Structure for Preservation Designation Application Information

Preparing and Filing Your Application:

Please complete each section of the application. The application must be typed. Use paper no larger than 11"X17" for supplemental information.

Once complete, please submit to Landmark Preservation Commission, 201 West Colfax Avenue Department 205, Denver, Colorado 80202. If you have questions about the application or designation process, please contact Landmark Preservation staff at landmark@denvergov.org or 720.865.2709.

This form is for structure designation only. Please review the Designation Types Policy or contact Landmark Preservation staff if you are unclear whether you should be applying for a district, or structure designation. A structure is defined as one or more of the following:

o A primary historic building and any closely associated accessory structures such as garages, sheds, barns, etc. The primary structure and accessory structures can be located on the same or separate legal parcel

o A series of attached structures or subcomponents joined by shared party walls or structural components, and which are unified in original design intent and construction

o Pavilions , grain elevators, canals and bridges, as well as objects such as fountains, monuments and statuary

Designation is a five step process that takes approximately 120 days from the time an application is submitted to the Landmark Preservation

Commission

1 . Set a preliminary application review with Landmark Preservation staff. This meeting will be a review of the draft designation application to advise what additional research may be needed. Additional information will be provided regarding the designation process and guidance to improve and strengthen the application.

2. Submit the completed final application along with required fees to Landmark Preservation.

3. Landmark Preservation staff will review the application to determine whether the application is complete and Denver landmark designation criteria are met.

4. Once Landmark Preservation staff determines that an application is complete and the designation criteria met, a public hearing before the

Landmark Preservation Commission is set. All owners of record are notified by mail of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The Commission will hear public testimony at the hearing and determine if the property meets landmark designation criteria. If the Commission determines that a property meets landmark designation criteria, the application is then forwarded to City Council.

5. Upon recommendation of the Commission the designation application is forwarded to City Council. A committee of City Council will review the designation application and determine whether the case is ready to move forward to the full City Council meeting.

The Denver City Council designates a landmark by considering the designation bill at two meetings or readings of City Council. The second and final reading before City Council is a public hearing. City Council provides final historic designation approval for a structure or historic district at the second reading. The designation goes into effect once the mayor signs the bill and second reading.

Landmark Preservation

1/17/1

approx. 7:00 pm

Denver Landmark Preservation Commission Application for Landmark Designation

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Anderson House

Current Name: Anderson House

2. Location

Address: 2329 Eliot Street, Denver, Colorado 80211

Legal Description: TOWN OF HIGHLAND C H WALKERS SUB 02321 B34 L24 & 25 & S 10 FT OF L26

3. Owner Information

Name: James Sonnleitner

Address: 2329 Eliot St., Denver, CO 80211

Phone: 720-377-5644

Email: unknown

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner)

Name: Robert D. Caskey

Address: 2123 Clay St., Denver, CO 80211

Phone:720-855-1135

~~Email: gnd2@msn.com~~

robert@cpmprop.com

5. General Data:

Date of construction and major additions/alterations: ca.1886

Source of Information: Denver Assessor Records; Landmark Preservation Staff Report

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: 4 outbuildings: 1 wooden building and 3 sheds

Source of Information: Land Survey Plat from EV Studio Civil Engineering

Approximate lot size and acreage: 8400 sq ft which is 0.19 acres

Source of Information: Land Survey Plat from EV Studio Civil Engineering

Zone District: GMU

Source of Information: Denver Assessor Records

Architect: unknown
Source of Information:

Builder: unknown
Source of Information:

Original Use: Residential
Source of Information: Denver Assessor Records, Sanborn Map 1929

Present Use: Residential
Source of Information: Denver Assessor Records

Previous field documentation (date and surveyor)
4/28/1977- unknown surveyor. Smithsonian Site no. 5DV.5783
11/21/14 - EV Studio Civil Engineering 1117 Cherokee St Suite 306 Denver, CO 80204 303-670-7242

National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list): Not Listed

6. Statement of Significance

Explain how the structure meets at least one criterion in at least two of the categories.

The explanation should summarize why the property meets the criterion and therefore has the exceptional, unusual, or outstanding characteristics that make it qualify as a Denver Landmark. As part of the designation criteria a structure must have historic and physical integrity.

The Anderson House meets criteria for significance in History and Architecture.

1. History criterion a: Have direct association with the historical development of the city, state, or nation;

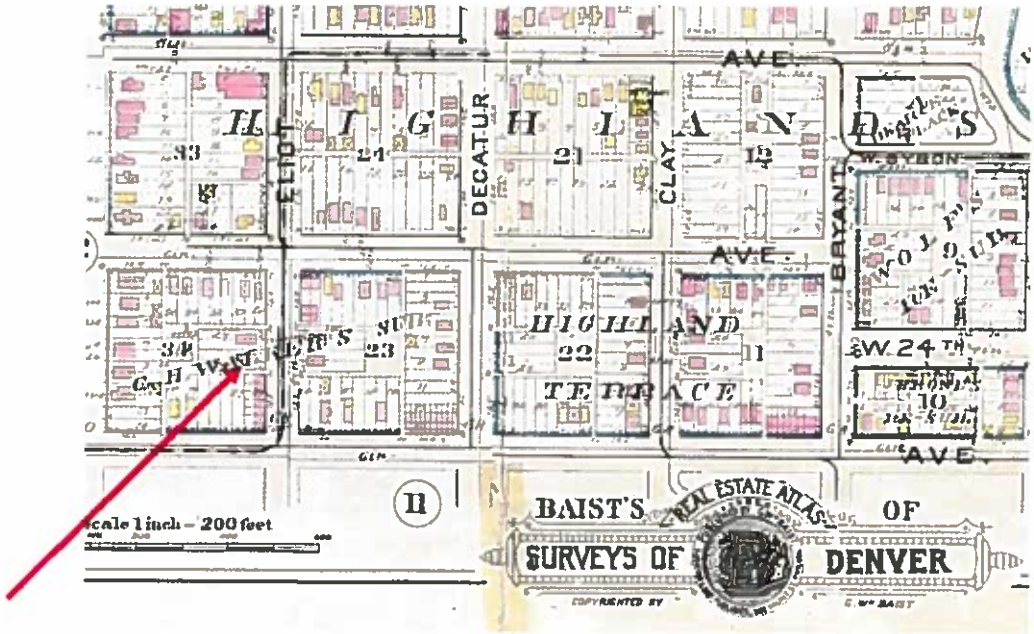

Figure 1 1905 Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Denver, showing the Anderson House at 2329 Eliot Street, and which shows the path of the tramway line, built in 1890.

The Anderson House is located in the original town of Highland, first platted in 1871.[1] It was built on 6th Street, between Agate Street and Ruby Avenue.[2] The town of Highland was platted by Horatio Pearce, a fierce advocate of the burgeoning Temperance movement. In 1871, he established Highland, and billed it as a community for Denver residents looking to live a more wholesome life, with fresh water from artesian wells, large lots and grand houses. Highland became the city upon the hill—free of the vices that so plagued Denver, and a fitting setting to religious institutions. To discourage liquor stores, which many residents considered to be a 'nuisance' and the cause of much rowdiness, the annual fee for a liquor license was $3,000— an exorbitant fee at the turn of the century.[3] Clear skies, temperance and fresh air obviously suited many residents, as by 1890, an estimated 5,000 residents lived above the smog and sin of Denver below.[4] This budding town soon had seven streetcar lines, which took residents across the Platte and into the city, or out to the leisure parks in Berkeley and Sloan's Lake.

In 1896 Highland was annexed by the City of Denver, when it became known as "North Denver." As the Denver expanded to the north, "North Denver" started to encompass an expansive area, and it became necessary to differentiate between neighborhoods in North Denver. This section of Denver was renamed Jefferson Park, after the park on 23rd Avenue and Clay Street, which was the heart of the neighborhood. The park was part of an undeveloped portion of Crane's Addition to the Town of Highland before annexation.

Highland was unusual for its square blocks, a departure from the standard rectangular ones that predominate the Denver street grid. This arrangement allowed for houses to face all adjacent streets and to contain a carriage lot (or carriage turnaround) in the center of the block. Few blocks in Jefferson Park still have communal carriage lots; many have been incorporated the central lot into the adjoining properties. This distinct block pattern is only replicated in a handful of areas of Denver: nearby Potter Highlands, sections of Sunnyside, South Park Hill and the Sloans Lake and West Colfax neighborhoods. Although there are some encroachments on the carriage lot, the 2300 block of Eliot still retains its original carriage lot configuration, which many of the nearby lots in Jefferson Park have lost.

The Anderson house is also connected to another aspect of Denver's early development. It is located on one of the original tramway lines that served the Highland neighborhood and the first tramline that that connected Highland to the rest of Denver. According to Robertson et al., in September 1890, the Agate Avenue line of the Denver Tramway extension Company began operation.[5] Agate Avenue is now known as 23rd Avenue.[6] The tramway ran from Sloans Lake and through the Witter-Cofield neighborhood along 23rd Avenue. It then turned north on Eliot street up to 25th Avenue before jogging down to Platte Street, where it connected with routes headed into downtown Denver. As a "tall house on a tall hill" right next to the street car line, the Anderson house would have been an eye catching sight for anyone on the line heading downtown or coming home at the end of the day.

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[1] Original Plat Map, 1871

[2] Phil Goodstein, *Denver Streets: Names, Location, Logic* (Denver: New Social Publications, 1994); H.L Thayer, *Thayer's Map of Denver, Colorado*, 1879.

[3] Stephen Leonard and Thomas Noel, *Denver: from Mining Camp to Metropolis*. (Niwot: Univ of Colorado, 1990), 61.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Don Robertson et al. *Denver's Street Railways, 1871-1900*, vol 1 (Denver: Sundance Publications, 1999), 198; Glandon, *Streetcar Commercial Districts Reconnaissance Survey*, 2013; Edwin Beeler, *Map of the city of Denver, showing the lines of the Denver City Tramway Co*, 1904

[6] Goodstein, *Denver Streets*.

2. History criterion c: Have direct and substantial association with a person or group who had influence on society.

The Anderson House was the home of William W. Anderson, a prominent lawyer in Denver. His fame and notoriety came not from his law practice, however, but due to an altercation with Denver Post owners and editors, H.H. Tammen and F.G. Bonfils on January 12, 1900.

Anderson represented one of Colorado's most infamous residents — convicted cannibal, Alfred Packer.[7] Alfred Packer led 5 prospectors in search of gold into the Colorado mountains in 1873 and was the only one to return. He was accused of cannibalism and sentenced to 40 years in the Cañon City jail for murder. At the time, this was the longest custodial sentence ever handed down in the State of Colorado. Anderson hoped to appeal Packer's case based on a legal technicality. While Anderson was representing Packer, the Denver Post publishers, F.G. Bonfils and H.H. Tammen accused Anderson of taking Packer's life savings as a retainer. After a heated debate that turned to fisticuffs, Anderson shot Bonfils and Tammen in their Denver Post office in front of a witness. Anderson was tried three times for assault with intent to murder, but was never convicted. During Anderson's third trial, Bonfils and Tammen were convicted of jury tampering.

Anderson lived in his home at 2329 Eliot Street from at least 1897 until his death in 1930. When detailing the shooting and the trial, the Denver Post even published his address with a note that he lived there with his wife and their three children.

The Anderson House also meets criteria in:

3. Architecture, criteria a: *Embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or type;*

The two story house is an excellent example of Queen Anne style architecture popular in Denver from the 1870s to the 1890s. It fits firmly in the McAlesters' "Field Guide to North American Houses" description of a Queen Anne home with its hipped roof and protruding gables. The predominantly brick home rises from a rusticated stone foundation with a prominent front gable which accentuates an asymmetrical façade with a projecting front porch and decorative details that are picked out in different colors. The front window is arched and surrounded by a decorative hood mold which extends the width of the front façade. This detailing extends beyond the primary façade—the southern façade also features decorative elements on the dormer, bay window, and side entrance. The Queen Anne style was popular with the area was platted in 1871, but due to development pressure, there are few homes characteristic of the style left in this neighborhood.

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[7]There are two accepted spellings of Packer's first name: Alfred and Alferd. Official documents give his name as Alfred Packer, although he may (have adopted the name Alferd after it was wrongly tattooed on to one of his arms. Packer sometimes signed his name as "Alferd", sometimes as "Alfred", and is referred to by both names. This application will use his name as it appears on official records.

7. Architectural Description

Please provide a statement for each of the following:

a. Concisely describe the structure and its surrounds. Include building size, shape, # stories, materials, style and site terrain.

b. Architectural description including mention of major features, uncommon or unique design features, ancillary structures, and important landscape or site features. Also describe interior spaces with extraordinary design features (if any).

c. Describe character defining features; identify the key visual aspects that make up the character of this building.

d. Describe location and setting including physical context and relationship to neighborhood and other historic structures.

e. Describe major alterations to the exterior of the structure and dates of major alterations if known. Describe any plans to alter the exterior.

f. Include a statement describing how the building currently conveys its historic integrity. For example does it retain its original design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, historic associations and feeling?

The Anderson House is a Queen Anne style single family residence, situated prominently on a lot facing Eliot Street. It is located just up the street from Jefferson Park, in the Jefferson Park neighborhood. The two story house is an excellent example of Queen Anne style architecture popular in Denver from the 1870s to the 1890s. It fits firmly in the McAlesters' "Field Guide to North American Houses" description of a Queen Anne home with its hipped roof and protruding gables. The predominantly brick home rises from a rusticated stone foundation with a prominent front gable which accentuates an asymmetrical façade with a projecting front porch, another hallmark of the Queen Anne style. The roof contains two dormers, one facing south, and one facing east. The verge board on the front gable is relatively plain, though there is decorative trussing at the peak of the gable. The gable also features decorative brackets with spindle-work detailing where the gable meets the eaves.

The windows are typical of the Queen Anne style—tall and skinny and surrounded by elaborate wood trim which is painted in two colors. The sills extend into a corbelled string course. The front window is arched and surrounded by a decorative hood mold which extends the width of the front façade. The sill of the arch window is rusticated stone and also extends into a string course.

The porch on the front façade is more elaborately decorated. It features a gable roof with decorative trussing and brackets. It also features a spindle-work balustrade. The entrance door is double wide and features a transom window and decorative trim.

On the south façade, there is a secondary gable with one dormer, a bay window, and a side entrance. The bay window features segmental arches and decorative brickwork on the window hoods and at the bay corners. The chimney on the south side of the building (mirroring a more utilitarian chimney on the north) adds a decorative element to this façade, with raised brickwork running the length of the house. The side entrance is covered with a small roof, which mimics the decorative elements found on the front façade.

There is one alternation to the home—on the back façade, which faces the carriage lot, there is a small, single story addition that abuts the original rear entry of the home. The date of this addition is unknown.

8. History of the Structure and Its Associations

Please provide a statement for each of the following:

a. Describe the history of the structure and its associations with important individuals, groups, events, or historical trends.

b. Describe specific historical associations including why this structure has direct association with the individual, group, event, or historical trend.

c. Describe other structures that have similar associations and the relationship/comparison of this structure to these other structures.

The Anderson House is described in Ruth Wiberg's *Rediscovering Northwest Denver* as a "tall house on a tall hill," and home to a respectable gentleman and attorney, William W. Anderson.[8] The home is an example of the Queen Anne style favored in the 1890s, but the events which made its owner famous illustrate how architecture can often mirror cultural trends. In this case, the Victorian tendency toward showy and grandiose details found in both the architecture and the journalism of the day.

American journalism in the mid-1890s was defined by the term 'yellow journalism.' This term originated in New York to describe the tactic of two city newspapers, the *New York World* and the *New York Journal*, and their coverage of the Spanish-American War. A PBS article notes this brand of reporting was coined 'yellow journalism' because of "a popular New York World comic called 'Hogan's Alley,' which featured a yellow-dressed character named the 'the yellow kid.'"[9] However, yellow journalism was not confined to New York. In the late 1890s and even throughout its history, Denver has been home to two or more papers, all competing for readership. In the late 1890s, citizens could choose between the Rocky Mountain News, The Denver Post, the Denver Times, and others. To attract readers, newspapers fought to uncover the latest scandal, told in exaggerated and misleading headlines. Many papers made no attempt at neutrality, but used their editorial pages as platforms to detail perceived injustice and scandal. W.J. Campbell in *Yellow Journalism: Puncturing the Myths, Defining the Legacies* defines several key features of yellow journalism, some related to style, some related to content. According to Campbell, papers that practiced yellow journalism were generally daily newspapers that used bold layouts, eye catching headlines and gratuitous use of pictures to draw in readership. The content of these headlining stories were framed in a scandalous way, with heavy reliance on unnamed sources, and "unabashed self-promotion."[10] Additionally, stories used scare tactics and misleading headlines, and championed the underdog (sometimes the newspaper itself) in fights to right wrongs and expose the truth.

There was no better example of this kind of journalism than the Denver Post, published by two of Denver's most famous personalities, Harry Tammen and Frederick Bonfils. Tammen and Bonfils became owners the Denver Post in 1895, three years after its foundation. Neither had experience in newspaper journalism, but both had experience in self-promotion. Harry Tammen came to Denver in 1880 and worked as bartender at the Windsor Hotel. He also started a curio business on the side, and started a publishing venture, *The Great Divide*, a monthly publication that "romanticized the West, featuring stories and photos of Indians, cowboys, Colorado towns, stories of mines and miners, plants, artists, and a lot of poetry."[11] At the Windsor, he struck up a friendship with a land speculator from Missouri, Fredrick Bonfils. The Denver Post was their first

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[8] Ruth Wiberg, *Rediscovering Northwest Denver: Its History, Its People, Its Landmarks*. (Denver: Univ Press of Colorado, 1995) 102-4.

[9] "Yellow Journalism",*Crucible of Empire: The Spanish American War.* Public Broadcasting Service, 1999. http://www.pbs.org/crucible/frames/_journalism.html

[10] W. Joseph Campbell, *Yellow Journalism: Puncturing Myths, Defining Legacies*. (Westport, CT: Praeger, 2001) 156-60.

[11] Biographical Note, Harry H. Tammen Family Papers, WH815, Western History Collection, The Denver Public Library.

collaborative venture, but they had many more throughout their friendship. Between 1904 and 1921, they co-owned the Sells-Floto Circus. In 1909, they bought the Kansas City Post, which they ran until 1922 as a propaganda machine for local politician, Tom Pendergast.[12]

According to Smiley's History of Denver, Tammen and Bonfils successfully directed the Post and helped it become a viable daily, nominally bipartisan but with occasional Democratic leanings.[13] Eventually, Tammen and Bonfils struck up a fierce rivalry with the Rocky Mountain News. To raise their circulation numbers, they engaged in all manner of public exploits and stunts to entice readers. One such scheme they concocted was to start a campaign to pardon convicted murderer (and suspected cannibal), Alfred Packer.[14]

In the winter of 1873, Packer and 5 other men, travelling in the Colorado mountains, found themselves stuck in the middle of a snowstorm, running low on supplies and far away from any outpost. When Packer, the sole survivor, made his way to civilization in April of 1874, he made several confessions that varied dramatically. In one, he claimed that he had murdered Shannon Bell in self-defense, after Bell killed the rest of the party. In another confession, Packer claimed that he himself had murdered the prospecting party to survive the winter. He was jailed in Saguache, but escaped and spent nine years on the run, before he was captured in Cheyenne, Wyoming, living under an assumed name. In 1883, he was tried for manslaughter and found guilty. He was sentenced to death, but appealed his case. He was eventually retried and given 40 years in prison, which, at the time, was the longest custodial sentence in US history.

In 1899, Packer was serving his sentence at the Cañon City Jail. A model prisoner and suffering from epilepsy, he was in the midst of an appeal process led by his attorney, William Anderson. In Cañon City he met Polly Pry, the Denver Post's revered advice columnist and resident Agony Aunt. Pry wrote a number of stories about Packer and his situation in jail.[15] She urged Colorado Governor Charles Thomas to pardon Packer and release him from jail. In a statement in the *Denver Times*, Governor Thomas denied this request.

At the time Polly Pry was leading her charge, Packer was represented by William Anderson, who lived at 2329 Eliot Street. Anderson was planning on appealing Packer's conviction on a legal technicality. According to a January 13, 1900 *Denver Times* article, it was unclear how exactly the Post editors and Anderson came to be acquainted. According to the *Denver Post*, Anderson approached Tammen and Bonfils after seeing the Polly Pry articles and offered to give them a juicy inside scoop on the Packer case. According to Anderson in a statement to the *Denver Times*, Bonfils and Tammen approached him, requesting the scoop so they could one-up their rival papers. According to the Times, Packer signed over his power of attorney to Anderson along with $25, a fact Polly Pry discovered and reported to Tammen and Bonfils. Anderson was summoned to the Post offices. Once there, he, Bonfils and Tammen got into a heated argument regarding Packer, which was witnessed by Polly Pry. As the *Rocky Mountain News* reported, the Post editors insulted Anderson's integrity and "blows followed". Anderson left the office for a moment and then returned, firing his pistol four times. He hit his marks—Tammen was shot in the shoulder and wrist while Bonfils was more seriously injured with a bullet in his chest and neck. The bullet in his neck could not be removed due to its location, and it stayed with him the rest of his life. Pry, the sole primary witness to the incident, was uninjured.

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[12] Biographical Note, Harry H. Tammen Family Papers, WH815, Western History Collection, The Denver Public Library.
[13] Jerome Smiley, *History of Denver* (Denver: The Denver Times, 1901) 672.

[15] See, for instance: The *Denver Post*, May 26 1899, 6.

Anderson, bullets spent, walked to a nearby doctor's office to be treated for his wounds from the earlier fist fight. From there he was contacted by police officers and surrendered himself for arrest.

Naturally, the writers of the *Denver Post*, already known for screaming headlines full of indignation, were fully in their element with this case. Daily headlines gave breathless updates on the status of the two wounded heroes, attacked for their pursuit of justice. "An Assassin Visits the Post" read the headline on January 13th, the day after the attack. It was followed the next day by "The Shooting of Messrs. Bonfils and Tammen: A plain, straightforward story of the attempt of W.W. Anderson to assassinate the owners of the Post". Readership climbed as Denverites followed Bonfils' "fight for life" in the wake of his brush with death.

Figure 2 W. W. Anderson, depicted with his signature silk hat, in the Rocky Mountain News on January 14, 1900.

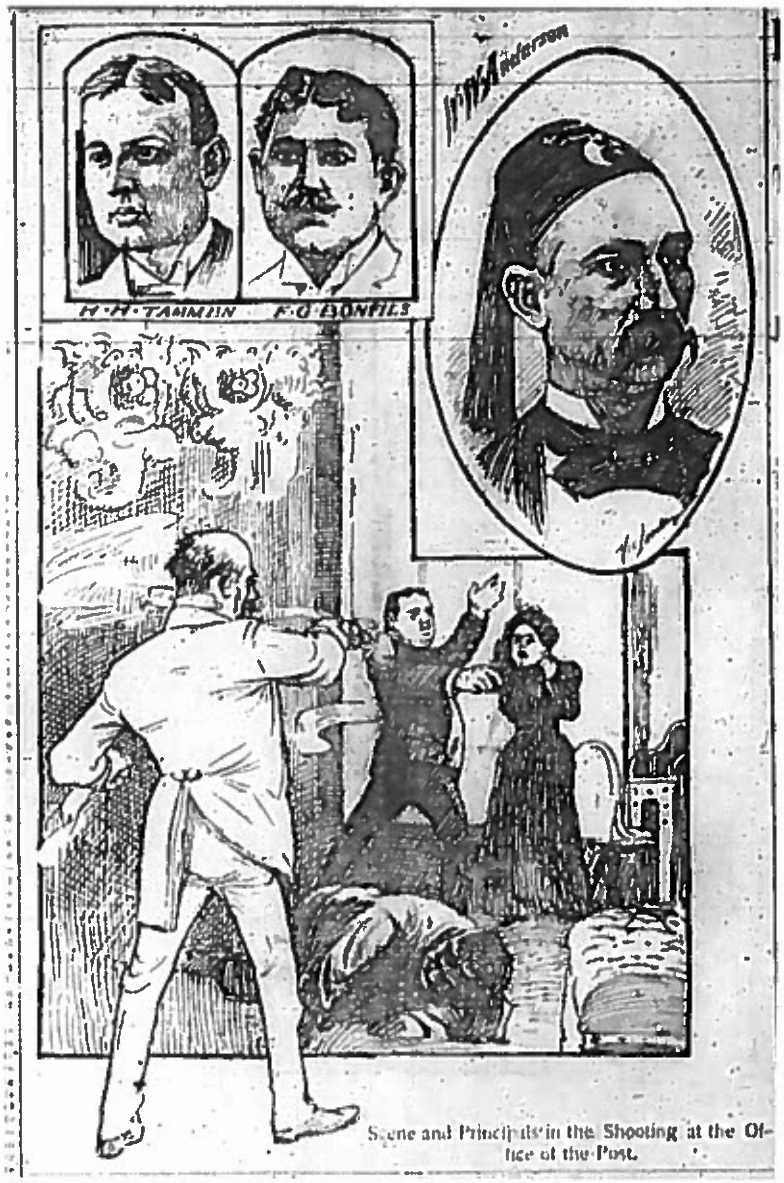

Figure 3. The Front Page of the Denver Times, January 14, 1900, depicting the scene at the Denver Post two days prior.

This saga in and of itself would be enough to keep the *Denver Post* churning out scandalized headlines for months, however, the story continued and became even more scintillating. Tammen and Bonfils had wounds to show for the incident, and there was a witness, Polly Pry, who could testify in court. Anderson was charged with assault with intent to kill—he pled not guilty. Yet when the case came to trial in April 1900, the jury could not agree upon a verdict. A second trial returned a split verdict with nine of twelve jurors recommending acquittal. A third trial began in July 1901. Tammen and Bonfils, intent on justice, bribed the jury to bring back a guilty verdict. Five jurors, including the foreman, provided sworn affidavits attesting to the bribery attempts. A special grand jury was called to hear the case, and Anderson's trial was suspended while the grand jury was in session. Finally, in November 1901, Anderson came to trial once more for the assault on the *Denver Post* editors, and was acquitted of all charges on November 17th. On November 26th, Tammen and Bonfils were indicted on charges of bribery and later convicted. Tammen and Bonfils were so reviled for their antics at the Post however, that Denverites seemed to have little sympathy for their injury.

Anderson went on to live a quiet life. He died in his home on Eliot Street on January 19th 1930, where he lived with his daughter and son-in-law. His obituary in the *Denver Post* made no mention of the incident which made him a household name 30 years previous.

9. Owner Consent to Designation:

I / We, the undersigned, acting as owner(s) of, the property described in this application for landmark designation do, hereby, give my consent to the designation of this structure as a Structure for Preservation.

I understand that this designation transfers with the title of the property should the property be sold, or if legal or beneficial title is otherwise transferred.

Owner(s):

_____Date:_____

(please print)

Owner(s): _____Date:

(s i g n a t u re)

If the owner does not consent to designation, please describe the reasons for recommending designation:

Designation the Anderson House would save a rare historic resource in Jefferson Park, which is under severe development pressure. Furthermore, the house has strong connections to both Denver's early development and cultural trends in America during the turn of the century. The house's association with William Anderson brings to life a story that recalls ideas of the mythic West, where men brawled over slights to their dignity and took justice into their own hands (whether with a firearm or with a jury).

It is strongly suggested that if the owner does not consent to designation the applicant should meet and discuss application with owner prior to filing an application. Provide a statement describing efforts that have been made to contact the owner to talk about designation and possible alternatives if owner does not consent to designation:

The owner does not consent to designation, and filed for the Certificate of Non-Historic Status. The applicants have spoken to the owner about saving the home, but the conversation was not productive. The owner does not intend to develop the site, but has filed on behalf of a developer. The applicants will continue to pursue conversations with the owner and the neighbors involved in the settlement, but recognizing the time-constraints of this process and that this has already proven a difficult situation to negotiate, we are also proceeding with the designation process as it may prove the only means of saving the home from demolition.

Applicant(s): Jerome M. Olson 5/28/15 Date:
(please print)
Applicant(s): _____
(signature)
Applicant Address: 2195 Decatur St. #312 Denver CO 80211

Applicant(s): _____ Date:
(please print)
Applicant(s): _____
(signature)
Applicant Address: _____

Applicant(s): _____ Date:
(please print)
Applicant(s): _____
(signature)
Applicant Address: _____

Three applicants are required if the designation does not have owner consent. All three applicants will need to be either a Denver resident, property owner or representative of a Denver based organization or business.

10. Resources

Provide a list of research sources used in compiling this application. Please see attached bibliography.

11. Photographs

Attach at least four (4) 5x7 or larger color photographs showing the views of the property from the public right of way(s) and any important features or details. If available, attach copies of historic photographs of the structure.

12. Site Map

An overall site plan should be included graphically depicting the building, the location of other significant site features and the boundaries of the designation. **Attached is a survey of the property**

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Applicant(s): Jean Bancroft Date: 5/28/15
(please print)
Applicant(s): Jean Bancroft
(signature)
Applicant Address: 2240 Clay St #412 Denver Co 80211

Applicant(s): Robert D. Caskey Date: 5/28/15
(please print)
Applicant(s): Robert D. Caskey
(signature)
Applicant Address: 2123 Clay ST. Denver Co 80211

Applicant(s): RAFAEL ESPINOZA Date: 5/28/15
(please print)
Applicant(s):
(signature)
Applicant Address: 2101 CLAY ST, DENVER, CO 80211

Three applicants are required if the designation does not have owner consent. All three applicants will need to be either a Denver resident, property owner or representative of a Denver based organization or business.

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13. Staff Visit
Site visit by LPC staff

14. Application Fee
There is a non refundable application fee of $250 for an individual structure with owner consent or $875 for an individual structure without owner consent. (Make check payable to Denver Manager of Revenue).
The designation process is outlined in Denver Revised Municipal Code; Chapter 30 which is based upon the criteria used by the National Register of Historic Places. National Register evaluation principles regarding criteria, categories, and integrity have been adapted for local applications. More information may be found at www.denvergov.org/preservation

Bibliography / List of Resources

Archival Records

Denver Building Permit Files, 1889-1892; 1900-1904
Denver Assessor Records, The Town of Highlands block 34, 1903-1951.
1910 U. S. Census, Denver, Colorado.
1920 U.S Census, Denver, Colorado.
Harry H. Tammen Family Papers, WH815, Western History Collection, The Denver Public Library

Maps

Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Denver, 1905
Edwin Beeler, *Map of the city of Denver, showing the lines of the Denver City Tramway Co*, 1904
Land Survey Plat from EV Studio Civil Engineering
Original Plat Map, Town of Highland, 1871
Original Plat Map, CH Walker's Subdivision of the Town of Highlands, 1886
Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Denver, Colorado Volume Six*, 1930
H.L Thayer, *Thayer's Map of Denver, Colorado*, 1879.

Books

W. Joseph Campbell, *Yellow Journalism: Puncturing Myths, Defining Legacies.* (Westport, CT: Praeger, 2001).

Gene Fowler, *Timberline: A story of Bonfils and Tammen* (New York: Blue Ribbon Books, 1935).

Beth Glandon, *Streetcar Commercial Districts Reconnaissance Survey,* 2013

Phil Goodstein, *Denver Streets: Names, Location, Logic* (Denver: New Social Publications, 1994).

Stephen Leonard and Thomas Noel, *Denver: from Mining Camp to Metropolis*. (Niwot: Univ of Colorado, 1990).

Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to North American Houses* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2005).

Don Robertson et al., *Denver's Street Railways, 1871-1900*, vol 1 (Denver: Sundance Publications, 1999).

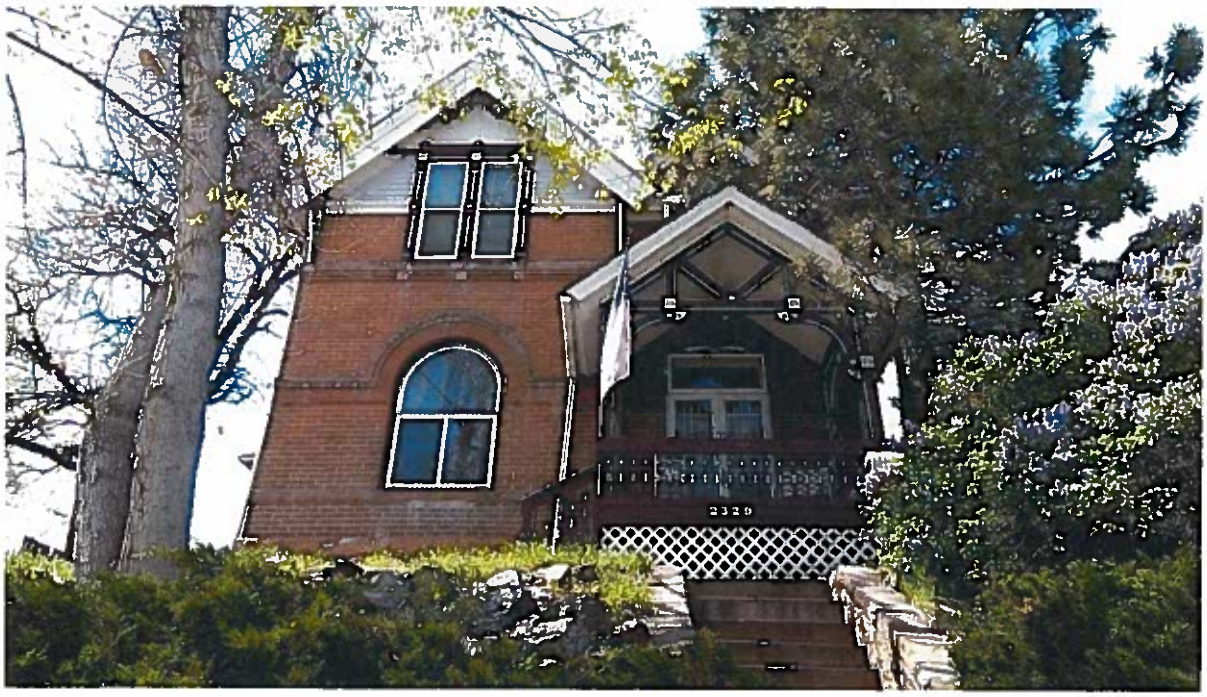
Jerome Smiley, *History of Denver* (Denver: The Denver Times, 1901).

Ruth Wiberg, *Rediscovering Northwest Denver: Its History, Its People, Its Landmarks*. (Denver: Univ Press of Colorado, 1995).

Newspapers

The Denver Post
The Rocky Mountain News
The Denver Times

There were numerous articles published on both the Packer case and the incident between Anderson, Tammen, and Bonfils, a few of which are quoted and cited in the application.



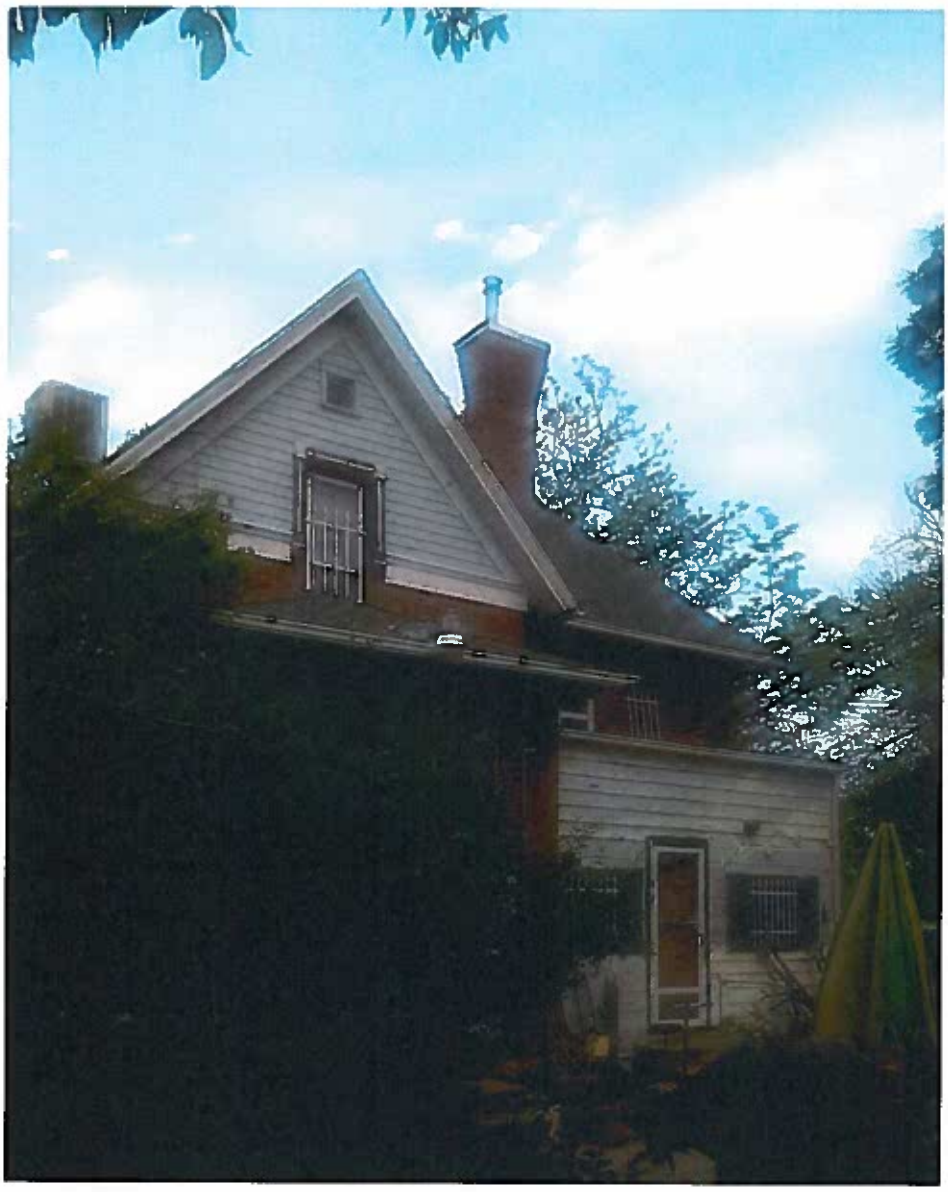
The front façade of the Anderson House, from the sidewalk, showing elevated siting and decorative details.

The Anderson House from the south east corner of the property.

The Anderson House from across the street, showing its prominent location on the street—a tall house on a tall hill.

The southern elevation of the Home, showing its bay window and dormer window above.

One of the out buildings on the property.



The western elevation of the property, which faces into the carriage lot. Note the later addition to the back of the building.

more financing. He had raised money in every state of the union, except Colorado, where he wisely refused to sell stock.

Now the spirits deserted him and he could not find anyone to give him more money. The Panic of 1893 killed his chances of bilking more people, even his hypnotic personality failed, and he died in New York in 1896, two months before his only child, a girl, was born.

The unfinished tunnel still exists. Drilled through solid rock, it has suffered only a few small rock slides over the years. There were years of litigation brought by the stockholders. Meantime Moffat's tunnel scheme was started and the Atlantic and Pacific Tunnel was almost forgotten. More recently some engineers tried to interest Highway Department people in putting Highway I-70 through this location instead of the unstable mountain that Eisenhower Tunnel cuts, but to no avail. Owned by one man, the possible riches of the tunnel go unexplored, the entrance hidden by weeds and undergrowth. Perhaps the spirits of those bilked stockholders or those wraithlike financial advisors of Pomeroy's are guarding the tunnel from any intrusion.

Pomeroy's fabulous mansion also came to an ignominious end. In 1902 it was purchased by William Lennox of Colorado Springs for $12,500 and, given to Dean Peck of the City Temple of Institutional Society, it was named the Belle Lennox Home and used as a home for young children. In 1935 the mansion, brick stable, and brick hennery were all torn down and a drive-in eatery (now a tavern) and filling station, symbols of the mid-twentieth century, replaced the resplendent symbol of a free-wheeling happy-go-lucky swindler.

The man who built the large red brick house at the corner of 37th and Bryant Street, only four blocks from Pomeroy's, was of an altogether different ilk. John Mouat owned a lumber company in both Aspen and Denver in 1885, and was vice-president of the North Side Building and Loan Company. Both businesses failed in the Panic of 1893, and Mouat, a gentle quiet Scotchman, lived simply in South Denver after he lost his fortune. His Highlands house, though divided into apartments years ago, is little changed on the outside, built of red brick with elaborate sandstone trim, green painted stick-type porches, and its most striking feature a round turret topped with a stone rail, with large plate glass windows on the three floors. Mr. Mouat was quoted in a Denver paper in 1889, at a time when labor was striking for an eight hour day, saying, "If they want that two hours extra rest to worship God or to educate themselves, I certainly will be glad to see them get it, but if they want that much more time for loitering around saloons and drinking whiskey, I hope they will not get it." It is well that he did not know that his house was the scene of a probably drug-induced murder of two young girls in 1972.

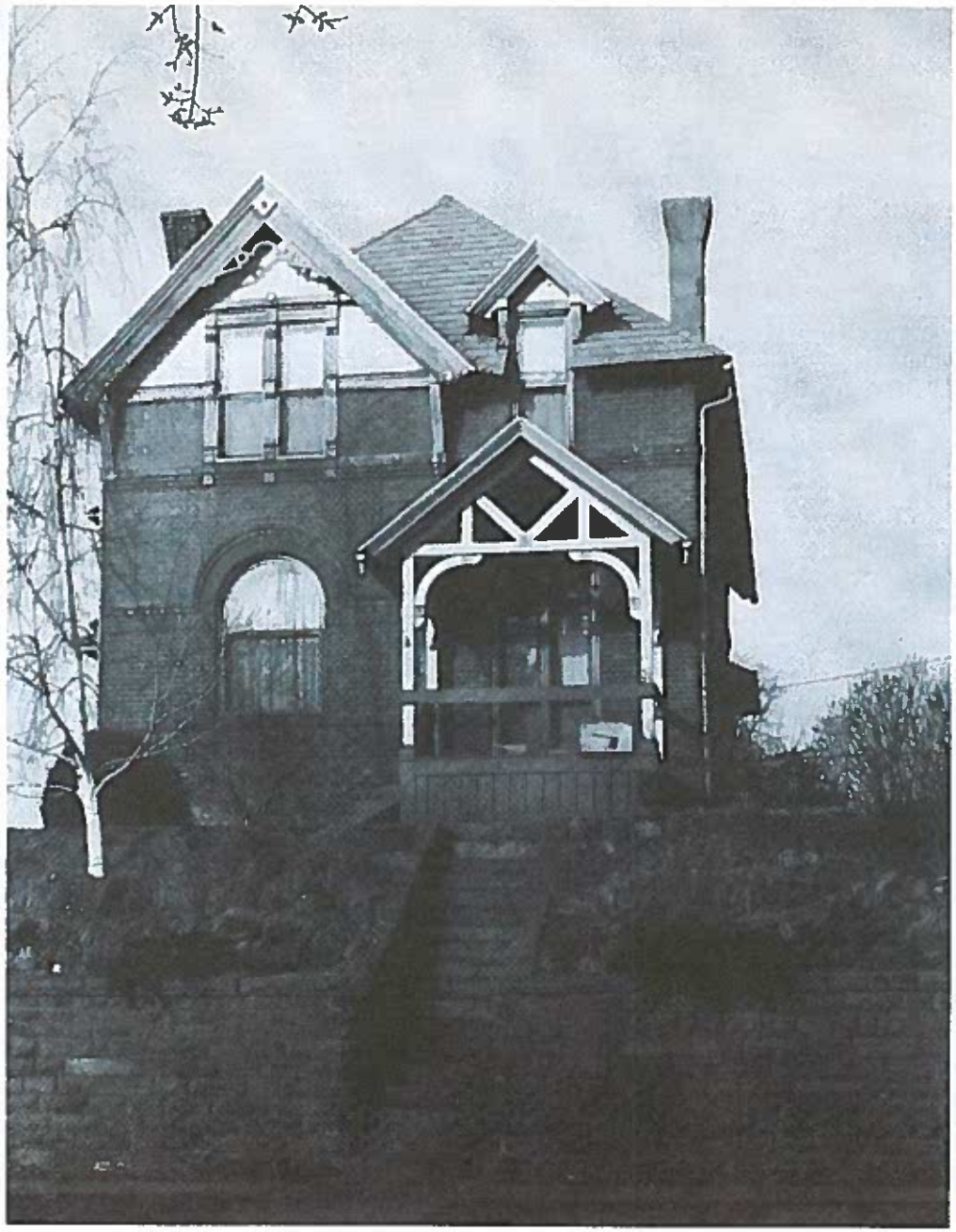
One of the respected attorneys who lived in Highlands was William W. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, a rather small man, always wore a tall silk hat and cutaway coat, style or not. He lived with his family in a tall house on a tall hill at 2329 Eliot Street. On the morning of January 13, 1900 "Judge" Anderson put on his tall hat, walked down the eighteen steps from his house to the street, and boarded the streetcar to take him to his office at 16th and Curtis Streets, directly across the street from the *Denver Post* editorial offices. He was working at the time on an interesting case for the editors of the *Post*, Frederick G. Bonfils and Harry H. Tammen.

The *Post* had a first class "sob sister" on its staff whose pen name was Polly Pry. On an investigative trip to the penitentiary, Polly had glimpsed a sullen noncommunicative prisoner who had been there since 1883. His name was Alferd Packer, the notorious cannibal of Pitkin County, who had been found guilty of killing and eating five companions while snowbound in the winter of 1873. Packer hadn't been caught for ten years, but he had been in the penitentiary since then. Bonfils and Tammen, who loved to sponsor sensational crusades, decided Packer should be freed and hired Anderson for $1,000 to handle the legal end of obtaining a pardon.

Tammen and Bonfils were two of the most unbelievable characters in Colorado's history. Frederick Bonfils had been a small-time gambler, scalawag, and con man; Tammen was a bartender and petty confidence man. They joined talents, bought a small newspaper, and became multimillionaires. They always considered themselves above the law, were constantly involved in libel suits, and their paper was a grand example of yellow journalism. Everyone hated them, but no one would miss reading their sensational paper.

On this January morning Judge Anderson had barely

Hallie Bond



William W. Anderson's tall house on a tall hill

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entered his office when Polly Pry arrived. She told him that she, Bonfils, and Tammen believed Anderson had purloined money Packer had earned from his small crafts work in prison. The lawyer had never been known for a calm disposition, but he managed to bow Mrs. Pry out of his office. Then he carefully set the tall silk hat on his head and marched across the street to the *Post* offices.

Tammen and Bonfils were sitting in their private office when Anderson walked in without knocking. Polly Pry was there, too. There was some shouted name-calling. Bonfils knocked Anderson down, cutting his cheek, and ordered him from the room. Anderson brushed himself off, went out the door, then whirled and began shooting. Bonfils was struck in the throat. Tammen, cowering behind a table, was shot in the wrist and shoulder.

Anderson walked to the City Hall, went to the police desk, and said, "Arrest me. I just shot two skunks."

Anderson was an instant hero. Both his victims eventually recovered from their wounds, although Bonfils' throat was not as good as it had been. The criticism of Anderson was principally that his aim had been poor. The competitor paper, *The Denver Times*, owned and published by former Senator and Governor Thomas Patterson, blasted at the two *Post* editors with all it had. When the case was brought to trial, the jury could not reach an agreement, and a new trial had to be ordered, at which Anderson was convicted. However, men working for the *Times* found evidence that the *Post* had bribed or attempted to bribe everyone connected with the prosecution, including the jury. The *Times* accused them of perjury; *The Post* had said that Polly Pry, the only witness to the shootings, was out of town on a day when *Times* people had seen her on 17th Street. A grand jury investigated the methods used to secure Anderson's conviction. The *Times*' editorial of November 1, 1901, said, in part: "Tammen and Bonfils, Thomas [a police magistrate and crony of Tammen's] and Sadler [who had attempted to deliver the bribe money] and the others may resort to all of the legal chicanery and political skullduggery of which they, past masters in all that is vicious, and their skillful attorneys, are capable."

The grand jury did find them guilty of bribery, and a third trial was ordered for Anderson. At that one, the jury, obviously influenced by the publicity as well as the deviousness in the previous two cases, acquitted him, and Anderson continued to live his respectable life in his tall house on the tall hill until his death.

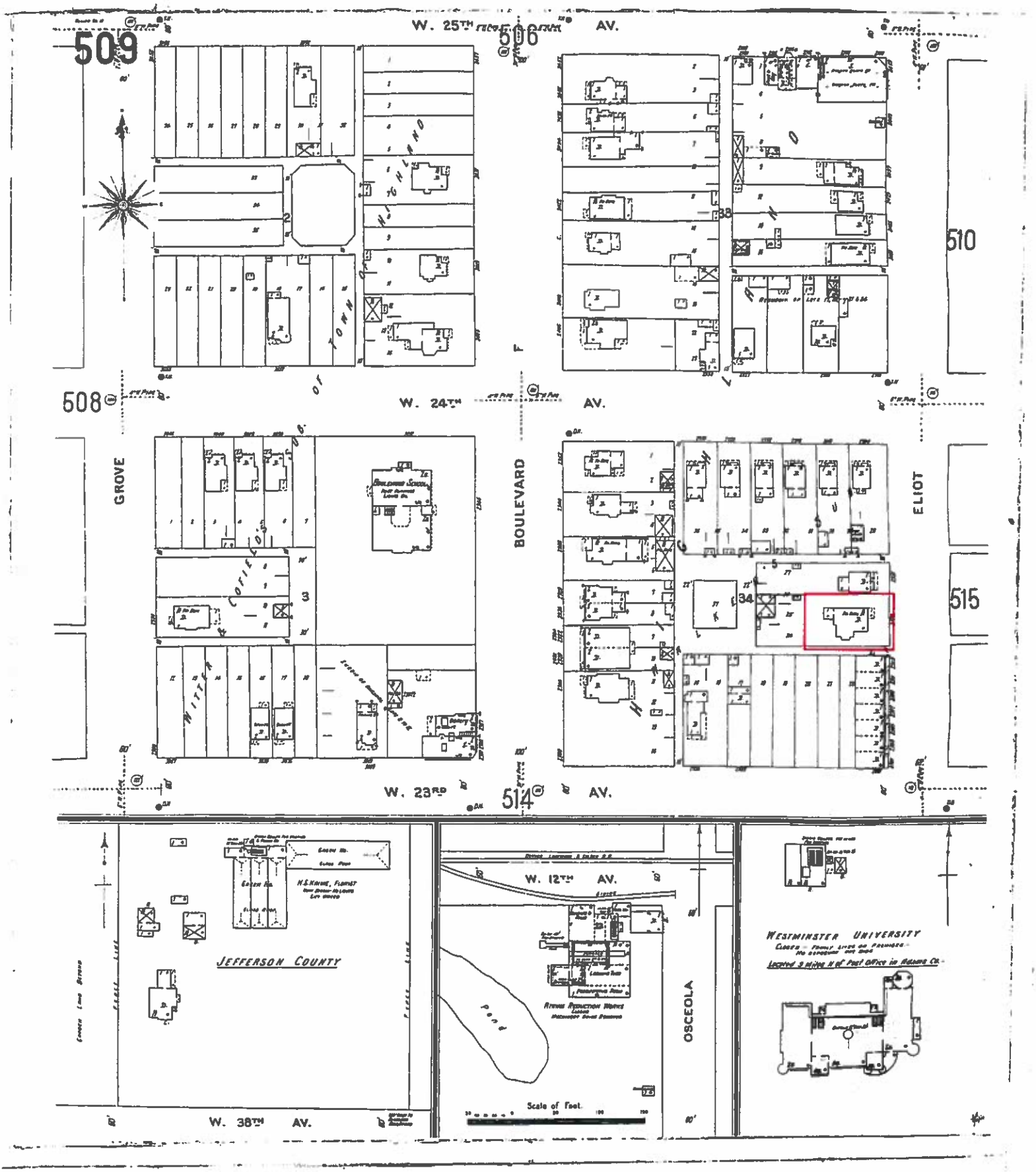
More typical of the Highlands people was the James Parks family. Mr. Parks was born in Ireland but, orphaned when young, was brought to Pennsylvania by an uncle. He fought in the Civil War and then came west, became an early buffalo hunter and was a friend of Buffalo Bill Cody. About 1868 he began work with the Union Pacific as a bridge carpenter and was a member of the original construction crew that pushed the rails from the west to meet those from the east at Ellis, Kansas. Later he was construction engineer on the building of the famous Georgetown Loop in Colorado, a railroad engineering feat.

Mrs. Parks, as was typical of many Highlands women, was active in church and club work, was a past president of the North Side Woman's Club, and served on the School Board of Arapahoe County District #17. The Parks family was distinct from other Highlands people in that their son became a governor. George, one of their two children, was appointed territorial governor of the then Territory of Alaska by President Coolidge in 1925 and re-appointed by President Herbert Hoover, serving until 1933. He had graduated from the Colorado School of Mines and worked as an engineer in Alaska where he still lives.

The Parks family originally made their home in a small frame house at 3081 West 26th Avenue, at the center of the town of Highlands. They later moved to a more up to date "Denver square" at 3347 Federal Boulevard, which had the distinction of being next door to the one which belonged to Joe Carlino, would-be bootlegging king, which was mysteriously bombed.

There is a charming one-story house, built in 1889, at 2637 West 26th Avenue, which had slipped into the anonymous background until recently when it was refurbished and turned into an attractive restaurant. The red brick structural walls, roofline, gingerbread trim on the porch, and most of the original interior woodwork have been retained. This was the home of William J. Dunwoody, president of the Dunwoody Soap Company, on 19th Street near Water Street, which was considered one of the foremost manufacturers of its kind in the United States, and one of the most important manufac-

1904 Sanborn Map showing 2329 Eliot Street



1930 Sanborn Map Showing 2329 Eliot Street

Additional Information, 2329 Eliot Street, Denver
Prepared by Tom and Laurie Simmons, 19 June 2015

6. Statement of Significance

History, Criterion a. Have a direct association with the historical development of the city, state, or nation.

The house is located within the boundaries of the Town of Highlands, which incorporated in 1875. Horatio B. Bearce, often called "the father of Highlands," led the effort to create the town on Denver's periphery along with other property owners in the area, who notably included William Jackson Palmer and William A. Bell. Most of the older area of Highland, laid out by William J. Larimer, Jr. in 1858, was not included in Highlands. In 1886 Charles H. Walker subdivided a portion of Highlands including Block 34, the location this house.[1] The subdivision came at a time of vigorous residential growth in Highlands attendant to a prosperous period in Denver history that saw many middle class residents moving to suburbs on the city's edges. This middle class movement reflected a national trend bolstered by the expansion of public transportation systems and a desire to live further from the perceived unhealthy qualities of the inner city.

The house, occupying an elevated site above 6th Street between Agate and Ruby (the street names of Eliot, West 23rd Avenue, and West 24th Avenue before Highlands' annexation to Denver in 1896), appears to date to 1888-1890. In 1890 the Agate Avenue streetcar line began operating and connected the area to downtown Denver. The house faces exceptionally wide Eliot Street, which remains as a direct link to the public transportation history of the area. As Denver historians Stephen J. Leonard and Thomas J. Noel observe, "Streetcars reshaped the city and the lives of the citizens. To this day, their routes are identifiable by extra wide streets and older neighborhood shopping areas."[2] The location also was desirable due to its proximity to Boulevard School, a small commercial area at West 23rd and Federal, and the nearby Highland Town Hall and a larger commercial district along 25th Avenue. Thus, the house is an excellent representative of residential construction in a streetcar suburb of nineteenth century Denver. In addition, the property is bounded on the north and south by very narrow alleys leading to a central carriage lot, a rapidly disappearing landscape component and an important reminder of our past transportation history.

This particular block, block 34, had another interesting shared resource because on the carriage lot, which is lot 37 of block 34, there existed an artisan well to be shared by all residents of block 34. In fact, this lot was owned by the Town of Highlands, represented by the Mayor of Highlands A.S. Whittaker on the Warranty Deed, from 1887 until 1892. After this time the lot was owned by various individuals, and ultimately by W.W. Anderson who acquired it in 1926.

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[1] Charles H. Walker is known as the founder of Baptist churches in the area, including Beth Eden at 3241 Lowell, a designated Denver Landmark.
[2] Stephen J. Leonard and Thomas J. Noel, *Denver: Mining Camp to Metropolis* (Niwot, Colo.: University Press of Colorado, 1990), 62.

History, Criterion c. Have direct and substantial association with a person or group who had influence on society.

The house is directly and substantially associated with William W. Anderson, who is first listed at this address in the 1897 Denver city directory and died at the house in 1929. Significantly, Anderson lived here with his family during the event for which he achieved general recognition in Denver in 1900-01. Anderson is listed at this address in the 1899 city directory, the 1900 U.S. Census (with his wife and three children). By 1910 the Andersons lived at 1256 Corona Street in Denver. He secured ownership of the Elliot Street property in 1915, returning to live in the house.[3] The 1920 U.S. Census records him at 2329 Eliot Street, then a widower. In 1922 Anderson also acquired the parcel north of his house. In 1927 he was occupying 2329 Eliot with Jean A. Likens (a daughter) and her husband, R.W. His 1930 obituary indicates he died in the house.[4]

Anderson's significance to Denver's history is evidenced by the inclusion of the story of his relationship to convicted cannibal Alferd Packer and the yellow journalism of Frederick Bonfils, Harry Tammen, and Polly Pry in Gene Fowler's classic book, *Timber Line* (1933), which devotes an entire chapter to the subject. The story continued to hold interest for local historians such as Eloise Wiberg and Phil Goodstein, who both discuss Anderson's Jefferson Park house and the events of 1900-01 in books about Northwest Denver. In fact, the story has taken on aspects of a popular legend about Denver's early days, recounted in numerous recent books, including: David L. Erickson's *Early Justice and the Formation of the Colorado Bar* (2008), Sue Hubbell's *From Here to There and Back Again* (2004), David Dary's *Red Blood and Black Ink* (1998), Brian Simpson's *Cannibalism and Common Law* (1994), and Dan L. Thrapp's *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography* (1988).

In popular accounts of the events of January 13, 1900 the home at 2329 Eliot is mentioned regularly, including in a description in the Rocky Mountain News upon Anderson's release on bail, indicating that Anderson lived "in moderate circumstances and has a pleasant and well-furnished home where he has lived for several years."

Some of the newspaper accounts about the incident involving Anderson, Tammen, Bonfils and Pry indicate that Anderson represented Alferd Packer and that the editors of the paper wanted the "inside-scoop" from Anderson but ultimately slandered him in print. Other accounts indicate that Anderson was hired by Bonfils and Tammen to attempt to free Packer, but became upset with him after he visited Packer in prison. A third version indicates Anderson approached Tammen and Bonfils with a strategy for freeing Packer, but was then accused of misrepresenting his association with the *Denver Post* to Packer. In all accounts Anderson was at the center of the goings-on, met and was provided by Packer $25 to cover costs related to a release effort, and had business dealings with Tammen and Bonfils as well as Polly Pry who was assigned to the Packer case. All accounts also end the same way, with Anderson

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[3] Denver Assessor Lot Index, W.H. Walker's Subdivision of Block 34, Town of Highlands, Book 2379, no page given, 24 November 1915.

[4] *Rocky Mountain News,* 20 January 1930, 15 and *Denver Post*, 20 January 1930, 11.

Street, believed to be 2329 Eliot, first appears in the 1891 city directory, suggesting construction during 1890. The 1891 directory shows addresses corresponding to the locations of the seven-unit terrace to the south (still standing, then addressed as 901-13 6th Street) and the small house to the north (still standing, then 921 6th Street).

No documentation was found that indicated who built the house. Justus M. Rhoads, who arrived in Denver in 1890, is the first name associated with 917 6th Street documented in city directories; he may have built the house or rented it.[5] The Rhoads family is listed at this address in 1891 through 1894 city directories; they began living at 2331 Ogden Street in 1895.[6] No listing for 917 6th Street, Highlands, appeared in the 1895 or 1896 city directories; the house may have been vacant. In the years after the Panic of 1893 Highlands suffered financial distress and lack of funding for maintenance and repairs. Annexation of the Town of Highlands to Denver in 1896 resulted in infrastructure improvements and in street name and address changes throughout the area. Thus, the former 6th Street became Eliot Street, Agate Street became West 23rd Avenue and Ruby became West 24th Avenue. In 1897 the 2329 Eliot Street address is provided in the city directory, with William W. Anderson listed as the occupant. It was his association with the house that is significant and long-lived.

Justus M. Rhoads, described as a "highly respected citizen," was a prominent printer and newspaper publisher in Denver in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Born in Pierpont, Ohio, in 1845, he later moved to Iowa, where he enlisted in a Union infantry regiment during the Civil War. Leaving the service due to ill health in 1863, he traveled to Colorado before returning to Ohio and re-enlisting. He settled in Des Moines, Iowa, after the war and learned the printer's trade. Rhoads married Augusta Hemingway in 1867 and they became parents of five children. In 1871 the family settled in Black Hawk, Colorado, but soon returned to Iowa, where Mr. Rhoads established a newspaper and served as postmaster of Jefferson. In 1890 the family moved to Denver, where they lived in Highlands. Rhoads opened a printing business, J.M. Rhoads & Son, on 15th Street, which he conducted until his death. The Eliot Street dwelling's location on a streetcar route provided Rhoads and his son with easy access to their downtown office. His publications included the *Rocky Mountain American*, described as an anti-Roman Catholic weekly newspaper. He passed away suddenly in 1907 and was lauded as "a man of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, kind hearted and generous almost to a fault...."[7]

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[5] Justus M. Rhoads Obituary, *Rocky Mountain News*, 22 February 1907, 7 and *Denver Post*, 25 February 1907, 5.
[6] The Ogden Street house is very similar in scale to this residence.
[7] *Denver Post*, 25 February 1907, 5. The 1891 city directory showed Rhoads affiliated with Barkhausen and Rhoads.

Lot 24, 25, and South 10 Feet of Lot 26, Block 34, C.H. Walker's Subdivision of Block 34, Town of Highlands, City and County of Denver, State of Colorado

Plat –

6/15/1886	C.H. Walker	
10/1/1887	Otto A. Erdman (24-25)	$1,000
3/14/1888	Christopher C. Miller (24-25)	$1,000
	F/C of TD 792-271 orig. amt.	$2,500 dated 4/5/1892
10/10/1896	Charles B. Harker and Edward W. Williams (24-25-South 10' of 26)	
	Charles B. Harker - deceased	Heir – Mary E. Harker (no doc.)
11/24/1915	William W. Anderson	$2,500
11/19/1929	Christina D. D'Alforth	$2,700
11/25/1929	Add. Deed	

+27

Lot 26 (South 10 feet), Block 34, C.H. Walker's Subdivision of Block 34, Town of Highlands, City and County of Denver, State of Colorado

Plat –

6/15/1886	C.H. Walker	
12/15/1886	Mary Louise Pugh (26-27)	$1,850
18/17/1889	Christopher C. Miller (26-27)	$2,000
	South 10' of 26 – merged with 24-25 title chain)	

Lot 37, Block 34, C.H. Walker's Subdivision of Block 34, Town of Highlands, City and County of Denver, State of Colorado

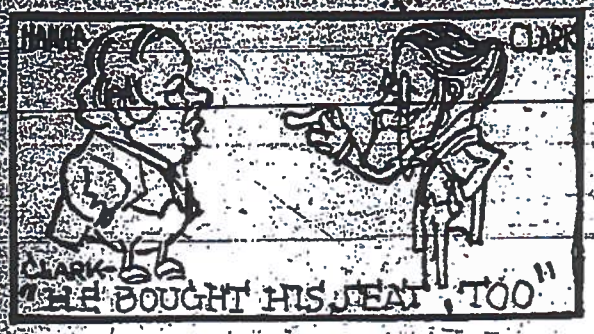
Plat –

6/15/1886	C.H. Walker
6/28/1887	A.S. Whittaker (Mayor of Highlands) Treasurer's Deed
5/31/1892	W.T. Lambert Treasurer's Deed (missing 2nd page)
1/9/1905	Kate Young Treasurer's Deed
2/23/1926	W.W. Anderson

Anderson Lucien B, clk 1651 Curtis, r 1202 Stout.
Anderson Mabel Miss, r 1945 Market.
Anderson Mabel B Miss, clk, r 1132 S 9th.
Anderson Magnus, car repairer D & R G R R, r 654 S 12th.
Anderson Magnus, lab Globe Smelter, r 741 N Sherman av, Globeville.
Anderson Mamie, clk Golden Eagle, r 2403 W 27th av.
Anderson Marion W Miss, teacher Berkeley School, r 1226 Pennsylvania av.
Anderson Marshall S, clk, rms 2045 Champa.
Anderson Marshall S Mrs, clk, r ss Iowa av bet Tremont and Hamlin.
Anderson Mary Miss, r 1016 S 8th.
Anderson Mary C Mrs, r 1217 Clark.
Anderson Mary K Miss, rms 657 S Water.
Anderson Matilda V Mrs, dressmkr, r 2123 Welton.
Anderson Maud Miss, r 1363 S 13th.
Anderson Millie Miss, rms 3213 Lawrence.
Anderson Morris, furnaceman Argo Smelter.
Anderson M, wks Merchants' Pub Co.
Anderson M Jeannette Miss, r 1290 Race.
Anderson M J, switchman C & S Ry, r 2004 Arapahoe.
Anderson Neil, coal contractor Denver City Steam Heating Co.
Anderson Nels, editor, rms 23, 1605 Larimer.
Anderson Nels, lab, r 1128 W 10th av.
Anderson Nels, lab, r 1612 S Logan av.
Anderson Nels, lab, r 3850 Larimer.
Anderson Nels, lab Grant Smelter, r 3943 Wynkoop.
Anderson Nels G, lab Grant Smelter, r 8 Laundon, Elyria.
Anderson Nels J, woodwkr Studebaker Bros Mfg Co, r 18 S Pennsylvania av.
Anderson Nelson K, machinist, r 1209 W 14th av.
Anderson Ole, lab, r 1617 S Pennsylvania av.
Anderson Olof, drain layer Johnson & Davis, r 1414 28th.
Anderson Olof, jeweler, r 3818 Blake.
Anderson Olof, lab, r 4332 Quincy.
Anderson Olof, wks Tortoni, r 627 W Colfax av.
Anderson Omer L, switchman, r 2211 S Evans.
Anderson Oscar, furnaceman Argo Smelter, b Argo Hotel.
Anderson Oscar, lab, r 1113 W 6th av.
Anderson Oscar, porter R H Jones, 1713 Curtis.
Anderson Oscar, washer Silver State Laundry Co, b 2417 14th.
Anderson Oscar, rms Hotel Midland.
Anderson Oskar N (Anderson Bros), r 3610 Market.
Anderson Otto, bartdr H Burglund, 2041 Larimer.
Anderson Otto, lab Grant Smelter, r 3846 Downing av.
Anderson Otto, teamster Smith Bros, Globeville.
Anderson Otto J, printer News, r 3116 Lafayette.
Anderson Peter, lab Sayre-Newton Lumber Co, r 361 McNasser av.
Anderson Peter, lab, r 741 S 9th.
Anderson Peter, lab, r 2926 High.
Anderson Peter, lab, r 3846 Larimer.
Anderson Peter, lab, rms 2052 Champa.
Anderson Peter, lab, r 5 Baldwin, Elyria.
Anderson Peter, sec Denver Stoneware Co, r 103 S 12th.
Anderson Peter, r 75 Winne.
Anderson Peter A, lab, r 4335 Morrill.
Anderson Peter A, salesman E G Phillips, r 2123 Welton.
Anderson Peter E, driver Troy-Globe Laundry, rms 2039 Champa.
Anderson Peter E, porter Nils Frohm, r 2952 Larimer.
Anderson Peter H, lab, r 213 N Grant av, Globeville.
Anderson Peter M, bricklayer, r 3042 Franklin.
Anderson Philip, porter May Shoe & Clothing Co, r 916 W 9th av.
Anderson Presley, col'd, lab, r 2648 Blake.
Anderson Raymond T, billiards, 1830 Arapahoe, r 2560 Lawrence.
Anderson Richard, r 1823 Center.

Anderson Robert, granite cutter, b 1038 Larimer.
Anderson Robert, col'd, lab, r 2852 Grant av.
Anderson Robert, col'd, porter Appel's Big Store, rms 2345 Lawrence.
Anderson Robert, stonemason, r 753 Santa Fe av.
Anderson Robert, watchman, r 863 King.
Anderson Robert A, plasterer, r 345 York.
Anderson Robert J, molder, r 2249 Whitney.
Anderson Robert K, printer C J Kelly, r 753 Santa Fe av.
Anderson Robert L, clk Scholtz Drug Co, rms 1641 California.
Anderson Rosalin L Mrs, waitress, r 260 S Broadway.
Anderson Samuel B, physician, 1105 Broadway.
Anderson Sanford, lab Tramway Co.
Anderson Sarah J Mrs, r 2249 Whitney.
Anderson Stephen, col'd, farmer, r es Sheridan Boulevard bet W 7th and W 8th avs.
Anderson Susie B, nurse, r 125 E 18th av.
Anderson Svan, lab Grant Smelter, rms 3842 Blake.
Anderson Swan, carp McPhee & McGinnity, r 1952 Pennsylvania av.
Anderson Swan, track foreman, r 1060 S 10th.
Anderson Swan G, miner, b 1109 W 6th av.
Anderson S A Mrs, col'd, rms 2546 Market.
Anderson Teckla Miss, r 2222 Gaylord.
Anderson Theodore, lab Grant Smelter, r 212 Anderson, Jerome Park.
Anderson Therkild, fireman U P R R, r 3862 Blake.
Anderson Thomas, teamster, r school land n of City Pk.
Anderson Thomas E, machinery erector Fairbanks, Morse & Co, rms 723 12th.
Anderson Thompson H, lab, r 40 Fisk av, Elyria.
Anderson Tillie Miss, seamstress, r 1104 33d.
Anderson T Barnard, lab, r 3722 Blake.
Anderson U S, brakeman D & R G R R.
Anderson Victor, tailor, r 1166 Santa Fe av.
Anderson Victor L, lab Argo Smelter, r ns Elk Pl bet Mary av and Everett, Argo.
Anderson Waddie, col'd, lab, r es Sheridan Boulevard bet W 7th and W 8th avs.
Anderson Walker, col'd, lab, r Tennyson nw cor W 7th av.
Anderson Walter, janitor Broadway School, r es Broadway bet E 13th and E 14th avs.
Anderson Walter P, yardman Atlas Coal Co, r 2957 Williams.
Anderson William, cabinetmkr J P Paulson, r 4 Lee Court.
Anderson William, elevator pilot Mining Exchange bldg, r 2250 Blake.
Anderson William, lab, rms 3300 Blake
Anderson William, tailor, r 1847 Clarkson.
Anderson William, r 1039 10th.
Anderson William, r 1251 S 11th.
Anderson William, col'd, porter, rms 1928 Larimer.
Anderson William A, tailor, rear 1346 Lawrence, rms 1224 14th.
Anderson William B, col'd, porter Colo News Co, r 2731 California.
Anderson William D, stonecutter, r 3426 Larimer.
Anderson William F, printer Baxter Printing Co, r 2347 Champa.
Anderson William H, elevator pilot The Ethelyn, r 1363 S 13th.
Anderson William H, yardman Rocky Mt Fuel Co, r 917 Water.
Anderson William R, r 1226 Pennsylvania av.
ANDERSON WILLIAM S, mgr Atlas Coal Co, 3463 Market, r 2957 Williams.
Anderson William W, conductor Tramway Co, r 706 Sherman av.
ANDERSON WILLIAM W, lawyer, 801-804 Copper bldg, r 2329 Eliot.
Anderson & Campbell (G. Anderson and F. Campbell), tailors, 1222 14th.

1900



THE Rocky

Daily December Circulation, 26,807

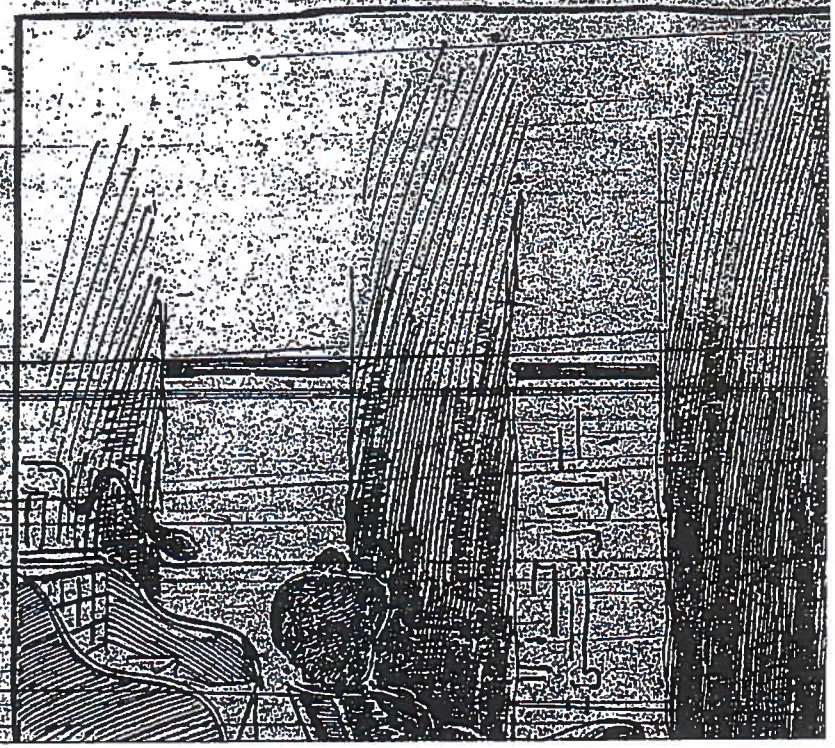
VOL. XLI.—NO. 14: DENVER, COLORADO, SUNDAY, JAN

FOUR SHOTS PROSTRATED BOTH O

Sanguinary Encounter With Attorney W. W. Anderson in the Private Office of an Evening Paper.

Fred G. Bonfils in a Critical Condition With Four Physicians Watching Every Breath of the Patient.

Henry H. Tammen on the Fair Road to Recovery at Midnight in Spite of the Wounds Inflicted by Two Bullets—Anderson Released on $10,000 Bonds.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, DENVER, JAN. 14, 1906

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VOL. XLI.—NO. 14.

FOUR SHOTS PROS

Sanguinary Encounter With Attorney W. W. Anderson in the Private Office of an Evening Paper.

Fred G. Bonfils in a Critical Condition With Four Physicians Watching Every Breath of the Patient.

Henry H. Tammen on the Fair Road to Recovery at Midnight in Spite of the Wounds Inflicted by Two Bullets—Anderson Released on $10,000 Bonds.

Frederick G. Bonfils and Harry H. Tammen, proprietors of The Post, were shot yesterday morning by Attorney W. W. Anderson. The affair occurred about 11:45 o'clock in the private office of the paper. Mr. Bonfils' condition at midnight was decidedly serious. No fear was expressed for Mr. Tammen unless complications should ensue. Attorney Anderson was placed under arrest and at 11 o'clock last night was released on habeas corpus proceedings brought before Judge Calvin P. Butler and argued in a room at the Denver Athletic club. Bond was fixed at $10,000.

The shooting was the result of an altercation regarding the conduct of Mr. Anderson in connection with the Packer case. Attorney Anderson was accused of questionable transactions and blows followed. Then came four shots. The attorney walked from the room. Tammen and Bonfils were lying on the floor and Polly Pry, the other occupant of the apartment, was trying to help the injured men.

Tammen was shot in the shoulder and through the left wrist. Bonfils received one bullet in the left breast. It tore around a rib and stopped in the middle of the left side, whence it was removed late last night. Another ball entered the left side of the neck and cut downward and backward, lodging in a position whence it could be followed by probing only at great risk. It is supposed to be in the back, just behind the left lung. Whether it will be cut for or not depends entirely upon symptoms of trouble arising from its location. Three surgeons remained at the bedside of the patient all night. At midnight Mr. Bonfils was sleeping quietly, although partially under the influence of opiates.

It is asserted that Anderson procured $25 from Packer, "the man eater" in the penitentiary at Canon City, representing himself to be a stockholder and director of The Post. For this he was taken to task by the proprietors of the paper.

Warden Hoyt of the state penitentiary said to a News reporter last night that Anderson had a long talk with Packer at the penitentiary last [illegible]

RMN
p. 2
1/14/1900

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Warden Hoyt of the state penitentiary said to a News reporter last night that Anderson had a long talk with Packer at the penitentiary last Wednesday and obtained $25 from Packer toward payment for services in endeavoring to get him released from imprisonment. The warden was in and out of the office during the conversation between the two men, but heard little of it.

Yesterday Packer told Warden Hoyt that Anderson distinctly claimed to be a stockholder of The Post and that he thinks Anderson claimed also to be a director of The Post company.

The first news of the shooting received at the police station came direct to Chief Farley over the telephone just about 12 o'clock. A few minutes later the telephone bell in the detectives' office rang and then came the information that Anderson was in Dr. Blair's office.

Detectives Carberry and Sanders were immediately detailed on the case. Sanders went to Blair's office and arrested Anderson. He took the revolver with which the shooting had been done, and opening it found four empty shells and one loaded shell.

During the time Anderson was at police headquarters scores of friends called on him and offered their aid.

The stories of the shooting, as told by the persons in the room, differ widely.

STATEMENT OF H. H. TAMMEN

Outbreak Not Due to Any Use of Names in the Paper.

The shooting was not the outgrowth of a single line printed in The Post. The name of Anderson had not appeared in The Post. The statements that the shooting was the result of an attack in The Post on Anderson are absolutely without foundation. The truth seems to be that Bonfils and Tammen were indignant upon learning that Anderson had gone to the penitentiary at Canon City and by representing himself to be a director in The Post or a Post agent had induced Packer to pay him $25; and in their indignation applied names to him that his conduct provoked.

Sitting by Tammen's bedside, the wounded man told the following story:

"As you know, The Post has been doing everything in its power to secure the pardon of Packer. We believe that under all the conditions he has suffered enough. Whether he shot any of his companions or not there is no room to question, but at the time he was crazed with exposure and hunger. The public is familiar with the efforts we have made in his behalf.

Plan First Suggested.

"About a week ago Fagen-Bush came to us and suggested that he had thought out a plan by which the courts would be compelled to release Packer. It was that it could be proved that the killing for which he had been convicted had occurred upon an Indian reservation—United States property—and for that reason the state courts had not jurisdiction to try him, and his conviction was void. After talking about it awhile he asked me to send Polly Pry to see Anderson, with whom he had talked and who believed he could get Packer released on the ground stated. We sent Polly to talk with Anderson. After Polly had talked with him she went to Attorney James H. Brown to get his views. She came back and reported that both Anderson and Brown believed the point was well made and that it could be shown that the deaths occurred on the reservation [illegible]

[illegible] with Anderson.

[illegible]

we would rather give him money than take any from him. That Anderson should go down there and bunco Packer out of $25 in the name of The Post we thought a despicable outrage.

"While Polly Pry was down in Canon City she told Packer of the deceit Anderson had practiced, and Packer signed a letter addressed to Anderson revoking the authority he had given him to represent him in the proposed suit.

"Yesterday morning Polly called upon Anderson and handed him the Packer letter and upbraided him with having played the part he did with Packer and with having pretended to have authority from The Post when he knew he did not. At the close of this conversation Anderson told Polly to tell Bonfils and Tammen that he would be over to straighten the matter out with them at 11:30 o'clock.

Anderson in the Office.

"At about the time mentioned he came into the office. We invited him to sit down which he did. We told him the story of his conduct just as we had heard it. He did not deny a single thing, and then I told him what I thought of him. I told him he was a little, contemptible liar; that he knew he had no authority from us to go to Packer, and that he had buncoed Packer in the name of The Post.

"We were all sitting down. Mr. Bonfils also denounced Anderson for his conduct. Neither Bonfils nor I had arms—there were none of any kind in the office. Anderson made a sudden move on Bonfils, raising from his chair with his arm drawn back and fist clinched. Bonfils was the quickest and he struck Anderson in the face before Anderson could strike him. There was some clinching, but they separated and Bonfils sat down. Anderson remained standing. Bonfils said to Anderson, 'Sit down.' Anderson replied, 'I am sitting.' But he remained standing. Then Bonfils ordered Anderson to leave the room and never enter The Post building again. We were all near the front window of the office twenty-five or thirty feet from the door that opened into the hall. Anderson started backward to the door and Bonfils and I walked with him. There was no demonstration of any kind while we were going to the door. [illegible]

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First Talk With Anderson.

"At the request of Fagen-Bush we then sent for Anderson. He responded, and we had quite a talk with him. We told him we thought Packer should be set free and The Post was willing to pay a reasonable attorney's fee if his freedom could be assured. We further told him that before we would close any arrangement we wished to see Mr. I. N. Stevens, to submit the question to him, and if he thought the point was well taken we would arrange with Anderson and let him take all the glory. He promised to call again the next morning.

"But he didn't come, and he didn't come the next day. Then we heard that he had been at Canon City and had obtained money from Packer under the false pretense that he represented The Post.

"We sent Polly Pry down to Canon City to investigate—which she did. She returned and told us in substance the following: That Anderson had gone to Canon City to see Warden Hoyt of the penitentiary and professed to negotiate with him for three carloads of bricks; that he said to Warden Hoyt, after the deal, that he understood Packer, the man-eater, was there; that he was connected with The Post and would like to see Packer. Warden Hoyt ordered Packer to be brought into the office and Hoyt, after showing some visitors over the penitentiary, was in and out while Packer and Anderson were talking. That Anderson represented to Packer that he was one of The Post directors or an agent of The Post, sent down to see him, and that The Post was going to get him out through Anderson, but must get some money from Packer to commence with; that Packer gave Anderson $25, and Anderson left after getting the money.

It Made Them Hot.

"Now, said Mr. Tammen, you can just bet that made us hot. We had never thought of taking money from Packer [illegible] The Post when he knew he did not. At the close of this conversation Anderson told Polly to tell Bonfils and Tammen that he would be over to straighten the matter out with them at 11:30 o'clock.

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Editors Were Unarmed.

"Anderson had clearly armed himself before he came to the office. He knew by our actions that neither Bonfils nor I had arms. He made no attempt to use his pistol until he and Bonfils were out in the hall and he knew positively that Bonfils was unarmed and away from his desk where he thought he might have arms.

"That is the affair just as it occurred," said Mr. Tammen. "We had never mentioned Anderson in The Post. The trouble had no relation to a Post publication. Anderson had used the name of The Post to bunco a prisoner in Canon City out of $25. He didn't deny a single material part of the story as we got it, and we expressed our opinion of him to his face as we would to any man who would take advantage of a penitentiary prisoner as he did to get some of his few dollars from him."

Mr. Tammen is quite cheerful and believes that he will be around within a week. There is some inflammation in the

ATTORNEY W. W. ANDERSON PRESENTING HIS BONDSMEN.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, Jan. 16, 1900 P. 10

BOTH VICTIMS ARE IMPROVING

(Continued From First Page.)

world was Miss Mary L. Bonfils. She was born in St. Louis, and came in 1868 to St. Mary's academy, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. She remained there until 1881, when she went to Montgomery, Ala., where she remained until 1895, when she returned to Colorado, and has since been an instructor at Loretto Heights. With the exception of these years in Alabama, her entire religious life has been spent in Colorado. Mr. Bonfils was born in Troy, Mo., and the fathers of the two were brothers.

Arraignment of Anderson.

At the opening of the West Side court yesterday morning two informations were filed by District Attorney Booth M. Malone against W. W. Anderson, the attorney who shot F. G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen Saturday. Each information charged the defendant with assault with intent to murder, the name of one of the wounded men being used as the basis of each complaint.

Although the defendant and his attorneys, John G. Taylor, R. H. Gilmore and John A. Lovell, were in court, this was the only official action taken at the morning session. Because of the absence of the prospective bondsmen of the defendant, Judge Butler continued in force the bond under which the attorney had been released on the writ of habeas corpus until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Attorney Anderson was produced at the hour, as provided in the writ, and for a few minutes was in the custody of the sheriff. These few minutes elapsed between the return on the writ and the filing of the new bond providing for the appearance of the defendant to answer to the charges made in the complaints. He will plead at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Upon the convening of court the return of the defendant on the writ was forheretofore issued by said court, upon the petition of W. W. Anderson, say as follows:

That at the time of the issuance of said writ I held the body of said W. W. Anderson in custody, in the city jail of said city, upon a charge of assault with intent to commit the crime of murder then recently before alleged to have been committed. That reasonable time had not then elapsed after the alleged commission of said crime to enter complaint thereof in any court, and that no such complaint had been made or filed in said court, or any process issued for the detention of said prisoner. That pursuant to an order made by this honorable court directing me to release said prisoner upon his entering into a bond in the sum of $10,000, to be approved by the clerk of this court, conditioned upon the appearance of said petitioner in this court on the 15th day of January, 1900, to release said petitioner and have him not now in custody.

For the reason aforesaid I cannot now produce the body of said petitioner before this honorable court as I am commanded by said writ of habeas corpus, but herewith return said writ, together with my action in the premises as hereinbefore stated.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1900.

J. F. FARLEY,
Chief of Police of the City of Denver, Aforesaid.

No Statement Ready.

In his action yesterday afternoon, so the attorneys for the defense say, Judge Butler held that the habeas corpus proceedings were well taken and that the police had no right to hold the defendant before an information had been filed and simply upon the request of the district attorney. Not for such a long time, they say. At the district attorney's office the matter is treated lightly, the impression seeming to prevail that the case against the attorney was good.

Neither Attorney Anderson nor any of his counsel will make a statement of the case, giving as a reason the advantage it would give the prosecution. So far a detailed account of the affair from the side of the defense, has been withheld, in spite of the fact that Mr. Anderson said Saturday he would probably make a statement Monday.

A coincidence in the present case is that John G. Taylor was attorney for William Anderson, who was sentenced to a term of from ten to twelve years for a murder committed in Globeville. This is a curious coincidence and the attorneys in

REMINDER OF CLOUDBURST

Remains of Denver Doctor Brought Home From Texas.

Dr. William F. T. Davison, a former Denver physician, and his children, John Forsythe and Charles E. F. Davison, lie together in a lot at Fairmount cemetery. The children died some time ago in this city. About a year ago Dr. Davison, while at Dickens, Tex., was caught, with others, in a flood and drowned. His body was buried at Dickens, but recently the widow, who is a resident of Denver, determined to bring the remains here. Undertaker B. R. Hall sent a coffin to the nearest railroad station, and Sunday morning funeral services were held, after which interment was made at Fairmount. The bodies of the children, which were in Riverside cemetery, were removed to Fairmount on Saturday.

Mrs. Davison resides in South Denver with her son. Another son is engaged in mining, and a daughter resides in London, England.

PASTOR PINKHAM'S NEW PLACE

Turns Up and Takes Part in Congregational Meeting.

"That old, horrible doctrine of Calvin, of three divine beings, of whom one came into the world to die in order to appease the rage of the others, has tinctured our whole conception of the scriptures, the gospels and the epistles. It is dying now, and I shall be glad when it is buried."

So spoke Rev. J. E. Collom at the meeting of the Congregational ministers yesterday morning at the First Congregational church. The paper of the day was by Rev. C. B. Wells, on "The Place of the Epistles." He thought their place should be on the same level with the gospels, equally inspired and equally efficacious in conversion. Rev. Henry W. Pinkham was present and being called on by the chair during the discussion, rather disagreed with the conclusions of the paper. He thought the epistles could hardly be regarded in the same light as the authentic utterances of Christ any more than Paul could be placed on the same plane as Christ. Paul willingly acknowledged Jesus as his master. As to the book of Acts recording the foundation of the church, he thought it not necessary to go to that book for authority and

AT THE NEWS OFFICE

CRISIS IN BONFILS' CASE TO-DAY

Conditions So Uncertain Last Night That Surgeons Refused to Make Any Predictions to Family or Friends.

Operation for Removal of Bullet from Breast of H. H. Tammen Performed Successfully—Attorney Anderson Refuses to Make Statement.

A slight improvement was noticed last night in the condition of Fred G. Bonfils, who, together with H. H. Tammen, was shot by W. W. Anderson Saturday. This, however, is not taken as an indication that he will continue to improve, for a crisis is expected to-day. Mr. Bonfils' powerful physique and his healthy condition are greatly in his favor, but there is a fear that when these have been sapped, he may succumb to his wounds. He was resting easily last night and his physicians watched him closely for the least sign of septic poisoning or pneumonia. It is now believed that the ball grazed the rear of his right lung and this is borne out by the fact that the patient had a series of slight hemorrhages during the day. In the morning his temperature stood at 101, but in the afternoon it was reduced and remained normal throughout the rest of the day and evening. The Roentgen rays will not be applied until Mr. Bonfils shows unmistakeable signs of recovery.

The bullet in the right nipple of Mr. Tammen's breast was removed at 9 o'clock last night. At 10 o'clock the patient began to rally from the immediate effects of the operation and he slept easily through the night.

Attorney Anderson refused yesterday to make a statement of his side of the case. Having consulted with his lawyers, he said, he had decided that it would be unwise to apprise the other side of his position. He insisted he had discovered incorrect statements in the published an-

The members [illegible] Bonfils family were pleased with the improvement of the day.

The idea of [illegible] the Roentgen ray to locate the bullet in Mr. Bonfils' breast is at present [illegible] beyond. Dr. Hart said the strain [illegible] cause the death of the patient [illegible] time.

Dr. Hart [illegible] the homes of both wounded men [illegible] satisfied himself that there [illegible] danger of a crisis. There is [illegible] that pneumonia may set in, [illegible] is said to be very easily [illegible] in Mr. Bonfils' condition [illegible] attack would probably prove fatal.

Anderson [illegible] to Talk.

Though [illegible] Saturday evening for the [illegible] statement of his side of the [illegible] being released [illegible] W. W. Anderson had [illegible]

[illegible] consulted [illegible] John G. Taylor and [illegible] Gillmore on the subject [illegible] And [illegible] cided that [illegible] present [illegible] statement. Such [illegible] the other side a chance [illegible] involve you [illegible] derstanding [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] Bonfils [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Anxiety.

[illegible] Friends Visitors.

[illegible] Called [illegible] at the doors of the homes of Mr. Bonfils and Mr. Tammen yesterday. Anxious inquiries [illegible] the health of both were so frequent that there was hardly a time when the parlors were not occupied by someone listening to a recital of the latest news from the sick chamber. The houses are within half a block of each other on Corona street, so that the affair seemed like a

[illegible] concerning [illegible] Villa [illegible] was a [illegible] The [illegible] children [illegible]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, Jan. 15, 1900

p1.

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Attorney Anderson refused yesterday to make a statement of his side of the case. Having consulted with his lawyers, he said, he had decided that it would be unwise to apprise the other side of his position. He insisted he had discovered incorrect statements in the published announcements from Mr. Tammen and Mrs. Anthony.

Scores of Friendly Visitors.

Many callers knocked at the doors of the homes of Mr. Bonfils and Mr. Tammen yesterday. Anxious inquirers after the health of both were so frequent that there was hardly a time when the parlors were not occupied by someone listening to a recital of the latest news from the sick chamber. The houses are within half a block of each other on Corona street, so that the affair seemed like a family misfortune rather than one of a business partnership. Doctors passed back and forth throughout the day.

Owing to the fact that he had remained awake nearly all night, Dr. Hart slept until the middle of the afternoon, his consultants, Drs. Worthington, Powers and Smith, being the ones to look after the needs of the patients. Until last night Mrs. Bonfils had not slept a moment, remaining in readiness to assist at the slightest emergency. Charles Bonfils, a brother of the injured man, also remained up the previous night.

Arrangements of Physicians.

It was arranged last evening that Dr. Hart should sleep and that Dr. Worthington should remain in attendance. The former is anxious to be present at the crisis and he will be on watch to-night.

It will then have been sixty hours since Mr. Bonfils was shot and the fear is that if his vitality is to break down under the strain it will be evidenced within that period. Mr. Bonfils has a remarkably strong constitution and it is thought his present favorable condition may be due to this in a great measure. Here is where the doubt exists. In order to give relief to the members of the family, John G Morgan and Volney Hoggett stayed at the Bonfils home last night and assisted Dr. Worthington.

In the morning Mr. Bonfils complained of pains in the region of his right shoulder blade, which led to the conclusion that the mysterious bullet turned from left to right instead of lodging behind the left lung is in a corresponding position on the other side. Another symptom which caused some alarm was that the patient expectorated considerable blood, and this fact influenced the family to call the three physicians earlier than they had expected to meet for consultation. At 4 o'clock they gathered in the sick room, and after examining Mr. Bonfils they arrived at the conclusion that the bullet had grazed one of the lungs on the inner side. They were not so much alarmed at the hemorrhages, but they regarded them as an additional sign of the course of the bullet. It is thought, furthermore, that some of the blood may have come from the neck. Mr. Bonfils' nervous condition seemed considerably improved, and he appeared more cheerful.

Refused to Make Promises.

When the physicians emerged from their consultation they refrained from giving the members of the family any definite promise of improvement, at the same time they withheld any words of discouragement. It was quite evident that they were themselves in doubt.

At 6 o'clock Dr. Hart went to the house of Mr. Tammen and preparations were made to operate for the removal of the bullet in the right breast. Mr. Tammen slept most of the day. The operation was eminently successful. As was to be expected the patient suffered some pain after he recovered from the influence of the opiates, but about 10 o'clock he seemed to feel all right again and he

son has changed his mind.

"I consulted my attorneys, John G. Taylor and Judge R. H. Gilmore, on the subject," he said yesterday, "and we decided that it would not be proper at the present time to prepare a statement. Such a move would give the other side a chance to fortify themselves, you understand. There were only four of us in the room, Tammen, Bonfils, Polly Pry and myself. Polly Pry saw very little of the shooting.

"I have seen so many statements from them that are incorrect that I have concluded to keep quiet myself until the proper time. I am confident that I will be able to protect myself with letters and data and I don't propose to allow them an opportunity to controvert what I say."

In his home at 2829 [illegible] Anderson held a levee yesterday [illegible] many of his old time [illegible] gratulated him on the [illegible] been released from the [illegible] city jailer.

The host maintained discreet silence concerning his case. Among the visitors were a number of prominent gentlemen who assured him that they would become surety for his appearance in court to answer the charges which will be filed against him.

Early in the day Anderson removed several sections of the adhesive plaster which were put upon his face by Dr. Blair shortly after the tragedy. The removal of the plaster showed that his injuries were only skin-deep.

Anderson is in moderate circumstances and has a pleasant and well-furnished home, where he has lived for several years.

An information accusing him of assault to murder will be filed in the West Side criminal court this morning. The habeas corpus bond given by him Saturday night is returnable in the criminal division this morning at 10 o'clock, at which time, if an information has been filed, bond will be fixed by the court.

CRISIS IN AFFAIRS OF CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY

Faculty Threatens to Quit in a Body if Trustees Back Up President Ayres.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14.—This has been a day of anxiety among those connected, directly or indirectly, with the University of Cincinnati. Following the declaration of President Ayres that the members of the faculty should all resign and then he would accept such resignations as he might select, comes a movement on the part of the professors to stand together and not only refuse to resign, but for all to quit if the trustees at their special meeting to-morrow sustain the recent decree of President Ayers.

The trustees last year, before electing President Ayres, adopted a resolution giving the president power to appoint members of the faculty and declare vacancies. With this power to discharge any members of the faculty, no such coup d'etat was anticipated as that of discharging all members of the faculty at once. The professors are holding conferences and have not only decided to stand or fall together, but also to fight Dr. Ayres to the last. One of them announced to-day:

"Every bridge has been burned. Even if the trustees should refuse to sanction what has been done, we would decline to be longer associated with Dr. Ayres. One or the other must go."

President Ayres refused to say anything in advance of the meeting of the board to-morrow. The students, members of the alumni and others have been industriously conferring to-day with the trustees regarding the crisis.

CARTER HARRISON RECEIVES NOMINATION

Adlai Stevenson Forced to Be the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison [illegible]

p 2

SHOOTS NEWSPAPER OWNERS.

Denver Lawyer Wounds Proprietors of The Evening Post.

DENVER, Jan. 13.—Frederick G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, proprietors of The Evening Post, were both shot in their office to-day by W. W. Anderson, a prominent local attorney. It is not believed that either was mortally wounded. Both were able to walk to carriages that carried them home. After the shooting Anderson walked out of the office unmolested, but later was arrested.

The exact cause of the shooting is not known. Anderson went to the editorial rooms of The Post and entered the office of Bonfils and Tammen. Polly Pry, a well-known newspaper woman, was also in the room. It is understood that Anderson objected to something that had appeared in The Post and demanded a retraction, and that Bonfils and Tammen both attempted to put him out of the office. Then he commenced to shoot.

As he was leaving the office, the lawyer said that Bonfils and Tammen both attacked him, and that he used his revolver in self-defense. Tammen and Bonfils tell a different story.

"Anderson came in and commenced shooting at once," said Tammen. "He shot Bonfils, and then came after me. He followed me up and hemmed me in one of the corners. Polly Pry jumped in front of me and tried to shield me. She saved me from being killed, although she could not protect me from being shot."

Anderson, whose condition shows that he had been roughly handled, refused to talk when seen at the police station. It is learned that the proprietors of The Post and Anderson quarreled over the Packer case. Anderson had been employed as an attorney on behalf of Packer, known as the Cannibal, who is serving a term in the prison for murder, and for whom The Post has been endeavoring to obtain a pardon.

The New York Times
Published: January 14, 1900

TWO DENVER EDITORS SHOT.

Lawyer Alderson Wounds B. G. Bon-

ills and H. H. Tamnmens of

the Post.

Denver. Colo., Jan. 13.-[Spelal.]-F. G. Bonflils and 11. H. Tamnmen, editors and pro- of the Evening Post, were today dangerously Wounded in an encounter with ,'%V. W. Anderson, an Attorney.

Bontlis, who made a fortune n a Kansas City lottery, was twice shot and may die. Tanmnen also was shut, but probably will recover. Anderson is il jail.

The trouble took place at noon, when An- derson was summoned to the ofice of the Post to explain why he had declared to a prisoner at the penitentiary that he was part owner of the Post, and as such was authorized to negotiate for a pardon.

The Post alleges that Anderson made this statement to Packer, the man eater, whose cause has been supported by the paper in hope of obtaining a pardon for the convict, who has been seventeen years in prison.

On Thursday Miss Anthony, a slaughter of former Governor Anthony of Kansas,. who writes for the Post under the name of " Polly Pry," went to the penitentiary, where she learned of Anderson's action. She reported to her employers, who arranged a confer- ence.

There were four persons In the room today. the two proprietors, Miss Anthony, and Anderson. According to Anderson. Bonfils and Tarnmen struck him, Anderson's face was battered and bleeding when le emerged from the inner room and sought a doctor before delivering himself to the police.

Shoots Two Men Down.

After the alleged assault Anderson drew a revolver and began shooting 'Ithout Warning. His first shot struck Donfils in the neck, and the second bullet lodged In: the arm. Tammen then received a flesh wound In the chest and a bullet through the wrist. He fell to the floor, and It Is Wid that Anderson was about to fire again when Miss Anthony threw herself across the body of her employer and screamed for help.

Anderson put his weapon In his pocket and wa. out Into the hallway, where he re- marked: "They both on me." He then retreated to the he met ac- and asked them to lead him to a surgeon. This being done Anderson asked that the police be notified to send a. .man in plain dress to take him to jail.

Anderson declined to make any statement.

An effort was made to secure his release on| bail but the Chief of Pollce refused the order of the court calling for the accept- ance of bonds In the sum of sW(J.

Bonfils Near Death.

Bonfils' conditions Is so critical that t is evening the 1)Istrict Attorney took his ante- mortem statement. Tamnmen, Is expected to live.

Anderson Is a native of Virginla, but spent several years In Louisiana. Mto., of which city he was Mayor. lie has resided in Den- ver for eight years. Anderson is aMason of high degree and a shriner.

Bonfils possesses valuable Kansas City real estate, and Is reputed to be worth $500,- Od). He made his fortune In the Little Loulslana lottery, which he operated for years .

Tummen, who Is a native of Missouri, has -been in Denver for fifteen years, aind has also resided In Leadville and Deadwood.

lie established the Great Divide, a weekly. devoted to frontier sketches, and made a fortune out of' It. lie sold the paper to a , which removed the publishing office to Chicago.

The victims of the shooting were the sponsors of the prize fight law passed by the last Legislature.

BI:TA

11-18-1901

OLORADO TRANSCRIPT.

WEST & KIMBALL, Publishers.

OLDEN, - - COLORADO.

A passenger on a street railway in Vienna claimed damages, which were awarded him, for a shock to his nerves caused by the conductor shouting out to the passengers to jump off the car, as he feared a collision.

Cremation has just been made legal in Spain, where hitherto it has been prohibited as incompatible with the religion of the country. The reform is based upon sanitation. In the decree just issued by the Queen Regent sanctioning the erection of a crematorium in Madrid, it is stated that this departure from traditional modes of burial are actuated by hygienic considerations which can no longer be waived or neglected.

Juliet's "What's in a name?" might be asked regarding the vessels of the British navy which have borne the names of reptiles. It is said that four Vipers have been wrecked, the last of the name but recently, and a Cobra still more lately has broken in two and gone to the bottom with officers and men. Also four Serpents, three Lizards, two Snakes, one Alligator, one Crocodile, one Rattlesnake, one Basilisk, and two Dragons—which are not reptiles—have at various times met with disaster. British tars, it is said, have a superstitious feeling of dislike against sailing in vessels bearing such names. Lucky or unlucky, the names are needlessly disagreeable.

Italy and Austria have just agreed to take a step unprecedented in modern history. At the end of August the

W. W. ANDERSON IS ACQUITTED IN TAMMEN SHOOTING CASE

Denver, Nov. 18.—W. W. Anderson has been acquitted. The third jury which tried him on the charge of assault with intent to kill H. H. Tammen found him not guilty. The other two juries disagreed.

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

In les than five minutes after the verdict had been handed to the clerk of the court, and read, Mr. Anderson was discharged by Judge Johnson and was receiving the congratulations of his friends.

One charge still hangs over Mr. Anderson, that of shooting Mr. Bonfils, but it is said that it will be nolled this morning by District Attorney Lindsley.

"We cannot hope to win the second suit as long as the first has gone against us," he is reported to have said last evening. "We tried the strongest one first and lost."

The jury considered the case during Saturday night and yesterday morning and about 10 o'clock it sent word to the court that it had reached a verdict.

When the court was convened to hear the verdict the only persons in the court room were the defendant, W. W. Anderson; his attorney, John G. Taylor; District Attorney Lindsley and Assistant District Attorney Smith, Clerk Nice and the bailiffs. Neither H. H. Tammen nor F. G. Bonfils was present. Anderson did not betray any nervousness, although he was plainly relieved after hearing the verdict read.

After the jury had been polled and dismissed Anderson, after first shaking hands with Mr. Taylor, his counsel, shook hands with each member of the jury and then left the court room, accompanied by his counsel. In dismissing the jury, Judge Johnson said a few words of thanks for the attention they had given the case.

The Anderson case grew out of the efforts made by Mr. Tammen and Mr. Bonfils to secure the release of Alfred Packer from the penitentiary. Anderson conceived a plan by which he thought he could secure Packer's freedom and partly developed it. He was dismissed by Messrs. Tammen and Bonfils, who alleged that he violated an agreement. He went to the offices of the Post, on January 16, 1900, to discuss the case with the two men, and before he left a dispute occurred, in which Anderson said that he was attacked and beaten. He drew his revolver and fired four shots, wounding Mr. Bonfils severely and inflicting lesser injuries upon Mr. Tammen. Anderson asserted that he fired the shots in self-defense.

COMING SUGAR TARIFF FIGHT WILL ENLIST VAST INTERESTS

Washington, Nov. 18.—There is to be a battle of brains backed by millions against Cuban competition. The Louisiana cane growers will advance the

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Duluth is to have a free municip employment bureau.

The Journeymen Barbers' Interr tional Union has declined to adn women to membership.

The Cuban Democratic party h adopted General Bartolome Masso its candidate for the presidency Cuba.

It has been decided to hold a carniv in Sydney, Nova Scotia, next summ to include aquatic sports, rowing a yacht racing.

St. John Dix, who wrecked fo banks in the state of Washington la year, has been arrested in London a will be extradited.

King Edward has decided to ha the celebrated Koh-I-Noor diamo mounted in the crown of Queen Ale andra for the coronation.

Laying the keel blocks for the co struction of a new fighting cruiser f the Turkish government has been b gun at Cramps' shipyard.

President Roosevelt, who has be looking for a new team, is opposed docking the tails of horses and will n consider any offers of bangtailed a mals.

All the German naval officers are r ceiving instructions in wireless tele raphy, and all ships of the Germ navy will be equipped with wirele apparatus.

Six thousand dollars has been giv Charles O. Baird of Philadelphia, t income of which is to be used towa prizes for oratory in the senior class Princeton.

A Constantinople dispatch says th a severe earthquake occurred on t 9th instant at Erzeroum. Many hous were destroyed and the inhabitar sought safety in the open.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co pany, recently incorporated to opera a cable line between this country' a the Philippines, has incerased its ca ital from $100,000 to $3,000,000.