

REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Cheyenne, September 25, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with your request of July 28, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report.

The last report from this office was made October 15, 1889, and covered generally all matters of interest to that date. It was a somewhat extended and exhaustive work, covering about one hundred and fifty pages and containing a map of Wyoming. A large number of these reports were printed, and this office can furnish copies to interested applicants in addition to the supply the Interior Department may have for this purpose. As nearly all the material used in 1889 is applicable now, I shall abbreviate the present work, making it supplemental to that of 1889.

Early in the present Congress Wyoming presented her claims for Statehood and asked for admission under the constitution prepared by a convention assembled for that purpose in September, 1889, and adopted by the people at an election held November 5 following. The bill for admission passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1890, passed the Senate June 27, and received the President's signature July 10.

In obedience to the constitution and bill of admission, the governor issued his proclamation July 15, calling for an election to be held September 11, 1890, to elect State, legislative, county, and precinct officers. This election has been held, and although the official canvass is not yet made, enough is known of the result to authorize the statement that the new State elected all the Republican nominees for State officers, and the member of Congress by an average majority of about 2,000 votes, and elected 40 out of 49 members of the legislature. The State officers elect will, under the constitution, assume their duties some time between October 11 and November 12; and a special session of the legislature will be convened between November 10 and December 12.

POPULATION.

According to figures in the office of the Wyoming Census Enumerator the official census, taken the present year, shows a population, in round numbers, exclusive of Indians, of 63,000. The first census of Wyoming Territory, taken in 1870, showed a population of 9,118 and

in 1880, 20,789. It is probable the census does not give nearly the entire population. For reasons well understood by the inhabitants of this country, it would be a very hard matter to record our population in the time allowed and with the means afforded. As remarked in 1889:

Wyoming is nearly 50 per cent. larger than the entire six New England States. It is in part mountainous and undeveloped, with scant railroad, stage, and post facilities, and many people living in remote districts. Census taking by the Government does not provide sufficient compensation to insure perfect work in such a field, and the taking of a full and complete census has been, and will be for some years exceedingly difficult.

The population is largely American, very generally of young and medium age and of high character in intelligence and morals. The mines employ a few thousand alien population, including perhaps 500 Chinese. The more thickly populated districts are in the southern portion of the State, along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, but the increase the past year has been greatest in the northeastern portion.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

It is believed the assessed valuation for tax purposes in Wyoming does not exceed one-third the actual valuation; but as a fairly uniform assessment is represented in the values from year to year, a basis of comparison is made. In 1870 the total assessed valuation of property was \$6,924,357; in 1880 the valuation was \$11,857,344, and in 1890 the valuation is \$30,665,499.11. The law for collecting Territorial and municipal revenue provides that there shall be levied on the taxable real and personal property each year the following taxes:

For State revenue there shall be levied annually a tax not to exceed 4 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in the State, except for the support of State, educational, and charitable institutions, the payment of the State debt and the interest thereon.

For county revenue there shall be levied annually a tax not to exceed 12 mills on the dollar for all purposes, including general school tax, exclusive of State revenue except for the payment of its public debt and the interest thereon. An additional tax of \$2 for each person between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, inclusive, shall be annually levied for county school purposes.

No incorporated city or town shall levy a tax to exceed 8 mills on the dollar in any one year, except for the payment of its public debt and the interest thereon.

FINANCE.

Wyoming had, September 1, 1890, a cash balance in the Treasury of \$94,914.02. The Territory will bequeath to the State a bonded indebtedness of \$320,000. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable annually, and the principal will fall due in from twelve to forty years. The entire proceeds of these bonds, with other large amounts appropriated from time to time, were used in the construction of public buildings and works. The Territory has constructed a capitol building, a university, an insane asylum, a deaf, dumb, and blind asylum, besides providing poor farm, penitentiary, fish hatchery, etc.

In the governor's message to the legislature, which convened in January, 1890, the following statement was made:

At the date of your convening there was in the Territorial treasury a cash balance of over \$178,000; amount overdue from counties on account of taxes unpaid as reported by the auditor, over \$18,000; bonded indebtedness, payable in fifteen to forty years, at 6 per cent. annual interest, \$320,000.

With reference to county and municipal finances, the cash balances in some cases, and the floating indebtedness in others, are constantly changing, but we can closely approximate their present condition.

The aggregate indebtedness of the several counties, floating and bonded—less cash balances—is, approximately, \$575,000.

The aggregate indebtedness of the several cities and towns, less cash balances, is approximately, \$200,000,000.

The aggregate indebtedness of the several school districts, less cash balances, is, approximately, \$95,000.

Against this indebtedness the Territory owns public buildings which have cost, with grounds (and which, in most cases, are worth more than cost on account of increased values in real property), \$500,000.

Against county, city, and town indebtedness there are public buildings, water and sewer systems, and other useful public property worth \$800,000.

Common school property (exclusive of land grants due the Territory when it becomes a State), reaches about \$700,000.

So that our present public debt of every character, Territorial, county, city, town and school district, less cash balances, amounts to perhaps a trifle less than \$1,000,000, while public property, exclusive of land grants, reaches the value of \$2,000,000.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

The total number of acres of land in Wyoming is 62,645,120. Of this nearly 48,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and over 15,000,000 yet remain unsurveyed. More than three-fourths of the lands of Wyoming are yet open for settlement under homestead and other United States land laws, and the field is yet rich for the emigrant desiring new country and early privileges in the selection of lands. United States land officers are located at Cheyenne, Laramie County; Sundance, in Crook County; Douglas, in Converse County; Buffalo, in Johnson County; Lander, in Fremont County, and Evanston, in Uinta County.

It would much benefit Wyoming if Congress would adopt a more liberal policy in the matter of public surveys, and I beg to repeat my observations made a year ago upon this point.

By the terms of the appropriation bills of late years no surveys were authorized except of agricultural lands occupied by settlers. As the surrounding lands were not classed as agricultural, no contracts could be made for the survey of many of these agricultural districts, because the compensation was not sufficient to pay for their segregation. The effect of this is, that there are many settlers who have been living upon unsurveyed lands for many years, improving their farms and raising crops. One of the finest agricultural exhibits displayed at our last Territorial fair was grown upon unsurveyed lands. The inability of a settler to obtain a legal right to the land selected by him for a home works a three-fold injury; first, to the Government, which receives no pay for the land; next, to the county and Territory, which derives no revenue from it; and lastly, to the settler who can obtain no title to the land, and is hazarding his improvements which are of no value to him in a commercial sense, as he can neither sell nor mortgage them. Moreover, there are large tracts of unsurveyed land in this Territory which are valuable for other purposes than agriculture. There are immense oil fields and coal beds and vast forests of valuable timber yet unsurveyed. In the present unknown condition it is impossible to protect the forests against the depredations of unscrupulous men, and the development of the coal and oil lands is retarded by the impossibility of surveying them under the present restrictions.

COMMERCE AND THE PROGRESS OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Wyoming is without navigable waters, and therefore its commerce must depend upon railroads. Some six hundred streams of water, large and small, are located within its borders, and although none are large enough for navigation, they all furnish practical grades for railroad building. The Union Pacific Railway extends entirely across the southern portion, the Oregon Short Line across the northwest; the Denver Pacific and the Colorado Central come in at Cheyenne; the Laramie, North Park and Pacific comes in at Laramie from the south to the Union Pacific; and the Cheyenne and Northern extends northward from the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. The Cheyenne and Northern is com-

pleted 125 miles, and the iron is now being laid on an extension of nearly 50 miles, which will connect it with the Wyoming Central Railway. The Wyoming Central (Northwestern) extends from the eastern line of Wyoming westerly throughout the central portion to Casper, some 150 miles. The Cheyenne and Burlington has about 30 miles extending from Cheyenne east; and the Burlington and Missouri, through its Wyoming branch, has a line extending into the northeast, in Weston County, and is now pushing on westward with the evident intention of crossing through Johnson and Sheridan counties to Montana. Valuable coal fields, rich in coking coal, have been tapped by this line. A connection is contemplated from Alliance, Nebr., southwest to Cheyenne, Wyo. The Pacific Short Line (or Wyoming Eastern) is employing a large number of engineers through the Territory, and its line is located entirely across the central portion from east to west. There are a dozen lesser railroad lines and branches contemplated, and work is being done upon some of them. Wyoming has about 1,000 miles of railroad already finished.

AGRICULTURE.

Increased development is noticed in agricultural pursuits, and new agricultural districts are constantly being brought to notice. The success which has attended irrigation farming in the arid regions of the United States and its growing importance has attracted much attention, as it has been shown that the greatest results in individual size and in general yield of crops grown are reached by the artificial application of water. Wyoming has a large number of reliable streams, and great development in irrigation is possible and probable. In many places, especially in northern Wyoming, much successful farming is done without irrigation.

STOCK-RAISING.

Stock-raising is the oldest industry in Wyoming, and a large amount of capital is invested in that business. There are fewer large herds and more smaller ones than formerly. The pasturage of Wyoming continues to be of the very best known, and it is believed that the live stock grown here will increase in numbers with agriculture rather than decrease, as was formerly feared when the open range system of raising cattle was the only one pursued. As water is taken out for irrigation much more hay and other food is grown, which increases the total food product.

The number of sheep and horses has increased very considerably during the last year, while the number of cattle has probably not increased nor materially decreased.

The herds and flocks are continually growing better in grade, weight, and quality; and the law is rigidly enforced for the prevention and extinguishment of diseases. Under our laws a competent veterinarian is provided for. No fatal contagious diseases exist within our lines at the present time.

MINING.

The Territorial geologist, provided for by law, is in the field examining new discoveries and reporting upon the various mining industries of Wyoming. Without doubt mining presents the greatest possibilities of any of the various resources of our commonwealth. The area

underlaid with coal exceeds 30,000 square miles, and coal mines are being rapidly developed and the output greatly increased. During the last year many new openings have been made, and at least a thousand more men are employed in taking out this product than were employed one year ago.

The oil region is extensive, and oil will be one of the principal factors in the development of the State. A number of flowing wells, now plugged, only await better transportation facilities by either railway or pipe lines.

The Territory has had comprehensive mining laws. An official inspector of coal mines is constantly engaged. The laws are generally complied with, and, as a result, there have been no serious complaints on the part of employers or those employed in the coal mines. No strikes or disturbances of any magnitude, arising out of disagreements of employers and employés have occurred for some years. Accidents, resulting in death or serious injuries to the miners, are very rare.

Wyoming has the precious minerals, gold and silver, inexhaustible quantities of coal, petroleum, iron and soda; also copper, lead, tin, asbestos, mica, magnesium, sulphur, graphite, kaolin, fire-clay, glass sand, building stone, including granite, marble, slate, sandstone, limestone, etc.

The geologist will make his official report on the 30th of October, and a large number of printed copies will be at the disposal of those who may wish definite information upon Wyoming minerals.

FORESTS AND THE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER.

Wyoming has perhaps 7,000,000 acres of heavily timbered lands, and 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 acres more of sparsely covered lands. The forests are mainly confined to mountain ranges. Some are very dense and heavy. No lumber of consequence is manufactured for outside consumption and very considerable eastern and western lumber is brought in. How to best protect the forests and yet provide for the wants of our citizens and for future development is a knotty problem. I repeat my observations of a year ago:

The United States laws prohibiting the manufacture of lumber from forests on the public domain, except for the use of actual settlers, are not calculated to promote the growth of this important industry. It is no doubt a fact that the protection afforded by mill owners to forests from destruction by fire is greater than the amount of timber which they annually consume in manufacturing lumber. Legislation providing for the leasing of timber lands under certain restrictions would, in my opinion, provide a remedy for many of the existing evils that are now complained of.

Fire is the great destroyer of the forests, and the timber cut and used for all purposes does not reach 5 per cent. of the total amount consumed by forest fires. The use of timber by settlers, mill-men, and others under proper regulations would in a great measure prevent the spread of the fires which every year devastate such vast areas.

EDUCATION.

In 1880 the United States census reported a less percentage of illiteracy in Wyoming than in any other State or Territory of the Union. The result of the 1890 census upon this point is not yet made public. Compulsory education is enforced, a high standard of management in the public schools is maintained, there is a general superintendent of public instruction, each county elects a county superintendent, every school district elects annually a board of trustees—voted for only by poll-tax payers—and it is believed Wyoming spends more money for the education of the young according to the total public expenditure than any other State.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Under the United States statutes sections 16 and 36 of each township are reserved from the public domain for the benefit of the public schools. A subsequent act, approved August 9, 1888, authorizes the Territory to lease the school lands in each county for the building of school-houses and the support of public schools, also the leasing of the university lands for the benefit of the Wyoming University, under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The Territory has already taken the benefit of this law to some extent, and its school lands are being offered under rules and regulations found in Part II of this report.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The act of 1881 granted Wyoming seventy-two sections of the public land for the use and support of the university. These lands were selected during 1887 and 1888, the selection approved by the Interior Department in 1890, and they are now offered for rent under rules and regulations similar to those adopted for the renting of school lands.

Other lands for school and university are provided for in the law admitting Wyoming.

LABOR SUPPLY.

There is in Wyoming a constant demand for skilled mechanics and for women for house service—cooking, second girls' work, etc. In nearly all the other lines of labor the supply is about equal to the demand.

Mechanics receive from \$2.50 to \$6 per day; laborers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; men for handling cattle, horses and sheep, \$20 to \$35 a month with board; farm hands about the same; house servants, \$15 to \$30 and board.

Wages are higher than in the Eastern and Middle States and the cost of living is also higher, but the percentage of wages is greater than the extra percentage in cost of living, and the laborer has a wider margin between the actual necessary expenses and what is earned than in Eastern States.

INDIANS.

The only Indian reservation within Wyoming is the Shoshone, comprising over 1,500,000 acres in Fremont County. A large number of Shoshones and Arapahoes are resident there, who still retain their tribal relations. A military post is in close proximity and the Indians give but little trouble to the Government. Complaints are frequently made that the Indians are off their reservation shooting game for their skins, and in some cases depredating upon domestic live-stock. There is, however, probably as little trouble from this agency as from any other.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings of Wyoming consist of a capitol building at Cheyenne, constructed at an expense of over \$275,000; university building at Laramie, erected at a cost of over \$100,000; fish hatchery

at Laramie, ample for the use for which it was constructed; the penitentiary at Laramie, erected by the General Government at a cost of perhaps \$75,000; a penitentiary at Rawlins, under construction, in which about \$30,000 are already invested, to cost \$100,000 when completed; a deaf, dumb, and blind asylum at Cheyenne, costing about \$10,000; an insane asylum at Evanston, about \$75,000; and the State also owns a poor farm, purchased at a cost of \$5,000, upon which buildings are not yet erected.

LEGISLATION.

The law of Wyoming will be found in one volume of Revised Statutes, 1887, the session laws of 1888, and the session laws of 1890. The first legislature of the new State will meet in November next. The laws are considered generally good and applicable to existing conditions. The principal enactments of the last legislature were as follows:

- Providing for allowing corporations to increase or diminish their capital stock, under certain conditions.
- Prohibiting the selling, giving, or furnishing tobacco to minors.
- Allowing railroad companies to consolidate and build roads or branches with all powers, privileges, etc.
- Encouraging the destruction of predatory wild animals.
- Making interest on all public warrants 6 per cent.
- Fixing the compensation and salaries of county officers.
- Providing for the organization of mutual loan and building associations.
- Authorizing cities and towns to provide a water supply for protection from fires, etc.
- Requiring fire insurance companies to pay a duty for support of fire companies.
- Providing rules and regulations for the leasing of school and university lands in the Territory of Wyoming.
- Encouraging the planting and growing of timber.
- Giving preference to Union soldiers and sailors for employment in public departments and works of Territory, and cities and counties thereof.
- Providing for the creation of Weston County.
- Providing for the creation of Big Horn County.
- Regulating voluntary assignments.
- Providing for the exercise of the right of eminent domain by the Territory, counties, and municipal corporations.
- Providing for the protection of wild game and insectivorous birds.
- Defining crimes and regulating criminal procedure.
- Dividing Territory into three judicial districts and assigning judges.
- Requiring correct weighing of coal, when screened, at coal mines.
- Adopting new election law (modification of Australian ballot system) requiring registration of voters and secret ballot.
- Authorizing the organization of a Territorial militia.
- Giving county commissioners authority to establish and alter county roads.

The following resolutions memorializing Congress were passed:

- Urging the immediate admission of Wyoming as a State.
- Urging the passage of Galveston harbor bill, and appropriation of \$6,200,000 therefor.
- Requesting that Congress take favorable action upon bill granting to Union Pacific Railway Company an extension of time.
- Recommending the amendment of act relating to disposal of abandoned military reservations.
- Urging the immediate payment of Indian deprecation claims.
- Praying for donation of battle ground of Phil Kearney massacre, and for co-operation of Secretary of War, and appropriation of \$10,000 to erect memorial monument.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Nearly all the resources of Wyoming are, in a great measure, undeveloped. There remains unoccupied territory for every industry. Stock-raising, agriculture, and mining will develop rapidly and make Wyo-

ming—at present an empire in undeveloped resources—one of the great States of the Union and an empire indeed, in her productions, when capital and well-directed labor shall have been applied.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Permit me to respectfully and earnestly submit the following suggestions:

Surveys and public lands.—That largely increased appropriations be authorized for surveys in Wyoming, and that provision be made for re-surveying erroneous and imperfect surveys.

That authority be given for surveying agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timber lands together rather than limit the survey to actual agricultural lands. The last often being in small bodies, contracts for their survey can not be let under the terms of late appropriation acts, and actual settlers suffer in consequence.

That the United States donate to Wyoming arid lands to enable her to secure their reclamation.

Storage reservoirs.—That Congress take early action to secure the full utilization of the waters of our mountain streams and the retention in storage basins of the water now running to waste.

Pacific railroads.—That some arrangements be made with the Pacific railroads to secure the Government and at the same time enable the railroads to proceed with the construction of branch lines.

Re-imburse Wyoming.—The Territory of Wyoming, realizing the importance of exercising a protecting care in the Park, and owing to the lack at that time of proper laws and regulations on the part of the National Government, passed laws in 1884 providing for the selection of special officers, the building of a jail, etc., to protect the Park and punish offenders. A sum aggregating over \$8,000 was appropriated and expended to carry the law into effect and assist the Government in maintaining law and preserve the Park from spoliation. The Territory's efforts in this direction were valuable at the time, and I recommend that Wyoming be re-imbursed for the amount expended.

Indians and Indian reservations.—That authority be expressly given for the taxing of the property of white men when located on Indian reservations; that the courts be authorized to try and punish white men for offenses against the State laws when committed on an Indian reservation; and that the Indians be required to remain within their reservation.

Mail facilities.—That the mail facilities in Wyoming be extended and expedited.

CONCLUSION.

In closing my report I present a few facts and figures in Part II, which may be useful as showing progress and development.

Should this report fall into the hands of any who desire more detailed information of Wyoming, I will forward, upon application, copy of the report of 1889, with descriptive matter concerning Wyoming not herein contained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

PART II.

BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Wyoming is, in size, the eighth State in the Union. It is more than ninety-seven times as large as Rhode Island.

The State has nearly 100,000 square miles of area, and very extensive undeveloped resources.

About 30,000 square miles of the Territory is underlaid with coal.

Excepting coal, the mineral wealth of Wyoming has been but slightly developed. The extension of railroads now being built and projected will early bring about great changes and rapid development.

Wyoming will perhaps become more noted for her oils than any other product. Oil is found in large areas, some of the basins reaching 30 by 150 miles.

Natural gas is believed to exist, but no considerable discovery has yet been made.

Mountains of iron and generous deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, mica, cinnibar, tin, sulphur, soda, salt, borax, asphaltum, gypsum, graphite, magnesium, asbestos, kaolin, and mineral paint are found; also marble, sandstone, limestone, granite, slate, and other decorating and building stones.

The mineral wealth of Wyoming is believed to be sufficient to pay the National debt, as will be demonstrated by future development.

Brick-clay exists in all parts of the Territory.

About 150,000 horses and mules, 1,500,000 cattle, and 1,250,000 sheep graze on the ranges of Wyoming.

Nutritious grasses, curing where they grow, furnish abundant food for both domestic animals and wild game.

Irrigation is largely depended upon to raise farm products, yet small grains, grasses, and vegetables are raised without irrigation over a very considerable area. With irrigation alfalfa makes from two to four crops a year, and grains and vegetables make a phenomenal yield.

The climate of Wyoming is cool in summer and mild in winter, with but few snow-storms, which are usually accompanied by wind, preventing a complete covering of the ground. While subjected to occasional heavy snow-falls, the average winters are neither severe nor long. We have few cloudy and many sunny days, and it is healthful in the highest degree.

The many rivers of Wyoming, with their numerous branches, water large tracts of land, and also furnish good fishing.

Wild game abounds in nearly every portion of the State, and its wanton slaughter is prohibited by law.

A very large portion of the public lands are yet unsurveyed, and much of that unsurveyed is still unoccupied.

There is room for all, either in agricultural pursuits, mining, stock-raising, or other business.

The birds of Wyoming include over one hundred and twenty-five species.

Yellowstone National Park is nearly all within the borders of Wyoming. Its scenery and its wonderful freaks of nature are unequaled in the world.

Business in Wyoming is generally prosperous, notwithstanding the present low price of the cattle product.

There are thirty five newspapers printed in the State, six of them dailies.

The people of Wyoming are of high average in education and general habits. The early settlers came from nearly every part of the world, but lately they came chiefly from the eastern and southern States.

Public schools are maintained throughout the State, and teachers are carefully selected. A compulsory school law prevails.

The church edifices are numerous, and many of them are costly and of high order of architecture. They are very generally attended.

The laws of Wyoming are good, and generally applicable to the country, and the people are law abiding.

No fatal contagious diseases exist among live stock, and the Territory has constantly employed an efficient veterinarian to prevent the dissemination of disease, and quarantine laws and sanitary regulations are maintained.

The Territory created the office of mining inspector to secure the safety of men employed in coal and other mines.

The office of Territorial geologist has been maintained to encourage the development of mining.

The office of Territorial engineer has provided a skillful official, whose duties are to encourage, superintend, and control irrigation.

The State has a fish hatchery for the purpose of stocking streams not already provided, and a competent fish commissioner is in charge.

The social status of Wyoming is excellent. Societies, literary, social, secret, and others, are well represented and satisfactorily supported.

Women's suffrage, first adopted in 1869, is favored by both political parties.

Wyoming has a law library of over 15,000 volumes, and other public libraries are found in the larger towns.

The flora of Wyoming comprehends, in addition to flowering plants, large varieties of grasses, and some sixty species of mosses, lichens, and various species of tree flora.

The fauna of Wyoming is extensive in its genera and species. Perhaps no State or Territory excels in this. Some fifty species of food-fishes abound in our water-courses and lakes.

Some thirty species of mammals abound, including game animals.

Wyoming is becoming noted as a resort for those in search of health and strength and the highest physical development.

The Indians of Wyoming are not warlike, and efforts are being made to educate them in farming and other industrial pursuits.

The mail service is fair, but in many localities more mail routes and better facilities are needed to accommodate the inhabitants and to assist in developing the State.

Financial standing—public, private, and corporate—is high.

The actual valuation of property in Wyoming is fully \$100,000,000.

There are four companies of Wyoming National Guards already organized and equipped.

Wyoming has one county, Fremont, with an area equal to that of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, and Rhode Island combined.

The coal area of Wyoming is twice as large as that of Pennsylvania.

The mineral paint of Wyoming is the best ever used on bridges, roofs, and other structures exposed to the elements.

The people of Wyoming have \$10,000,000 invested in irrigating canals, ditches, and reservoirs, which is not included in the assessed valuation of the land on which the same are located.

The high mountain ranges of the State shield its valleys from the severe blizzards so common in some of the western States and Territories.

The scenic features in Wyoming are remarkable. Meadows and great natural parks are encircled by lofty and majestic snow-capped mountains, their sides covered with forests, innumerable streams, great waterfalls, and extraordinary and fantastic rock formations, and other grand and beautiful scenery.

The census of 1880 shows that Wyoming has the smallest per centage of illiteracy of any political division of the United States. The people are generally young, vigorous, industrious, and of high character.

Wyoming has provided laws for free county libraries and a small tax is levied for their support.

The Secretary of Wyoming will forward information in printed form to those seeking new homes in the West.

Wyoming has a Territorial agricultural fair and a number of county fairs.

Rainfall in Wyoming averages on the plains about 14 inches; on the mountains perhaps three times as much.

There are twenty-five banks in Wyoming.

Interest rates are from 6 per centum to 12 per centum.

Live stock and mining industries furnish an excellent market for all kinds of product.

Wyoming's public buildings comprise the capitol, university, fish hatchery, penitentiary, poor farm, asylum for deaf, dumb, and blind, and asylum for insane.

The cities and towns of Wyoming have a high class of municipal buildings.

Our undeveloped resources are abundant and very promising, simply needing brains, money, and muscle.

Wyoming has several telephone exchanges and fair telegraphic advantages.

Wyoming has already 1,000 miles of main trunk line of Union Pacific Railway, Chicago and Northwestern, Burlington and Missouri, etc., but needs more.

The mean altitude of the State is about 6,000 feet, ranging from 3,000 to 14,000.

Wyoming has numerous advantageous sites for the construction of large storage reservoirs.

The State will produce annually a large amount of hay. Small grains do remarkably well.

The soils of Wyoming are generally rich, the only fertilizer needed being water. The sage-brush districts raise good crops when subjected to irrigation.

Three-fourths of the counties of Wyoming have substantial and commodious brick or stone court-houses.

Wyoming is 275 miles north to south and 369 east to west, forming a parallelogram.

Wyoming and Colorado are the only political divisions of the United States that are inclosed by four straight lines.

School houses and school property in the State are worth \$1,000,000. The Territorial public buildings have a value of \$500,000.

Heavy forests cover over 7,000,000 acres of Wyoming, and there are about 15,000,000 acres having more or less timber.

School and university lands are rented in Wyoming and rental applied to support of public schools.

The streams of Wyoming furnish water enough to irrigate 18 to 20 per cent. of its area.

Wyoming has 600 streams already used to some extent for irrigation, and a great many more from which no ditches have been taken.

The number of recorded ditches is over 2,600, and there are more than 5,000 unrecorded.

The total length of irrigating ditches is over 5,000 miles.

ADMISSION OF WYOMING TO STATEHOOD.

In closing my report for last year I included a copy of the official proclamation, issued October 4, 1889, calling for an election on the 5th day of November, following, to adopt or reject the constitution prepared for Wyoming by the constitutional convention assembled during the month of September, 1889. The weather was bad, and the only issue before the people on that election day being that of admission, and the wish being so nearly unanimous in most of the counties, especially the more populous ones, very few took the trouble to go to the polls, and a light vote was polled. The result of the election was as follows:

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|---|--------|
| Total number of votes cast | 8, 195 |
| For the constitution | 6, 272 |
| Against the constitution | 1, 923 |
| Majority for adoption of constitution | 4, 349 |

The following is the law admitting Wyoming into the Union as a State:

AN ACT to provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and for other purposes.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Wyoming did, on the 30th day of September, 1889, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution, which constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of said Territory at the election held therefor on the first Tuesday in November, 1889, which constitution is republican in form and is in conformity with the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas said convention and the people of the said Territory have asked the admission of said Territory into the Union of States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of Wyoming is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is hereby declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and that the constitution which the people of Wyoming have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, and the election of the Representative to the Fifty-first Congress

and the Representative to the Fifty-second Congress shall take place at the time and be conducted and certified in the same manner as is provided in the constitution of the State for the election of State, district, and other officers.

SEC. 4. That sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township of said proposed State, and, where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That section 6 of the act of Congress of August 9, 1888, entitled "An act to authorize the leasing of the school and university lands in the Territory of Wyoming, and for other purposes," shall apply to the school and university indemnity lands of the said State of Wyoming so far as applicable.

SEC. 5. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 6. That fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section 4 of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State.

SEC. 7. That 5 per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

SEC. 8. That the lands granted to the Territory of Wyoming by the act of February 18, 1881, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the State of Wyoming, to the extent of the full quantity of 72 sections to said State, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Wyoming may be selected by the said State; but said act of February 18, 1881, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. The section of land granted by the act of May 23, 1883, to the Territory of Wyoming for a fish hatchery and other public purposes shall, upon the admission of said State of Wyoming into the Union, become the property of said State.

SEC. 9. That the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyo., and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, and unexpended appropriations of money therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Wyoming.

SEC. 10. That 90,000 acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section 4 of this act, are hereby granted to said State for the use and support of an agricultural college in said State, as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 11. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841, which section is hereby repealed as to the State of Wyoming, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State under the act of September 28, 1850, and section 2479 of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the State of Wyoming, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:

To the State of Wyoming: For the establishment and maintenance and support in the said State of the insane asylum in Uinta County, 30,000 acres; for the penal, reform, or educational institution in Carbon County, 30,000 acres; for the penitentiary in Albany County, 30,000 acres; for the fish hatchery in Albany County, 10,000 acres; for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum in Laramie County, 30,000 acres; for the poor farm in Fremont County, 30,000 acres; for a miners' hospital, 30,000 acres; for normal schools, 100,000 acres; for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, 210,000 acres; making a total of 500,000 acres.

SEC. 12. That the State of Wyoming shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

SEC. 13. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections 16 and 36, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township, shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said State.

SEC. 14. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the State entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said State the number of acres heretofore donated by Congress to said Territory for similar objects.

SEC. 15. That the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of the said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislatures, and for the elections held therefor and thereunder. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 16. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute a judicial district, the name thereof to be the same as the name of the State, and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of the State for the time being, and the said district shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,500, payable in four equal installments, on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in the said district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said district at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said district, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Oregon.

SEC. 17. That all cases of appeal on writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the Territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 18. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territory at the time of the admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming and arising within the limits of such State, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territory; and in respect to all other

cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territory at the time of the admission of such Territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said State, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district Territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments; and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and State courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any Territorial court in said Territory shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or State court, as the case may be: *Provided, however,* That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

SEC. 19. That the legislature of the said State may elect two Senators of the United States as is provided by the constitution of said State, and the Senators and Representatives of said State shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 20. That until the State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution of said State, the officers of the Territory of Wyoming shall discharge the duties of their respective offices under the constitution of the State, in the manner and form as therein provided.

SEC. 21. That from and after the admission of said State into the Union, in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States; and all laws in force made by said Territory, at the time of its admission into the Union, until amended or repealed, shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by a legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

Approved July 10, 1890.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE LEASING OF SCHOOL LANDS IN THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

Rule first.—No lease is to be made for a period exceeding five years, and all leases shall be subject to cancellation within six months next after the Territory becomes a State, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 9, 1888.

Rule second.—Leases will be divided into two classes, namely, agricultural and grazing, and grazing.

Rule third.—The value of lands to be leased shall be ascertained as set forth in the following blank form of application for lease:

Territory of Wyoming, _____ County.
 Post-office of applicant _____.
 Date _____, 188 .

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of _____ County:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to lease the land described in this application, and I agree to pay the sum of 5 per centum of the value established by the board as annual rental, in advance.

| No. of acres. | Subdivision of section. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Price per acre. | Value of improvements. | Name of occupant or owner of improvements. |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | |

Applicant will answer briefly the following questions, and the answers will be considered a part of the application.

For what purpose is the land wanted?

Is any person living on the land?

If so, who and how long?

Are there improvements of any description on the land? If so, give name of owner and description of improvements.

State value of same on each Government 40-acre tract, and describe them.

Is there any timber on the land; if so, what kind and quality?

If it can be irrigated, state source and conditions.

If so, how many acres, and on what Government 40-acre tract situated?

Does it contain stock water? If so, give a full description of the same.

Is any portion of it natural hay land?

If so, how many acres, and on what Government 40-acre tract situated?

Describe the general character of the land, locate buildings, fences, and other improvements, with tracings of streams, springs, etc., on section diagram.

If the information given herein shall not be satisfactory to the board of county commissioners, they shall have the right to appoint a board of appraisers, or in any other manner, to ascertain the true value of the land, the expenses accompanying such ascertainment of the true value to be paid by the applicant, who must deposit with the board of county commissioners, with this application, the sum of \$20 to cover such expenses. But in case the information shall be deemed sufficient, then the \$20 shall be refunded, if the applicant shall perfect the lease within thirty days after notice of acceptance of application; but a failure to perfect the lease within the thirty days shall work a forfeiture of the \$20 to the school fund of the county.

Name of applicant _____

I, _____, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that the answers to questions in foregoing application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 188 _____.

Rule fourth.—The rental value shall be 5 per cent. per annum of the ascertained and appraised value of lands and all fractional parts of a year shall be paid for at the rental value as for a whole year.

Rule fifth.—The resident or occupant possessing or controlling, in any way, the land to have the preference right to lease at the rental value, which shall be established.

Rule sixth.—In cases where more than one person are settled or living on the section each shall have the preference right to the quarter section subdivision, more or less, on which he is residing prior to January 1, 1889.

Rule seventh.—In cases where legal subdivision lines could not apply in determining prior rights of settlers on any section, or in all cases of conflicting interests on the same, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to act as a board, or appoint three persons, who shall be absolutely disinterested, to act as a board, to settle and define the rights and interests of all the settlers who may desire to lease. The board may require the services of the county surveyor in all such cases, and the decisions of the boards of arbitrators shall be final. After filing the proceedings in the office of the county clerk.

Rule eighth.—In case the occupant, resident, or person controlling the land fails, refuses, or neglects to lease, according to rental value established, then such land shall be placed on the same level with those lands unoccupied or unclaimed by possessory right.

Rule ninth.—Parties claiming possessory rights who fail, neglect, or refuse to lease at the rental value established shall have sixty days to move away and to remove their improvements, consisting of houses, barns, fences, etc.; but all water rights of every description, consisting of dams, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, etc., shall not be disturbed, removed, destroyed, or in any way impaired in value. And in case such person claiming possessory rights shall neither lease nor vacate the premises and give up the land open, free, and untrammelled, but shall continue to use and utilize the same, either directly or indirectly, it shall be the duty of the county board of commissioners to immediately take the proper legal steps to have said party or parties removed from the lands, and compel them to pay the established rental value, with all expenses accruing by reason of such suits, such rental value to be collected for a whole year and not for any fraction of that period—such rental value and expenses to be a lien upon the houses, barns, fences, etc.

Rule tenth.—In case there shall be more than one applicant for the leasing of any of the lands at the established rental value, then the lands shall be subject to lease to the highest bidder, upon due notice by letter to the parties in interest that such public leasing shall take place on the first Tuesday of the succeeding month, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the board of county commissioners: *Provided*, That notice must be given the parties in interest at least twenty days prior to the public leasing.

Rule eleventh.—It shall be the duty of the respective boards of county commissioners, upon receipt of the rules and regulations for their government in the leasing of the school lands, to immediately advertise in one or more weekly county papers, once each week for four consecutive weeks, that all the school lands in their respective

counties will be leased by them upon application; and the board will furnish all necessary blanks. All applications must be filed with the county board on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday in each month, and be by the board considered and acted upon as soon as the rental value shall have been determined and established, which should be without unnecessary delay thereafter.

Rule twelfth.—It shall be the duty of the respective boards of county commissioners to cause to be printed immediately the rules and regulations governing the leasing of the school lands, and immediately have such rules and regulations conspicuously posted up in at least three prominent places in the court-house; and also to furnish the respective school boards of each school district with at least three copies of such rules and regulations, to be posted up in at least three prominent places in each school district.

Rule thirteenth.—In case any person claiming possessory rights over any school lands shall fail, refuse, or neglect to lease the lands at the established rental value, he shall have the right to sell his improvements to the person leasing such lands within the sixty days given for removing such property. But in case such person, claiming possessory rights, shall neither remove his property nor sell to the party leasing them, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to proceed by law to dispossess said party and collect the annual rental with damages and expenses, such rental value, damages, and expenses to become a lien on the houses, barns, fences, etc., on the lands.

STATE OFFICERS OF WYOMING.

The officers elect for the State of Wyoming are:

Francis E. Warren, governor.

Amos W. Barber, secretary of State.

Charles W. Burdick, auditor.

Otto Gramm, Treasurer.

Stephen T. Farwell, superintendent public instruction.

Willis Van Devanter, Herman V. S. Groesbeck, and Asbury B. Conaway, judges supreme court.

Richard I. Scott, J. W. Blake, and Jesse Knight, judges district court.

Clarence D. Clark, representative in Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

John A. Riner, judge United States district court; B. F. Fowler, United States attorney; J. P. Rankin, United States marshal; W. A. Richards, United States surveyor-general; James M. Freeman (Denver, Colo.) United States revenue collector; F. A. Stitzer and James Inman, deputy United States revenue collectors.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICERS.

Cheyenne—E. P. Champlin, register; LeRoy Grant, receiver.

Evanston—Edwin D. Steele, register; Frank M. Foote, receiver.

Buffalo—Horace R. Mann, register; Alexander C. Coble, receiver.

Sundance—J. L. Stotts, register; A. P. Hanson, receiver.

Lander—E. F. Cheney, register; H. G. Nickerson, receiver.

Douglas—J. E. Evans, register; M. C. Barrow, receiver.