corps and Chaffee Light Artillery, left Denver under the command of Brigadier General E. J. Brooks. At Colorado Springs the force was increased by the addition of Company C Second Infantry, Captain H. J. Smith, of Pueblo, commanding.

The troops arrived at Midland, the terminal of the railroad and distant from Cripple Creek twelve miles, about 12 o'clock midnight, and at once began the work of unloading from the train which was accomplished by 2 a. m. Transportation by wagon having been ordered in advance, the troops took up the march to Cripple Creek, a march that was necessarily slow owing to the darkness of the night, and because of the fact that just before leaving Midland a telegram had been received from Sheriff Bowers in which he imparted the information that the command was likely to be fired upon from ambush at some point on the mountain road.

1st Lieutenant J. J. Mack, Adjutant of the First Infantry, being at Cripple Creek when the request from Sheriff Bowers was sent, came on to meet the troops at Midland. To his knowledge of the country and valuable assistance in having transportation in readiness, is due in a great measure the promptitude with which the march was made to Cripple Creek, where the command arrived at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 18. The troops on their arrival immediately went into camp and having been without sleep for thirty-six hours and worn out with their all night march were, with the exception of the necessary guard, permitted to sleep.

Early in the day General Brooks and Adjutant General Tarsney were asked to a conference with the officials of the county and the business men of Cripple Creek, and whom they subsequently met at the Palace Hotel. The civic delegation outlined to the two officers the terrible conditions existing in the city and adjacent mining camps, stating that there was no safety for life or

property in either, and declaring that the civil authorities were unable to preserve the peace due to the fact that the roads and trails were guarded by armed men openly defying the officers of the law. The sheriff of the county, Mr. M. F. Bowers, was present and declared his inability to serve the processes of the courts.

A careful inquiry in these affairs by General Brooks and the Adjutant General disclosed the fact that no person in the county had been charged with the commission of any offense in regard of the existing labor troubles, and that no warrant or other process of the courts had ever issued, and that neither the sheriff nor any of his deputies had ever been resisted in any way; nor had Sheriff Bowers ever been, nor had he ever sought to go to Bull Hill where it was alleged that the trouble existed.

After this conference Sheriff Bowers was told that the troops were there at his solicitation, but only in aid of the civil authority in the service of process. That on his own showing no process had issued from the courts, therefore the military was not subject to his order and that the facts in the case would at once be made known to the governor. The governor was informed by wire of the conditions as above stated, and the Adjutant General was directed to proceed to Altman and investigate, which was done the following day. To quote from Adjutant General Tarsney's report:

"Immediately after the conference referred to above, I telephoned to Altman to the person said to be the chief of the malcontents, a gentleman holding a position in the miner's union, asking him to come to Cripple Creek and bring with him a dozen of the representative men of the order.

"After some hesitation and upon being assured of immunity from arrest, he sent word that they would come; consequently about 8:30 p. m., a dozen or more came to the hotel where we were awaiting them, and where General Brooks and myself talked fully with them in regard to existing trouble and from them learned that no resistance to constituted authority had been offered by any one in the mining districts, and that no disturbance of any kind had occurred beyond the ordinary small offenses that are constantly occurring in mining camps.

"These facts having been promptly reported to the governor, an order was sent to me recalling the troops and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the troops were in motion on their return to Denver where without incident they arrived at midnight."

During the month of April, and up to the 20th of May, 1894, quiet existed in the Cripple Creek district. Two lines of railroad were in course of construction to the camp, and both were nearing completion. Since the termination of the trouble that had brought the state troops there, in March, the largest producing mines in the district remained closed, and many of the miners idle, while at least three-fourths of all the mines had continued in operation, with eight hours for a day's work and \$3 for a day's pay.

The lock-out of the large mines caused considerable friction and the situation soon became menacing. Meanwhile, the sheriff of El Paso county was engaged in enlisting men and swearing them in as his deputies—"men gathered from all parts of the country, consisting mostly of the worst elements of the populace, abandoned and reckless." Quoting again from the Adjutant General's report:

"About the 20th of May, a detachment of this illegally organized force, numbering nearly 200, enlisted in Denver, were sent by way of Pueblo and

Florence to take possession of the mines from the south. Learning something of the country and of the men whom they were sent against, they beat a hasty retreat and rejoined the main body by way of Colorado Springs, at Divide. Just at this time the Strong mine was blown up. Sheriff Bowers was receiving accessions to his force of foreign mercenaries daily from all parts of the country. Here, for the first time in the history of the country since the adoption of the constitution, was exhibited the spectacle of a county sheriff by authority—at least with the knowledge and consent—of a board of county commissioners, levying war with a force of over 1,200 men of all arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery. While matters were in this critical condition, threatening life and property at any moment, the governor, through the courtesy of E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, took a special train from Denver, on the evening of May 27, and the next afternoon held a conference with the miners at the town of Altman. As a result of this conference, Governor Waite was made, on the part of the miners, their sole arbitrator, with power, if possible, to arrange all the differences between them and the mine owners. The Governor at once telegraphed Mr. J. J. Hagermann, one of the heaviest mine owners at Colorado Springs.

“On June 2, Mr. Hagermann and others of the interested mine owners of the Cripple Creek mining district, met the governor to consider upon what terms it was possible to settle existing differences and avert a conflict at arms. This conference was held at Colorado Springs, and continued until 10 o'clock p. m., at which time the governor was informed that no terms could be agreed upon. Then the governor repaired to his train awaiting him at the depot, but was scarcely seated when the sheriff of El Paso county presented him with a hastily written demand for military aid in quelling the so-called Cripple Creek insurrection.

“At this time, also, bands of armed men were assembling in many mining camps in the state, and preparing to march to aid the miners at Cripple Creek. At Rico, in the southwestern part of the state, 100 men fully armed, and under the leadership of Captain Wm. Simpson, seized a train on the Rio Grande Southern, and had proceeded as far as Montrose, over 100 miles away, when a telegram from the governor reached them, commanding them to return to their homes and advising them that negotiations were pending looking to a settlement.

“Failing to accomplish any good results from the conference at Colorado Springs, Governor Waite, on his arrival home on the morning of the 3d, sought President Jeffery, of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, an able and fair-minded gentleman, and through him took steps looking to another conference, which met the same day in Denver. At this conference Messrs. J. J. Hagermann and D. H. Moffat, representing the most important mining interests in Cripple Creek, on the part of the mine owners, and the governor, representing the miners, were in conference until nearly midnight, when an agreement was reached whereby all matters in difference were adjusted. Notwithstanding such settlement, the sheriff began a forward movement to Divide and Midland with his force of deputies, on learning of which the governor, on the 4th of June, ordered the entire guard to that county * * *.

“Pursuant to the proclamation, the necessary orders were issued from these headquarters, and at 11 o'clock on the evening of June 5, Companies “B”, “E” and “K”, First Regiment, and “H” Company, of the same regiment, from Boulder, which arrived at Denver at 9:30, left over the Denver & Rio Grande for the scene of the threatened trouble, intentions being to move

by the way of Florence; the Pueblo Companies, "B" and "C", of the Second Infantry, to join them at the latter point; as also Troop "A", of Colorado Springs, to join them at the Springs.

"On the arrival of the Troops at Colorado Springs, it was learned that heavy rains which were falling had carried away the railroad west of Pueblo, necessitating a movement by way of the Colorado Midland. It was found, also, that the flood had damaged the latter line, rendering a delay at Colorado Springs of twelve hours necessary.

"Not alone were the elements against the rapid movement of the troops, but the management of the Colorado Midland railroad positively refused transportation until charges for the same were prepaid.

"The necessity for taking forcible possession of transportation by the commanding officer, was obviated by reason of the presence at Colorado Springs, of President E. T. Jeffery, of the Rio Grande, who upon being informed of existing conditions, became himself responsible for the transportation of the troops; so that as soon as the track was put in condition, which was about 6 o'clock p. m. on the evening of the 7th, the command was transferred to the cars of the Midland without further hindrance * * * .

"I had gone to Pueblo on learning of the washout west of there, and brought the Pueblo Companies, "B" and "C", Second Infantry, under Colonel McCoy, and followed the command on another special to Divide, where for want of transportation, these companies were compelled to remain until the afternoon of the 7th. I secured the services of a force of section hands at Divide, who took me to Midland on their hand car, where I arrived at about 10 o'clock a. m., where I found the command nearly disembarked from the train.

"About 12 o'clock firing could be heard in the direction of Cripple Creek, and a courier who arrived soon after, reported that a skirmish was in progress between the advance of the deputies and the pickets of the miners.

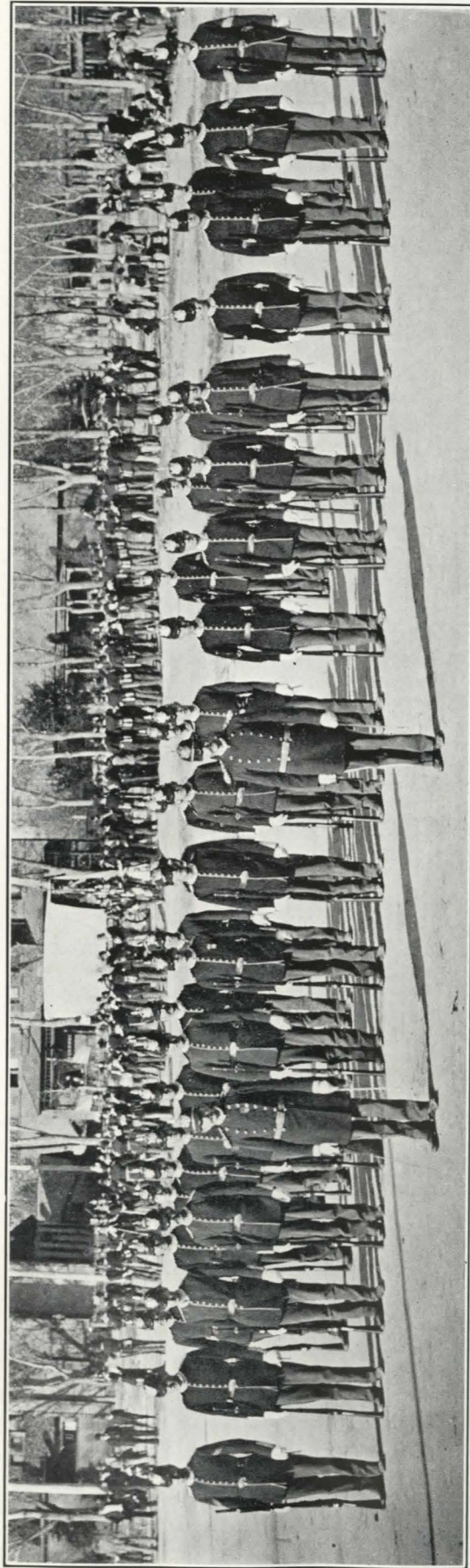
"General Brooks ordered the infantry in light marching order and the Chaffee Light Artillery, to the scene of trouble. These commands, covering six miles of mountain road with steep grade all the way, arrived at the camp of the deputies at 3 p. m.

"This Falstaffian aggregation were found in camp with the exception of their alleged pickets, and from these, up to the time of the arrival of General Brooks with his command, desultory firing had been going on since noon.

"Pursuant to orders, General Brooks took up a position between the opposing forces; and in so doing led his command along the front of the deputies camp, only a few feet from the line of their tents; in front of which, as if in mockery of decency, this aggregation of ruffians were drawn up at a 'Present Arms' to the passing guards; and to the credit of which be it said, never by word or sign did they deign to notice their presence.

"Immediately upon going into camp, General Brooks notified Sheriff Bowers that his orders were to prevent bloodshed, to restore quiet in the camp and to enforce the law; and advising him that a further advance by the deputies would not be permitted and notifying him to withdraw his pickets, that he (Brooks) would assume charge of all further operation. * * *

"Notwithstanding the understanding between General Brooks and Sheriff Bowers, that the deputies would not be permitted to take further action, at 7 o'clock the following morning, the entire force of deputies left their camp on Bull Hill.



COMPANY E, 1st INFANTRY, C. N. G., DENVER, COLO., 1894, CAPTAIN H. G. MILLER, COMMANDING

"As soon as it became evident to General Brooks that the Sheriff had broken faith and that it was really a forward movement, Brooks put his entire force in motion in pursuit.

"With his staff, Brooks dashed after the deputies' column, overtaking the sheriff within the first mile, from whom he demanded to know the meaning of their movements, and why he had broken his agreements that no further advance by the deputies would be made, was informed by that worthy that he had no control over the men. General Brooks pushed forward in hot pursuit and came up with one column of the deputies commanded by General (?) Adams, to whom he imparted the information that, unless he immediately desisted from a further advance, the spectacle would be presented of the National Guard firing on his people. This alternative was communicated to the other parties of the deputies and within fifteen minutes the entire gang of hoboos was marching back to their camp in Beaver Park, to the refrain of:

" 'The king of France with twice ten thousand men, Marched up the hill and then marched down again,'

"The reason of their having marched up the hill will always remain a mystery, in view of the fact that this motley aggregation, most of them claiming to be detectives, were none of them able, with all their experience, to locate Bull Hill. But the reason of their marching down was found in the curt and prompt demand that they execute that movement, coming from a man whose soldierly bearing was sufficient to impress them with a wholesome regard for his authority.

"This occurred at a point about one and one-half miles from Altman, where the armed miners were assembled.

"Thinking this a favorable moment to enter the camp of the miners but having no authority so to do, I rode rapidly to Cripple Creek, distance about three miles and wired the following: * * *.¹

"On receipt of the telegram authorizing me to receive the surrender of the slightest opposition or show of resistance, the command entered the camp Brooks, who at once put the column in motion and in fifteen minutes, without the slightest opposition or show of resistance, the command entered the camp of the miners.

"On the following day the deputies broke their camp at Beaver Park, and to the number of 1,100 entered the town of Cripple Creek, where they remained for several hours, during which time they indulged in the most outrageous acts of abuse towards the citizens, many of whom, for no offense at all, were clubbed and kicked at will by this disappointed gang of out-laws—dragged from the sidewalks and forced to march between their lines of colored deputies, and threatened with instant death if they should 'bat an eye'. Towards evening they took up their line of march, with the intention, as stated by them, of going into camp at the Independence mine. Learning of this movement, General Brooks, accompanied by Captain Carl Johnson, of his staff, intercepted them at the head of Arrequa Gulch.

"Bob Mullins, Bower's head deputy, a brutal and vicious wretch, primarily responsible for the indignities offered the people of Cripple Creek that day, and the arrest of peaceable citizens who were then forced to march under guard of this gang, was in command.

¹ Adjutant General Tarsney's telegram requested that the National Guard be permitted to receive the surrender of the miners (which they had expressed their willingness to do) and this request was acceded to by the Governor.

"General Brooks halted them, and demanded to know where they were going.

" 'To Bull Hill, to arrest the miners,' was the reply of Mullins. General Brooks informed them of his orders, and told them that he would disarm them if this was attempted.

"The deputies then went into camp at the Independence mine. Sheriff Bowers could not be found by General Brooks, and having admitted that he could not control the action of the deputies, I wired the governor as follows:

Altman, Colorado, June 9, 1894.

Sheriff Bowers admits his inability to control his deputies, and some of his officers agreed with him, this was the reason of his failure to keep faith with General Brooks.

Tarsney,
Adjutant General.

"In reply to which the governor sent the following:

Denver, Colorado, June 9, 1894.

General Tarsney

"For General Brooks, Cripple Creek:

If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey his orders, and are acting in defiance thereof, they are not a lawful body; are only armed marauders, and you must treat them as such. Order them to lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey, and you have not force enough to suppress this new insurrection, notify me and I will call out the unorganized militia to enforce the order.

Davis H. Waite,
Governor.

"About the same time General Brooks sent this telephone to the governor:

"If you can communicate with mine owners and have the deputies discharged, I will guarantee peace and protection. If there is any trouble it will be on account of the deputies; and the sooner they are discharged the better.

"Brooks.

"Demand had been made by General Brooks for a surrender to him of the citizens arrested by the deputies in Cripple Creek and vicinity, but no answer having been received, General Brooks sent Captain Bartlett with a detachment to demand their immediate release.

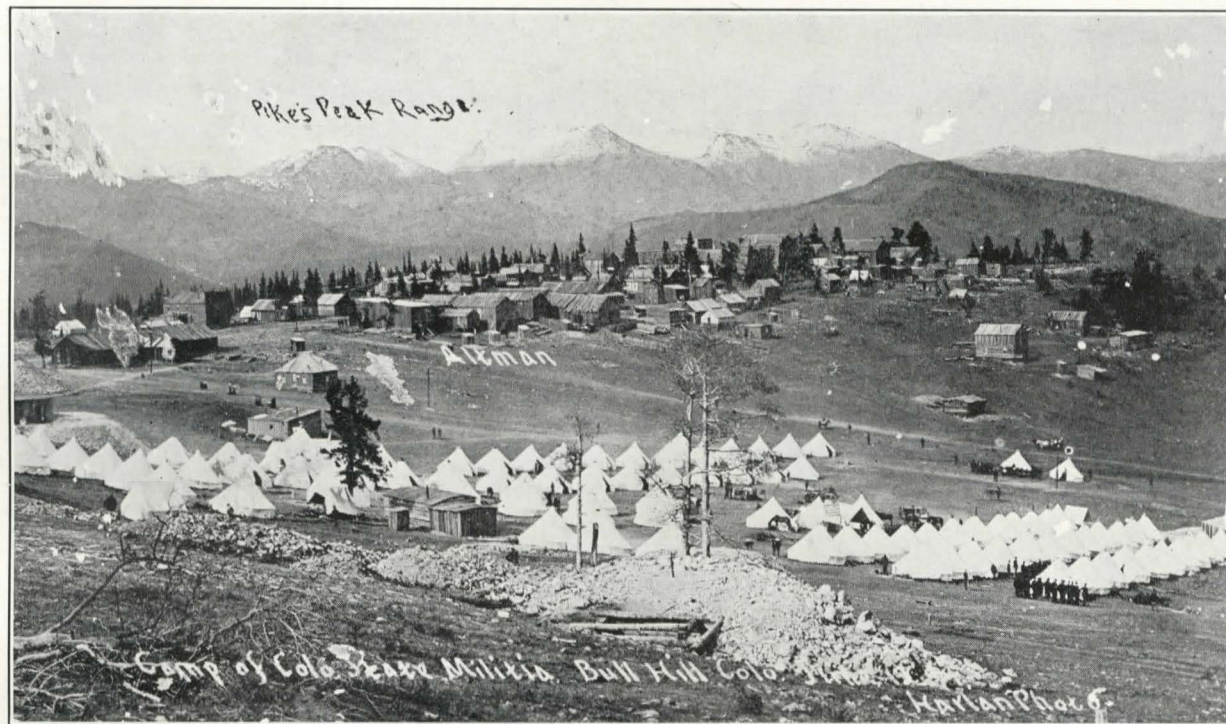
"At first Mullins and others of the alleged leaders were not inclined to accede to the demand, but wiser counsel prevailed, and the prisoners were released.

"About 7 o'clock p. m. General Brooks sent the following by telephone:

Altman, June 9, 1894.

Situation critical. Sheriff persists in camping his main force at Independence mine, claiming to do so at request of mine owners. Has already abandoned the plan to leave an armed guard at the Summit. There is but one solution, in my judgment—martial law. General Tarsney concurs in this view.

Brooks,
Commanding.



CAMP OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AT BULL HILL DURING THE
CRIPPLE CREEK RIOTS OF 1894

"I had been informed by an officer of the First Infantry that if a conference could be held with the leaders of the deputies and those interested in a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, that terms might be agreed upon that would meet the approval of the executive. I dispatched this officer to their camp and invited them to a conference at Altman.

"A conference was held on Sunday, June 10, at which were present Commissioner Boynton, of El Paso county; General (?) Adams, Wm. Stratton, owner of the Independence mine; Mr. Steele, his manager; Charles Keith, of the Victor; William Lennox, of the Strong and Anne Lee; L. P. Airhart, of Cripple Creek, and General Brooks, Colonel Hogle, the Messrs. Trevarrow of Victor and myself. A full discussion of existing troubles was had, and no difficulty was had in arriving at a settlement, and an agreement was formulated and submitted to the governor, who ratified it. * * *

"The settlement agreed upon, provided for the immediate withdrawal of the deputies from the Cripple Creek mining district, and the next day found them moving out by way of Midland, and on to Colorado Springs, where, a few days thereafter, they were, with the exception of a few, discharged and paid. Under the terms of the agreement, a portion of the National Guard were stationed at different points in the district, where they remained for thirty days, the rest being sent to their respective armories.

"Since the withdrawal of the troops from that section there has been no violation of law and the operations in the mines have been uninterrupted.

"It is worthy of note that during this campaign the conduct of officers and men, their readiness to respond to any call to duty and how, without a murmur of discontent, every order was obeyed cheerfully. Notwithstanding the character of the country and the inclemency of the weather, incident to a high altitude, shows clearly that in point of discipline, the Colorado National Guard stands peers of any such organization in the Union."

For a period of approximately two years following the disturbances of 1894 a condition of comparative peace was enjoyed by the Cripple Creek mining district, and no need arose for the presence of troops. However, the peace and calm of the district received a severe shock on the 30th of April, 1896, when fire of incendiary origin almost entirely destroyed the town of Cripple Creek. Many families were left homeless and destitute. Practically all supplies of food and clothing were destroyed by the fire, and some provision had to be made temporarily for the care of the destitute people. In this emergency the mayor of the town applied for the services of the local National Guard company ("G" of the Second Infantry), which, by the Governor's orders, were promptly rendered. After thirty-six hours of constant duty guarding the remnants of the town from further attempts at incendiarism and looting, the men of this company were so much exhausted that Mayor Steele asked for an additional force to relieve them. By direction of the Governor, Colonel H. B. McCoy, Second Infantry, C. N. G., was ordered to assemble three officers and fifty men from Companies "B" and "C", Second Infantry, Pueblo, and proceed to Cripple Creek without delay. The officers and men of these companies responded with alacrity, and thirty-five minutes after receiving the call Colonel McCoy reported by wire to the Adjutant General in Denver that the detachment was at the Union Depot in Pueblo prepared to take the train to Cripple Creek. When it is stated that there was no reason for anyone to suppose that the Pueblo companies would be called upon for service at Cripple Creek, and that the men of these companies were at that time of the day engaged in their business pursuits, their prompt response

to the call was remarkable, and shows that these two companies had attained a remarkable degree of efficiency. This detachment, with Company "G", remained on duty at Cripple Creek for six days. The duties performed by them were guarding the town, caring for a camp established for the housing of the inhabitants of the town, and seeing to the prompt and proper distribution of supplies of food, clothing, bedding, etc., which were forwarded to Cripple Creek by the citizens of various towns and cities throughout the state. These duties were satisfactorily performed by the troops, and the thanks of the entire district were expressed in a very commendatory letter sent to the Adjutant General on the return of the companies to their home stations.

The conditions of service in the National Guard of Colorado in the "nineties" made inevitable many changes in organizations, and in the period from the reorganization of the infantry in 1893 to the outbreak of the Leadville riots of September, 1896, the following changes were made:

Organizations mustered out:

Companies	Regiment	Station	Date
C	1st Infantry	Aspen	January 19, 1895
*E	2nd Infantry	Victor	June 19, 1895
F	2nd Infantry	Grand Junction	January 21, 1895
G	2nd Infantry	Leadville	Sept. 17, 1895
K	2nd Infantry	Durango	May 14, 1895

*This company was mustered in at Victor, Colo., on May 29, 1894, after the reorganization of the 2nd Infantry.

Organizations mustered in:

Companies	Regiments	Station	Date
C	1st Infantry	Longmont	June 25, 1895
D	1st Infantry	Greeley	November 23, 1895
F	1st Infantry	Denver	July 14, 1896
*D	2nd Infantry	Monte Vista	October 10, 1895
E	2nd Infantry	Leadville	June 28, 1895
F	2nd Infantry	Leadville	June 28, 1895
G	2nd Infantry	Cripple Creek	November 25, 1895
H	2nd Infantry	Colo. Springs	February 10, 1896

*This company replaced Troop D, Cavalry, at Monte Vista, mustered out.

On September 21, 1896, the headquarters and companies of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry Colorado National Guard, were stationed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY, DENVER:

Company B Denver.
 Company C Longmont.
 Company D Greeley.
 Company E Denver.
 Company F Denver.
 Company H Boulder.
 Company K Denver.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY, PUEBLO:

Company A Lake City.
Company B Pueblo.
Company C Pueblo.
Company D Monte Vista.
Company E Leadville.
Company F Leadville.
Company G Cripple Creek.
Company H Colorado Springs.

During the Leadville campaign five additional companies were organized and mustered in to the state service at Leadville, and designated as follows: Companies G, First Infantry, and I, K, L, M, 2nd Infantry. These organizations were raised for service during the period of the strike, and were mustered out at the termination of the emergency.

The strike and subsequent riots at Leadville during the winter of 1896-97 had their inception in the usual demand of the union miners for higher wages and shorter working hours. These demands, legitimate enough in themselves, would not have caused any serious trouble, but when the striking miners tried to enforce them by violent means the inevitable clash with constituted authority was bound to occur. The immediate cause of the outbreak and the consequent calling out of the entire National Guard of the state was the burning of the buildings of the Colorado mine, together with an effort to do the same with the Emmett mine, and a determined attack on the mine employees by the strikers with firearms, dynamite, and an improvised field piece. In the ensuing fracas several strikers were killed, and a city fireman murdered in the execution of his duty.

The call for active duty came to the Colorado National Guard on September 21, 1896, and before nightfall the entire force was on its way to the scene of the disturbances. The subsequent events are well summarized in Brigadier General E. J. Brooks' (commander of the forces in the field) report to the Adjutant General of Colorado and from which I quote the following excerpts:

"On the evening of September 21, 1896, Col. H. B. McCoy, Second Infantry, with companies "B", "C", Second Infantry, reached Leadville, and the following morning (22nd) the remaining companies of the Second Infantry, and the seven companies of the First Infantry, with the Chaffee Light Artillery (four guns), and the Denver City Troop (cavalry) arrived, and went into camp immediately at the fair grounds, outside the city limits.

"On the same day I issued an order assuming command of the military district of Leadville, including the city of Leadville and all country contiguous thereto, wherein there was danger of riot or unlawful assemblies.

"I found that Col. McCoy had already placed guards at the following mining properties, believing them to be in danger of destruction:

"The Ibex Mining Company (Little Johnny), the Resurrection, the Herman lease, the Emmet, the Coronado, the R. A. M., the Maid of Erin, the Penrose, the Last Chip, the Bison, the Bon Air, the Bohn, the Delante Mines Nos. 1 and 2, and the powder magazines.

"The details at the above named points were afterwards increased sufficiently to render the properties absolutely safe.

"On the 22nd, Camp McIntire was completed and occupied, with 150 tents pitched.

"The following permanent camps were established: At the Little Johnny mine (four and one-half miles from the city and 1,400 feet higher), with sixty-one men and four officers, from which the guard for the Resurrection was also furnished; and at the Maid of Erin, with ninety-one men and five officers, the latter camp furnishing the guards at night for the Emmet and R. A. M. mines (neighboring properties).

"These outlying stations were made permanent on account of the distance from Camp McIntire, as it was impossible to relieve them daily without inflicting unnecessary hardships on the men.

"On the 24th of September, Capt. W. A. Smith, of my staff, was assigned to duty as provost marshal-general of the district, and on the 26th, Company "F" First Infantry, Capt. C. E. Locke commanding, was detached from the regiment and ordered to special duty as provost guard in the city.

"On the 29th of September the first shipment of miners from Missouri arrived and were safely escorted to their respective destinations. * * *

"For several days the most alarming reports of contemplated violence were received daily, and in every instance proper precautions were taken to prevent any overt act, and I am gratified to state that with the exception of occasional exchange of shots between sentinels and skulkers, no collision has occurred.

"The closing of the saloons at midnight, by direction of Hon. Frank Owers, district judge, and the rigid enforcement of the order by the city police, aided by the provost guard, had a most beneficial effect, and the city has been as quiet and peaceful since that order went into effect, as any city of its size in the state.

"The duties of the troops of this command have been arduous in the extreme, half of the command being on duty a portion of the time every night and always every other night.

"The details of the outlying stations have been reduced from time to time as circumstances seemed to warrant, and these reductions have made it possible to relieve the Denver City Troop, a detachment of the Chaffee Light Artillery with one Napoleon gun, and six companies of infantry from further duty in this district.

"The command has been generously cared for and everything possible to alleviate the hardships of service under such peculiar circumstances has been done under the direction of Brig. Gen. C. M. Moses, adjutant and quartermaster general, amid surroundings and conditions most difficult to contend with. The prompt and regular payment of the troops is owing to his magnificent and untiring efforts in this direction, and is the first instance of the kind on record of payment in money for service of the guard.

"To the officers and men of this command, the thanks of the state are justly due for faithful, loyal service and the splendid discipline and prompt and satisfactory execution of every order is a lasting monument to the efficiency of the citizen soldiery whenever called into active service. * * *".

The last detachments of troops on duty at Leadville were relieved on March 10, 1897, and at once proceeded to their respective home stations. The

total cost to the state of maintaining the troops in the field was \$214,185.24, a rather high price to pay to satisfy the whims of a few strikers for higher wages, but cheap when one considers the security of life and property and the maintenance of law and order that followed the arrival of the troops at Leadville.

Following the Leadville strike affairs in the National Guard of Colorado lapsed back into the usual peace-time routine of weekly drills, recruiting drives, and an occasional field day. Company A of the First Infantry was mustered in at Denver on August 13, 1897, and Company D of the Second Infantry was mustered out at Monte Vista on January 22, 1898. The old First Infantry Band of Denver was mustered out on August 6, 1897, and a new regimental band promptly mustered in at the same place on the following day.

Colonel Hogle resigned his commission as Colonel of the First Infantry on May 4th, 1897, and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Colonel Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper. Irving Hale was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles H. Anderson and John A. Taylor, Majors, First Infantry on the same date. During the month of August, 1897, the First Infantry, C. N. G., was ordered to a camp of instruction at Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, for one week. The camp was held jointly with the 7th United States Infantry, and the guardsmen benefited immensely from the week's instruction and the association with the regular infantrymen. All eight companies of the regiment were on duty at the camp, and no company had less than sixty per cent of its men present during the week's instruction.

Further changes occurred in the regimental staff during October, 1897, and on the 22nd of the month Colonel Draper resigned; Lieutenant Colonel Irving Hale was appointed Colonel, Major Charles Anderson Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain William R. Grove, Major, First Infantry, on the 23rd. However, on November 20, 1897, Brigadier General E. J. Brooks, commanding the 1st Brigade, Colorado National Guard, died, and Colonel Irving Hale was promoted Brigadier General in his stead. Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Anderson was promoted Colonel of the First Infantry, C. N. G., on April 27, 1898.