

HISTORY
OF
WYOMING



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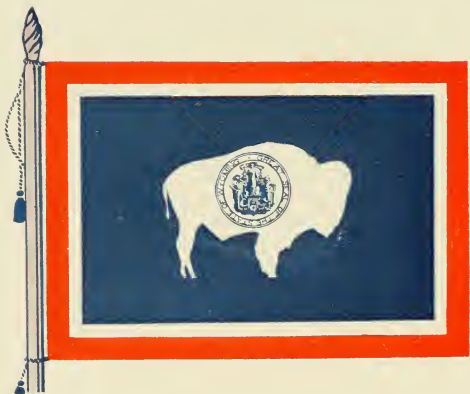
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HISTORY
OF
WYOMING

I. S. BARTLETT, Editor



VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1918

WYOMING—OLD AND NEW

BY

I. S. BARTLETT

Where Nature held her solitary reign
Through the long cycles of the ages past;
Where lofty mountains burst above the plain
Creating solitudes profound and vast.

Where the strong billows of the foothills break
On mountain walls like sea waves on the strand;
Where mighty canyons and dark forests make
The wilderness an ancient wonderland.

Remote from man's dominion, wild and free,
A spell of deep enchantment o'er it cast;
Here wrought the power of Nature's alchemy
To make a new and better land at last.

Where men and women brave all perils meet,
And wring from Destiny her promise late,
Which points the path of Empire to their feet
And shows the firm foundations of a State.

FOREWORD

The history of Wyoming, in all its details and phases, presents a story of gripping human interest. Sixty years ago great herds of antelope and buffalo roamed over the plains, elk and deer by thousands found shelter in the foothills and mountain ranges, while predatory animals, such as timber wolves, bears and mountain lions, held undisputed possession of the forests. The soil was then untouched by the plow of the husbandman, the groves and forests had not yet echoed the sound of the woodman's ax, the rich treasures of coal and ore had not felt the stroke of the miner's pick, and the only civilized persons who had penetrated the vast, primeval solitudes were the trappers, hunters, Indian traders and missionaries, or the emigrants on their way to the gold fields of California or the Mormon settlement at the Great Salt Lake.

Then came the cry of "Westward Ho!" and the spirit of Wyoming's dream was changed. Brawny, red-blooded men came flocking in from the older states and began a work of development unparalleled in the nation's history. Great irrigating systems were constructed, arid lands were reclaimed, and the desert was made to "blossom as the rose." Thousands of cattle and sheep grazed where once the antelope and bison held their undisputed sway. The immense deposits of coal, iron and the precious metals were made to give up their wealth for the benefit of mankind. The drill penetrated the subterranean lakes of oil to add to the comforts of the human race the resources that had lain concealed through all the centuries of the past. The council wigwam of the Indian has given way to halls of legislation, the war-whoop of the savage has been supplanted by the hum of peaceful industry, and all this development has been made within the memory of people yet living.

To tell the story of this wonderful progress, as well as to give accounts of the pre-historic inhabitants, the trappers, traders and early explorers; to keep green the memories of the past; to recount the deeds and achievements of the Wyoming pioneers, that subsequent generations may emulate their worthy examples and profit by their mistakes, is the purpose of this history. How well that purpose has been attained is for the reader to determine.

The work has been one involving great care and labor, but the publishers confidently assert that no effort has been spared to make this History of Wyoming both authentic and comprehensive. Authentic, because, as far as possible, the official records have been drawn upon as sources of information; and comprehensive, because, it is believed, no important event connected with Wyoming's growth and development has been overlooked or neglected.

Much credit is due to the old settlers of the state, whose letters, scrap-books and personal recollections have contributed in no small degree to the compilation of the history. Letters were written to county officials and others, asking for

incidents connected with local history, and, while a few failed to respond, much information was obtained through this channel.

The editor and publishers take this opportunity to acknowledge their obligations to these old settlers and county officials for their willing coöperation; to the various state officers and their assistants for their aid in consulting the public records; to Bishop Nathaniel S. Thomas, who permitted the use of his large and well assorted private library; and to the state librarian, Miss Agnes R. Wright, and her assistants for their uniform courtesies while the work was in course of preparation.

Our thanks are also due to Governor Frank L. Houx for his contribution to this history on "Wyoming, the New Oil State"; to Albert B. Bartlett, for his valuable paper on the "Geology of Wyoming"; to Hon. W. E. Chaplin, for data relating to the early history of the Press of the state; to Bishop Patrick A. McGovern, for material relating to the early history of the Catholic church, and to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the University of Wyoming, for access to her extensive personal collections relating to Wyoming history.

The hearty coöperation of these and other good people over the state has made our task a pleasant one and has greatly enhanced the interest and value of the work.

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

LITTLE GOOSE CREEK FALLS, NEAR SHERIDAN

History of Wyoming

CHAPTER I

WYOMING—A GENERAL VIEW

TOPOGRAPHY—RIVERS AND LAKES—FORESTS—GAME AND FISH—REMARKABLE SCENERY—CLIMATE—PRECIPITATION—CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS—MINERAL RESOURCES—PRODUCTIONS—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—IRRIGATION AND DRY FARMING.

Wyoming has an area of about 98,000 square miles, or to be exact, 62,664,960 acres. It is a parallelogram about three hundred and fifty miles long, east and west, and two hundred and eighty miles wide. It is an empire equal to the combined area of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and Pennsylvania and these states have over 15,000,000 inhabitants. If we compare the state with foreign lands, Wyoming has an area greater than England and Switzerland combined and they have a population of about 40,000,000.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the state is diversified. It is an elevated plateau of the Rocky Mountain uplift, broken by foot hills and lofty mountain ranges, with intervening valleys and extensive stretches of level and rolling plains. Approaching from the east the great plains have a gradual rise to the foot hills of the Rockies and maintain an average of from five thousand to six thousand five hundred feet above sea level.

The front range of the Rockies extends from Colorado northward to the North Platte River, and consists principally of the Laramie and Medicine Bow mountains which rise above the plains from fifteen hundred to three thousand feet. Beyond the North Platte the foot hills and mountain ranges trend to the northwest and culminate in the Big Horn range which reaches an elevation of twelve thousand to over thirteen thousand feet. Beyond the front range in the northwestern part of the state is the Wind River range extending south and east. Its spurs and elevations from the Rattlesnake and the Seminole Mountains south along the Sweetwater River. South of the Sweetwater is a treeless, unwatered, high plateau known as the Red Desert, broken near its southern border by the spurs of the Uinta Mountains. West of the Red Desert the plateau maintains

an elevation averaging 7,000 feet above the sea level. On the extreme western boundary of the state the Salt and Teton ranges extend south from the Yellowstone Mountains. From the northeast corner of the state the Black Hills of Dakota extend in a southerly direction rising from the plains in spurs and buttes and become the Black Hills of Wyoming.

The topography of Wyoming's surface is so varied as to be impossible to describe in definite terms. The mountain areas take all forms of majestic and rugged beauty, and frame mountain parks, beautiful with flowers and leaping cascades. On the highest peaks crowned with everlasting snows, glaciers are formed and become the source of pure running streams abounding in trout, and flowing down through the valleys and low lands, give water to the ranches and become tributaries of the great rivers that course through the state.

RIVERS AND LAKES

Wyoming has more large rivers and streams than any state of the arid or semi-arid region. In the northern part of the state, among the large streams, are the Snake, the Yellowstone, the Big Horn and Wind rivers. In Southern and Central Wyoming we have the Green, the Laramie and the North Platte. These and other rivers with their numerous tributaries make a network of streams over the entire state. The North Platte alone has over fifty tributary streams. The sources of the Columbia, the Colorado and the Missouri rivers are found in the mountain ranges of Wyoming.

The Continental Divide beginning in Sweetwater County on about the twelfth meridian follows the mountain ranges in a northwesterly direction and on the west slope of these ranges the waters flow to the Pacific Ocean. The principal streams on this slope being the Snake and Green rivers and their tributaries.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the waters of the state go to waste in floods and natural run off, and that a system of reclamation, impounding these waters in dams and catchment basins would irrigate 15,000,000 acres of land. A beginning has been made in this direction by reclamation projects under the United States service and the Carey Acts.

The potential energy that can also be derived from these rivers in the form of hydro-electro power is so great as to be almost impossible to estimate. At present not one per cent of this power has been utilized. The streams having their sources high up in the mountains and rushing down their sides afford admirable location for power sites in every section of the state.

The canyons and waterfalls made by these rivers and lakes are noteworthy features of the topography. The canyons of the Yellowstone, Big Horn and North Platte rivers are wonderful gorges cut through the mountains and are deep, dark, silent and mysterious. In majesty and sublimity they are only excelled by the Grand Canyon of Arizona, while in variety they are in many respects superior. The Grand Canyon and Falls of the Yellowstone afford a marvelous view of scenic grandeur and impressive beauty.

The mountain lakes of Wyoming are numerous and are found in the highest ranges, the largest being Yellowstone Lake in the National Park. Jackson Lake is next in importance, located at the base of the Grand Tetons. There are many lakes in the Wind River range and in the Sierra Madre, in Southern Wyoming,



SCENE IN BIG HORN MOUNTAINS



CLOUD PEAK, BIG HORN RANGE

found at various altitudes from 9,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level. These lakes are beautiful in scenic surroundings, their waters being clear and cold and abounding with fish mostly of the trout species. Jacksons Lake is the most beautiful and interesting of all lakes in its magnificent surroundings of mountains and forests which afford the finest hunting ground for large game animals, to be found in the United States. It is also noted for its fine fishing, making it a famous resort for sportsmen from all parts of the world.

FORESTS

The forest area of Wyoming covers over 10,000,000 acres. Of this area 8,385,288 acres have been designated by the United States Government as forest reserves. The Yellowstone Park contains 1,954,560 acres which is largely timber land. These magnificent forests are constantly increasing by natural growth, the cut off, mostly for railroad ties, not being equal to the increase by growth. The forest reserves being under Government control and supervision, are admirably cared for and conserved by forest supervisors and rangers who make their home in the reserves. Good roads and telephone lines are built, new forests are seeded, forest fires are fought and predatory animals, such as timber wolves, mountain lions, bears, etc., are trapped and killed off. Under a government leasing system the timber reserves are utilized largely for grazing of live stock, including sheep, cattle and horses. Under this system grazing permits are issued for thousands of these animals to the great benefit of the state and nation.

The largest national forest reserve is the Teton, on the western borders of the state and lying south of Yellowstone Park. The Shoshone, the Washakie and the Wyoming forest reserves are the next in importance, these all being in the western part of the state. The Big Horn National Forest practically covers the Big Horn Mountains in the northern and central part of the state. The Black Hills reserve is located in the northeastern part of Wyoming and the Hayden and Medicine Bow forests are on its southern border.

GAME ANIMALS IN WYOMING

In referring to the mountains and forests of Wyoming we must naturally revert to the wild life of these regions, the animals, birds and fish that here find congenial homes. Nate P. Wilson, state game warden says in his latest report: "No state in the Union has the natural resources that appeal to the sportsman and lovers of nature as those of Wyoming, and the greatest of all is our wild life. From the lowlands to the highest peaks can be found game and fish in abundance. Each year sportsmen from all civilized countries journey to Wyoming to spend their vacations where they can be sure of getting their limit of game and enjoy the best of fishing. It is indeed a rare case when one is disappointed.

"Within the borders of our state are to be found vast herds of that wonderful game animal—the North American Elk; high up above timberline on any of our mountain ranges the energetic hunter can find the most prized of all game—the big horn or Rocky Mountain sheep. Grizzly, black and brown bear



CASTLE ROCK, GREEN RIVER



TEAKETTLE ROCK AND SUGAR BOWL, GREEN RIVER

are plentiful in many districts. Deer are to be had in every county. Antelope are still to be seen roaming on our plains districts. Moose are increasing wonderfully—many have been killed this year. Game birds and fish are everywhere. Our streams are well stocked with trout of all kinds, especially Cut Throat (Mountain Trout), Rainbow, Brook, Loch Leven and Mackinaw. Last season a Mackinaw weighing 27½ pounds was caught in Jacksons Lake.”

This state leads all the other states in its provisions for protecting and increasing its wild game by its legislation and by the establishment of game preserves, where game animals can live in security and raise their young. Consequently our game resources are increasing every year. The game preserves established by the state are the Big Horn, 960,000 acres; Teton, 507,000 acres; Shoshone, 200,000 acres; Hoodoo Basin, 200,000 acres; Popo Agie, 165,000 acres; Boulder Basin, 50,000 acres.

Among the large game animals we have the elk, moose, mountain sheep, deer and antelope. The bear is also regarded as a game animal and is found in great numbers. Nowhere on the continent are there such immense herds of elk as in the Jackson Hole region. In this section and the Yellowstone Park it is estimated there are fifty thousand elk, and for the last ten years many states have been re-stocked from these herds in addition to supplying the demands of museums and zoological parks in this country and abroad. The deer, moose and antelope herds are increasing. The beaver is found in every section of Wyoming. The principal game birds are the pine grouse, the sage hen, all kinds of ducks and geese and all of these exist in great abundance.

A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

Wyoming is a paradise for fishermen. Out of the twenty-one counties that compose the state there is not one without its mountain streams abounding in trout, while in the larger streams and rivers the pike, catfish, sturgeon, black bass and other varieties are caught. The purity and coldness of the waters having their source in the mountain springs make the flesh of the fish of fine quality and gives the strength and gameness to the fish that make the sport attractive and exhilarating. The state has three fish hatcheries, located respectively in the counties of Albany, Bighorn and Sheridan, and these hatcheries are supplemented by the United States hatchery at Saratoga. Thus all the streams and lakes in every section are stocked with young fish whenever the demand exists.

The economic value of the game and fish in adding to the food supply of the people is much greater than is generally estimated, in addition to the healthful recreation and sporting pleasure given the hunter and fisherman in vacation and camping-out life.

SCENIC FREAKS AND WONDERS

The Yellowstone National Park with its marvelous physical phenomena, hot springs, spouting geysers, mud volcanos, petrified forests, mountains of glass, canyons, lakes, forests and waterfalls, is described in another chapter as the world's wonderland.

In other sections are peculiar and eccentric manifestations of nature such as

the soda lakes with millions of tons of almost pure sulphate of soda, which glisten like snow and ice; or the weird stone formations in the bad lands which assume shapes of castles, towers, monuments, and ruined cities, and sometimes the grotesque forms of animals. In Converse County on the La Poudre and in Sweetwater County on Clear Fork, there are natural bridges of stone made by centuries of natural chiseling. In Crook County is one of Nature's most curious formations called the "Devil's Tower," a large mass of basaltic rock rising abruptly from the plain in bold and column-like outlines, 1,300 feet high. This is now placed as a monument in a United States reserve.

The "Club Sandwich" is another eccentric rock formation in Johnson County. The "Devil's Garden," near Meeteetse is still another example of Nature's unique carving in the eternal rocks.

CLIMATE

The climate of Wyoming is remarkably healthful and invigorating. Contrary to the prevailing idea regarding much of the Rocky Mountain region, the winters are not severe and cold waves are of short duration. The dryness of the atmosphere and the universality of sunshine ameliorates the severity of the cold waves of winter. In the lower altitudes which constitute the settled portion of the state the snow fall is generally light even when heavy snows cover the high ranges to great depths.

While the winters are mild, the summers are delightfully cool and hot nights are practically unknown anywhere in the state, even in mid-summer.

The climatology of the state for Weather Bureau observations is divided into three sections, designated as southeastern, northeastern and western. Of the southeastern section the United States Bureau reports the annual mean temperature over the greater portion to be from 40° to 45°. Temperatures in excess of 100° are seldom registered. At Cheyenne the maximum temperature of 100° was reached only once in thirty-nine years. For many seasons it has not been above 95°. At Laramie the maximum on record for a period of nineteen years is only 92°. The air of the section is pure and dry.

An important climatic factor is the high percentage of sunshine, it averaging nearly 70 per cent in the plains region. This plays an economic part in the flavor and maturing of agricultural products.

In the northeastern section the climate does not differ materially from the southeastern, except that owing to the higher mountain ranges there are greater extremes of temperature—the mean temperature being between 42° and 45°. Sunshine records kept at Lander and Sheridan show the average of 70 per cent of the possible amount for the year.

The western section which is largely covered by rugged mountains and including the Red Desert has a mean temperature of about 40° ranging from about 20° in January to 70° in July and August. The Valley records made at elevations from six thousand to seven thousand feet show a mean, annual temperature of from 37° to 40° except in the Green River Valley where it is from 32° to 34° degrees. No good mountain records are available.

In general, Wyoming is a part of the great Rocky Mountain region, central in location and not subject either to extreme heat or cold. With its abundant

sunshine, ozone, and pure mountain air, no more healthful climate can be found on the continent.

PRECIPITATION

In the so-called arid states with which Wyoming may be classed, precipitation is a subject of the utmost importance. The farming and live stock interests are largely dependent on the snow and rainfall. Both irrigation and dry farming exist by utilizing the fall of moisture, the first in the mountains and the second on the plains. The recent report of the United States Weather Bureau at Cheyenne gives interesting data showing the precipitation in every part of the state. An area comprising over one-half of the state, largely its central and eastern part, has a rainfall of from ten to fifteen inches. About one-fourth of the state lying southeast and northeast, and sections in the northwest have a precipitation of from fifteen to twenty inches. A small area in the Jackson Hole region shows precipitation from twenty-five to thirty inches. In the Big Horn Basin and Red desert, comprising about one-eighth of the state, the precipitation is less than ten inches.

Recent practical experience has demonstrated the fact that dry farming can be carried on successfully where the precipitation is ten inches and upwards. The state has nearly 30,000,000 acres of unappropriated public lands and it is considered a fair estimate that 20,000,000 acres can be classed as farming land, and the remainder as grazing land. Wyoming will soon be numbered among the farming states.

Primitive Wyoming was classed as a part of the "Great American Desert" and its native plant productions were sage brush, cactus and grama, or buffalo grass. A wonderful transformation has taken place as will be shown in the chapter on Agriculture, exhibiting the rapid increase of farming settlements and agricultural crops.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS

The present status of all the lands of Wyoming is given in a recent classification by State Engineer James B. True, as follows:

Patented Lands	10,890,521 acres
Forest Reserves	8,385,288 acres
Yellowstone Park	1,954,560 acres
Under Reclamation Filings	12,016,499 acres
Unappropriated Public Lands	29,418,092 acres
	<hr/>
Total	62,664,960 acres

The patented lands are mostly occupied as farms and stock ranches, a small proportion only being patented under the mining and placer acts. The acreage designated as under reclamation filings, includes incompletd irrigation projects, the actual amount of lands now under irrigation being estimated at 2,500,000 acres. Of the unappropriated public lands, after taking out the mountainous and desert areas, Wyoming has at least 20,000,000 acres suitable for farms or grazing homesteads.



DEVIL'S GARDEN, MEETEETSE



NATURAL BRIDGE, CLEAR FORK, GREEN RIVER

In describing the surface area of Wyoming and its agricultural and live stock products we are apt to forget the enormous underground mineral resources of the state in coal, iron, oil, phosphate, etc.

MINERAL RESOURCES

No state in the Union can compare with Wyoming in its marvelous undeveloped resources of oil, coal and iron, the great factors of modern industry and commerce. Geologists estimate 25,000,000 acres underlaid with coal; 15,000,000 acres underlaid with oil; 1,500,000 acres of phosphate lands, and mountains of iron containing 1,250,000,000 tons of ore. In fact, it is safe to say no equal area in the world so far discovered, contains such enormous deposits of the minerals valuable to the world.

The following summary of Wyoming's resources, including the lands, made from United States Geological Surveys, State Geological and land reports and special examinations of experts will give some idea of the state's undeveloped wealth.

29,000,000 acres public lands, \$5 per acre.....	\$	145,000,000
Water resources for 15,000,000 acres, \$20 per acre....		300,000,000
10,000,000 acres forest lands, \$300 per acre.....		3,000,000,000
Electro-water power for 12,000,000 H. P., \$25 per acre		300,000,000
15,000,000 acres oil deposits, \$500 per acre.....		7,500,000,000
424,000,000,000 tons of coal at 12½c per, in the ground		53,000,000,000
1,500,000,000 tons iron ore, \$1, in the ground.....		1,500,000,000
10,000,000 tons natural soda, \$10 per ton.....		100,000,000
1,500,000 acres phosphate lands, \$500 per acre.....		750,000,000
Metallic ores, gold, silver and copper, estimated....		1,250,000,000
Asbestos, Graphite, Sulphur, mica, etc., estimated....		500,000,000
Building stone, cement, gypsum, etc., estimated.....		100,000,000
Other natural resources, estimated.....		1,000,000,000
		<hr/>
		\$69,445,000,000

The above tabulation has been made as far as possible from official reports. The largest single item, that showing the state's coal deposits are the figures of the United States Geological Survey. When estimates have been made they are based upon the best data obtainable and may be regarded as conservative.

The metallic resources of the state such as gold, silver, copper and lead have never been developed to any large extent. There is no question however as to the existence in large quantities of these metals in all the mountains of the state. Geologically Wyoming is directly on the mineral belt between Colorado and Montana and its western border adjoins the mineral zone of Idaho. State lines do not cut off mineral production, and the only reason our great mineral veins and deposits have not been worked is the fact that Wyoming is sparsely settled and the new settlers could see quicker fortunes in cattle and sheep on a free range, and in mining coal and petroleum which was found everywhere.

In early days California miners took out millions in the gold placers of the state. Very rich copper mines have been discovered and worked in the Grand

Encampment and Hartville districts. It is estimated that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. produced \$750,000 worth of copper from one mine at Sunrise last year, and this was done as an incident to their mining of iron from the same mine. In this history we shall give the facts to show that the mountains are veritable treasure vaults of metallic wealth.

It should be noted also, that this summary refers only to undeveloped resources, and that the ranches, cattle, sheep, and industries of the state, manufactures, buildings, personal and real property are not included.

Although these stupendous resources have hardly been touched, the state is showing a remarkable increase in its agricultural, live stock and industrial productions as is shown in the following table of the

PRODUCTION IN 1917

Oil	\$ 48,750,000
Coal	22,108,350
Iron	2,516,250
Other minerals	4,040,000
Agriculture	54,230,820
Live stock	31,897,200
Wool and hides	13,583,000
Dairy and poultry	2,125,000
Manufactures	15,125,000
Miscellaneous	7,500,000
Total	\$201,875,630

This shows that the annual production of the state is equal to over \$1,000 for each person—man, woman and child in Wyoming.

Or, if we take the assessed valuation of the state for the year 1917, which is \$247,976,465, we find that the per capita wealth would be \$1,239. As the assessment is probably at least twenty per cent below actual value, that would show the average wealth of every individual in the state to be nearly \$1,500.

Another fact disclosed by these statistics is the great increase in production during the year 1917. For instance, comparing different items with 1916, agriculture has increased seventy-three per cent, live stock over seventy per cent, and minerals sixty-eight per cent.

DEVELOPMENT

Wyoming is now in an era of wonderful development. This is shown by some of the facts and figures heretofore given. For forty years after the territory was organized it was solely a range state. Some coal was mined along the Union Pacific, but nine-tenths of its area was first occupied by herds of cattle and bronco ponies and later, by an influx of sheep. Everywhere it was regarded as an unfenced wilderness and the national home of the cowboy and sheep herder. It was a frontier land.

Now all is changed. A remarkable transformation has taken place. There is no longer any frontier, and in order to recall the memories of the days of

the Indians and cowboys and the phases of pioneer life of territorial days, an annual Frontier Day celebration is held at Cheyenne every summer. The picturesque scenes, customs and exploits of the old Wyoming are reproduced in thrilling performances that attract crowds from all parts of the country and even from foreign lands.

While the live stock industry has increased under new and improved conditions in care, treatment and breeding, the state has realized a great transformation in the development, or rather, the beginning of development of its gigantic mineral deposits and added to that, the utilization of its great agricultural possibilities of "dry farming" and by large irrigation enterprises perfected under the Carey Act and the United States reclamation service. Wyoming is also the greatest state in the Union in its production of sheep and wool.

Within the last ten years thousands of settlers have come to the state and taken up dry farming and grazing homesteads and have been universally successful and prosperous. New towns have sprung up all over the state and with them have come banks, elevators, flouring mills, schools and all the conditions of high class communities.

Large government irrigation projects upon which many millions have been spent have been completed and others are under construction. The completed projects are the Pathfinder, the North Platte and the Shoshone. Begun and partially constructed are the Wyoming Central, the Oregon Basin and the Wind River projects. Hundreds of other large and small irrigation enterprises are completed or in progress of construction in various parts of the state, some under the Carey Act and State supervision and others individual enterprises. Lands under irrigation to the extent of hundreds of thousands of acres are being rapidly settled up and will prove a great source of wealth to the settlers and the resources of the state.

Our greatest industrial development for the past ten years has been in the oil fields and the building of refineries resulting from increased production. The industry has increased by leaps and bounds as will be shown in another chapter of this work. It is enough to say here that the value of the oil production in 1917 placed at \$50,000,000 will be enormously increased with future development. The number of producing wells completed is given at four hundred and seventy-five and the number of wells now drilling is estimated at five hundred and fifty. The number of proven fields in the state is twenty-three. This will give some idea of what is only a beginning, as it is now believed by many geologists that Wyoming has the largest producing oil territory of any similar area in the world.

EDUCATIONAL

In concluding this general review of the state, a feature important to its future welfare and the character of its citizenship, is its educational advantages. In this respect Wyoming takes high rank and with its splendid financial endowment promises to surpass most of the states of our land.

The public schools have a permanent endowment of three million acres of land which cannot be sold in tracts, for less than ten dollars per acre, or a total value of thirty million dollars. Some of this land may not be worth ten dollars



From the Herbert Cotton Collection.

“THE CLUB SANDWICH” ON ROCK CREEK, JOHNSON COUNTY, “H. F. BAR RANCH”

per acre, but on the other hand some sections having proved to be oil lands, is worth from five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre. This is leased by the state and a royalty on the production goes into the school fund and together with the receipts from sales of land and grazing leases, is made a permanent fund for all future time to be used exclusively for the maintenance of the public schools. At the present time the amount derived from these lands is about fifty thousand dollars per month or six hundred thousand dollars per annum. This income will soon reach one million dollars a year and may go far beyond that, and Wyoming will have the richest endowment of its schools, per capita of any state in the Union, and no citizen of the state will be compelled to pay a school tax. A public school system can be established that will include normal training, manual training, mechanical and art schools and night schools, so that every child in the state may obtain without cost a liberal education. Already the public spirit, liberality and intelligence of Wyoming's electorate has established an educational system based upon the most advanced ideas. Education is made compulsory, free text books are furnished, hygienic rules requiring physical examination are required, human treatment of animals must be taught, etc. Wyoming was the first state to adopt and introduce the Steever system of military training, and the legislature voted the necessary appropriations to equip the cadets.

The constitution of Wyoming has an intelligence qualification requiring that every voter shall be able to read the Constitution in the English language. The very first legislature of the state passed an act giving woman teachers the same pay as men for the same kind of service.

So it is, Wyoming, unsurpassed in the splendid opportunities it offers the industrial worker, the farmer and the capitalist, presents still greater attractions to the boys and girls, the ambitious youth of the nation, who prize an education above material wealth, and are proud to become citizens of this great state.

CHAPTER II

WYOMING'S PRE-HISTORIC RACES

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES—SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATIONS—ANCIENT ABORIGINAL QUARRIES—THE SO-CALLED "SPANISH DIGGINS"—ANCIENT SYSTEM OF MINING—DESCRIPTION OF STONE IMPLEMENTS—SHOP AND VILLAGE SITES—LATER QUARRIES FOUND—SHOULD BE A NATIONAL PARK—THEORIES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF THE SPECIMENS—CAVE DWELLINGS—THE MEDICINE WHEELS IN THE BIG HORN MOUNTAINS—DISCOVERIES IN BRIDGER BASIN—STORY OF THE PREHISTORIC ANIMALS AND THE GREAT FOSSIL FIELDS OF WYOMING.

The story of Wyoming's earliest inhabitants is enveloped in a haze of mystery and obscurity, but recent explorations have developed the fact that this state has the most ancient remains of vanished races to be found on this continent. In the pre-historic mines of this state there is embedded the hidden chronicles of extinct races—the story of the stone age and the cave man, of the buried, untold history of the primitive, rude and savage life of the childhood of the world.

Dr. Harlem I. Smith, a noted archaeologist, after his explorations in this state, described the plains and foot hills of Wyoming as "Darkest Archaeological America." Mr. C. H. Robinson, one of the most recent explorers of the Aboriginal Quarries north of Hartville, says the region he investigated is, "An Archaeological Wonderland."

The oldest students of Ethnology have been so mystified and puzzled by the unique, remarkable and extensive stone quarries and village sites found in this state that they hesitate to give any opinions as to the period of their settlement and active operation. Dr. George A. Dorsey says, "There are here many problems unsolved but well worthy of solution." All evidences point to their existence before the period of the mound builders or the cliff dwellers.

In addition to the remains of the stone workers there have been recently discovered in Wyoming the medicine wheels and cave dwellings, the latter being found in the vicinity of the quarries. The medicine wheels are found on the tops of mountains of the Big Horn range.

ANCIENT ABORIGINAL QUARRIES

The editor of this volume was the first to give to the world an account of the ancient aboriginal quarries discovered about thirty miles north of Hartville, where he was then engaged in mining operations. This was in 1892, and after a visit to the locality he wrote to the San Francisco Examiner and St. Louis Repub-

lic a description of his trip and what he saw. Up to this time the working had been known to cowboys as "The Spanish Diggins."

In 1899 he made a second visit to the quarries accompanied by his son, Sydney E. Bartlett and Judge Sydney E. Eastman of Chicago. Judge Eastman took the specimens of stone work he collected to Chicago and submitted them to Dr. George A. Dorsey, Curator of the Department of Anthropology of the Field Columbian Museum. Dr. George A. Dorsey was so much interested in the find, he wrote requesting me to arrange an expedition for him to the locality and I arranged with Mr. William Lauk and W. L. Stein of Whalen Canyon (near Guernsey), two experienced miners and prospectors who knew the country thoroughly, to supply the teams and equipment and accompany the party as guides.

This was the first scientific expedition to the quarries and shop sites. Doctor Dorsey's report of this investigation appears in the Anthropological series of the Columbian Museum of December, 1900, with photographic illustrations showing the pits, quartzite workings, excavations and about fifty examples of stone implements.

Since that time many explorations have been made by archaeologists representing various museums, colleges and scientific societies of this country and Canada.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS

Among other expeditions to these fields may be mentioned the following:

Dr. Harlan I. Smith of the Canadian Geological Survey—two trips—one in 1910 and one in 1914. These resulted in his issuing a publication entitled, "An Unknown Field in American Archaeology" and another work on "Cave Explorations in Eastern Wyoming."

Amherst College sent two expeditions under Professor Loomis in 1907 and 1908. These were research expeditions of students on vacation.

Dr. Erwin H. Barbour, at the head of the Department of Geology of the University of Nebraska, visited the locality in 1905.

Dr. M. H. Everett of Lincoln, Nebraska, accompanied Dr. Barbour on this trip and became so interested he made two more trips.

Professor Richard Lull of the Yale College Department of Geology made an investigation of the field in 1903.

R. F. Gilder, of the Omaha World-Herald, has been a most enthusiastic investigator of Wyoming's ancient remains, and has made many visits to the aboriginal quarries since 1905, and has written interesting reports of same in the "Records of the Past" magazine appearing in the issues of August, 1908, and February, 1909. Probably Mr. Gilder has spent more time in exploring these workings than any other person.

C. H. Robinson, of Bloomington, Ill., an earnest student of Ethnology, representing the Illinois State Museum and the McLean County Historical Society, visited the field in August, 1915, and has written a valuable bulletin descriptive of his experiences and discoveries.

In 1915 the Smithsonian Institution sent a party of scientists to investigate the field with a view of establishing a National Park. This expedition was under-



UPPER QUARTZITE STRATUM SHOWING JASPER NODULES
Dr. George A. Dorsey, curator Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

taken upon representations made by the writer and United States Senator Kendrick, who was then governor of Wyoming. Its report was favorable and will be more fully explained in this chapter. In addition to these expeditions in the interests of science, hundreds of tourists, curiosity seekers and hunters have made trips to the region and have carried away thousands of stone implements of varied character, comprising war, hunting, domestic and agricultural tools.

THE SO-CALLED "SPANISH DIGGINGS"

The names "Mexican Mines" and "Spanish Diggings," were first applied to these workings by the cowboys who rode the range. The ancient village sites, shop sites and quarries are located over an area of ten by forty miles, extending from a point south of Manville to Bulls Bend on the north Platte River. Not all of this ground is taken up with workings, of course, but in all this region of four hundred square miles, the visitor is seldom out of sight of some village site or quarry. C. H. Robinson, who spent several weeks in the region says he traveled over six hundred miles on foot and horseback, and collected for Illinois State Museum four hundred and fifty-five specimens of rock work and for the McLean County Historical Society two hundred and eighty-eight specimens. This will give one some idea of the extent of these remains.

Mr. Gilder says, "In no section of the entire world can be found ancient quarries of such magnitude." There must have been a dense population and thousands of workers in active employment in these fields for at least half a century.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SCENERY

A description of the quarries first discovered (there were many others found later) was given by Mr. Bartlett in his correspondence in 1892, as follows:

"The region is intensely weird and picturesque. The surrounding country is broken into a series of rugged hills, interspersed with rocky and sandy gulches, with stretches of mesas and desert plains to the south. Much of the area resembles the bad lands in its loneliness and its grotesque rock formations. From the top of the mesa where the principal workings are found, the scene though wild and desolate was magnificent. The Laramie range loomed up in the west against a clear sky, the table lands and foot hills between showing picturesque, rocky formations rising abruptly, clean cut and distinct, like castle towers and fortifications, but everywhere around us was an oppressive silence and desolation, as if we had invaded the burial ground of a long departed race."

The locality of the first discoveries is along the Dry Muddy. The country is so dry that live stock cannot range there. From the dry creek there arises a series of cliffs of sandstone and quartzite, and along the top of these cliffs in their broken and irregular formations stretching away for some miles are found the quarry workings, consisting of pits, tunnels, open cuts and immense bodies of rock dumps created by the mining operations. Beyond the workings and broken ledges at the top of the cliff a flat mesa-like formation extends southwardly and here the village and shop sites are located.

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"SPANISH DIGGINGS," 1915

Vase 14 inches high, 10 inches in diameter, 7 inches at top.

The mining operations carried on in great magnitude among these rocks seem to have been on a peculiar stratum of quartzite lying in sandstone. This quartzite was selected undoubtedly on account of its conchoidal fracture which gave sharp edges, and the ease with which it could be shaped and worked. In order to reach the vein of quartzite the overlying strata of other kinds of rock had to be mined and removed. It is a curious fact that all this rock mining was done with rock tools, such as wedges and heavy hammers. In some instances the wedges were found set in the rock seams ready to be driven, and this seems to bear out Doctor Dorsey's theory that the region was suddenly abandoned either from attacks from enemy tribes or from some cataclysm of nature.

Nowhere is there any evidence that metal tools were used in either mining or for domestic purposes. As to their manner of working, Doctor Dorsey says, "At one place on the bank near the ravine I found a great slab which evidently served as a seat for some workingman. Seating myself upon it, I could readily make out the grooves in front of the seat where had rested the legs and feet, while on the right were two hammer-stones of different sizes, and all about were chips, refuse, and many rejected and partially roughed-out implements."

Evidently their mining work was a slow, tedious and laborious process and very crude, requiring hundreds of workers to accomplish what two or three men could easily do today. Much of the work was done in pits from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter and from ten to thirty feet deep. There were some tunnels and many open cuts of large extent. Everywhere were huge dumps of broken rock which had been worked out and worked over. In most cases the pits were nearly filled up with accumulation of soil and debris and trees and shrubbery were growing from them.

THE ROCK IMPLEMENTS FOUND

The implements manufactured were for war, domestic and agricultural uses. In the opinion of experts the agricultural tools predominated.

A general summary of the specimens found includes arrow and lance heads, knives, hide scrapers, hammers, axes, hoes, grinding mills, wedges, mauls and various leaf-shaped implements.

The heavy hammers or grooved mauls were usually of dense hard granite, but all the other output of the quarries was of the peculiar quartzite here excavated, so peculiar in fact that when in the surrounding country or in the neighboring states of Nebraska and Oklahoma, the tools can be easily recognized as coming from the Wyoming quarries—the character of the rock at once establishing a trade mark.

Tons of cores left just in the beginning of being shaped are found round the pits and shop sites. As to other rock manufactures, R. F. Gilder says: "Strange stone figures of immense proportions representing human beings and thousands of stone cairns are strewn over the landscape for many miles."

SHOP AND VILLAGE SITES

Back on the mesa in close proximity to the workings are extensive village sites, marked by hundreds of tepee or lodge circles made by stones used to keep the poles in place that were covered with skins of animals or brush, and these were the habitations of this primitive race. Many of such villages are located forty or fifty miles away in pleasant valleys and parks where there were springs or running streams. Nearly all of these villages were also shop sites as is demonstrated by large accumulations of chips and rejects showing that they were simply adjuncts of the quarry mining.

In these villages and work shops scattered over a region of probably five hundred square miles there are found many specimens of workmanship not made from the quarry blocks. Arrow and lance heads and hide scrapers are found beautifully fashioned from brilliantly colored agates, jasper and chalcedony. All colors are represented, white, blue, red, yellow, black and banded. They are mostly small and the work on these is so superior to that at the quarries that some are inclined to think they may be classed as the product of the modern Indians who occupied the country after the quarry races had passed away.

The Indians of today have no knowledge, theory or traditions concerning these remains. They have no knowledge of the system of mining these huge quarries, and never made an effort to perform such laborious tasks.

OTHER GREAT QUARRIES

The above description applies to the first discovered aboriginal quarries located on the Dry Muddy. Recent explorations have brought to light other extensive workings, the most important being in the vicinity of Saw Mill Canyon, near the North Platte River, fifteen or twenty miles southeast of the Muddy workings in Converse and Niobrara counties.

Dr. Harlem I. Smith in an article published in the *Archaeological Bulletin* of April, 1914, says: "On my last trip we discovered many miles south of the 'Spanish Diggins' proper, another quarry district. The exact location of this cannot be made known at this time. Near these quarries are shop sites covering many acres where chips and cones are in such abundance as to stagger one's belief. Most of the material is black and yellow jasper and fine grained moss agate."

Mr. Gilder refers to this same locality probably when he says: "Another quarry territory discovered on one of my trips never explored is so difficult of access that I hardly know how to tell just where it is, but if you follow the canyon on the east bank of the Platte until west of the Saw Mill Canyon, you would reach a section so prolific in material, so tremendous in scale of work performed that you would never want to see another such district I am sure."

Thus it will be seen that the exploration of this wonderful region which links us to remote ages, has only just begun. The experts, scientists and curiosity hunters who have roamed over this area of some four hundred square miles have only seen surface indications and picked up such specimens as lay before the naked eye. There has been no systematic plan of exploration and no excava-

tion of the pits to uncover the hidden relics of the race that worked and dreamed and passed "life's fitful fever" in these desolate wilds.

SHOULD BE A NATIONAL PARK

In May, 1905, the writer addressed a letter to W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C., requesting the survey and withdrawal of these lands for the protection of pre-historic remains. Mr. Richards took up the matter with the United States Bureau of Ethnology which favored the project. The area however was so large, and so many private land titles were involved that action was deferred. The commissioner, however, said that if we could give him a description by survey of the section or sections upon which the principal quarries were found, he would recommend the reservation. At that time it was impossible to furnish that information and the national government had no surveyors in the field in this state.

In the summer of 1914 I again took up the matter and succeeded in getting Governor Kendrick interested in the park or monument reserve. He gave me a strong letter to Secretary Lane, which I presented in person. The matter was referred to the Ethnological Department of the Smithsonian Institution and it was agreed to send out a party to survey and investigate the fields. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the University of Wyoming took a deep interest in the plan and urged such reservation in letters to the Smithsonian people.

Owing to the great extent of the region involved, 400 to 600 square miles, it was deemed impracticable to reserve it all, but it was agreed to reserve the most important of the "diggings" for scientific research. This will undoubtedly be done. The next spring following the examination made by the Smithsonian Institution the government practically took charge of the principal workings and required all visitors who desired to take away specimens, to secure a permit from the Interior Department.

THEORIES AND OPINIONS

The writer has visited ancient remains in New Mexico and Arizona and, while as objects they are picturesque and interesting, they cannot compare in impressiveness, weirdness and mystery to the Wyoming remains which are to be found on the American Continent. Personally I am strongly of the opinion that they belong to the stone age, for various reasons. The rock work was done with rock, they had no metal tools nor any domestic utensils except of rock manufacture, they had no dwellings that show any signs of architectural skill, and nowhere can be found any foundations of buildings except the crude stone circles that marked the skin covered tepees.

Mr. Robinson, who has made a thorough study of the Mound Builders, says: "The specimens of stone tools, implements, etc., are the same as found in the mounds of the Mississippi Valley credited to the handicraft of the Mound Builders. The theory is thus advanced that these quarries may have been the site of the workshops of the pre-historic men who roamed over the land ages before the American Indian made his appearance. Here they made their utensils and implements of war and the chase to be later carried down the Platte to

the Missouri and Mississippi to be left in Illinois and the various states bordering on these streams."

Dr. F. B. Loomis of Amherst College wrote in June, 1915, as follows: "I have in the Amherst Collections several implements from Arkansas and other nearer localities made from material which doubtless came from these quarries, so they must have been visited by tribes far and near, or at least the material must have been traded widely. I know of no other place where the quarrying of rock for making stone implements was carried on to anywhere near as large an extent."

INDIAN SITES AND CAVE DWELLINGS

Robert F. Gilder in an article contributed to the "Records of the Past," August, 1908, gives an account of the Indian sites of Whalen Canyon. The location of this canyon, or rather valley, is a few miles east of Sunrise and winds in a southerly direction to the North Platte River through the Black Hills of Wyoming. It has always been a favorite resort of the wild tribes on account of the fine grazing, the mountain springs, that feed a small stream which flows along the base of the eastern range of hills, and the great bodies of red hematite iron ore, which the Indians used as a pigment to decorate themselves, and their domestic implements. Especially on war trips they made lavish use of the paint ores.

From the north end of this valley where it is abruptly closed in by hills with nothing but a wagon road out to the plain, it extends some fifteen miles to the river with hills rising on either side giving ample protection from winds and storms to those who made it their home. It was selected by the Indians as an ideal camping ground and for five or six miles at the base of the eastern range of hills they may be traced by the tepee beds of numerous Indian villages.

It was near here that Mr. Parkman the historian, spent nearly a year living with the Indians and studying their manners and customs which are so graphically described in his book "The Oregon Trail." Among the hills at the north end of the valley was the scene of conflicts among the Indian tribes and one battle ground is marked by an extensive burial ground.

Around the stone circles where their lodges were erected are found abundant collections of beautifully colored stones of agate, chalcedony and jasper, which they used in the manufacture of arrow, lance heads and hide scrapers, most of the implements being made for war and hunting purposes. These were undoubtedly the work of the modern Indian tribes and have no relation to the pre-historic workings of the so-called "Spanish Diggins," as the former used different stones and produced much more finished specimens of handiwork. Occasionally there is found stone axes and hammers that were evidently brought from the ancient workings on the Muddy.

THE CAVE DWELLINGS

At the northern end of the valley among the western hills there is a gorge hemmed in by limestone cliffs in which natural caves are found that evidence shows were once inhabited by human beings. On the lower part of these cliffs there are a dozen or more large and small caverns which were first explored by

J. L. Stein, a miner and prospector whose home was in Whalen Valley. His researches showed that the walls were smoke stained and charcoal embers were found where fires had been made, and in the debris on the floor of the caves were found flint chippings showing that work had been done by the dwellers, either during storms or when hiding from tribes on the war path.

In one cavern Mr. Stein discovered the skeleton of a man covered with dust and stone fragments. It had evidently lain there for centuries. The skull was incrustated with lime accretions. Mr. Stein sent the skull to Maj. J. W. Powell of the Smithsonian Institution and it is now a part of their ethnological collections. These caverns were visited by Dr. George A. Dorsey in 1900, by Harlem I. Smith's expedition in 1907 and by Mr. Gilder in 1906. Mr. Gilder found a jasper blade and stone awl lying on a shelf in one cave, ten feet from the entrance. Others found various flint instruments. The bones of rabbits and sage hens which had probably been used for food were found in these caves.

OTHER DISCOVERIES

Several discoveries of great interest have been made in the excavations made in opening up the iron mines six or eight miles south of the caves in the vicinity of Hartville and Sunrise. J. L. Stein and William Lauk, in running a tunnel into the hill, found at a depth of twenty feet, a stone mortar and grinding stone, an Indian necklace made of sinews strung with arrow heads, carved hoof bones, a stone tomahawk and the polished end of a horn. In another mine nearby rude stone paint mills were unearthed.

These discoveries tell their own history. On account of the presence of large bodies of red hematite, the Indians made the region a favorite resort to obtain the brilliant, soft pigment for coloring their various articles of workmanship and particularly when large bands were organized for the warpath, and as a first preparation for the campaign, their faces and parts of the body were painted red. The rude stone paint mills found in both these mines tell the story as vividly as if the red warriors were fighting their battles today.

Hartville is rich in Indian and pioneer history. The old California and Mormon trail passes directly through the townsite. The very gulch in which the town is located was called "Indian Spring", as far back as the records of white men go. This spring gushes out of solid rock at the foot of a high cliff, and formerly furnished Hartville its supply of water. Along the outskirts of the townsite and covering a portion of it can be traced the tepee beds of the Indians who once resorted there, showing villages a mile in extent. It was also a favorite camping place of the '49ers and Mormons on account of its excellent supply of water and wood, and its beautiful situation.

About ten miles above Hartville situated in a wild and picturesque spot in the hills, between the old trail and the North Platte is Slade's canyon—the home of the famous desperado and his companions, and the place where they cached their plunder after foraging on the immigrant trains and stage travelers of that day.

THE MEDICINE WHEELS

In this relation of Wyoming Antiquities the "medicine wheels" of the Big Horn range deserve especial mention, as having been recently discovered and still a subject of discussion and conjecture as to their origin and antiquity.

In the American Anthropologist of March, 1903, C. S. Simms of the Field Columbian Museum gives an account of the wheels found on the summit of Medicine Mountain of the Big Horn range at an elevation of over 12,000 feet.

Mr. Simms was conducted to the spot by "Silver Tip", a prospector and hunter who had lived among the Indians when a boy. The ascent was slow and difficult as there was no good trail and heavy snow drifts were encountered. The summit of the mountain is broad at the west end tapering to narrow limits on the east where the medicine wheel is located. This is described by Simms as consisting of an immense wheel built upon the ground with slabs and boulders of limestone. The circumference of the wheel measures 245 feet. In the center which corresponds to the hub of a wheel is a circular structure built of stone about three feet high and from this there radiates twenty-seven lines of stone forming the spokes. The outer circle or rim at seven different places is marked by stone structures all on the rim, except one on the south which is built several feet beyond but connected by one of the spoke lines. The eastern structure differs from the others by being nearly square, and unlike the others is built higher and the opening is outside while the others open on the inside. On the projecting slabs of this structure rested a perfectly bleached buffalo skull which had been so placed that it looked to the rising sun. Within the central structure which resembles a truncated cone there is a slightly circular depression in the ground. Mr. Simms says he was told of the medicine wheel by the Crow Indians, but none of them could tell anything of its origin, excepting that it "was made by people who had no iron."

W. M. Camp, author of a "History of the Indian Wars" visited the medicine wheel in July, 1916, and wrote to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard some of his experiences on the trip. He was accompanied by a Mr. Shepherd who unearthed beads of a peculiar character which he sent to experts in New York. They pronounced the beads to be of a pattern worked in Venice over 300 years ago. In his letter Mr. Camp says he discovered a second medicine wheel about forty miles north in a direct line from the first, this one being larger than the first and quite different in design and in its location to landmarks, more striking and suggestive.

Doctor Long, a Sheridan minister, recently made a trip to the Medicine Mountain wheel, going up through the main canyon of the Little Big Horn and gives a graphic description of his journey and the magnificent scenic views he enjoyed. He says the history and origin of the medicine wheel is veiled in obscurity. The Indians of today frankly acknowledge their ignorance of its origin. One Crow chief said, "It was built before the light came," meaning it was prehistoric. One said, "It was a shrine for the worship of the sun."

Mr. Long has the idea it is in some way related to the worship of the Aztecs, or a people akin to the Aztecs of Mexico, who at one time inhabited this mountain region. Others think that its origin dates back to a much earlier period, or as the Indian says, "when the people had no iron." The Aztecs carried certain

arts and manufactures to a high state of perfection. They were especially skilled in making pottery and everywhere they lived in New Mexico and Arizona, may be found pottery and other specimens of their handiwork among their ruined structures. Here, none of many examples of Aztec manufacture and domestic life has been noted. The origin of the medicine wheel is therefore still open to conjecture and speculation.

RUDE STONE ART IN BRIDGER BASIN

Prof. Joseph Leidy, of Hayden's Geological Survey of 1873, gives a very interesting report of the remains of primitive art which he discovered in Bridger Basin, or in the region adjacent to Fort Bridger, made up of table lands, valleys, buttes and plains. He says:

"In some localities the stones strewn over the lower buttes and plains are broken and flaked in such a manner as in many cases, to assume the appearance of rude works of art. Among those of rudest construction there are a few of the finest finish. In some places the stone implements are so numerous, and at the same time so rudely constructed that one is constantly in doubt when to consider them as natural or accidental and when to view them as artificial. Some of the plains are so thickly strewn with natural and artificial splintered stones that they look as if they had been the battlefields of great armies during the stone age."

Representations of a few of the flaked stones are pictured in the report of which he says, "These with little doubt may be viewed as rude implements of art." He asked Dr. J. Van A. Carter, residing at Fort Bridger and acquainted with the language, history and customs of the neighboring Indian tribes, about the origin of these specimens and the doctor said the present races of Indians knew nothing of them. He said the Shoshones look upon them as the gift of God to their ancestors. Of the illustrations given of sixteen specimens by Doctor Leidy all the rudest were manufactured from quartzite exactly corresponding with the stone of the great quarries first described in this chapter, and were of the same shape and type of workmanship, of coarse flaking. Undoubtedly these implements came from the same locality and were used by the same ancient races.

In this connection mention should be made of a beautiful vase that was found near one of the quarries on the Muddy, standing upon a stone block. This vase was 14 inches high, ten inches in diameter and the opening at the top was seven inches. This of course has no relation to the stone art, but was left by some late Indians or Mexicans that roamed that section.

PRE-HISTORIC ANIMALS OF WYOMING

The ancient animal life of the earth is always interesting. The strangeness and mystery of this life, the peculiar types and the enormous size of many fossil specimens discovered, have made it the subject of much scientific investigation and systematic research, as well as of extensive mining operations.

Wyoming affords the most remarkable quarries and fields for this research and has for the last quarter of a century given to the scientific societies, col-

leges and museums of the world the most rare and gigantic specimens ever discovered.

In this way the animals that roamed the western plains in pre-historic times, the enormous reptiles that plashed around in these inland seas, and the huge birds that tracked their shores, have been reconstructed from their discovered fossilized bones, and their environment visualized, so that we of the present day may realize their surroundings, habits of life, powers of locomotion and habitat. The principal fields of research for the remains of extinct animals in Wyoming that have been successfully worked, are found on Lance Creek, north of Lusk, in the foot hills north of Medicine Bow, and at Fossil, a few miles west of Kemmerer. Operations have also been carried on in other sections of the state where valuable examples of pre-historic animal life have been unearthed.

The question has been often asked, how many years ago did this or that animal live? Prof. Fred A. Lucas of the United States National Museum, says: "The time that has elapsed since the beginning of the Jurassic age when the dinosaurs held carnival, is variously estimated from six to fifteen million years."

How these animals were exterminated or died off from natural causes is a matter of conjecture. Poisonous gases, lava, earthquakes, floods, etc., may have played a part. The earliest traces of animal life says Doctor Lucas, "are found beneath something like eighteen to twenty-five miles of rock!"

If an animal is sunk in a quiet lake the waves accumulate mud and sand and deposit over it, a process of entombment takes place, the air is excluded and the lime or silica soon makes the strata a solid mass. The period of fossilization, however, is very slow, often a matter of many centuries.

Some are animals changed into stone, some are footprints made by animals in an impressible stratum, some are simply moulds of the form where the animal lay, from which casts are made in restoring the subject. Among the animals found in Wyoming the dinosaurs claim distinction as being the largest known quadrupeds that have walked the face of the earth. The brontosaurus or Thunder Lizard, beneath whose mighty tread the earth shook, and his kindred were from 40 to 60 feet long, their thigh bones measuring from five to six feet. A tooth of the Mammoth of the elephant type in the United States National Museum has a grinding space five by eight inches and weighs over 15 pounds.

The skull of a Triceratops when boxed for the museum weighed 3,650 pounds. This will give the reader a general idea of the gigantic size of some pre-historic animals. In the West of late years there has been a vast amount of collecting and much new information has been gained. In Wyoming attention was called to our precious animal deposits by Professor Hayden's reports in the United States Geological Surveys of 1868 to 1873. On his expedition in 1868, Hayden was accompanied by Professor Agassiz, the celebrated scientist, and during their explorations of this section Agassiz made his headquarters in Cheyenne, his especial studies being in the department of paleontology. The fossils then unearthed were small sea-fish, shells, ferns, etc., and were studied with reference to the geologic periods of the formations examined.

Impressions of feathers have been found in the Green River and Florissant shales of Wyoming. In the rock formations at Fossil, many forms of marine

life, various kinds of fish, as well as snakes, and queer birds, and various forms of typical vegetation are found in great abundance. The largest specimen taken from this field was a fish about ten feet long. The products of the Wyoming fossil fields may be found today in museums in many parts of the world, although the deposits have been only partially worked.

Recent publications of the National Museum by Charles W. Gilmore, describe "new species of fossil turtles," from the Lance formation and "the osteology of an orthopodous" from the same section in Wyoming. Professor Gilmore is curator of fossil reptiles for the museum and before going to Washington, spent several years in the great fossil fields of this state while a member of the faculty of the University of Wyoming.

The large reptiles are found in the shales, chalk or hard clay, and the work of excavating them comes under a special class of mining requiring expert direction. It is done with mining tools, picks, shovels, drills, hammers and wedges. Every bone or section must be carefully removed and is duly recorded by letter and number and its position designated so the parts can be assembled in the work room and the skeleton reconstructed. Single bones weighing from 100 to 500 pounds, even when shattered into fragments are reunited by the skill of the paleontologist, covered with plaster bandages and shipped by freight for a thousand miles or more. The real task of restoration is done at the museum. To clean a single vertebra of a large dinosaur requires a month of continuous labor, and a score of these are included in one back bone. In its remarkable fossil fields Wyoming has made notable contributions to science and to the study of pre-historic animal life on this continent.

CHAPTER III

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

FIRST INHABITANTS—INDIAN TRAILS—ORIGIN OF THE NAME "YELLOWSTONE"—
GENERAL DESCRIPTION, SURFACE, WATERCOURSES, ETC.—GEOLOGY—THE GEYSERS
—JOHN COLTER—JIM BRIDGER—EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS—ACT OF DEDICATION
—MANAGEMENT OF THE PARK—AN ANIMAL SANCTUARY—BIRDS AND FISH.

In the northwest corner of the State of Wyoming is situated the Yellowstone National Park, which has justly been called "Nature's Wonderland." Probably no other spot of equal size on this planet presents as much romantic scenery of mountain, lake and plateau, or as interesting natural curiosities as the obsidian cliff and the great geysers, which may have been sending forth their volumes of hot water from the interior of the earth "when the morning stars sang together." The visitor to the park, as he gazes with awe from Inspiration Point down the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, or witnesses the action of the geysers in the Firehole Basin, may well be filled with wonder at why American citizens will travel in foreign countries to the neglect of the beauties of their own land.

FIRST INHABITANTS

For years before the wonders of the Upper Yellowstone region became known to the white man, the country about the park was inhabited by Indian tribes of the Algonquian, Siouan and Shoshonean families. The Blackfeet, an Algonquian tribe, dwelt around the sources of the Yellowstone River. The Crow, a Siouan tribe, lived farther down in the valley of the Yellowstone and eastward to the Big Horn River. The Bannock Indians and another Shoshonean tribe called the Tu-ku-a-ri-ki (Sheepeaters) inhabited the country now embraced within the limits of the Yellowstone National Park. None of these Indians knew much about the wonders of the park, for the reason that their ancestors for generations had a superstitious fear of the geyser region, and brave, indeed, was the red man who would venture into the district where the evil spirits held sway.

INDIAN TRAILS

Even in locating their trails, these aboriginal inhabitants studiously avoided close contact with the dreaded geysers. The principal Indian trail was the "Great Bannock," which ran westward from the Mammoth Hot Springs, in the northern part of the park, over the Gallatin Range to Henry Lake. At the Mam-

moth Hot Springs it was joined by a trail coming up the valley of the Gardiner River. Another important trail followed the Yellowstone River from the northern boundary of the park to the foot of Yellowstone Lake, where it divided, one branch running along the eastern shore of the lake until it intersected the trail leading to the valleys of the Snake and Wind rivers. The other branch followed the western shore of the lake, crossed the divide, and continued southward to the Jackson's Hole country and the Snake River. From the foot of Yellowstone Lake a trail ran westward along the base of the Continental Divide to the Madison Plateau. Nearly all these trails are now established routes of travel for tourists to the park.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "YELLOWSTONE"

David Thompson, an English fur trader, who spent part of the winter of 1797-98 among the Mandan Indians, was probably the first man to give the name "Yellowstone" to the river, which in turn gives its name to this land of scenic wonders. The Minnetaree Sioux called the river the "Mi-tsi-a-da-zi," which in their language means "Rock Yellow Water." The French called the river the "Roche Jaune" (sometimes written "Pierre Jaune"), signifying "Yellow Rock," but when or by whom the name was thus first applied is not known. That there is good reason for the adoption of the name is seen in the report of Captain Jones, who visited the Upper Yellowstone in 1873. Says he: "In and about the Grand Canyon the rocks are nearly tinged a brilliant yellow."

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The central portion of the park may be described as a "broad, elevated, volcanic plateau, with an average altitude of about eight thousand feet above the sea level." Different names have been given to different parts of this plateau. In the eastern part it is called "Mirror Plateau," in the southeast "Two Ocean Plateau," in the southwest "Pitchstone Plateau," and in the western part "Madison Plateau." At the northeast corner, where the Snowy and Absaroka mountain ranges meet, the surface is broken and the scenery equals any to be found among the Swiss Alps. The Snowy Range extends westward along the northern boundary of the park to the Yellowstone Valley. West of the Yellowstone lie the Gallatin Mountains, which extend to the northwest corner of the park, where Electric Peak, the highest elevation of the range, affords a commanding view of the surrounding country. Besides these mountain ranges, there are many peaks, buttes and hills that have been identified by name, such as Bison Peak, Mount Washburn, Folsom Peak, The Needles, Overlook Mountain, Pyramid Peak, Mount Hancock and Mount Hoyt, the last having been named in honor of one of the territorial governors of Wyoming.

Over 150 streams of clear mountain spring water flow through the park, the principal ones being the Yellowstone, Lamar, Gardiner, Madison, Gallatin, Snake, Gibbon and Firehole rivers, Obsidian, Soda Butte, Boundary, Slough and Clear creeks. Along the courses of these streams are numerous cascades and waterfalls, the best known of which are the Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone, Tower Falls, Osprey Falls, Kepler Cascade, Fairy Falls, Gibbon



OLD FAITHFUL, YELLOWSTONE PARK

Falls and the Virginia Cascade. These vary in height from 310 feet at the Lower Yellowstone Falls to 60 feet at the Virginia Cascade.

Government reports on the park mention forty-four lakes, the largest of which is the Yellowstone and the one having the highest altitude is Gardiner Lake. Yellowstone Lake is about sixty miles in length. At the south end it is divided into two arms, between which is a beautiful headland called "The Promontory," and an arm extending from the west side is called "The Thumb."

GEOLOGY

In 1912 Arnold Hague, of the United States Geological Survey, made extended investigations in the Yellowstone National Park, and his report gives many interesting and scientific facts concerning the phenomena of the geysers, the general geological formation, etc. Near the northeast corner of the park he found an extinct volcano, the summit of which has an altitude of 10,000 feet. The rocks of this section he classified as granite, gneiss, schist, etc., belonging to the pre-Cambrian series. Mingled with these rocks in places he found in abundance the volcanic rock known as "Andesite," which has played an important part in the production of the structural features of the mountains in and about the park.

Mr. Hague found evidence of glacial action in a huge granite boulder—24 feet long, 20 feet wide and 18 feet high above the ground. This boulder he found in a forest on the brink of the Grand Canyon, and the nearest stone of similar formation, so far as known to geologists, is some forty miles distant. Think of the mighty force that must have been exerted by the great sheet of ice that covered the northwestern part of the United States at the close of the Pleistocene period!

THE GEYSERS

The number of geysers, hot springs, mud pots, paint pots, etc., scattered over the park, Mr. Hague estimated at over three thousand. "To which," says he in his report, "should be added the fumaroles and solfators, from which issue in the aggregate enormous volumes of steam and acid sulphur vapors, by which the number of active vents would easily be doubled. Each of these vents is a center of decomposition of the acid lava."

There are several well defined geyser basins, the most important of which are the Upper and Lower basins on the Firehole River, which takes its name from these wonderful phenomena of nature; the Norris Basin, near the source of Obsidian Creek; and the Heart Lake Basin, at the north end of that lake in the southern part of the park. Of the large geysers there are sixty-seven. The action of these geysers is far from uniform. The one called "Old Faithful," because of the regularity of its eruptions, throws a column of hot water 150 feet into the air every sixty-five minutes, the eruption lasting about 4½ minutes. Excelsior Geyser, the greatest in the park, throws water to a height of 300 feet and spouts at intervals varying from one to four hours. Mr. Hague estimated the discharge of this geyser at "forty-four hundred gallons of boiling water per minute."



CASTLE GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE PARK



FIREHOLE RIVER FALLS, YELLOWSTONE PARK

Other noted geysers, with the height of column and interval of eruption are: The Giant, 200 feet, once in six days, duration of eruption 1½ hours; the Giantess, 250 feet, every fourteen days, time of eruption twelve hours; the Bee Hive, 220 feet, once every twenty hours, eruption lasts eight minutes; the Grand, 200 feet, once in twenty hours, time of action twenty minutes; the Castle, 100 feet, every twenty-four hours, lasts twenty-five minutes; the Monarch, 125 feet, at intervals of twelve hours, eruption lasts twenty minutes.

JOHN COLTER

To John Colter must be accorded the distinction of having been the first white man to behold the wonders of what is now the Yellowstone National Park. Colter was a private soldier with the Lewis and Clark expedition. In August, 1806, as the expedition was returning to St. Louis and when near the Mandan villages on the Missouri River, two trappers named Hancock and Dixon, visited the camp and pictured in such glowing language the excitement and profits of a trapper's life, that Colter was induced to ask for his discharge that he might join them on the Yellowstone River. The journal of the expedition for August 15, 1806, contains the following entry. "As he had always performed his duty and his services might be dispensed with, we agreed that he might go, provided none of the rest would ask or expect a similar indulgence. To this they cheerfully answered that they wished Colter every success and would not apply for liberty before we reached St. Louis. We therefore supplied him, as did his comrades also, with powder, lead and a variety of articles which might be useful to him and he left us the next day."

The following spring Colter passed through the Pryor Gap of the Big Horn Mountains and wandered about on Clark's Fork, the Stinking Water (now the Shoshone River), and it is believed he reached the headwaters of the Green River. On his return he struck the headwaters of the Wind River, which he mistook for the Big Horn, but finally found his way back to the camp of the previous winter. He then decided to return to St. Louis and set out alone in a log canoe. Near the mouth of the Platte River he met Manuel Lisa, who persuaded him to return to the Upper Missouri country. Lisa established a trading post at the mouth of the Big Horn River and Colter again struck into the wilderness to the southward in pursuit of fur-bearing animals. Somewhere on this expedition he came in contact with a band of hostile Indians and wandered many miles out of his way in his efforts to reach the trading post. It was on this occasion that he passed through what is now the Yellowstone National Park. In the spring of 1810 he returned to St. Louis, where he met his old commander, Captain Clark, who outlined the course described in the map of the Lewis and Clark expedition, marking it "Colter's Route in 1807." By this means Colter's wanderings were given official recognition and made a matter of public record.

From the map mentioned (Colter's description was not accurate in many particulars) the course of this first discoverer can be traced to the west of Yellowstone Lake and into the geyser district. That he saw the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Tower Falls and Mount Washburn is almost certain. He no doubt followed the Indian trail leading from Yellowstone River to the Big



YELLOWSTONE LAKE, YELLOWSTONE PARK



YELLOWSTONE CANYON FROM INSPIRATION POINT

Horn, finally arriving at Lisa's trading post, after he had long been given up as lost.

Colter's account of the wonders he had seen in the Rocky Mountains was not accepted by the public. Even his friends are said to have tapped their foreheads significantly when referring to the subject, as much as to say: "Poor Colter! He has told that story so often that he probably believes it himself, but his mind is evidently wandering." Others, in a spirit of derision, gave the name of "Colter's Hell" to the region that later explorers were to prove he had graphically and truthfully described.

JIM BRIDGER

After Colter, the next man to visit the park region was probably Jim Bridger, the famous scout and frontiersman. Bridger was something of a romancer, and the stories he told of the wonders of the Yellowstone were somewhat "overdrawn," to say the least. One of his stories was that one day, while going through what is now the National Park, he saw an elk quietly grazing within easy rifle range. Taking deliberate aim, he fired his rifle, but much to his astonishment the animal kept on grazing as though it had not even heard the report of the gun. Two or three more shots were fired with no better results, so he determined to investigate. Approaching the elk stealthily he was again surprised when he came to a solid wall of glass, on the opposite side of which was the elk at which he had been shooting. Not only that, but the wall of glass acted as a magnifying lens and the elk was twenty-five miles away. No wonder it did not hear the reports of Bridger's rifle.

The story was quite likely suggested to Bridger's imagination by his discovery of the obsidian cliff of black volcanic glass, about half way between the Norris Geyser Basin and the Mammoth Hot Springs, though the obsidian is opaque and it would be impossible to see an elk, or any other object through it at any distance. This volcanic glass was used by the aborigines for lance and arrow heads and other weapons, large numbers of which have been found in the vicinity of the park.

Bridger told some of his wonderful stories to Captain Warner, Capt. W. F. Reynolds, Dr. F. V. Hayden and other early explorers, who received them with the proverbial "grain of salt," though they afterward found that the old scout's narrative contained a large percentage of truth. An editor of one of the leading western newspapers stated in 1879, after the reports of Colter and Bridger had been verified by official explorations, that more than thirty years before he had prepared an article for publication, based upon Bridger's account of the Yellowstone region, but did not publish it because one of his friends advised him that he would "be laughed out of town if he printed any of old Jim Bridger's lies." He afterward apologized to Bridger for lack of confidence in his veracity.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS

Capt. W. F. Reynolds of the United States topographical engineers, under orders from the war department, led an expedition from Fort Pierre on the Missouri into Wyoming. His orders were to explore "the country through

which flow the principal tributaries of the Yellowstone River, the mountains in which they and the Gallatin and Madison forks of the Missouri have their source," etc. Dr. F. V. Hayden accompanied the expedition as geologist and James Bridger acted as guide. Captain Reynolds made his report in 1860, but the Civil war came on the next year, which practically put a stop to further exploration for almost a decade.

During the war parties of gold seekers penetrated into the mountain ranges in the neighborhood of the park and some accounts of their discoveries were published in the newspapers. In September, 1869, David E. Folsom, William Peterson and C. W. Cook left Diamond City on the Missouri River and spent about a month in the vicinity of the Yellowstone Lake. In the *Western Monthly* for July, 1871, was published an article from the pen of Mr. Folsom which wielded considerable influence toward the sending of other expeditions into the country about the sources of the Yellowstone.

What is generally known as the "Washburn-Doane Expedition" was organized in Montana in the summer of 1870 and was provided with a military escort from Fort Ellis by order of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. The leader of this expedition was Gen. Henry D. Washburn, then surveyor-general of Montana. Among those who accompanied him were Nathaniel P. Langford, who wrote an account of the explorations for *Scribner's Magazine*, and who was afterward the first superintendent of the park; Thomas C. Everts, ex-United States assessor for Montana; Samuel T. Hauser, later governor of Montana; Walter Trumbull, son of United States Senator Trumbull, who also published an account of the expedition in the *Overland Monthly* for June, 1871; and Cornelius Hedges, who was the first man to propose setting apart the region as a national park. This party entered the park on August 21, 1870, under the escort of a small detachment of the Second United States Cavalry commanded by Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, whose name is coupled with that of General Washburn.

From the heights of Mount Washburn (then unnamed) they saw at a distance the Canyon and Falls of the Yellowstone, the geyser basin on the Firehole River, which was pointed out to them by James Bridger, and then descended into the plateau for a more systematic examination of the natural wonders. On September 9, 1870, Thomas C. Everts became separated from the other members of the expedition and wandered about through the wild region for thirty-seven days before his comrades found him almost dead from hunger and exposure. Mr. Everts, after his recovery, wrote an account of his experiences for *Scribner's Magazine*, which was widely read and was afterward reproduced by General Chittenden in his "History of Yellowstone National Park." In this history General Chittenden gives the following account of the origin of the national park idea:

"The members of the party were sitting around the campfire after supper (September 19, 1870), conversing about what they had seen and picturing to themselves the important pleasure resort which so wonderful a region must soon become. The natural impulse to turn the fruits of discovery to their personal profit made its appearance, and it was suggested that it would be a 'profitable speculation' to take up lands around the various objects of interest. The conversation had not gone far in that direction, when one of the party—Cornelius Hedges—interposed and said that private ownership of that region, or any

part of it, ought never to be sold by the government, but that it should be set apart and forever held to the unrestricted use of the people. This higher view of the subject found immediate acceptance with the other members of the party. It was agreed that the project should be at once set on foot and pushed vigorously to a finish."

In 1871 the United States sent two expeditions to the Upper Yellowstone—one under the leadership of Dr. F. V. Hayden and the other under Captains Heap and Barlow of the engineer corps. The reports of this joint expedition aided materially the project brought before Congress set on foot by the Washburn-Doane expedition. In the Helena Herald of November 9, 1870, appeared an article from the pen of Cornelius Hedges, giving reasons why the country about the Yellowstone Lake should be set apart as a national reservation. A little later Nathaniel P. Langford addressed a meeting in Washington, D. C., presided over by James G. Blaine, then speaker of the national house of representatives. In this way the subject was brought to the attention of Congress.

ACT OF DEDICATION

Mr. Langford and William H. Clagett, member of Congress from Montana, drew up a bill providing for the establishment of the Yellowstone National Park. This bill was introduced in the house on December 18, 1871, by Mr. Clagett, and Senator Pomeroy of Kansas introduced it in the senate. After receiving the approval of the secretary of the interior and Dr. F. V. Hayden, it passed both houses and was approved by President Grant on March 1, 1872. The boundaries of the park, as defined by this act, are as follows:

"Commencing at the junction of Gardiner's River with the Yellowstone River and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of the Yellowstone Lake; then south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of the Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence east to the place of beginning."

Under the boundaries as thus established, the park extends two miles north of the northern boundary of Wyoming, and two miles west of the western boundary, being sixty-two miles long and fifty-four miles wide. The act placed the park under the control of the secretary of the interior, who was given the authority to grant leases, at his discretion, for periods not exceeding ten years, and all buildings erected by the lessees to be located and erected under his direction, the proceeds of such leases to be expended by his authority in the construction of roads, etc.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PARK

The report of the park supervisor, Chester A. Lindsley, for the year 1917 says: "The park was governed by civilian superintendents, assisted by a few scouts, from the time it was set aside until August 10, 1886, when troops of United States Cavalry were detailed to police it, the commanding officer acting



CASCADE GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE PARK



YELLOWSTONE FALLS

as superintendent under direct orders of the secretary of the interior. On October 16, 1916, the troops were withdrawn from the park and a civilian supervisor, with a corps of twenty-five rangers, for patrol and protection work, and a few civilian employees for other duties, were appointed by the secretary of the interior to replace them. Under recent legislation by Congress, troops were returned to the park on June 26, 1917. This action was necessary on account of a clause contained in the sundry civil appropriation act of June 12, 1917, making appropriations for the park for the fiscal year 1918. By virtue of this law, the park supervisor was relieved of so much of the park duties as pertain to 'protection'."

Park headquarters are located at the Mammoth Hot Springs, five miles inside the park line at the northern entrance. Here are located the water and electric light systems, the telephone exchange, etc. The maintenance and construction of roads, bridges and general improvements in the park are carried on by special appropriation under the war department, an officer of the engineering department being in charge of the work. Automobiles were first admitted on August 1, 1915, but did not come into general use as a method of transportation until 1917, when practically all of the transportation of tourists was consolidated under one company—"The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company." During the season from June 20 to September 15, 1917, a total of 13,283 tourists were taken through the park by this company, and 21,915 persons visited the park with their own transportation and camping outfits.

The Yellowstone Park Hotel Company operates all of the hotels in the park. There are four hotels—the Mammoth Hot Springs, the Upper Basin, the Lake House and the Canyon Hotel. At all of these hotels garages and supply houses are maintained and there are four free automobile camps and shelter houses in the park, placed on the main lines of travel, besides there are six other camping places, where oils and gasoline may be obtained by tourists.

There are four main entrances to the park—north, east, south and west. The northern entrance may be reached by the Northern Pacific Railway, the west entrance by the Union Pacific, the east entrance by stage from Cody, where it connects with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the south entrance can be reached only by automobile or other means of private conveyance. Each year witnesses improvements for the accommodation and comfort of tourists, the number of which is constantly increasing.

AN ANIMAL SANCTUARY

Howard M. Albright, acting director of the National Park Service, in his report to the secretary of the interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, says: "The killing of wild animals, except predatory animals when absolutely necessary, is strictly forbidden in Yellowstone Park by law. The park is therefore the greatest wild animal sanctuary in the world. We endeavor to refrain from calling it a game sanctuary, because park animals are not game in the popular sense of the term. The park is, however, the great source of game supply for the surrounding territory, and the states of Wyoming and Montana have widely sought to assist in the protection and control of this supply."

Elk, antelope and both mule and white-tailed deer are numerous in the park.

During the winter of 1916-17 more than two hundred tons of alfalfa were fed to these animals by the employees of the park service. Heavy snows drove large numbers of elk and antelope out of the park, in search of a lower altitude. They found shelter from the severe weather in the Jackson's Hole country in Wyoming and near Electric, Mont. It is in such cases that the protective laws of those states, mentioned by Mr. Albright, come into play. The animals were protected by the state game wardens from the thoughtless sportsman and when the weather conditions improved they returned to the park of their own accord. Since 1911 the total number of elk shipped from the park to other states or municipalities, "where their future protection is assured," was 2,263, and on June 9, 1917, there were nearly twenty thousand in the park. A few moose are frequently seen, the tame herd of buffalo numbered 330 in June, 1917, black and cinnamon bears are numerous, and there are 194 known varieties of birds to be found in the park. The United States Fish Commission maintains a branch fish hatchery in the park. It is located on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, near the Lake House. During the season of 1917 a total of 1,773,000 young fish were planted in the lakes and streams of the park. Fishing by visitors is permitted, and Mr. Lindsley says in his report for 1917: "The confining of fishing to the strict letter of the regulations has not been disappointing in its results, as its effects have already been noticed in the additional interest in fishing manifested by travelers; and it has not proven as much of a disappointment to the hotels and camps as was expected, for the reason that tourists have taken an unusual interest in fishing and have caught many fish that have found their way to the tables."

The object in planting fish in the waters, for tourists to catch, is "to make the national parks more popular as playgrounds of the people, where amusements can be found in addition to the scenery." The lover of rod and line should therefore be attracted to the Yellowstone National Park, where he can "cast flies" to his heart's content, while at the same time enjoying the picturesque scenery and natural wonders of the park.



From the Hearst Collection

TWO MOONS

A Cheyenne Chief who led his tribe in the fight with General Custer in 1876.

CHAPTER IV

INDIAN HISTORY

EVIDENCES OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION—THE INDIAN RACE—TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY—WYOMING TRIBES—THE ARAPAHO—TRADITION OF THE FLOOD—THE CHEYENNE—THE CROW—THE SHOSHONE—CHIEF WASHAKIE—OTHER TRIBES—FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS—THE UNITED STATES POLICY—ADOPTION OF THE TREATY SYSTEM—TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE—BOUNDARIES OF TRIBAL DOMAINS—TREATY WITH THE SIOUX—THE CROW TREATY—CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TREATY—TREATY OF FORT BRIDGER—WIND RIVER RESERVATION.

Before the white man the Indian; before the Indian, who? The question is more easily asked than answered. Archaeologists have found in Wyoming evidences of the existence of an ancient race, which some writers on the subject think was contemporary with the cliff dwellers of Colorado. Along the Big Horn and Wind rivers, and about the sources of the Yellowstone, have been found steatite vessels, lance and arrow heads, stone knives, celts and other weapons and utensils different from any found in the mounds in other sections of the country. Many of these utensils are of a green marble, marked by veins, or stones of volcanic origin, and no one has been able to determine from whence they came. Similar relics, as well as cotton and a coarse thread, have been found in the Santa Lucia Valley in New Mexico, from which it is inferred that the aborigines of that section and those of Wyoming were closely related. Says Bancroft: "Heaps of bones, tools, ornaments, weapons, burial cairns and mining shafts are among the proofs of their presence. At what period they disappeared and recent tribes took their place is among the secrets which the past refuses to disclose."

Since the first investigations of Squier and Davis among the mounds of the Mississippi Valley, about 1845 to 1850, a great deal has been written regarding the first inhabitants of the American continent. The early writers on the subject were almost a unit in attributing to the aborigines a great antiquity, and in advocating the theory that they were of a separate race. More recent explorations among the mounds and relics have disclosed the fact that their civilization—if such it can be called—resembled in many particulars that of some of the Indian tribes encountered by the first white men who came to what now constitutes the United States. This is especially true of the tribes inhabiting the Lower Mississippi Valley and the country along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, who the first explorers in that region found using knives and other utensils of obsidian, very similar in appearance to those found in Wyoming and New Mexico. In

the early part of the Seventeenth Century, the Natchez and other southern tribes of Indians were accustomed to the erection of burial mounds and cairns. These and kindred facts have been brought to light by the research of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, and the general theory now is that the so-called Mound Builders and other aboriginal peoples were nothing more than the ancestors of the tribes that inhabited the country at the time it was first visited by white men.

THE INDIAN RACE

Probably more pages have been written relating to the Indian tribes of North America than on any other subject pertaining to American history. To the student of history there is a peculiar fascination in the story of these savage tribes—their legends, traditions and customs—that makes the topic always one of surpassing interest, and no history of Wyoming would be complete without some account of the tribes that inhabited the country before the advent of the white man.

When Christopher Columbus made his first voyage to the New World in 1492, he believed that he had at last reached the goal of his long cherished ambitions, and that the country where he landed was the eastern shore of Asia. Early European explorers in America, entertaining a similar belief, thought the country was India and gave to the race of copper colored people they found here the name of "Indians." Later explorations disclosed the fact that the land discovered by Columbus was really a continent hitherto unknown to the civilized nations of the world. The error in geography was thus corrected, but the name given by the first adventurers to the natives still remains.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION

The North American Indians are divided into several groups or families, each of which is distinguished by certain physical and linguistic characteristics, and each group is subdivided into a number of tribes, each of which is ruled over by a chief. At the close of the Fifteenth Century, when the first Europeans began their explorations in America, they found the various leading Indian families distributed over the continent as follows:

In the far north were the Eskimo, a people that have never played any conspicuous part in history. These Indians still inhabit the country about the Arctic Circle, where some of them have been occasionally employed as guides to polar expeditions, which has been about their only association with the white man.

The Algonquian family, the most numerous and powerful of all the Indian nations, occupied a great triangle, roughly bounded by the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Cape Hatteras and by lines drawn from those two points to the western end of Lake Superior. Within this triangle lived the Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, Pottawatomi, Sac and Fox and other powerful tribes, which yielded slowly to the advance of the superior race. Almost in the very heart of the Algonquian triangle—along the shores of Lake Ontario and the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River—lived the Iroquoian group, which was composed of the Oneida, Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca tribes. To the early

settlers of New York these tribes were known as the "Five Nations." Some years afterward the Tuscarora tribe was added to the confederacy, which then took the name of the "Six Nations."

South of the Algonquian country, extending from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast, was the region inhabited by the Muskogean family, the leading tribes of which were the Creek, Chickasaw, Cherokee and Choctaw. The Indians of this group were among the most intelligent as well as the most aggressive and warlike of all the North American tribes.

In the great Northwest, about the sources of the Mississippi River and extending westward to the Missouri, lay the domain of the Siouan family, which was composed of a number of tribes closely resembling each other in physical appearance and dialect, and noted for their warlike tendencies and military prowess.

South and west of the Siouan country lived the "Plains Indians," composed of tribes of mixed stock. Their domain extended westward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Among these tribes were the Arapaho and Cheyenne in the northern part and the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa farther to the south. All these tribes were bold and vindictive in disposition and skilful hunters.

West of the Plains Indians dwelt the Shoshonean group, the principal tribes of which were the Shoshone, Bannock and Comanche. This group was one of the smallest on the continent. Farther south, in what are now the states of Arkansas and Louisiana was the Caddoan group, and scattered over other parts of the country were numerous minor tribes which in all probability had separated from some of the great families, but who, at the time they first came in contact with the white men claimed kinship with none. These tribes were generally inferior in numbers, often nomadic in their habits, and consequently are of little importance historically.

In a history of such as this, it is not the design to give an extended account of the Indian race as a whole, but to notice only those tribes whose history is intimately connected with the territory now comprising the State of Wyoming. Foremost among these tribes are the Arapaho, Bannock, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Shoshone, and certain minor tribes of the Siouan stock.

THE ARAPAHO

Some ethnologists place the Arapaho among the tribes of the Siouan family, but the United States Bureau of Ethnology classifies them as one of the Algonquian tribes, which separated from the main body of that group long before the first white men came to America. One of their traditions says that many hundred years ago the tribe lived in Western Minnesota, from which region they were driven by the Sioux. In their migrations they became divided into three tribes—the Gros Ventres of the prairie and the Northern and Southern Arapaho. This division took place when the tribe reached the Missouri River, early in the Nineteenth Century. The Gros Ventres then went north and joined the Blackfeet, seldom afterward visiting their brethren.

Dorsey says the word Arapaho means the "tattooed people," and says a tribal tradition claims that these Indians once inhabited all the country between

the sources of the Platte River and the Arkansas River. The Northern Arapaho call themselves "A-no-nai," which in their dialect means "the parent of nations," though the Southern Arapaho say that it means only "the men," or "the people." As a matter of fact the origin and meaning of the tribal name are matters of uncertainty. The men of the tribe are brave and intelligent, and both men and women resemble the Sioux Indians, which is no doubt responsible for the belief that the Arapaho are of that stock.

In religion the Arapaho are monotheistic. They believe in a Great Spirit who is good and omnipotent, and an evil spirit which is constantly working for the downfall of humanity. They have a standard of right and wrong and believe that the good and bad deeds done on earth will be rewarded or punished after death. Ghosts and spirits of departed ancestors, especially their great chiefs, form a part of their superstitious belief, and fairy stories or folk lore was common among them when they were first met by the whites. The white buffalo they have always looked upon as a sort of deity.

TRADITION OF THE FLOOD

Sherman Coolidge, an educated Arapaho, some years ago wrote an account of the Arapaho tradition of the flood, from which the following has been adapted: Long ago, before there was any animal life on the earth, the entire surface of the planet was covered with water, except the top of one high mountain. Upon this mountain sat a lone Arapaho, poor, weeping and in great distress. The Great Spirit saw him and felt sorry for him, and in his pity sent three ducks to the poor Indian. The Arapaho ordered the ducks to dive down into the waters and bring up some dirt. The first and second tried, but after remaining under water for a long time each returned without any dirt. Then the third went down and was gone so long that the surface of the water where he disappeared had become still and quiet. The Arapaho believed this duck to be dead when she returned to the surface with some dirt in her bill. As soon as the Arapaho received this bit of earth the waters began to subside.

In a short time the waters had receded so far that they could not be seen from the top of the highest mountain, but this Arapaho, who was endowed with supernatural wisdom and power, knew that they surrounded the earth, even as they do to this day. The Arapaho, who had been saved by the ducks, then became the sole possessor of the land. He made the rivers and made the trees to grow along them, the buffaloes, elks, deer and other animals, all the birds of the air and the fishes in the waters, and all the trees and bushes and all other things that can be grown by planting seeds in the ground.

Then all the other tribes—the Sioux, the Cheyenne, the Shoshone, etc.—came to this Arapaho, poor and on foot, and he gave them ponies. He also taught them to make bows and arrows and how to start a fire by rubbing two sticks together. This Arapaho god also had a peace pipe, which he gave to the people and told them to live at peace with each other, but especially with the Arapaho. The Cheyenne was the first of the tribes to come and receive gifts and knowledge of the Arapaho god. Among the gifts they received were ponies, in the use of which they became expert. The Shoshone had no lodges and the



From the Herbert Coffey Collection

MEDICINE CROW
Chief of the Crow tribe.

Arapaho taught them to construct skin tepees. Then all the tribes loved the Arapaho.

THE CHEYENNE

Like the Arapaho, the Cheyenne Indians belong to the Algonquian family. A tribal tradition says these Indians once inhabited the valley of the Red River of the North, where they were friendly with both the Sioux and Ojibway while those tribes were at war with each other. In time the Ojibway became suspicious that the Cheyenne were aiding the Sioux and drove them westward into what is now North Dakota. From there they were driven by the hostile Sioux to the upper waters of the Platte River. After they became established there all the tribes of the plains acknowledged their superiority in their impetuous valor and as fierce, skilful warriors.

When Bent's Fort was built on the Upper Arkansas River, in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, a portion of the tribe moved to that section of the country and became known as the "Southern Cheyenne." Those who remained in the Platte Valley extended their domain to the Yellowstone and became known as the "Northern Cheyenne." Since that time they have been recognized as two separate and distinct bands, the Northern Cheyenne becoming affiliated with the Sioux and the Southern with the Kiawa. By treaties with the United States they ceded their lands in Wyoming and were given reservations in Montana and Oklahoma, respectively. In 1910 there were about three thousand on the two reservations. After the separation of the tribe there was very little communication between them, though Brave Bear, a chief of the Southern Cheyenne brought a number of his warriors to assist his northern brethren in the Custer fight.

THE CROW

The Indian name of this tribe is Ab-sa-ro-ka, meaning "the hawk." They belong to the Siouan group, though they separated from the other Siouan tribes so far back in the past that their oldest traditions have failed to preserve the date. When first encountered by white men they occupied the Upper Yellowstone Valley, where they were allowed to dwell in security by the other tribes, who knew too well their warlike disposition and skill with arms. Formerly they were frequently at war with the adjacent tribes, particularly the Sioux, until they had firmly established themselves in their domain, but they were generally at peace with the whites, often furnishing scouts to detachments of United States troops against the hostile tribes.

When the first trappers and agents of the fur companies came into the Crow country, the Indians stole their traps and occasionally ran off their horses. Concerning this, the artist Catlin says: "While these people have sometimes been called rascals and thieves, and rogues of the first order, yet they do not consider themselves such, for thieving in their estimation is a high crime, and in their eyes a disgraceful act; that while they sometimes capture and run off a trader's horse and make their boasts of it, they consider it a kind of retaliation or summary justice, which they think right and honorable for the unlicensed

trespass through their country from one end to the other by the mercenary white men, who destroy the game, catch the beaver and drive other valuable furs off their country without paying them an equivalent, or in fact anything at all for it, and this, too, when they have been warned time and again of the danger they would be in if they longer persisted in such practices."

The same writer pronounces the Crow Indians "the most honest and honorable race of people among whom I have ever lived." Catlin may have found them so in his relations with them, but the early settlers in the vicinity of the Crow country could no doubt tell a different story of depredations committed, live stock stolen, etc.

Among the Crow Indians there were a number of military societies. To be a member of one of these societies was a privilege accorded only to those who had distinguished themselves in warfare. They also had many feasts and ceremonies, one of which was the planting of the sacred tobacco plant. After the tribe ceded its lands to the United States its members were given a reservation in Southern Montana.

THE SHOSHONE

The Shoshone (or Shoshoni) is the leading tribe of the Shoshonean family. Some authorities say this name was given to the tribe by the Cheyenne, but this is probably a mistake. The name signifies "People of the high land," and no doubt originated in the fact that these Indians inhabited the country along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. They were sometimes called the Rocky Mountain Indians by the first explorers and travelers through the West. They were also called the Snake Indians. Says Haines: "It is uncertain why the term 'Snake' was given to this tribe by the whites, but probably because of their tact in leading pursuits by crawling off in the long grass or diving in the water."

The first white men to give any account of the Shoshone were Lewis and Clark, who came upon a band of them in Western Montana in 1804, while on their way to the Pacific coast. The explorers called them Snakes, and in the journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition mention is made of Sac-a-ja-we-a (the bird woman), a member of the band, who acted as guide to the expedition to the sources of the Columbia River. From this woman and her husband, Lewis and Clark learned that the tribe inhabited the country now included in Western Wyoming and Montana, Southern Idaho, Northern Utah, Northeastern Nevada and Eastern Oregon. Those living along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains had ponies and hunted the buffalo, but they never ventured very far from their mountain homes for fear of the warlike tribes of the plains.

A Shoshone tradition says that many years ago they dwelt in a country far to the southward, where the rivers were filled with alligators. Consequently, when a Shoshone crosses a strange river he always offers a brief prayer to the alligators that may be in it to spare his life. After leaving that country they came to the Rocky Mountains, where they had lived for nearly fifty years before the first trappers and traders came into their country. During that period they had frequently been compelled to resort to arms to repel invasions by the Sioux, Crow, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes.

They were superstitious, with a firm belief in ghosts, fairies, little devils,

water babies, etc. They also believed in a demon of bad luck, who resembled a short, stocky human being dressed in goatskin clothing, and who carried a quiver filled with invisible arrows. Any person shot with one of these arrows did not die, but was certain to suffer some reverse of fortune or health. If a member of the family fell ill, or a horse went lame, it was considered proof positive that one of the invisible arrows had done its work, and the only relief was removal to another part of the country. To hear a coyote howl at full moon was an omen of good luck, and if a family, removing at such a time to another place to get rid of the evil influence of the invisible arrow should hear the howl of a coyote, the head of the family would give the order to return to the old home, satisfied that the spell was broken.

Kindred tribes of the Shoshonean group are the Comanche, Bannock, Piute, Flathead and a few minor mountain bands bearing different names, but all offshoots from the parent stock. The Bannock Indians at one time inhabited Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho, though some of this tribe lived with the Shoshone in Western Wyoming, and after the treaty of 1868 occupied for a time a portion of the Wind River reservation. In 1871 they quarreled with the Shoshone and were removed to Fort Hall, Idaho. Four years later the Shoshone agreed to allow the Arapaho to occupy part of the reservation. The arrangement was made, and, although the two tribes had long been enemies, they have since dwelt together in peace.

CHIEF WASHAKIE

Washakie, one of the best known of the Wyoming Indians, became the head chief of the Shoshone in 1857, being at that time about forty years of age. He was a real friend of the white men and it was through his influence that the southwestern part of the state was ceded to the United States in 1868, when the Wind River reservation was established. In 1876 Washakie, with 213 of his warriors, joined General Crook in the campaign against hostile tribes. On this campaign General Crook consulted Washakie daily as to the habits of the Indians of whom they were in pursuit, and in nearly every instance the information imparted was found to be correct. His men also performed valuable services as scouts.

After the campaign, President Grant sent to the old chief a fine horse and saddle, through Doctor Irwin, the Indian agent. When presented with the horse Washakie said nothing. The agent suggested that he ought to send his thanks to General Grant, whereupon the old chief replied: "Do a favor to a white man, he feels it in his head and the tongue speaks. Do a kindness to an Indian, he feels it in his heart; the heart has no tongue."

Washakie ruled his people with an iron hand, though he was always earnest in his efforts to improve their condition. On one occasion the agent complained that one man of the tribe was making trouble by getting drunk and fighting. Washakie called the man before him and admonished him to improve his conduct. A little later the agent again complained of the Indian's drunkenness and disorderly behavior. The old chief said nothing at the time, but the following day assured the agent that the fellow would give him no further trouble. Then the agent learned that the chief had taken the Indian out and shot him. Another

time, when he was going to be away for a few days, he left orders with his wife to remove the tepee to another location while he was gone. Upon his return he found the lodge in the same place and inquired why his orders had not been obeyed. His wife said it was because her mother objected. Washakie then asked his mother-in-law why she opposed his wishes. The old squaw promptly informed him that it was because she wanted the tepee to remain where it was. Washakie then killed her and ordered his wife to remove the tepee. This time his order was obeyed.

He was a polygamist, with several wives and numerous children. In this respect he merely followed the custom of the Shoshone chiefs for generations and saw nothing wrong in his having a number of wives, although he was one of the most intelligent of the Shoshone Indians. Washakie died about the beginning of the present century.

OTHER TRIBES

In addition to the tribes above mentioned, the Blackfeet, Arikara, Assiniboine, Gros Ventre, Mandan and certain bands of the Sioux Indians either claimed land within the present limits of Wyoming or hunted therein. These tribes joined with the Cheyenne, Arapaho, etc., in making treaties with the representatives of the United States.

The Blackfeet were originally allied with the Algonquian family, but left that group and wandered up the Missouri River, where they became affiliated with the Siouan tribes, especially the Teton, Unkpapa and Brule (or Bois Brule) bands, and in time came to be recognized as one of the Siouan tribes. It is said that they received the name of Blackfeet because when they came up the Missouri River their leggings were black from marching over the burned prairie. At one time the Blackfeet were estimated at forty thousand. In 1910 there were 2,100 on the reservation in Montana and 3,000 in the British Possessions.

No Indian tribe of the Northwest was more uncertain in temper and conduct than the Arikara. Some ethnologists place these Indians as an offshoot of the Fox, but they belonged to the Caddoan group. One of their traditions states that they lived in Western Missouri about 1780, where they were driven out by hostile tribes and ascended the Missouri. They were friendly to Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1806, but were hostile to Ensign Pryor's party in 1807 when escorting the Mandan chief to his home after visiting Washington. They traded with the Missouri Fur Company in 1811; robbed two trading houses of the company near Great Bend in 1820; were friendly to Joshua Pilcher in 1822, and the next year attacked the trading house of the Missouri Fur Company in the Sioux country and were hostile to W. H. Ashley's first expedition up the Missouri, after first making a show of friendship.

FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS

When Cortez was commissioned captain-general of New Spain in 1529, he was directed to "give special attention to the conversion of the Indians; to see that no Indians be given to the Spaniards as servants; that they pay such tribute to His Majesty as they can easily afford; that there shall be a good cor-

response maintained between the Spaniards and the natives, and that no wrong shall be offered the latter either in their goods, families or persons."

Such were the instructions of the Spanish Government, but notwithstanding this, during the conquest of Mexico and Central America the treatment of the natives was cruel in the extreme, many of them being captured and forced to work in the mines. Don Sebastian Ramirez, bishop and acting governor after Cortez, tried to carry out the humane orders of the commission. Antonio de Herrera says that under his administration "the country was much improved and all things carried on with equity, to the general satisfaction of all good men."

The Spanish authorities never accepted the idea that the Indians owned all the land, but only that part actually occupied, or that might be necessary to supply their wants. All the rest of the land belonged to Spain by right of discovery, and the policy of dealing with the natives was based upon this theory.

The French had no settled policy regarding the title to lands. In the letters patent given by Louis XV to the Western Company in August, 1717, was the following provision:

"Section IV—The said company shall be free, in the said granted lands to negotiate and make alliance with all the nations of the land, except those which are dependent on the other powers of Europe; she may agree with them on such conditions as she may think fit, to settle among them, and trade freely with them, and in case they insult her she may declare war against them, attack them or defend herself by means of arms, and negotiate with them for peace or a truce."

In this section it will be noticed there is nothing said about the acquisition of lands. As a matter of fact the French cared but little for the lands, the principal object being to control the fur trade. The trading post did not require a large tract of land, and outside of the site of the trading house and a small garden, the Indians were left in full possession. Nor did the French become the absolute owners of the small tracts at the trading posts. In case the post was abandoned the site reverted to its Indian owners. Under such a liberal policy it is not surprising that the French traders were almost always on friendly terms with the natives.

The English policy treated the Indian as a barbarian and in making land grants ignored any claim he might make to the soil. The so-called "Great Patent of New England," which was issued to the Plymouth Company and embracing the land from 40° to 48° north latitude, made not the slightest allusion to the Indian title. The settlers bought the land from the tribal chiefs, and in numerous instances failure to quit the Indian title by purchase resulted in disastrous wars. In the charter granted by Charles I to Lord Baltimore, the grantee was given the authority "to collect troops, wage war on the 'barbarians' and other enemies who may make incursions into the settlements, and to pursue them even beyond the limits of their province, and if God shall grant it, to vanquish and captivate them; and the captives to put to death, or, according to their discretion, to save."

All the nations of Europe which acquired territory in America, asserted in themselves and recognized in others the exclusive right of the discoverer to claim and appropriate the lands occupied by the Indians. Parkman says:

"Spanish civilization crushed the Indian; English civilization scorned and neglected him; French civilization embraced and cherished him."

THE UNITED STATES POLICY

The early colonies in this country adhered to the policy of the country to which they belonged. By the treaty of September 3, 1783, which ended the Revolutionary war, all the rights and powers of Great Britain descended to the United States. The Articles of Confederation, the first organic law adopted by the American Republic, provided that:

"The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated."

On March 1, 1793, President Washington approved an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, in which it was expressly stipulated "That no purchase or grant of lands, or any title or claim thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution."

The penalty for each violation of this act was a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. With amendments this law remained the basis of all relations with the Indians of the country until the passage of the act of March 3, 1871. Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says: "By the act of March 3, 1871, the legal fiction of recognizing the tribes as independent nations, with which the United States could enter into solemn treaty, was, after it had continued nearly one hundred years, finally done away with. The effect of this act was to bring under the immediate control of the Congress the transactions with the Indians and reduce to simple agreements what had before been accomplished by solemn treaties."

The first treaties made by the United States with the Indian tribes were merely treaties of peace and friendship. On August 3, 1795, a great council was held at Greenville, Ohio, at which time the Miami, Pottawatomie and associated tribes ceded to the United States certain lands in Indiana and Ohio for military posts and roads. This was the first cession of lands made to the United States by Indians after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A little later the Delaware Indians ceded a portion of their domain for settlement by the white people. From that time treaty after treaty followed, each extending the white man's territory farther to the westward until about the middle of the last century, when his progress reached the present State of Wyoming.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE

For about twenty-five years after the opening of the Oregon Trail, it was used freely by the fur traders. The Indian tribes living within reach of the trail found it easier to meet the traders at some point along its course than to go to the trading posts on the Missouri River to dispose of their furs. The discovery of gold in California in 1849 brought a different class of white men

into the Indian country. The gold seekers brought no goods to trade and had no desire for furs. Almost every day brought a train of ox teams on the way to the new gold fields. The emigrants killed the buffaloes indiscriminately, and what they did not kill they scared away, leaving the Indians without their customary means of subsistence. This naturally drove the savages to adopt a policy of retaliation. It was not long until hunters and outriders were killed, stock stampeded and emigrant trains attacked.

On October 13, 1849, Col. D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs, wrote to the department advising a grand council at Fort Laramie, which should be attended by a military force sufficient to awe the Indians into making a treaty of peace, and at the same time fix the boundaries of each tribe. The council assembled about the first of September, 1851, and remained in session for twenty-three days. Ten thousand Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Assiniboine, Crow, Arikara and other Indians gathered at the Fort. The wagon train of supplies sent by the Government was delayed and the vast assemblage was actually in need of provisions. On the 17th Colonel Mitchell succeeded in concluding a treaty, thus giving the Indians an opportunity to go out and hunt buffalo for food, but very few of them left the council. On the 20th the provision train arrived, when the whites and Indians joined in a grand feast. By the terms of the treaty the United States agreed to pay the several tribes the sum of \$50,000 annually for ten years for the right of way for the trail through their lands, and each tribe accepted certain boundaries, beyond which they were not to stray without the consent of the Government.

The bounds of the Sioux nation were set forth in the treaty as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of the White Earth River, on the Missouri River; thence in a southwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte River; thence up the north fork of the Platte River to a point known as Red Butte, or where the road leaves the river; thence along the range of mountains known as the Black Hills to the headwaters of the Heart River; thence down the Heart River to its mouth; thence down the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

This tract included only a part of what was afterward recognized as Sioux territory. The domain included in the above described boundaries lay chiefly in South Dakota and Nebraska, but some years later the Sioux became joint claimants with the Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne to that portion of Wyoming lying north of the Platte and east of the Powder River and Rattlesnake Mountains.

The Arikara, Gros Ventre and Mandan tribes were assigned a tract with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the mouth of the Heart River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Powder River; thence in a southeasterly direction to the headwaters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of the Heart River; and thence down the Heart River to the place of beginning."

Only a small portion of this territory (between the Little Powder and Little Missouri rivers) lies in Wyoming. These tribes afterward claimed to own a large tract of country on the north side of the Missouri River, which was ceded to the United States by the treaty of July 27, 1866, but the treaty was never ratified. Relations between them and the Government remained unsettled

until the executive order of April 12, 1870, when a reservation was assigned them on land recognized by the treaty of Fort Laramie, the remainder of said territory becoming the property of the United States.

The Assiniboine country, as fixed by the treaty, is all within the present State of Montana, the boundaries being described as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of the Yellowstone River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Musselshell River; thence from the mouth of the Musselshell River in a southeasterly direction to the headwaters of Big Dry Creek; thence down that creek to where it empties into the Yellowstone River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Powder River; and thence down the Yellowstone River to the place of beginning."

The blackfoot country boundaries began "at the mouth of the Musselshell River; thence up the Missouri River to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains in a southerly direction to the headwaters of the northern source of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek; thence across to the headwaters of the Musselshell River; and thence down the Musselshell River to the place of beginning."

This tract is all in Montana except a small triangular piece of land in Yellowstone National Park, extending southeastward into Lincoln County, Wyoming. By the treaty of October 17, 1855, which was concluded on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, the Blackfoot domain was made a common hunting ground for that tribe, the Flathead and the Nez Perce Indians.

In the treaty the boundaries of the Crow country were described as "Commencing at the mouth of the Powder River, on the Yellowstone; thence up the Powder River to its source; thence along the main range of the Black Hills and the Wind River Mountains to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek; thence to the headwaters of the Musselshell River; thence down the Musselshell River to its mouth; thence to the headwaters of Big Dry Creek; and thence to its mouth."

More than half of this tract is situated within the limits of the present State of Wyoming. It concludes all that part of the state lying between the Powder and Yellowstone rivers and extending southward to the Wind River and Rattlesnake Mountains. The counties of Bighorn, Washakie, Park and Hot Springs, and the greater part of Sheridan, Johnson and Natrona, the northern part of Fremont and the eastern part of Yellowstone National Park are all situated in what was once Crow territory. A portion of the tract was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Fort Laramie (May 7, 1868), and a reservation for the tribe was established in Montana.

The boundaries of the territory assigned to the Southern Arapaho and Cheyenne were established and described as follows: "Commencing at the Red Butte, or the place where the road leaves the north fork of the Platte River; thence up the said north fork of the Platte River to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the headwaters of the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas River to the crossing of the Santa Fé Trail; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte River; and thence up the Platte River to the place of beginning."

All that part of Wyoming situated south and east of the North Platte River, Southwestern Nebraska, a strip about forty miles wide across the western part of Kansas to the Arkansas River, and about one-third of the present State of Colorado were included in the domain of the Arapaho and Cheyenne. In Wyoming the counties of Albany and Laramie, all that portion of Carbon east of the Platte River, the southeast corner of Natrona, the southwest corner of Converse, the southern half of Goshen and nearly all of Platte have been erected out of this territory, which was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Fort Wise, Kansas, which was concluded on February 18, 1861.

The Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne were allotted the country between the Platte and Powder rivers, in what is now Northeastern Wyoming. Their domain included the present counties of Crook, Campbell, Weston, Niobrara, the northern half of Goshen, the northeast corner of Platte, nearly all of Converse, and a narrow strip along the eastern border of Sheridan and Johnson—that part of those counties east of the Powder River. A portion of Natrona County was also embraced in the domain of the Cheyenne and Arapaho. Some time after the treaty of Fort Laramie, the Sioux were permitted by the Cheyenne and Arapaho to hunt in their country, and that tribe united with the other two in the cession of the region to the United States by agreement on September 26, 1876.

Gen. William S. Harney called Colonel Mitchell's agreement with the Indians a "bread and molasses" treaty, as it promised a great deal to the Indians and received practically nothing in return. The tribes failed to keep within their respective jurisdictions, nor did they refrain from making attacks upon emigrant trains and stealing their horses and cattle. Hence it was not long until other treaties became necessary, especially as a few white people had already settled in the West soon after the close of the Civil war and others were looking with longing eyes at the broad prairies of that section, where they were anxious to obtain homes.

TREATY WITH THE SIOUX

During the Civil war the Sioux Indians gave the United States authorities considerable trouble by their uprising in Minnesota, and after the war was over they showed signs of dissatisfaction and at times threatened to break into open hostilities. In the spring of 1868 Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. William S. Harney, Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Gen. C. C. Augur, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, Nathaniel G. Taylor and J. B. Henderson were appointed commissioners to hold a council and negotiate a treaty that would insure peace on the part of the tribe.

The council was held at Fort Laramie and on April 29, 1868, the treaty was concluded, ceding to the United States all the Sioux lands within the present limits of South Dakota that had been allotted to them by the treaty of September 17, 1851, and a reservation was set apart for the tribe in South Dakota. The country north of the Platte and east of the summit of the Big Horn Mountains was considered to be unceded and was retained by the Indians as part of their hunting grounds. The treaty was signed by the chiefs Red Cloud, Medicine Eagle, Black Tiger, Man Afraid of his Horses, and a number of minor chiefs.

THE CROW TREATY

On May 7, 1868, Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry and Augur concluded a treaty with the chiefs and head men of the Crow tribe at Fort Laramie, by which these Indians ceded the greater part of their lands in Wyoming, allotted to them by the treaty of September 17, 1851, and accepted a reservation in Montana, lying between the northern boundary line of Wyoming and the Yellowstone River. The remainder of the Crow territory in Wyoming was ceded to the United States by the agreement of June 12, 1880.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TREATY

Three days after the above treaty with the Crow Indians was concluded, the same commissioners met the chiefs of the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho and concluded a treaty by which those tribes relinquished all claims to their lands in Wyoming and agreed to accept a home either with the Southern Arapaho and Cheyenne, on their reservation in Colorado, or on the Big Sioux reservation in Dakota. They were established on the latter. In 1875 the Arapaho, with the consent of the Shoshone, were given a home on the Wind River reservation. That portion of Wyoming included in the cession made by this treaty, embraces the district between the Platte and Powder rivers, extending southwest to the Rattlesnake Mountains. After the Cheyenne and Arapaho were quartered on the Sioux reservation they learned that the territory had been reserved by that tribe as hunting ground in the treaty of April 29, 1868. Some of the Cheyenne and Arapaho then tried to renew their claims, and the tract was finally ceded to the United States by all the tribes through the agreement of September 26, 1876.

TREATY OF FORT BRIDGER

After negotiating the treaties with the Crow, Cheyenne and Arapaho at Fort Laramie in May, 1868, Generals Sherman, Terry, Augur and Harney went to Fort Bridger and called a council of the Shoshone and Bannock chiefs. On July 3, 1868, the chiefs of the eastern bands of those tribes entered into a treaty, in which they agreed to relinquish all claims to their lands in Wyoming and accept a reservation bounded as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of Owl Creek and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Popo-Agie rivers; thence in a westerly direction along the crest of said divide and the summit of the Wind River Mountains to a point due south of the mouth of the north fork of the Wind River; thence due north to the mouth of said north fork and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to the headwaters of Owl Creek, and along the middle channel of Owl Creek to the place of beginning."

The reservation thus established is known as the "Wind River Reservation." The territory ceded included all that part of Wyoming west of the North Platte River and south of the Wind River Mountains, extending northward to the old Blackfoot boundary in Yellowstone National Park. This cession now embraces the counties of Uinta and Sweetwater, all of Lincoln except a little

of the northeast corner, that part of Carbon west of the North Platte River, the southern part of Fremont and a little of the southwest corner of Natrona.

The treaty was ratified on February 16, 1869, and on the 10th of the following December, Governor Campbell approved a memorial adopted by the first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming, setting forth that "the reservation had been occupied by citizens of the United States for mining and agricultural purposes; that the mining community known as Hamilton City or 'Miners' Delight,' and numerous other gold producing creeks and gulches are within the limits of said reservation; that while the occupants were bona fide settlers for a year before the conclusion of the treaty their interests had not been consulted in establishing the reservation; that the Shoshone and Bannock Indians cannot live in peace there, owing to the proximity of their hereditary enemies, the Sioux; that no game can be found on or in the immediate vicinity of the reservation," etc. The memorial asked Congress to abrogate that provision of the treaty and establish a reservation elsewhere, to the end that the lands might be reopened for preemption and settlement.

Congress declined to grant the request and the Indians remained in possession of the reservation. On March 3, 1871, President Grant approved the act which did away with the custom of making treaties with the Indians, and on September 26, 1872, an agreement was made with the Shoshone by which they ceded to the United States that part of their reservation "south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the reservation due east of the mouth of the Little Popo-Agie at its junction with the Popo-Agie and running from said point west to the mouth of the Little Popo-Agie; thence up the Popo-Agie to the north fork and up the north fork to the mouth of the canyon; thence west to the western boundary of the reservation."

The Bannock Indians had no part in this agreement, having previously quarreled with the Shoshone and been removed to the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho. Subsequent agreements have reduced the Wind River reservation to the territory bounded by the Wind River on the north; the lines established by the agreement of September 26, 1872, on the south, and the original western boundary between those two lines on the west. On May 21, 1887, President Cleveland set apart a tract of 1,405 acres "more or less" at the forks of the Little Wind River, in the Wind River reservation, as a military reserve for Fort Washakie.

The treaty of Fort Bridger was the last important treaty made with the Indians of Wyoming. Several agreements were made after that time to perfect the title of the whites to the land ceded, but possession came with the treaty of July 3, 1868. During the half century since that treaty was concluded a different Wyoming has come upon the map of the nation. Railroads have taken the places of Indian trails; the school house has supplanted the council wigwam of the savage; the howl of the wolf and the war-whoop are no longer heard, but in their stead have come the herds of the husbandman and the hum of peaceful industry. And all these changes have been made within the memory of persons yet living. To tell the story of this development is the province of the subsequent chapters of this history.

CHAPTER V

WYOMING UNDER VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS

FIRST CLAIMED BY SPAIN—DE SOTO'S EXPEDITION—FRENCH EXPLORATIONS—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—LA SALLE'S EXPEDITIONS—THE MEXICAN CESSION—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—OREGON BOUNDARY DISPUTE—NEBRASKA—TERRITORY OF DAKOTA—IDAHO—RECAPITULATION.

The first civilized nation to lay claim to the territory now comprising the State of Wyoming was Spain. In 1493, the year following the first voyage of Columbus to the Western Hemisphere, the pope granted to the King and Queen of Spain "all countries inhabited by infidels." As the American aborigines were not Christians in the accepted meaning of the term, they were regarded as infidels and the country was made subject to exploitation by the Spanish monarchs. At that time the extent of the continent discovered by Columbus was not known, but in a vague way this papal grant included the present State of Wyoming.

DE SOTO'S EXPEDITION

The uncertain grant of the pope to "infidel countries" was strengthened in 1541-42 by the expedition of Hernando de Soto into the interior of what is now the United States. De Soto was born in Spain about four years after Columbus made his first voyage of discovery and had been connected with some of the early expeditions to Peru, in which service he demonstrated his qualifications to command and won the favor of his royal master. In the spring of 1538 Charles I, then King of Spain, appointed him governor of Florida and Cuba. Acting under orders from King Charles, he left Cuba on May 12, 1539, with about one thousand men, for the purpose of exploring the interior of Florida, the extent of which was at that time very indefinite.

Early in June he left the coast and marched in a northwesterly direction. At a place called Tascaluza by the survivors of the ill-fated expedition, he met a large body of hostile Indians and gave them battle. The fight lasted for several hours, when the savages fled, leaving a large number of their warriors dead upon the field. The Spanish loss was seventy killed and a number wounded, De Soto himself being among the latter. Like nearly all the early Spanish explorers, De Soto's chief object was to discover rich mines of the precious metals. After wandering about in the wilderness for several months he came to the Mississippi River in the spring of 1541, not far from the present City of Memphis, Tennessee. He then made an effort to reach the Spanish settle-

ments in Mexico, but was stricken with fever, died near the mouth of the Arkansas River, and was buried in the great stream he had discovered. The remnant of the expedition, after many hardships, succeeded in reaching the Gulf coast and made a report of their adventures. Upon this report Spain claimed "all the territory bordering on the Grande River and the Gulf of Mexico."

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

As early as 1611 Jesuit missionaries from the French settlements in Canada were among the Indians living along the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. A few years later the King of France granted a charter of the "Company of One Hundred" to engage in the fur trade. In 1634 the company sent Jean Nicollet as an agent to open up a trade with the Indians. He explored the country about the Green Bay, and went as far west as the Fox River, in what is now the State of Wisconsin. Nicollet is said to have been the first man to make a report upon the region west of the Great Lakes.

In the fall of 1665 Claude Allouez, one of the most zealous of the Jesuit fathers, held a council with representatives of several of the western tribes of Indians at the Chippewa Village on the southern shore of Lake Superior. Allouez promised the chiefs of the Chippewa, Sioux, Sac, Fox, Pottawatomi and Illini—the tribes represented at the council—the protection of the great French father and opened the way for a profitable trade. At this council some of the Illini and Sioux chiefs told the missionary of a great river farther to the westward, "called by them the Me-sa-sip-pi, which they said no white man had yet seen (these Indians knew nothing of De Soto's expedition of more than a century before), and along which fur-bearing animals abounded." This was the first definite information the French received regarding the great Father of Waters.

In 1668 Father Allouez and Father Claude Dablon founded the mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the limits of the present State of Michigan. The French authorities in Canada, influenced by the reports Nicollet and the missionaries, sent Nicholas Perrot as the accredited agent of the French Government to arrange for a grand council with the Indians. The council was held at St. Mary's in May, 1671, and friendly relations with the tribes inhabiting the country about the Strait of Mackinac were thus established. Before the close of that year Jacques Marquette, another Jesuit missionary, founded the mission at Point St. Ignace for the benefit of the Huron Indians. For many years this mission was regarded as the key to the great unexplored West. Thus little by little the French pushed their way westward toward the great Mississippi Valley.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET

Father Marquette had heard the reports of the great river to the westward, soon after the council at the Chippewa Village in 1665, and was filled with a desire to discover it, but was deterred from the undertaking until after Perrot's council in May, 1671. Although that council resulted in the establishment of friendly relations with the Indians, which would have made an expedition to the river possible, other circumstances intervened to delay him for almost two

years. In the spring of 1673, having received the necessary authority from the Canadian officials, he began his preparations at Michilimackinac for the voyage. It is related that the friendly Indians there tried to dissuade him from the project by telling him that the tribes living along the river were cruel and blood-thirsty, and that the stream was the abode of terrible monsters that could easily swallow a canoe loaded with men.

These stories had no effect upon the intrepid priest, unless it was to make him more determined, and on May 13, 1673, accompanied by Louis Joliet, an explorer and trader, with five voyageurs or boatmen and two large canoes, the little expedition left Michilimackinac. Passing up the Green Bay to the mouth of the Fox River, they ascended that stream to the portage, crossed over to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated until June 17, 1673, when their canoes shot out upon the broad bosom of the Mississippi. Turning their canoes southward, they descended the Mississippi, carefully noting the landmarks as they went along, until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas. There they met with a tribe of Indians whose language they could not understand and decided to proceed no further. Retracing their steps, they arrived at the French settlements about Michilimackinac after an absence of four months, during which time they had traveled about two thousand five hundred miles.

Joliet was a good topographer and he prepared a map of the region through which he and Marquette had passed. The map and the reports of the voyage, when presented to the Canadian authorities, convinced them that the Mississippi River was not a myth, and it was not long until steps were taken to claim the country drained by it for France.

LA SALLE'S EXPEDITIONS

The year following the voyage of Marquette and Joliet, Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, was granted the seignery of Fort Frontenac, where the City of Kingston, Canada, is now situated, and on May 12, 1678, he received from Louis XIV, then King of France, a permit to continue the explorations of Marquette and Joliet, "find a port for the king's ships in the Gulf of Mexico, discover the western parts of New France, and find a way to penetrate Mexico."

Late in the year 1678 La Salle made his first attempt to reach and descend the Mississippi, but it ended in failure, mainly for the reason that his preparations had not been made with sufficient care. Affairs at his seignery then claimed his attention for about three years, though he did not relinquish the idea of finding and exploring the great river. In December, 1681, he started upon his second, and what proved to be his successful expedition. This time he was accompanied by his lieutenant, Henri de Tonti; Jacques de la Metarie, a notary; Jean Michel, surgeon of the expedition; Father Zenobe Membre, a Recollet missionary; and "a number of Frenchmen bearing arms."

It is not necessary to follow this little band of explorers through all its vicissitudes and hardships in the dead of winter and a wild, unexplored country. Suffice it to say that the river was reached, and was descended to its mouth. On April 8, 1682, La Salle and Tonti passed through two of the channels at the mouth of the Mississippi leading to the Gulf of Mexico. The next day they came together again and La Salle formally took possession of "all the country

drained by the great river and its tributaries, in the name of France, and conferred upon the territory thus claimed the name of Louisiana, in honor of the French King."

To the casual reader it may seem that the early French explorations have little or nothing to do with the present State of Wyoming. But it should be borne in mind that the voyage of Marquette and Joliet opened the way for the later voyage of La Salle and his claim to the country drained by the Mississippi, under which all that portion of Wyoming whose waters reach the Mississippi became a dependency of France. Spain had made no effort to enforce her claim, based upon the discovery of the river by De Soto, and the European powers recognized the claim of France, based upon the work of La Salle. In 1762 France ceded the Province of Louisiana to Spain, which nation retained possession until 1800, when it was ceded back to France, and in 1803 it was sold by France to the United States, an account of which is given in the next chapter. By this sale the greater part of Wyoming became territory of the United States and the way was opened for its present status.

THE MEXICAN CESSION

Mexico once owned the territory comprising the present states of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, the western part of Colorado and the southwest corner of Wyoming. When James K. Polk was inaugurated President on March 4, 1845, it soon became the dream of his administration to acquire California, though the means by which the dream was to be realized were uncertain. The territory might be acquired by conquest; it might be secured by filling it with emigrants from the United States, who would bring it into the Union as Texas had been annexed; or it might be possible to win the good will of the citizens, who were already chafing under Mexican rule. Early in 1846 John C. Fremont's expedition entered the Sacramento Valley and introduced a fourth plan for the acquisition of the country. Fremont established an independent government, known as the "Bear Flag Republic," under the control of the American settlers in the valley. When war was declared against Mexico by Congress on May 13, 1846, the "Bear Flag" was replaced by the Stars and Stripes.

The Town of Santa Fé was captured by Col. Stephen W. Kearney, and New Mexico was acquired almost without loss of life. By the end of 1846 practically all the territory desired by the administration was held by the United States military forces, though Mexico still remained unconquered. In the spring of 1847 President Polk sent Nicholas P. Trist, a Virginian and chief clerk in the department of state, to Gen. Winfield Scott's headquarters for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Mexican Government for the restoration of peace. He was instructed, among other things, to demand the cession of California and New Mexico and the recognition of the Rio Grande as the international boundary. On February 2, 1848, Trist succeeded in negotiating the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (a small place on the outskirts of the City of Mexico), which embodied these features. All the territory held by Mexico north of the Rio Grande was ceded to the United States, Mexico receiving therefor the sum of \$15,000,000, and the United States further agreed to assume the pay-

ment of claims held by her citizens against the Mexican Government, provided the total amount of such claims did not exceed \$3,250,000.

That part of Wyoming ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo lies south of the forty-second parallel of north latitude and west of the line of $107^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. It embraces all of Sweetwater County except a strip about eighteen miles wide across the northern part; the southwest corner of Carbon County (that part lying west of $107^{\circ} 30'$); all of Uinta County, and a tract thirty-six miles wide across the south end of Lincoln County.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

The greater part of Texas was originally included in the Province of Louisiana. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States and received in return all that part of the Louisiana Purchase included within the limits of Texas, which then extended northward to the forty-second parallel. Two years later Moses Austin obtained from the Spanish authorities the privilege of establishing an American colony in Texas. Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, became independent and succeeded to all the rights of the mother country over Texas. On October 4, 1824, the people of Mexico adopted a Federal Constitution, under which the Mexican Republic was formed, composed of separate states. Texas and Coahuila were united as one of those states and adopted a constitution, after the manner of the states of the American Union.

In 1835 a military revolution broke out in the City of Mexico, which was powerful enough to subvert the federal and state constitutions of the republic and establish Gen. Miguel Barragan as military dictator. At his order the Mexican Congress issued a decree converting the states into mere departments of a central government. The Austin colony soon became a "thorn in the side" of the military dictator. Texas revolted, and on March 2, 1836, issued a declaration of independence, to the effect that all political connection with Mexico was forever ended, and that "the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign and independent republic." General Santa Anna, who had succeeded to the dictatorship, collected a force and marched into Texas for the purpose of forcing the people back to their allegiance. He was defeated at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, and in May, while held as a prisoner by the Texans, was forced to enter into a treaty acknowledging the independence of the Texas Republic, with the Rio Grande as the western boundary.

Previous to this time the United States had made repeated offers to purchase the territory forming the Republic of Texas, but they had all been rejected. The Constitution of Texas was ratified by the people in September, 1836, and Gen. Sam Houston was chosen as president. In the last days of President Tyler's administration the people of Texas made overtures for annexation to the United States and Congress passed an act giving the assent of the Government to the annexation, under certain conditions. On March 10, 1845, the people of Texas voted to accept the provisions of the act and Texas became a part of the United States. It was admitted into the Union as a state on December 29, 1845.

By the annexation of Texas, all that part of Carbon County, Wyoming, lying east of $107^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude and south of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, and that part of Albany County south of the forty-second parallel and

west of $105^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude, were annexed to the territory of the United States. Originally the dividing line between the territory of Texas and the Louisiana Purchase was supposed to be the summit of the Laramie Mountains, but in the cession to Spain, by the treaty of 1819, it was fixed at the line of $105^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude, with which boundary it came back into the United States in 1845.

OREGON

The British flag was first carried to the coast of Oregon in 1579, by Sir Francis Drake. Captain Cook, another English adventurer and explorer, landed at and named Nootka Sound (Vancouver Island) in 1778. Upon the voyages of Drake and Cook, Great Britain claimed the country along the coast. This claim was disputed by the Spaniards in 1789, on the grounds of previous discovery, but in the end Spain was compelled to yield. In 1793 another expedition under Vancouver explored the coast on behalf of England, adding further strength to her claim.

The American claim to the region began in the winter of 1788-89, when Capt. Robert Gray and a man named Kendrick passed the winter on the Nootka Sound. They had been sent out by some merchants of Boston to investigate the possibilities of the fur trade in the Northwest. Captain Gray made a second trip to the Pacific coast in 1792, when he ascended the Columbia River for several miles. Based upon the discoveries of Gray and Kendrick and the Louisiana Purchase (the old Spanish claim), the United States laid claim to the country. After the expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804-06, this claim was extended to "all the country drained by the Columbia River and its branches." In 1811 the claim of the United States received substantial support by the establishment of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, by the Pacific Fur Company.

In 1818 a convention of commissioners appointed by the United States and Great Britain to fix the international boundary, reported in favor of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence southward along the crest of the divide to the old Mexican boundary, and along that boundary to the coast. It was also agreed that the territory west of the Rocky Mountains should be open to both the United States and Canada for ten years, "without prejudice to the claims of either." At the end of the ten years this privilege of joint occupation was extended indefinitely by agreement, by a convention held in London on August 6, 1827. Either government was given the power to abrogate the agreement by giving the other twelve months notice.

In the meantime, by the treaty of 1819, Spain quitclaimed her title to all land north of the forty-second parallel to the United States. In the negotiations with Russia in 1824-25, that nation agreed to establish no settlements on the Pacific coast south of the line of $54^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude. During President Tyler's administration the controversy over the boundary was reopened when citizens of the United States began moving into the disputed territory and establishing homesteads. John C. Calhoun, then secretary of state, proposed that the forty-ninth parallel should be the boundary line all the way to the Pacific coast, but to this the English minister (Pakenham) would not consent. The latter suggested

the forty-ninth parallel to the Columbia River, and then that river to the coast. The agreement with Russia had created the impression in the minds of many of the people of the United States that the line of 54° 40' should be the international boundary, and in the political campaign of 1844 the democratic party adopted as its slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight."

In April, 1846, Congress authorized the President, "at his discretion," to give England notice of the abrogation of the agreement for joint occupation. This was done and it led to another convention for the purpose of establishing an international boundary. On August 5, 1846, President Polk sent a special message to Congress, in which he said: "Herewith I submit a copy of a convention for the settlement and adjustment of the Oregon question, which was concluded in this city (Washington) on the 15th of June last between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty. This convention has since been duly ratified by the respective parties and the ratifications were exchanged at London on the 17th day of July, 1846."

By this convention the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions was established as follows: "The forty-ninth parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver Island from the continent, and thence southerly through the said channel and the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean, both nations to have at all times free navigation of the said channel and Straits of Juan de Fuca."

Thus a controversy of long standing was finally settled and the United States came into the undisputed possession of a large tract of country west of the Continental Divide and north of the old Mexican boundary. Included in this tract is that part of Wyoming constituting more than three-fourths of the northern part of Lincoln county; the southwestern part of Fremont County (all west of the divide); that portion of Sweetwater County lying north of the forty-second parallel and west of the divide; and the southwestern part of the Yellowstone National Park.

NEBRASKA

On May 30, 1854, that historic piece of legislation known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," creating the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, was signed by President Franklin Pierce. In section 1 of the bill the boundaries of Nebraska are thus described: "Beginning at a point on the Missouri River where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

These boundaries included all that part of Wyoming acquired by the Louisiana Purchase, while that portion west of the Rocky Mountains remained attached to the territories of Utah and Oregon. No further changes in boundary lines or conditions affecting the territory occurred until 1861, when Congress established the

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA

When first created, this territory extended from the forty-ninth parallel—the international boundary—on the north to the Missouri and Running Water rivers on the south, and from the western boundary of the states of Iowa and Minnesota on the east to the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west. It embraced all the present states of North and South Dakota, nearly all of Montana, and all that part of Wyoming east of the Rocky Mountains, except a small tract in the southeast corner, which still belonged to Nebraska. In the country west of the Rocky Mountains no change was made. This arrangement lasted but two years, however, when another redistricting of the United States domain in the Northwest was made by Congress.

IDAHO

On March 3, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln approved an act establishing the Territory of Idaho. As originally erected, the Territory of Idaho was bounded on the north by the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; on the east by the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington (the present eastern boundary of the State of Wyoming); on the south by the forty-second parallel of north latitude; and on the west by the Territory of Oregon. It therefore included all that portion of Wyoming lying north of the old Mexican and Texas boundary. South of that line a tract about seventy miles wide and one hundred and eighty-five miles long still belonged to Utah, and the southeast corner (the present County of Laramie and the greater part of the counties of Albany, Carbon, Goshen and Platte) was attached to the Territory of Dakota. Five years later another change was made. The Territory of Wyoming was established by the act of July 25, 1868, with its present boundaries, and in 1890 it was admitted into the Union with all the rights of statehood. (See chapters XI and XII.)

RECAPITULATION

The territory now constituting the State of Wyoming was first claimed by Spain under the grant of the pope in 1493, as part of the "countries inhabited by infidels." That claim was given greater force by the discovery of the Mississippi River by De Soto in 1541, but the wisest of Spain's statesmen and geographers knew not the vast extent of the Mississippi Valley. Hence, while nominally included in the Spanish possessions in America, Wyoming remained untenanted, save for the wild beast and the roving Indian. The Spanish claim to the country east of the Rocky Mountains was superseded in April, 1682, by that of France, based on the expedition of La Salle, who gave the territory the name of Louisiana. This province was ceded by France to Spain in 1762; ceded back to France in 1800; and sold to the United States in 1803. The greater portion of Albany and Carbon counties came to the United States through the annexation of Texas in 1845. The triangular shaped tract west of the Continental Divide and north of the line of forty-two degrees north latitude was acquired by the settlement of the Oregon question in 1846, and the southwestern

part of the state was ceded to the United States by Mexico at the close of the Mexican war in 1848. During the next twenty years Wyoming was, in whole or in part, under the jurisdiction of Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, Dakota and Idaho. In 1868 it was made an organized territory of the United States, and in 1890 a new star was added to the national constellation representing the sovereign State of Wyoming.

Of all the states of the American Union, none presents as varied a history in the matter of jurisdiction as Wyoming. It is the only state composed of territory acquired from all four of the principal western annexations. Portions of the state were claimed at times by Spain, France and Great Britain, and from the earliest record the land has been one of adventure. The mountain ranges afforded fruitful fields for the hunter, trapper and Indian trader and invited such men as Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Ashley, Campbell, Sublette, Jim Baker and others, whose names are almost as familiar to the student of pioneer history as the names of Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett and Gen. Sam Houston.

CHAPTER VI

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

LA SALLE'S CLAIM TO THE COUNTRY DRAINED BY THE MISSISSIPPI—CONTROVERSY OVER THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—TREATY OF MADRID—NAPOLEON AND TALLEYRAND—SECRET TREATY OF SAN ILDEFONSO—RETROCESSION OF LOUISIANA TO FRANCE—SENTIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—JEFFERSON'S DIPLOMACY—LIVINGSTON AND MONROE—PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA—FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY OF PARIS—CEREMONY OF TRANSFER—THE TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT—DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.

In the preceding chapter has been given some account of Wyoming under different jurisdictions, and the reader may want to understand more fully how the territory now comprising the state came to be the property of the United States. To make this plain, it is necessary to give an account of one of the greatest diplomatic transactions in modern history. It will be remembered that under the claim of La Salle, in 1682, all the region drained by the Mississippi River and its numerous tributaries, which included practically all of Wyoming, became a French possession and remained so for eighty years. At the close of the French and Indian war in 1762 France lost every foot of land she possessed in the New World, Canada and that part of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi passing into the hands of England, and all her territory west of the Mississippi going to Spain.

By the Treaty of September 3, 1783, which ended the Revolutionary war, the western boundary of the United States was fixed at the Mississippi River, though the mouth of that great stream was wholly within Spanish territory. It was not long until the new American Republic became involved in a controversy with the Spanish officials of Louisiana over the right to free navigation of the Mississippi. The final settlement of this question wielded an unmistakable influence upon the present State of Wyoming. The river constituted the natural outlet for the products of a large part of the United States—a section which was rapidly increasing in wealth, population and political importance—but the Spanish authorities established posts along the river and every boat descending the stream was compelled to land at these posts and submit to arbitrary revenue duties. This policy was kept up for several years, to the humiliation of the United States trader and a diminution of his profits. Through the influence of Don Manuel Godoy, one of the wisest of the Spanish statesmen of that day, the Treaty of Madrid was concluded on October 27, 1795, one article of which stipulated "That the Mississippi River, from its source to the gulf, for its entire width, shall be free to American trade and commerce, and the people of the United

States shall be permitted, for three years, to use the Port of New Orleans as a port of deposit, without payment of duty."

About that time the French Revolution brought into prominence two of the most noted characters in European history—Napoleon and Talleyrand. These two celebrated French diplomats and statesmen, feeling deeply the loss of their country's possessions in America, began to dream of rebuilding a colonial empire for France, one feature of which was to regain Louisiana. To that end negotiations were opened with the Spanish Government. Don Carlos IV was then king of Spain, but Channing says: "The actual rulers of Spain were Dona Maria Luisa de Parma, his queen, and Don Manuel Godoy, el Principe de la Paz, which title writers of English habitually translate 'Prince of Peace.'"

Godoy well knew he was not liked by Napoleon and Talleyrand, and when they began their overtures for the transfer of Louisiana back to France he resigned from the Spanish ministry, leaving the king without his most efficient adviser. Godoy and his objections being thus removed, Napoleon and Talleyrand offered in exchange for Louisiana "an Italian kingdom of at least one million inhabitants for the Duke of Parma, prince presumptive, who was at once son-in-law and nephew of the ruling monarchs." The offer was accepted, the State of Tuscany was chosen, and on October 1, 1800, the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso was concluded. So well was the secret guarded that the exchange was not known in the United States until nearly eight months later.

The Treaty of San Ildefonso was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, which was concluded on March 21, 1801, and a copy of which was sent to President Jefferson by Rufus King, then the United States minister to England. It reached Mr. Jefferson on May 26, 1801. Upon the receipt of the copy of the treaty, President Jefferson wrote to James Monroe: "There is considerable reason to apprehend that Spain cedes Louisiana and the Floridas to France. To my mind this policy is very unwise for both France and Spain, and very ominous to us."

In August following Robert R. Livingston went to France as the United States minister to that country. Immediately upon his arrival in Paris he asked Talleyrand, then the French prime minister, if the Province of Louisiana had been retroceded to France. Talleyrand denied that such was the case, and in one sense he was justified in making the denial, as the Treaty of Madrid was not signed by the Spanish king until in October, 1802.

For more than twelve months after President Jefferson received the copy of the Treaty of Madrid sent by Mr. King, his administration was kept in a state of uncertainty regarding the status of Louisiana and the navigation of the Mississippi River. On April 18, 1802, the President wrote a long letter to Mr. Livingston, in Paris, in which he said the American people were anxiously watching France's movements with regard to Louisiana, and set forth the situation as follows: 1. The natural feeling of the American people for the French nation was one of friendship. 2. Whatever nation held New Orleans and controlled the lower course of the Mississippi became the natural and habitual enemy of American progress, and therefore the enemy of the American people. 3. Spain had shown that she was well disposed toward the United States and as long as she remained in possession of those advantages the citizens of this country would be satisfied with conditions. 4. On the other hand, France possessed an energy

and restlessness of character which would be the cause of constant friction between that country and the United States. He closed his letter by saying:

"The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low water mark. It seals the union of two nations who in conjunction can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. * * * The first cannon which shall be fired in Europe will be the signal for tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purpose of the united British and American nations."

Mr. Jefferson did not desire an alliance with England, but greatly feared that the possession of Louisiana by France might drive the United States to adopt such a course. In November, 1802, news reached Washington that the Spanish authorities at New Orleans had suddenly and unexpectedly withdrawn the right of deposit at that port, as originally conceded by the treaty of Madrid. Immediately the country—particularly the new settlements in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys—was ablaze with indignation. The federalists, Jefferson's political opponents, used all possible means to force the administration into a policy that would give them a political advantage, but their efforts in this direction proved futile. Says Channing: "Never in all his long and varied career did Jefferson's foxlike discretion stand him in better stead. Instead of following public clamor, he calmly formulated a policy and carried it through to a most successful termination."

In his message to the Congress which assembled in December, 1802, the President said that the change in the ownership of Louisiana would necessarily make a change in our foreign relations, but did not intimate what the nature of the change was to be. On January 13, 1803, he wrote to Monroe that the federalists were trying to force the United States into war, in order to get into power. About the same time he wrote to Mr. Livingston that if France considered Louisiana indispensable to her interests, she might still be willing to cede to the United States the Island of Orleans, upon which stands the City of New Orleans, and the Floridas. Or, if unwilling to cede the island, she might be induced to grant the right of deposit at New Orleans and the free navigation of the Mississippi, as it had been under the Spanish regime, and instructed him to open negotiations to that end.

A few days later, believing that the cession could probably be best accomplished by sending a man direct from the United States for that purpose, the President selected James Monroe to act as minister plenipotentiary, to cooperate with Mr. Livingston. The Senate promptly confirmed Mr. Monroe's nomination and placed the sum of \$2,000,000 at the disposal of him and Mr. Livingston to pay for the island. It may be well to note, in this connection, that the success of Livingston and Monroe in their negotiations was doubtless aided in a great measure by a letter written by M. Pichon, the French minister to the United States, to Talleyrand. In this letter Pichon advised the French prime minister that the people of the United States were thoroughly aroused over the suspension of the right of deposit, and that the President might be forced by public opinion to yield to a British alliance.

War between France and England had just been renewed, and Napoleon, re-

alizing the superior strength of the British navy, saw that it would be a difficult matter to hold Louisiana in the face of an alliance between that nation and the United States. A force under General Victor was ready to start for New Orleans, but when Napoleon learned that an English fleet was lying in wait for its departure he countermanded the order for General Victor to sail.

In the meantime Mr. Livingston had been trying to hasten the negotiations that would bring about the cession of the Island of Orleans and West Florida, believing that the Floridas were included in the Treaty of San Ildefonso. On April 11, 1803, Napoleon placed the entire matter of the cession of the island in the hands of the Marquis de Marbois, minister of the French treasury, and the same day Talleyrand startled Mr. Livingston by asking if the United States would not like to own the entire province of Louisiana. Livingston replied in the negative, but Talleyrand explained that Louisiana would be worth nothing to France without the City and Island of New Orleans, and insisted that Livingston should make an offer for the entire province. Another conference was held on the morning of the 12th, and that afternoon Monroe arrived in Paris. That evening a long consultation was held by the two American envoys, Mr. Livingston informing Mr. Monroe of all that had been done, and the result was it was decided that Mr. Livingston should conduct all further negotiations.

Several days were then spent in discussing terms for the purchase of the whole territory of Louisiana, Marbois at first asking 125,000,000 francs for the province, though it was afterward learned that Napoleon had instructed him to accept 50,000,000 rather than to permit the deal to fail. The price finally agreed upon was 80,000,000 francs, of which 60,000,000 were to go directly to the French treasury and the remainder was to be used in settling the claims of American citizens against the French Government. The terms having been agreed upon, the next step was to embody them in a formal treaty. As this agreement gave to the United States a territory of nearly nine hundred thousand square miles, in which was included the greater part of the State of Wyoming, it is here given in full. It is known as

THE TREATY OF PARIS

"The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, an 9 (30 September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of said convention was happily reestablished between two nations, have respectfully named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the Government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen, Barbe Marbois,

minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectfully exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

"Article I—Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire an 9 (October 1, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows: His Catholic majesty promises and engages on his part to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness, the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states, and

"Whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and possession of said territory; the First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever, in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic majesty.

"Article II—In the cession made by the preceding article, are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies will be left in the possession of the commissioners of the United States, and copies will be afterward given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

"Article III—The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

"Article IV—There shall be sent by the Government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies in the name of the French Republic, if it has not already been done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

"Article V—Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in the case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans and other posts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President of the United States to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military posts from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

"Article VI—The United States promises to execute such treaties and articles

as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

"Article VII—As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations, for a limited time, in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed upon, it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce of France or her said colonies, and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years, in the ports of New Orleans, and all other ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

"During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is, however, well understood, that the object of this article is to favor the manufacturers, commerce, freight and navigation of France and Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

"Article VIII—In future, and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

"Article IX—The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its objects to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic prior to the 30th day of September, 1800 (8th Vendemiaire 9), is approved and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and at the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

"Another particular convention signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to a definite rule between the contracting parties, is in like manner approved and will be ratified in the same form and at the same time, and jointly.

"Article X—The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signatures of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto set their seals.

"Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th April, 1803.

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON (L.S.)

"JAMES MONROE (L.S.)

"BARBE MARBOIS (L.S.)"

The "particular conventions" referred to in the ninth article of the treaty related to the manner in which the debts due the citizens of this country should be discharged, and the creation of a stock by the United States Government of \$11,250,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in Paris, London or Amsterdam. The original cost of the entire territory ceded by the treaty was about three cents an acre, but McMaster says: "Up to June 20, 1880, the total cost of Louisiana was \$27,267,621."

Livingston and Monroe's original instructions were to obtain by purchase or otherwise the Island of Orleans and the free navigation of the Mississippi. In concluding a treaty involving the purchase of the entire province, there is no question that they exceeded their authority, and for a time President Jefferson took the view that an amendment to the Federal Constitution (an "act of indemnity" he called it) would be necessary in order to legalize the transaction, but when he saw the acquiescence of the American people was so nearly universal he abandoned the idea. On October 17, 1803, he sent to Congress a message relating to the purchase, in which he said:

"The enlightened Government of France saw, with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangement as might best and permanently promote the peace, interests and friendship of both; and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them, have, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States by instruments bearing date the 30th of April last. When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, they will be communicated to the representatives for the exercise of their functions, as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress."

Congress lost no time in ratifying the treaty. On October 20th, three days after the President's message on the subject was delivered, the Senate gave its sanction to the treaty, with all the conditions it imposed, and five days later it was ratified by the House. On the last day of the month the President approved measures providing for the creation of the stock of \$11,250,000 for the payment of the province, and authorizing him to "take possession of Louisiana and form a temporary government therein." In accordance with the latter act and Article IV of the treaty, President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson and William C. C. Claiborne, governor of Mississippi, commissioners to receive the transfer of Louisiana from Pierre Laussat, the French commissary. The formal transfer of the province from Spain to France and from France to the United States was made at New Orleans on December 20, 1803, when the Stars and Stripes were raised for the first time in token of sovereignty over the territory west of the Mississippi River. Thus the domain of the United States was extended westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the eastern three-fourths of Wyoming became a part of the territory of the American Republic. Out of the province acquired by the Treaty of Paris have been erected the fol-

lowing states: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, nearly all of Montana, about one-third of Colorado, and three-fourths of Wyoming.

THE TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT

Although the transfer of Louisiana to the United States was made on December 20, 1803, the actual government of the upper or northern part of the province, which included Wyoming, did not begin until March 10, 1804. On that day Maj. Amos Stoddard of the United States army assumed the duties of governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis. In his "Historical Sketches of Louisiana," Major Stoddard says:

"The ceremony of the transfer (from Spain to France) occurred between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., March 9, 1804. The Spanish flag was lowered and the standard of France was run up in its place. The people, although conscious that the sovereignty of France was being resumed but for a moment and simply as a necessary formality in the final transfer, nevertheless could not restrain their joy at seeing float over them once more the standard which even forty years of the mild sway of Spain had not estranged from their memory. So deep was the feeling that, when the customary hour came for lowering the flag, the people besought me to let it remain up all night. The request was granted and the flag of France floated until the next morning over the city from which it was about to be withdrawn forever. At the appointed time on the next day, March 10, 1804, the ceremony of transfer from France to the United States was enacted. The flag of the French Republic was withdrawn and the Stars and Stripes waved for the first time in the future metropolis of the Valley of the Mississippi. Thus St. Louis became perhaps the only city in history which has seen the flags of three nations float over it in token of sovereignty within the space of twenty-four hours."

DIVIDING THE PROVINCE

On March 26, 1804, President Jefferson approved an act of Congress dividing Louisiana into two parts, viz: The Territory of Louisiana and the District of Louisiana. The former embraced what is now the State of Louisiana and the latter included all the remainder of the purchase. Under the provisions of the act the District of Louisiana was made subject to the territorial government of Indiana of which Gen. William H. Harrison was then governor. Some historians state that by this act all of Upper Louisiana (which included Wyoming) was made a part of the Territory of Indiana. This is a mistake. The act merely regarded the District of Louisiana as unorganized territory and attached it to Indiana for judicial purposes, etc.

About a year later a new arrangement was made. By the act of March 3, 1805, the name of the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and the President was authorized to appoint a governor, secretary and two judges therefor. Pursuant to this act President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson as governor; Frederick Bates, secretary; Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, judges. St. Louis was named as the seat of government. No

Legislature was provided for in the act, but the above named officials were empowered to make such laws as they might deem necessary for the government of the territory. In the performance of this duty their task was not an arduous one, as outside of the City of St. Louis and its immediate vicinity there were no white inhabitants for whom legislation was necessary, consequently but few laws were made and those were of the simplest character.

On June 4, 1812, President Madison approved the act creating the Territory of Missouri, which was cut out of the old District of Louisiana. By the act of March 2, 1819, the Territory of Arkansas was cut off. One by one other territories were erected, and these were afterward admitted as states, until the original purchase now embraces twelve of the largest states in the Union. In any one of these states the assessed valuation of property far exceeds the sum paid for the Province of Louisiana.

CHAPTER VII

THE FUR TRADERS

BEGINNING OF THE FUR TRADE—THE FRENCH THE PIONEERS—FREE TRADERS AND TRAPPERS—INFLUENCE OF THE TRADER AND TRAPPER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY—THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY—THE PACIFIC FUR COMPANY—MANUEL LISA—THE MISSOURI FUR COMPANY—HUNT'S EXPEDITION—RETURN OF THE ASTORIANS—ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUR COMPANY—SMITH, JACKSON & SUBLETIE—SKETCHES OF NOTED TRAPPERS—COLUMBIA FUR COMPANY—THE MACKINAW COMPANY—TRADING POSTS IN WYOMING.

When the continent of North America was first discovered by Europeans, that portion of it lying above the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude was the richest and most extensive field in the world for collecting fine furs. The Indians used the skins of some of the fur-bearing animals for clothing, or in the construction of their wigwams, unaware of the fact that such skins were of almost fabulous value in the European capitals. When the white man came he brought new wants to the savage—wants that could be more easily satisfied by exchanging furs for the white man's goods than in any other way. The fur trade therefore became an important factor in the conquest and settlement of Canada and the great Northwest. Lahontan, a French writer, in his "New Voyages," published in 1703, says: "Canada subsists only upon the trade in skins, three-fourths of which come from the people around the Great Lakes."

The French were the pioneers in the fur trade. Long before the above was written by Lahontan, they were trading with the Indians in the Valley of the St. Lawrence River, with Montreal as the principal market for their peltries. From the St. Lawrence country they gradually worked their way westward, forming treaties of friendship with the new Indian tribes they met, crossed the low portages to the Mississippi Valley and from there by way of the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. The first white men in Wyoming were the fur traders and trappers. In the development of the traffic three plans were pursued. First, and most popular, was the plan of trading with the Indians, giving goods for furs; second, by organizing companies which sent hunters and trappers into the districts where fur-bearing animals were plentiful; and, third, by free hunters and trappers who worked on their own account and sold their furs in the most profitable market. The first plan was the most profitable, because the Indians knew little or nothing of the actual value of their furs, or the goods which they received in exchange, and unscrupulous traders were not slow to take advantage of their ignorance. The plan adopted by the fur companies was more in the

nature of a permanent business, but yielded less profits in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

The language of the free traders and trappers was a strange medley of English, French, Spanish and Indian dialect. Their costume was fashioned after that of the Indian—buckskin hunting shirt and leggings—as being better adapted to the rough ways of the wilderness and therefore more serviceable than clothing brought from the "States." The trapper's outfit consisted of a number of traps, a short-handled ax, a hunting knife, a horse and saddle, a few simple cooking utensils, a small stock of provisions (often only a sack of flour and a little salt) and the inevitable rifle. If he followed the streams, a canoe took the place of the horse. His dwelling was a rude hut on the bank of some creek or river, but he often slept at night in the open, with a buffalo robe for a bed, a pack of peltries for a pillow, and the canopy of heaven as his only shelter.

The free trader was a similar character, except in the nature of his outfit, which consisted of a small stock of trinkets, bright colored cloth, etc., which he exchanged with the Indians for their furs. They went where they pleased, were generally well received by the Indians, and traded with all whom they met until their stock of goods was exhausted. Sometimes the free trapper and trader carried their furs to St. Louis, which city was for many years the center of the fur trade, or they were sold to the agent of one of the great fur companies at some trading post. In the latter case they realized less profit, but they saved the time and labor of going all the way to St. Louis.

Scarcely had the United States come into the possession of Louisiana, when a desire arose on the part of many of the citizens to know more of the new acquisition. Hardy, adventurous spirits began to penetrate the remote interior, impatient to learn more of its resources and possibilities. The greatest attraction, and for many years the only one, it offered in a commercial way was its wealth in furs. Hence the roving trapper and trader were the first to venture into the great, unexplored West, where the foot of the white man had never before pressed the soil, bringing back with him the products of his traps or the profits of his traffic with the natives. In fact, these trappers and traders were operating in Louisiana while it was still a Spanish possession. As early as 1795 a Scotchman named McKay had a trading post known as Fort Charles on the west bank of the Missouri River, a few miles above the present city of Omaha, Nebraska. In 1804 Lewis and Clark met trappers returning from the Kansas Valley with a raft loaded with furs, and on their return in September, 1806, they met several small parties wending their way into the heart of the wilderness the explorers had just left. Says Chittenden:

"It was the trader and trapper who first explored and established the routes of travel which are now, and always will be, the avenues of commerce. They were the 'pathfinders' of the West and not those later official explorers whom posterity so recognizes. No feature of western geography was ever 'discovered' by Government explorers after 1840. Everything was already known and had been known for a decade. It is true that many features, like the Yellowstone wonderland, with which these restless rovers were familiar, were afterward forgotten and were rediscovered in later years; but there has never been a time until very recently when the geography of the West was so thoroughly understood as it was by the trader and trapper from 1830 to 1840."

Brigham Young's selection of the Salt Lake Valley as a home for the Mormons was largely due to the information he received from trappers and traders who had visited that region. Emigration to the Pacific coast passed over trails that were first traversed by the trappers and traders. They acted as guides to Government expeditions, and the influence of the Santa Fé Trail and trade made an easy conquest of the Southwest at the time of the Mexican war. True, they carried corrupting vices and certain infectious diseases to the Indian, but they also carried to him his first lessons in the life he was to lead in his contact with the white man. Many of the trappers married Indian women, learned the Indian language, lived according to Indian customs, and treated the red man as a brother except when business rivalry compelled them to adopt a different course. Says A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University: "The method of the great fur companies, which had no dreams of empire over a solid white population, rather favored amalgamation with the Indians as the best means of exploiting the country in a material way. Manitoba, Minnesota and Wisconsin owe much of their early development to the trader and the mixed-blood."

What is true of Manitoba, Minnesota and Wisconsin is also true to a greater or less degree of every northwestern state. The fur trade as carried on by the French was conducted by individuals or firms, some of whom were operating in the country about the Great Lakes as early as the middle of the Seventeenth Century. The English were not far behind the French, and they were the first to organize and equip one of the great fur companies mentioned by Professor Chamberlain.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

On May 2, 1670, this company was granted a charter by the English authorities and it was the first of the great trading associations. It was given absolute proprietorship over a region of indefinite extent, with greater privileges than any English corporation had ever received up to that time. Its agents or factors were mostly English and Scotch, though a few Frenchmen entered its employ. As the name of the company indicates, its principal field of operation was in the country about Hudson's Bay, though it gradually extended its trade farther to the westward and for many years it was the leading power in the trade with the Indians. This great monopoly was opposed by the French traders and the Canadian authorities, who claimed much of the territory included in the company's charter. There is no positive proof that the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company ever traded in what is now the State of Wyoming, though some writers state that its trappers were at one time operating in the valley about the Great Salt Lake.

THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY

The Treaty of Paris in 1763, which ended the French and Indian war, left the English in undisputed possession of North America, except that portion west of the Mississippi River and extending to the Pacific coast. During that war the French fur trade suffered greatly and at the close of the war the greater portion of the trade in the country about Lake Superior and farther to the west was controlled by some Scotch merchants of Montreal. These merchants took steps to

revive the trade and by 1780 it had reached a considerable volume. In their competition with the Hudson's Bay Company they had learned the advantages of cooperation, which induced them to organize the North-West Company in the winter of 1783-84. Alexander McKenzie, one of the leading members of the company, made extensive explorations west of the Mississippi and in 1793 reached the Columbia Valley on the Pacific slope.

In 1801 this McKenzie, Simon McTavish and a few others seceded from the company and organized the new North-West Company (widely known as the "XY Company"), which in a short time became a formidable rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. This rivalry was made still more formidable in 1804, when McTavish died and a coalition was formed between the old and new North-West companies. In October, 1814, the company bought the trading posts of the American Fur Company at Astoria. About this time the relations between the North-West and Hudson's Bay companies grew more strained than ever before, owing to the fact that in 1811 the former had granted to the Earl of Selkirk a large tract of land in the Red River Valley, between the United States boundary and Lake Winnipeg, one of the most profitable trapping fields of the North-West Company. In 1816 actual war broke out between the trappers and the Selkirk colonists, in which lives were lost on both sides, though the latter were the greatest sufferers. Three years of litigation then followed, in which over half a million dollars were expended, and in 1819 the question of the rights of the two companies came before the British Parliament. While it was pending the matter was settled by the consolidation of the two companies, a remedy that had been proposed by Alexander McKenzie twenty years before.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY

On April 6, 1808, John Jacob Astor was granted a charter by the State of New York under the name of the American Fur Company, with liberal powers to engage in the fur trade with the Indians. Astor began business as a fur dealer in Montreal in 1784. After the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, he was quick to see the advantages offered for engaging in the fur trade in the new purchase and removed to New York. The charter has been called a "pleasing fiction," as Mr. Astor was in reality the company, the charter merely giving him the power to conduct his business along lines similar to those of the other great fur companies. It was not long, however, until the American Fur Company controlled by far the larger part of the fur trade of the Upper Missouri Valley and the Northwest. When a free trader could not be driven from the country by open competition, Mr. Astor would buy him out and then give him a lucrative position as agent or factor. By this method he associated with him such experienced traders as Ramsay Crooks, Robert McLellan, Duncan McDougall, Alexander McKay, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Kenneth McKenzie, William Laidlaw, Alexander Culbertson, David Mitchell, John P. Cabanne, Daniel Lamont, Lucien Fontenelle, Andrew Drips, Joseph Robidoux, Thomas L. and Peter A. Sarpy, and a number of others, all of whom were well known to the Indians in the region where the company operated.

For the Northwest trade Mr. Astor adopted the name of the Pacific Fur Company, which Chittenden says was "in reality only the American Fur Company

with a specific name applied to a specific locality." Articles of agreement for this company were entered into on June 23, 1810, though active work was not commenced until the following spring. Besides Mr. Astor, the active members of the Pacific Fur Company were: Wilson P. Hunt, Donald McKenzie, Joseph Miller, David and Robert Stuart, and John Clarke, all experienced in the fur trade. Ramsay Crooks and Robert McLellan had been free traders before becoming associated with the Astor interests, having established a post on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Platte, as early as 1807.

Next to Mr. Astor himself, Ramsay Crooks was the strongest man in the American Fur Company. He was born in Greenock, Scotland, January 2, 1787, and came to America when about sixteen years of age. For several years he was employed by Montreal fur traders. Next he was a clerk in the trading house of Robert Dickson at Mackinaw, and from there he went to St. Louis, where he met Robert McLellan and in 1807 formed the partnership with him, which lasted until both joined the American Fur Company. When the company established its western department, with headquarters at St. Louis, in 1822, Mr. Crooks was the virtual head of that department for twelve years. In 1834 he purchased the northern department and became president. He continued in the fur trade until the profits grew so small that there was no inducement to remain in it longer.

MANUEL LISA

In order that the reader may better understand the history of the American Fur Company, it is necessary to go back a few years and note the conditions of the fur trade about St. Louis and along the Missouri River. One of the first to engage in the trade in this section, after Louisiana became the property of the United States, was Manuel Lisa, who was born in Cuba in September, 1772, but came with his Spanish parents to New Orleans in his childhood. About 1790 he went up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of some fur traders, learning the business in all its details. Ten years later he obtained from the Spanish authorities of Louisiana the exclusive right to trade with the Osage Indians living along the Osage River. For some twenty years this trade had been controlled by the Chouteaus, but Lisa understood the Indian character and quickly won the Osage to his side. In 1802 he organized a company to trade in competition with the Chouteaus in other sections of the country, but the members could not agree and it was soon disbanded. Lisa then formed the firm of Lisa, Menard & Morrison, composed of himself, Pierre Menard and William Morrison, for the purpose of trading with the Indians on the Upper Missouri River. In 1807 he ascended the Missouri to the mouth of the Big Horn River, where he established a trading post. The next year he returned to St. Louis and was the moving spirit in the formation of the Missouri Fur Company. He continued in the fur trade until a short time before his death on August 12, 1820.

THE MISSOURI FUR COMPANY

In the spring of 1808 Manuel Lisa and the other fur traders of St. Louis saw that if they were to compete successfully with the British traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, the French and Scotch representatives of the North-West Com-

pany, and the newly organized America Fur Company, some system of cooperation was necessary. The result was the formation of the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company in August, 1808, though the "St. Louis" part of the name was dropped soon after the company commenced business. The original members of the company were Manuel Lisa, Benjamin Wilkinson, Pierre and Auguste Chouteau, Reuben Lewis, William Clark and Sylvester Labadie, of St. Louis; Pierre Menard and William Morrison, of Kaskaskia; Andrew Henry, of Louisiana, Mo.; and Dennis Fitz Hugh, of Louisville, Ky.

The original capital stock of the company was only \$17,000, a sum entirely insufficient for successful competition with the larger companies, a fact that the projectors were to learn at some cost a few years later. The company succeeded to the business of Lisa, Menard & Morrison and began trading with the Indians of the Upper Missouri country, with Lisa's post at the mouth of the Big Horn as the center of operations. It did not take Lisa long to ascertain that the trade in this section was not likely to be as profitable as had been anticipated and at his suggestion the company withdrew the posts on the upper river and concentrated the trade at Fort Lisa. This post was established in 1811. It was located a few miles above the present City of Omaha and commanded the trade of the Omaha, Otoe, Pawnee and other Indian tribes. From the time of its establishment until about 1823 it was the most important trading post on the Missouri River.

On January 24, 1812, the company was reorganized and the capital stock was increased to \$40,000. A few weeks later another increase was made in the capital stock to \$50,000. At that time Mr. Astor tried to purchase an interest, but was denied the privilege. Another reorganization was effected in 1819, with Manuel Lisa as president and the following stockholders: Joshua Pilcher, Andrew Drips, Robert Jones, John B. Zenoni, Andrew Woods, Joseph Perkins and Moses Carson. With the exception of Lisa not one of the original founders remained in the company, and Lisa, Pilcher and Drips were the only ones who had any experience in the Indian trade. When Lisa died in 1820, Pilcher became the head of the company, which continued in business until 1830, when it was disbanded.

HUNT'S EXPEDITION

Immediately after the organization of the Pacific Fur Company in June, 1810, Mr. Astor planned two expeditions to the Pacific coast. One of these, under the leadership of David and Robert Stuart, Alexander McKay and Donald McKenzie, was to go on the ship *Tonquin* around Cape Horn with men and materials for establishing a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia River. As this expedition has nothing to do with the history of Wyoming, it is not deemed necessary to follow its movements.

The other expedition, under Wilson Price Hunt, was to go by land up the Missouri River, following the route of Lewis and Clark over the Rocky Mountains until it reached the sources of the Columbia River. One of the principal objects of this expedition was to select sites for trading posts. Hunt reached St. Louis on September 3, 1810, and began his preparations. Later in the autumn he left that city with three boats, but upon reaching the mouth of the Nodaway River, near the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, the season being far advanced, he decided to go into winter quarters. Here another boat

was added during the winter and early in the spring of 1811 the expedition, consisting of sixty men, started up the Missouri.

In the meantime the Missouri Fur Company was watching Hunt's movements and nineteen days after he broke camp at the mouth of the Nodaway, Manuel Lisa set out from St. Charles, ostensibly to find Andrew Henry and bring back the winter's collection of furs, but really to keep an eye on Hunt and see that he established no trading posts in the territory claimed by the Missouri Fur Company. Lisa had a long keel boat—one of the best on the Missouri River—twenty-six picked men, well armed, and a swivel gun in the bow of his boat. He gained steadily on Hunt and upon reaching Council Bluffs was near enough to send a messenger to the latter asking him to wait, as it would be safer for the two expeditions to pass through the Indian country together. Hunt sent back word that he would wait, but instead of doing so pushed forward with all possible speed. Lisa also redoubled his efforts and overtook Hunt on June 2, 1811, a short distance above the mouth of the Niobrara River. In this race Lisa broke all previous records for keel boat navigation on the Missouri River, having averaged over eighteen miles a day for sixty days. After overtaking Hunt, the two traveled together through the Sioux country, arriving at the Arikara villages, not far from the present City of Pierre, S. D., on the 12th of June, where they parted company.

Hunt's original plan was to ascend the Yellowstone River, but upon leaving the Arikara villages on June 18, 1811, he altered his course to avoid the Blackfoot Indians and traveled in a southwesterly direction. About the first of August he struck the Little Powder River and crossed the northern boundary of the present State of Wyoming. From this point it is difficult to trace his course, but from the best authorities available it is believed he moved westward through what are now Campbell and Johnson counties and arrived at the Big Horn Mountains almost due west of the City of Buffalo. Here he turned southward, seeking a pass through the mountains, until he reached the middle fork of the Powder River. Ascending this stream to its source, he found a way through the range and struck the headwaters of the No Wood Creek. Following this creek to its junction with the Big Horn River, he ascended the latter until he came to the Wind River, near the present Village of Riverton in Fremont County.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in regarding the movements of the expedition. It is reasonable to believe, however, that Hunt knew the general direction he wanted to pursue to reach the sources of the Columbia River, and, finding the Wind River coming from the northwest, decided to ascend that stream. There are abundant evidences that the party encamped for a short time near the present Village of Dubois, in the northwestern part of Fremont County. Then passing through the Wind River Range he struck the upper reaches of the Green River, where he halted for several days to take advantage of the excellent pasturage for his horses and procure a supply of dried buffalo meat. Crossing over to the Snake River he followed down that stream for some distance, then turned northward and finally reached the post known as Fort Henry, which had been established by Andrew Henry, on Henry's Fork of the Snake River the year before. At this point Hunt made the mistake of abandoning his horses and undertaking the remainder of his journey in canoes. After struggling with the difficulties of mountain river navigation, dodging rocks and shooting rapids, for a distance of 340 miles, the canoes were discarded and the journey was continued on

foot. On the last day of January, 1812, the party arrived at the Falls of the Columbia and on the 15th of February reached Astoria, having spent six months in a wilderness never before explored by white men.

RETURN OF THE ASTORIANS

On June 29, 1812, a party of about sixty men left Astoria for the purpose of establishing trading posts in the Indian country. On the 28th of July Robert Stuart, Ramsay Crooks, Robert McLellan, Benjamin Jones, Andri Vallar and Francis Le Clerc separated from the main party in the Walla Walla Valley and set out for St. Louis, from which place they intended to go to New York. They followed in the main the course of Hunt's expedition. While passing up the Snake River they met John Hoback, Joseph Miller, Jacob Rezner and a man named Robinson, who had been dropped from Hunt's party the year before and had been engaged in trapping along the Beaver River. These four men reported that they had taken a large quantity of furs, but that they had been robbed only a short time before by a party of Arapaho Indians, losing not only the furs they had accumulated, but also their stock of provisions. They were provided with food and a new outfit and remained in the wilderness, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Whether they were killed by Indians or died natural deaths is not known, but they were never again seen by white men.

On the first of October, Stuart and his party arrived at the Grand Tetons, which they called the "Pilot Knobs," this name having been given to them by Hunt the preceding year. Here Robert McLellan left the others and went on alone. On October 11th the party came upon his trail and the next day found him on a tributary of the Green River, sick, exhausted and without food. About this time Ramsay Crooks also fell ill. The condition of McLellan and Crooks necessitated a delay of several days, during which time the supply of provisions ran out. Le Clerc suggested that they cast lots to see which one should be killed to provide food for the others, but Robert Stuart threatened "to blow his brains out" if he persisted in advocating such a course. Not long after this one of the men killed a buffalo and the starving men had a feast. A few days later they came upon a camp of friendly Snake Indians, who furnished them with a supply of provisions sufficient for five days, and also sold them an old horse to carry their food and camp outfit.

From the Snake Indians Stuart learned something of the direction he was to pursue and on the 26th the party reached the Sweetwater River. Here Ben Jones was fortunate enough to trap a beaver and kill two buffalo bulls, which provided an addition to their food supply. Passing on down the Sweetwater, three more buffaloes were killed, and on the 30th they came to the North Platte River, but as the stream at this point flows in a northeasterly direction they failed to recognize it. They thought it was the Cheyenne, the Niobrara, or some other stream, and after following it for a day or two decided they had lost their way. This uncertainty as to their whereabouts, and the fact that winter was approaching, decided them to go into winter quarters. On November 2, 1812, they began the construction of a cabin "upon a fine bend of the river with a beautiful wooded bottom, which afforded protection against storms, with abundant promise of game."

This cabin, which stood opposite the mouth of Poison Spider Creek, about twelve miles above the City of Casper, is believed to have been the first house built by white men in the present State of Wyoming. As soon as it was finished the men turned their attention to providing a supply of meat to last them through the winter, and within a few days over thirty buffaloes were killed. About a month later a party of Arapaho Indians on a war expedition against the Crow tribe visited the cabin. They made no hostile demonstrations, but lingered in the neighborhood for two days, during which time they managed to get the greater portion of the buffalo meat. As soon as they were gone, Ramsay and Crooks advised moving on to some place farther away from the Arapaho country. The advice was accepted and on December 13th the party left the cabin and proceeded on down the Platte.

Two weeks later, after having traveled a distance they estimated at over three hundred miles, they encountered a severe snow storm which made walking laborious. They were now out of the timber and knew they were on the Platte River, but the season was too far advanced for them to reach St. Louis. They therefore retraced their steps for about seventy-five miles and established a second winter camp. This camp was not far from the present Town of Haig, Neb. While located here they occupied their time in hunting and making canoes, intending to continue their journey by water as soon as the ice was out of the river.

On March 8, 1813, they launched their canoes, but had not gone many miles until they found the sandbars in the Platte River too numerous for safe and easy navigation and the canoes were abandoned. When they reached Grand Island they were entertained for a few days at an Otoe Indian village, where they met two traders—Dornin and Roi—from St. Louis, from whom they learned that the United States was at war with England. Dornin provided the Astorians with a large boat made of elk skin stretched on a pole frame, with which they were able to navigate the Platte, and without further mishap or adventure they arrived at St. Louis on the last day of April, 1813.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUR COMPANY

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company began with the following advertisement, which appeared in the Missouri Republican of St. Louis on March 20, 1822:

"TO ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN;—The subscriber wishes to engage one hundred young men to ascend the Missouri River to its source, there to be employed for one, two or three years. For particulars enquire of Major Andrew Henry, near the lead mines in the County of Washington, who will ascend with and command the party, or of the subscriber, near St. Louis.

"WILLIAM H. ASHLEY."

William Henry Ashley, the founder of the company, was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1778. He came to St. Louis in 1802, but his early career in that city is not well known, further than that he was engaged for some time in the real estate business and about the time of the War of 1812 was a manufacturer of gunpowder. He was next interested in mining operations, where he formed the acquaintance of Andrew Henry, with whom he afterward was associated in the fur trade. Mr. Ashley was active in the organization and development of

the Missouri militia. In 1813 he was commissioned a captain; was promoted to colonel in 1819, and in 1822 was made major-general. He was the first lieutenant-governor of Missouri, when the state was admitted into the Union in 1820, and in 1824 was defeated for governor. In 1831 he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Spencer Pettis, who was killed in a duel on August 27, 1831, with Thomas Biddle, and was afterward twice reelected. General Ashley died at St. Louis on March 26, 1838.

Andrew Henry, the other active organizer of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was about three years older than General Ashley. He went west before the United States purchased the Province of Louisiana and in 1808 he was one of the organizers of the Missouri Fur Company. Two years later he was engaged in a fight with the Blackfeet Indians at the Three Forks of the Missouri. He then crossed the divide and built Fort Henry on the stream that is still known as the Henry Fork of the Snake River. It is quite probable that his account of his adventures as a fur trader influenced General Ashley to engage in the trade. Major Henry died on January 10, 1832.

Ashley and Henry both received license on April 11, 1822, to trade on the Upper Missouri. By that time the one hundred young men advertised for some three weeks before had been engaged, and on the 15th the "Rocky Mountain Fur Company," which was the name adopted by Ashley, sent its first expedition up the Missouri River. It was accompanied by General Ashley as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone, where a trading post was established. The next year he accompanied another expedition up the river to the Arikara villages, and that summer a post was established at the mouth of the Big Horn.

In 1824 Ashley led a company to the Green River Valley and the next spring he made the first attempt ever made by a white man to navigate that stream. From the beginning the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was prosperous and in five years its founders accumulated a fortune. By 1824 the "Ashley Beaver" became widely known among fur dealers as the finest skins in the market. During the summer of 1825 Ashley explored a large part of the states of Colorado and Utah and established a trading post on Utah Lake. By that time the company had almost abandoned the Upper Missouri trade and was operating chiefly in what are now the states of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

SMITH, JACKSON & SUBLETTE

On July 18, 1826, Ashley and Henry sold out to Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson and William L. Sublette, who had been associated with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company from the beginning, and who continued the business under the old name. Although Jedediah S. Smith was really the promoter of the new firm, William L. Sublette soon became the controlling spirit. He was one of four brothers—Andrew, Solomon P., Milton G. and William L.—of Kentucky stock and all engaged in the fur trade. Andrew, William L. and Milton G. answered Ashley's advertisement in the spring of 1822 and became associated with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company from the time of its organization. Andrew was killed by the Blackfeet Indians in 1828, Milton died at Fort Laramie on December 19, 1836, after two amputations of his leg on account of an injury,

and William L. died at Pittsburgh on July 23, 1845, while on his way to Washington, after having accumulated a fortune in the fur trade.

On August 22, 1826, "Jed" Smith, as he was commonly called, set out with his rifle and Bible to explore Southwestern Utah and Colorado, going from there to California. Sublette and Jackson divided their employees into several small companies, led by Robert Campbell, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Moses Harris, James Bridger and James Beckwourth. Three of these men—Campbell, Bridger and Beckwourth—are deserving of more than passing mention, on account of the prominent part each took in the work of the fur companies and the development of the Great West.

Robert Campbell was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1804 and came to St. Louis when he was not quite twenty years of age. In 1825 he experienced some trouble with his lungs and decided to go to the mountains. He therefore joined Ashley's men and within twelve months had completely regained his health. Major Henry once remarked that "Bob Campbell takes to the Indian trade like a young duck takes to the water," which must have been true, as he became one of the lieutenants of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company before he had been with it two years. After returning to St. Louis he became one of the city's leading business men; was president of the old State Bank, which was afterward reorganized as the Merchants National Bank, of which he was also president for several years; was United States commissioner to negotiate several treaties with the Indians, and was influential in many ways in promoting the industrial interests of St. Louis. He died in that city on October 16, 1879, aged seventy-five years.

James Bridger, who has been called the "Daniel Boone of the West," was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 17, 1804, and went to St. Louis when he was eight years old. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, which occupation he followed until he joined General Ashley's trappers in 1822. He quickly developed into a skilful trapper, learned the Indian customs just as quickly, was a dead shot with the rifle, paid more attention to the geography of the country than did most of the others, all of which had a tendency to increase General Ashley's confidence in him, and the two men became firm friends.

Bridger had very little book learning, but he completed the course of study in the broader school of Nature. Army officers and Government explorers always found him reliable as a guide and he probably knew more of the West in his day than any other living man. For several years after the firm of Smith, Jackson & Sublette was dissolved he was associated with Benito Vasquez in trapping for the American Fur Company. In 1843 he built Fort Bridger, in what is now Uinta County, Wyoming, and continued trapping for several years. In 1856 he bought a farm near Kansas City, Mo., and expressed his intention to settle down and pass the remainder of his life in quiet pursuits. But the "call of the wild" was too strong, and, although more than fifty years of age, he was soon back at Fort Laramie. He was then employed by the United States Government as guide, which occupation he continued to follow until he grew too old to stand the hardships of plains life, when he retired to his farm and died there on July 17, 1881.

James Beckwourth, one of Ashley's first company, came to the mountains in 1822. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in April, 1798. He was always

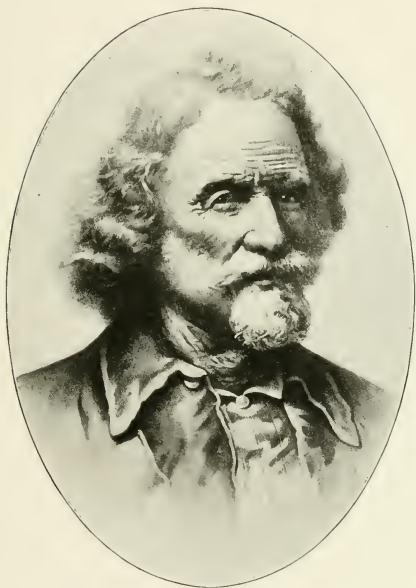
fond of boasting that his father had been a major in the Revolutionary war, but of his mother he said little, because she was a negro slave. When Ashley sold out to Smith, Jackson & Sublette, Beckwourth went with the new company. Thomas Fitzpatrick sent him to open up a trade with the Blackfoot Indians, which up to that time had not been a success, but Beckwourth married a daughter of the chief and for some time did a thriving business with the tribe in consequence. He then joined the Crow nation and was made a chief. Some of the trappers charged him with instigating the Indians to steal the traps, furs and horses of the fur companies, but he always claimed that he was innocent of the charge.

While living with the Crow Indians he had about a dozen wives. When Fremont passed through the Platte Valley in 1842, he found at Chabonard's ranch a Spanish woman who claimed to be the wife of Jim Beckwourth. After several years with the Crow nation, Beckwourth went to California, where he opened a hotel. His house was suspected of being the headquarters of a band of horse thieves and he was compelled to leave California to save his life. Returning to Wyoming, he remained there a short time and then went to Denver, where he engaged in the mercantile business, built a good house and married the daughter of a negro washerwoman. He never took the trouble to contradict the report of his numerous marriages. About 1867 he visited the Crow tribe, where he was given a cordial reception and a great feast. When the Indians learned that it was his intention to go back to Denver, they poisoned him rather than have him again desert them. Beckwourth was given to magnifying his exploits, and one of his biographers speaks of him as the "Baron Munchausen of the Plains." Notwithstanding this and other faults, he was a brave man, a successful trapper, knew the country well and was a reliable guide, in which capacity he was frequently employed.

In 1827 the firm of Smith, Jackson & Sublette, or the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, had about four hundred men engaged in trapping in Wyoming, Northern Colorado and Utah. This year the rendezvous was at the mouth of Horse Creek, near the line between Lincoln and Fremont counties, in Wyoming. Jed Smith returned to the Pacific coast, Sublette remained in the country until fall, when he went to St. Louis to dispose of the season's furs and obtain a new supply of goods, and Jackson spent the winter in the valley south of Yellowstone National Park. When Sublette found him there in the spring of 1828, he named the valley "Jackson's Hole," and the lake there he called "Jackson's Lake," in honor of his partner. These names still apply to the locality.

The rendezvous of 1829 was near the mouth of the Popo-Agie River. This year the supplies for the trappers and goods for the Indian trade were brought to the rendezvous in wagons drawn by mules. These were the first wagons ever brought to Wyoming. They came up the Platte and Sweetwater valleys, and returned to St. Louis loaded with furs.

On August 4, 1830, Smith, Jackson & Sublette sold out to a new company composed of Milton G. Sublette, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Henry Fraeb, Jean Baptiste Gervais and James Bridger, who continued the business under the old name of Rocky Mountain Fur Company. The old partners then engaged in the Santa Fé trade until Jed Smith was killed by the Indians in Southwestern Kansas in 1831. Jackson then formed a partnership with David E. Waldo and went to California, and William L. Sublette went to St. Louis, where for some time he



JIM BAKER, THE NOTED SCOUT

furnished the supplies to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and marketed their furs.

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company came to an end in 1834. The next year Thomas Fitzpatrick, Milton G. Sublette and James Bridger formed a partnership, bought the post that had been built by Sublette & Campbell on the Laramie River, and entered the service of the American Fur Company. This firm was dissolved by the death of Milton G. Sublette in 1836. Bridger, Fitzpatrick, Henry Fraeb and Benito Vasquez then associated themselves in the fur trade and continued in business together for several years. Associated with them as an employee was the well known scout, trapper and guide, James Baker.

Jim Baker, as he was familiarly called, was born at Belleville, Ill., December 18, 1818. When he was about twenty years of age he joined a company of ninety recruits for the American Fur Company and came to Wyoming. The rendezvous that year (1838) was at the mouth of the Popo-Agie River. Baker's first trip as a trapper was up the Big Wind River to Jackson's Hole. After nine years with the American Fur Company he entered the employ of Bridger, Fitzpatrick, Vasquez & Fraeb, with whom he remained until the firm wound up its affairs. He was in Wyoming during the cold winter of 1845-46, when many of the wild animals froze to death. In 1857 he was guide to Colonel Johnston's Utah expedition, and later was chief of scouts under Gen. William S. Harney. In 1859 he built a home on Clear Creek, near Denver, where he lived until 1873, when he removed to a farm near Dixon, Wyo., in the southwestern part of Carbon County. His death occurred there in the spring of 1898, he having passed sixty years upon the western frontier.

By the act of February 13, 1917, the Wyoming Legislature appropriated the sum of \$750 to remove the "Jim Baker cabin" from section 13, township 12, range 90, in Carbon County, to a suitable site at or near Cheyenne, where it might be preserved as "a relic of public interest." Later in the same year the cabin was taken down, the logs carefully numbered and moved to Cheyenne, where the cabin was rebuilt exactly in its original form in the grounds of Frontier Park, near the main entrance, where it stands as an interesting monument to the memory of the brave old frontiersman.

COLUMBIA FUR COMPANY

When the Hudson's Bay and North-West companies were consolidated in 1821, a number of employees were dropped from each force. One of these was Joseph Renville, an experienced trader, who invited a number of the best men thus discharged to join him in forming a new company. Among those who accepted the invitation were Kenneth McKenzie and William Laidlaw. The result was the organization of the Columbia Fur Company, with Kenneth McKenzie as president. This company established its headquarters on Lake Traverse, in what is now the State of Minnesota, and in a short time became a strong competitor of the older companies. Under the act of Congress, approved on April 20, 1816, foreigners were not permitted to engage in the fur trade within the limits of the United States, chiefly for the reason that they were accustomed to sell liquor to the Indians in exchange for furs. The Columbia Company, which was composed chiefly of foreigners, evaded this law by per-

suading Daniel Lamont and other citizens of the United States to become stockholders. These citizens acted as a subsidiary company under the name of "Tilton & Company." Their agents visited the upper Missouri and Yellowstone valleys, and possibly operated to some extent in Wyoming. In July, 1827, the Columbia Company was merged with the American Fur Company, Laidlaw, McKenzie and others going with the latter.

THE MACKINAW COMPANY

This company was organized early in the Nineteenth Century by Fraser, Dickson, Cameron and Roulette, for the purpose of trading with the Indians about the Great Lakes. Gradually it extended its field of operations westward, and at the time the Hudson's Bay and North-West companies were united it was firmly established in the country west of the Great Lakes as far as the Mississippi River. Not long after that Astor and certain former members of the North-West Company purchased the interests of the Mackinaw Company and changed the name to the Southwest Fur Company. The object in changing the name was to make it correspond with the section to which it was intended to extend the trade, but when an effort was made to engage in the trade in Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, Ashley and others were found to be so firmly entrenched that the project was given up and the Southwest Company was disbanded.

TRADING POSTS IN WYOMING

One of the earliest (perhaps the first) trading establishments within the limits of the present State of Wyoming was located near the junction of the north and south forks of the Powder River, in the southern part of Johnson County. Capt. W. F. Reynolds, who explored this part of the country in 1859-60, with Jim Bridger as guide, gives the following account of this post in his report: "On September 26, 1859, after a ride of about fifteen miles, we came to the ruins of some old trading posts known as the 'Portuguese Houses,' from the fact that many years ago they were erected by a Portuguese trader named Antonio Mateo. They are now badly dilapidated and only one side of the pickets remains standing. These, however, are of hewn logs, and from their character it is evident that the structures were originally very strongly built. Bridger recounted a tradition that at one time this post was besieged by the Sioux for forty days, resisting successfully to the last, alike, the strength and the ingenuity of their assaults, and the appearance of the ruins renders the story not only credible, but also probable."

Fort William, so named for William L. Sublette, was built at the confluence of the Platte and Laramie rivers by the firm of Smith, Jackson & Sublette in 1834. The following year it was sold to Fitzpatrick, Sublette & Bridger, and after the death of Milton G. Sublette became a post of the American Fur Company. This was the first trading post in Wyoming built by a citizen of the United States.

Fraeb's Post, established about 1837 or 1838, was built by Henry Fraeb and James Bridger on St. Vrain's fork of the Elkhead River, a short distance west

of the Medicine Bow Mountains. Fraeb was killed by Sioux Indians in August, 1841, and the post was soon afterward abandoned. At the time Fraeb was killed the post was attacked by a large war party of Sioux. In the action the Indians lost ten killed and a number wounded, and the whites lost five. The post stood almost on the line between Wyoming and Colorado.

Fort John, a post of the American Fur Company, was built not far from Fort William in 1839 and was named for John B. Sarpy, an agent of the company. The name was subsequently changed to Fort Laramie. The post was abandoned and the buildings demolished about 1846.

Fort Platte, situated on the right bank of the Platte River, on the tongue of land between that stream and the Laramie River, was built about 1840. Two years later, when Fremont passed through Wyoming on his way to the Rocky Mountains, he mentioned this fort in his report as a post of Sabille, Adams & Company. A year later it passed into the hands of Pratt, Cabanne & Company and a few years later was torn down.

Fort Bridger, one of the best known and most enduring of the early posts, was built by James Bridger and Benito Vasquez in the fall of 1843. On December 10, 1843, Bridger wrote to Pierre Chouteau, Jr., at St. Louis, ordering certain goods for the Indian and emigrant trade, and in the letter said:

"I have established a small fort with a blacksmith shop and a supply of iron in the road of the emigrants, on Black's Fork of the Green River, which promises fairly. They, in coming out, are generally well supplied with money, but by the time they get here are in want of all kinds of supplies. Horses, provisions, smith work, etc., bring ready cash from them, and should I receive the goods hereby ordered I will do a considerable business in that way with them. The same establishment trades with the Indians in the neighborhood, who have mostly a good number of beaver among them."

Bridger evidently received the goods, as he remained at the fort for several years after that time, and the post became a landmark to guide emigrants on their way westward. The fort afterward became a military post of the United States.

Fort Davy Crockett and Fort Uintah, just across the line in Colorado, were posts that commanded a goodly share of the Wyoming fur trade, and Fort Bonneville, near the headwaters of the Green River, was another early post, but it was abandoned almost as soon as it was completed. An account of it will be found in the chapter on Explorers and Explorations.

CHAPTER VIII

EXPLORERS AND EXPLORATIONS

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA CHIEFLY ALONG THE COAST—CORONADO'S EXPEDITION—ON TO QUIVIRA—OTHER SPANISH EXPEDITIONS—VERENDRYE—LEWIS AND CLARK—HANCOCK AND DIXON—LIEUTENANT PIKE—EZEKIEL WILLIAMS—LONG'S EXPEDITION—NATHANIEL J. WYETH—WYETH'S SECOND EXPEDITION—CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE—FATHER DE SMET—JOHN C. FREMONT—HIS SECOND EXPEDITION—CAPTAIN STANSBURY—WARREN'S EXPEDITION—CAPTAIN RAYNOLDS.

In an earlier chapter of this work reference is made to the early European explorations in America, and the conflicting claims to territory that arose, based upon the discoveries made by these explorers. Most of these early Europeans confined their efforts to the lands along the Atlantic coast, though at least two Spanish expeditions penetrated far into the interior about the middle of the Sixteenth Century. One of these was the expedition of Hernando de Soto, who discovered the Mississippi River in the spring of 1541, an account of which is given in the previous chapter mentioned, and almost contemporary with it was an expedition from Mexico, led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. Neither of these expeditions touched what is now the State of Wyoming, but they exerted an influence upon subsequent events, in that they gave the first information concerning the interior of the American continent.

CORONADO'S EXPEDITION

The leader of this expedition, a native of Salamanca, Spain, was appointed governor of New Galicia, one of the northern provinces of Mexico, about 1533 or 1534. He has been described as "cold and cruel, ambitious, and always looking for an opportunity to distinguish himself and win favor with his royal master." Such an opportunity came to him shortly after he had been appointed governor, when four men reached the City of Mexico, after having spent some time in wandering among the Sierra Madre Mountains and the sandy plains farther to the northward. One of these four, called Estevan or "Stephen the Moor," gave a circumstantial account of an expedition of some four hundred men which left Florida eight years before, but had been reduced by hardships, toil and captivity among the natives to the four men who had at last escaped and found their way to the Spanish settlements in Mexico. This Estevan also told of opulent cities, known as the "Seven cities of Cibola," of which he had heard frequent mention while among the Indians, but which he had never seen.

In these reports Coronado saw a chance to win fame and establish himself more firmly at court. He sent out a small expedition under Father Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, to reconnoiter the seven cities, Estevan acting as guide. The Moor, with a few men, went on in advance and afterward claimed to have reached the cities before the friar and the main body had covered half the distance. Incited by that avarice which was a distinguishing characteristic of the early Spanish explorers in America, Estevan and his companions proceeded to plunder the houses and killed some of the natives who refused to give up their property. The entire population then took up arms against the invaders, with the result that the Moor and his associates were compelled to abandon their loot and beat a hasty retreat.

Upon meeting Father de Niza, they told him of what had happened and advised him to proceed no farther. From this point accounts of the expedition differ. The friar, doubtless for the purpose of retaining the good will of the governor, reported that he went on until he came to an eminence, from which he could see plainly the cities of Cibola, the lofty houses, the abundant evidences of the great wealth of the inhabitants, etc., but some of the private soldiers who accompanied him reported that he turned back in great fright. In the light of subsequent events, the latter report seems to be the most plausible.

Coronado, however, did not abandon the idea of leading an expedition to the fabled cities and appropriating their great wealth. Accordingly, in the spring of 1540, with 300 Spanish soldiers and 800 natives, he left new Galicia and took up his march for the seven cities. Three accounts of the expedition were afterward published—one by Coronado himself, one by his lieutenant, Jaramillo, and the third by a private soldier named Castaneda. While the reports do not harmonize in many essential particulars, all agree that they reached the cities of which they had heard so much and found only seven insignificant native villages, with no lofty buildings, no gold and silver, no jewels. Some writers have attempted to show that the cities of Cibola were located northeast of Zuni, N. M., and that the Zuni ruins are the remains of the cities of which Coronado was in search. It is also asserted by some that a detachment of Coronado's troops under Lopez de Cardenas, discovered the grand canyon of the Colorado in August, 1540.

Fearing the ridicule of his friends if he returned to New Galicia empty-handed, Coronado asked the natives of the villages if there were not other cities within reach that it might be profitable to visit. Glad of the opportunity to rid themselves of the Spaniards, they told him of a rich province about one hundred leagues to the eastward. To this province Coronado led his followers, only to meet with another disappointment. True, he found some Indian villages, but the inhabitants were no more opulent than those he had just left. In his chagrin he made war upon the natives of these villages and practically annihilated their dwellings. Castaneda's account says they spent the winter at this place, which he calls Cicuye, and which archaeologists have located in the Pecos Valley, not far from the present Town of Puerto de Luna.

ON TO QUIVIRA

While the expedition was at Cicuye an Indian, who claimed to be a prisoner, came to Coronado with an air of great mystery and gave a glowing account of

a country called Quivira, some three hundred leagues farther to the northeast, in which there was a great river, nearly three leagues wide, with fish in it as large as horses. He said the ruler of this country was an old man named Tartarrax, quite wealthy, who worshiped the image of a woman and a cross of gold, and who prayed by means of a string of beads. He told his story in an impressive manner and proposed to Coronado that if the Spaniards would connive his escape he would guide them to this rich province. The offer was accepted and on May 5, 1541, the expedition left the Pecos Valley for the realm of Tartarrax.

The Spaniards called their Indian guide "the Turk," because of some real or fancied resemblance to that people. Some of the more observing members of the expedition noticed that when they met some wandering party of Indians on the plains, if the guide was the first to talk to them, they confirmed his story of Quivira, but if the white men were the first to question them they knew nothing of such a province. This has led to the theory that the Turk was not a prisoner at Cicuye, but that his story was concocted for the purpose of luring the Spaniards away from that place, the guide being a member of the tribe who was willing to sacrifice his life, if need be, for the safety and comfort of his people. His life was sacrificed, for when Coronado reached the conclusion that the guide had deceived him he ordered the Indian to be hanged. Just before his death the Turk insisted that the cities to which he was guiding the expedition were "just a little farther on."

A great deal of speculation has been indulged in regarding the location of Quivira. In his own report, Coronado says he went as far north as the fortieth degree of north latitude. If he was correct in his estimate, the northern limit of his travels was somewhere near the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska. Attempts have been made to show that Quivira was somewhere near the head of the Gulf of California, and several places in Colorado claim the honor. Some think that the ruins called "Gran Quivira," in New Mexico, mark the site of the mythical province of Tartarrax. Near Junction City, Kan., a monument has been erected to mark the northernmost point of Coronado's wanderings. The engineers engaged in building the Union Pacific Railroad found near the mouth of the Loup River, in Nebraska, mounds and other evidences of once populous villages, which support to some extent the dying statement of the Turk, that the cities of which he had spoken were "just a little farther on."

OTHER SPANISH EXPEDITIONS

In 1599 Don Juan de Onate led an expedition from New Mexico in search of Quivira. The reports of his movements are conflicting and unreliable. He says he reached the "City of Quivira, which is on the north bank of a wide, shallow river." Some historians think the river mentioned is the Platte, and the location described by Onate corresponds fairly well to the ruins found by the Union Pacific engineers.

Certain Spanish writers tell of an expedition that left Mexico some time prior to 1650 and established a settlement on a large tributary of the Missouri River, where they found gold mines, stone-built houses, arrastres for reducing the ore, but the entire party was killed by Indians about 1650. The story is probably largely traditional, as at that time the Spaniards had all they could do

to hold their own in New Mexico, though in 1865 ruins were found in the Powder River Valley—foundations of houses and what appeared to be the remains of an arrastre—that give color to the story.

Another Spanish expedition into the Missouri Valley was that of the so-called "Duke of Penalosa" in the spring of 1662. Friar Nicholas de Freytas, who accompanied the expedition as chronicler, says that at the end of three months they came "to a wide and rapid river," where they made friends with a large party of Indians, who accompanied the expedition to Quivira. After a march of several days they reached another large river and saw "a stream of considerable size entering it from the north." Along this tributary, De Freytas says, could be seen "a vast settlement or city, in the midst of a spacious prairie. It contained thousands of houses, circular in shape for the most part, some two, three, and even four stories in height, framed of hard wood and skilfully thatched. It extended along both sides of this second river for more than two leagues."

Penalosa encamped on the south side of the large river (which may have been the Platte), intending to cross over the next morning and visit the city. During the night his Indian allies stole out of the camp, crossed the river and attacked the city. All the inhabitants who were not killed fled in fright, hence Penalosa did not meet a single occupant of that fabled province which had so long commanded the curiosity of the Spanish adventurers of New Spain. This is a rather fanciful story, but it doubtless served to increase Penalosa's importance with the Spanish authorities, which was probably the chief purpose for which it was invented.

VERENDRYE

In the early part of the Eighteenth Century a belief existed among the Europeans that there was a river which flowed to the South Sea, as the Pacific Ocean was then called. This belief was based upon reports given to traders by Indians, who said that near the mouth of the river the surface was so rough that it was dangerous to try to pass over it in canoes, while farther up the stream were great falls and rapids, unsafe for canoes. This description answers the Columbia, then unknown to white men. In the spring of 1731 Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye, received authority from the French officials in Canada to discover the river. On June 8, 1731, Verendrye, with his three sons, a nephew and a number of Canadian voyageurs, left Montreal on his mission. Not much can be learned of his first effort to find the fabled river, as the expedition met with a war party of Indians and a fight ensued in which Verendrye's youngest son and a number of the voyageurs were killed, and the project was for a time given up.

In January, 1739, after repeated failures, Verendrye reached the Mandan villages on the Missouri River, near the present City of Bismarck, N. D. There his interpreter deserted him and he was forced to turn back. With his two sons, two Canadians and an interpreter, he again visited the Mandan villages, arriving there some time in the spring of 1742. From the Mandan villages he pressed on toward the West until he arrived at the Black Hills, where his interpreter again deserted him. Trusting to luck, he went on, and on January 1, 1743, the party came within sight of the Big Horn Mountains, somewhere near the northern

boundary of Wyoming. One account says that after his interpreter deserted him at the Black Hills he found a friendly Indian, who acted as guide and interpreter, while he explored the Assiniboine, Upper Missouri, Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers. He then ascended the Shoshone River and crossed over to the Wind River. From the Indians living in the Wind River Valley he learned of a river farther west, which flowed in southerly direction (probably the Green River), but the same Indians warned him that a hostile tribe inhabited the country about the pass through the mountains and that it would be dangerous to attempt to proceed farther in that direction. Verendrye then retraced his steps and in May, 1744, arrived at Montreal, having spent thirteen years in seeking for a passage by water to the South Sea.

Verendrye and his associates were no doubt the first white men to set foot upon the soil of Wyoming. After his last expedition no further efforts were made by the French to discover the river. A few years later came the French and Indian war, at the conclusion of which Canada passed into the hands of the English, who left the matter of exploration to the fur traders.

LEWIS AND CLARK

After Verendrye, no exploring expeditions were sent into the Great Northwest for more than half a century. In the summer of 1803 President Jefferson began making plans to send an expedition up the Missouri River to discover its sources, ascertain the character of the country, and whether a water route to the Pacific coast was possible. The Treaty of Paris, however, was not ratified until the fall of that year and the expedition was postponed until the spring of 1804. Mr. Jefferson selected as leaders of this expedition Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clark, officers of the regular United States army.

Captain Lewis was born near Charlottesville, Va., in 1774, and was not quite thirty years of age when he received his appointment as one of the leaders of the expedition. He entered the army in 1795, received his commission as captain in 1800, and from 1801 to 1803 was President Jefferson's private secretary. In 1807 he was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory, which office he held until his death. He died near Nashville, Tenn., in 1809, while on his way to Washington.

Clark was also a Virginian and a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who distinguished himself during the Revolution by the capture of the British posts in the Northwest. In 1784 he went with his family to Kentucky and settled where the City of Louisville now stands. In 1792 he was commissioned lieutenant and served under Gen. Anthony Wayne in the campaigns against the Indians of Ohio and Indiana. He resigned from the army in 1796 on account of his health, and settled at St. Louis. Regaining his health, he again entered the army, and in 1813 was commissioned captain. In 1813 he was appointed governor of Missouri Territory and held the office until the state was admitted in 1821. The next year he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the St. Louis district and remained in that position until his death at St. Louis in 1838. Ten years before his death he founded the City of Paducah, Kentucky.

Such, in brief, was the character of the men chosen to conduct the first official explorations in the new purchase of Louisiana. The expedition consisted

of nine young Kentuckians, fourteen regular soldiers, two French voyageurs or boatmen, an Indian interpreter, a hunter, and a negro servant belonging to Captain Clark. The equipment embraced a keel-boat fifty-five feet in length, two pirogues and two horses, which were to be led along the bank, to be used in hunting game or in towing the keel-boat over rapids. The large boat was fitted with a swivel gun in the bow, a large square sail to be used when the wind was favorable, and twenty-two oars that could propel the boat forward when there was no wind. It also had a cabin in which were stored the most valuable articles, scientific instruments, etc.

On May 14, 1804, the little company left the mouth of the Missouri River and started up that stream on their long journey. As they went along they named the creeks that entered the river, the names often being derived from some animal killed in the neighborhood, such as Antelope Creek, Bear Creek, etc. Near the northeast corner of Kansas is a stream which still bears the name of Independence Creek, because the expedition spent the Fourth of July near its mouth. The three rivers that united to form the Missouri they named the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, after the President and two of the leading statesmen of that period.

At the Mandan villages, in what is now North Dakota, Lewis and Clark employed Toussaint Charboneau and his wife to accompany the expedition as guides and interpreters. Mrs. Charboneau was an Indian woman, a member of the Snake tribe, who had been captured a few years before and sold to Charboneau, who married her. Her Indian name was Sac-a-ja-wea (the bird woman). She proved an invaluable guide, especially on the return trip through the Bozeman Pass. On the return from the Pacific coast the expedition divided on the east side of the Bitter Root Mountains, one party under Captain Lewis descending the Missouri River and the other, under Captain Clark, crossing over to the Yellowstone and descending that stream. They met at the mouth of the Yellowstone and on September 23, 1806, about noon, they arrived at St. Louis, having explored the Missouri River to its source, crossed over the divide and followed the Columbia River to the Pacific.

Numerous accounts of the Lewis and Clark expedition have been published. The explorers did not touch the present State of Wyoming, but their report acquainted the people of the United States with the nature of the country purchased from France, encouraged the organization of the Missouri and Rocky Mountain fur companies, and hastened the day when white settlements were extended west of the Missouri River.

HANCOCK AND DIXON

Two Illinois men named Hancock and Dixon were engaged in trapping beaver on the Yellowstone in 1804, when the Lewis and Clark expedition was on its way to the coast. Two years later, as Clark passed down the Yellowstone, his party encountered the two trappers, who persuaded John Colter, one of the private soldiers with Clark, to join them. Colter was granted his discharge when the expedition was near the Mandan villages, and was supplied with the necessary outfit for his new venture. In the spring of 1807 Colter, and possibly one or both of his companions, passed through the Pryor Gap of the Big Horn

Mountains to Clark's Fort; thence by way of the Stinking Water Pass to the Yellowstone; thence to the headwaters of Green River; back to the head of the Wind River, which he mistook for the Big Horn, and finally found his way back to the camp of the previous winter. An account of Colter's wanderings is given in the chapter on the Yellowstone National Park.

LIEUTENANT PIKE

On August 9, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike left St. Louis for the purpose of ascending the Mississippi River to its source and holding councils with the Indian tribes that dwelt upon its banks. He returned to St. Louis in April, 1806, and soon afterward was commissioned to lead an expedition to the Rocky Mountain country south of where Lewis and Clark crossed over to the western slope.

With twenty men he passed westward through what is now the states of Kansas and Colorado, and discovered the lofty peak near Colorado Springs that bears his name. It was Pike's intention to descend the Arkansas River, cross over to the Red River and go down that stream to the Mississippi, but he made a mistake, struck the Rio del Norte instead of the Red River and got into Spanish territory. He and his men were arrested and taken to Mexico. His men were not disarmed and Pike saved most of his notes by concealing them in the barrels of the guns. When he explained his error to the Spanish authorities, the expedition was escorted to Natchitoches, on the Red River, where all were released. Pike's report of his expedition, although part of his notes were confiscated by the Spanish, gave the country the first official information regarding the southwestern portion of the Louisiana Purchase.

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS

As Lewis and Clark were returning to St. Louis in 1806, they induced one of the Mandan chiefs to accompany them to that city and from there to Washington. In 1807 Ezekiel Williams was employed by the Government to escort the chief back to his tribe. Williams took with him twenty men, and after the chief had been safely conducted to the Mandan villages on the Missouri River, he went on up the river to the Blackfoot country to hunt and trap. The men were divided into two parties of ten men each. Near the mouth of the Yellowstone one party was attacked by the Blackfeet and five were killed. The five survivors then joined the other party and the fifteen turned southward to the country inhabited by the Crow Indians.

One of the party, a man named Rose, remained with the Crows, and Williams and the others went on toward the southwest, aiming to get to California by way of the South Pass. On the headwaters of the North Platte they were attacked by a Crow war party and lost five men. The remaining nine cached the furs and went on to the South Platte. One by one they were cut off by the Comanche bands wandering over the plains, until only Williams, James Workman and Samuel Spencer were left. After many difficulties they reached the Arkansas River and passed down that stream into Kansas. In 1809 Williams returned with a party to the upper Platte and got the furs cached two years

before, but they were in such a condition that they hardly repaid the expenses of the trip.

LONG'S EXPEDITION

On May 3, 1819, the steamboat *Western Engineer* left Pittsburgh, Pa., carrying Maj. Stephen H. Long and his party of topographical engineers, for the purpose of ascending the Missouri as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. On September 15, 1819, the *Western Engineer* passed the mouth of the Platte River, being the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri to that point. Long tied up at Fort Lisa, a few miles above the present City of Omaha, where he spent the winter. In the summer of 1820 he explored the Platte River as far as the junction of the North and South forks, but did not reach Wyoming. His expedition demonstrated that the Missouri River was navigable for boats of light draft, a knowledge that had a great influence upon the fur trade during the next few years and upon the ultimate settlement of the West.

NATHANIEL J. WYETH

Nathaniel J. Wyeth was born at Cambridge, Mass., January 29, 1802. His father, Jacob Wyeth, was a graduate of Harvard. Nathaniel was fitted for college, after which he was engaged in various occupations until he was about thirty years old. After the failure of Astor's enterprise on the Columbia, Hall J. Kelley, a Boston schoolmaster, wrote a number of articles concerning Oregon. Many of the statements contained in these articles were incorrect, but they caused young Wyeth to become interested in the Great West and he read everything on that subject that he could find. In the winter of 1831-32 he undertook to organize an expedition of fifty men to engage in the fur trade, and made the following announcement:

"Our company is to last for five years. The profits are to be divided in such a manner that if the number concerned is fifty, and the whole net profits are divided into that number of parts, I should have eight parts, the surgeon two, and the remaining forty parts should be divided among the forty-eight persons."

Under this arrangement Wyeth was to furnish all the necessary capital. On March 1, 1832, the company of twenty men left Boston and at St. Louis met Sublette, McKenzie and other veterans of the fur trade. Says Chittenden: "With his perfect knowledge of conditions in the mountains, Sublette saw that he had nothing to fear from this new company and might very likely draw all the men and the outfit into his own business before he got through with them. He therefore lent them a ready hand, set them on their feet, and offered them the protection of his own party as far as he should go."

Under Sublette's guidance the two parties left Independence on May 12, 1832, and on the 8th of July arrived at Pierre's Hole, the annual rendezvous of the traders. Here eleven of Wyeth's men decided to return east, and later two others withdrew, reducing the number of the party to eleven. With this little handful Wyeth went on to Oregon. Upon reaching the coast he learned that the vessel laden with supplies, which he had sent from Boston around Cape Horn, had been wrecked on a reef while coming northward in the Pacific. The

trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver gave the wanderers a cordial welcome and provided them with supplies for the return journey.

WYETH'S SECOND EXPEDITION

In 1833, while on his way east, Wyeth made a contract with Milton G. Sublette and his associates to bring out to them their supplies in 1834. He then went back to Boston, where he organized the "Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company." Early in the year 1834 another vessel left Boston for Oregon, and on the 7th of March Wyeth left St. Louis on his second trip to the Rocky Mountain country. He was accompanied on this expedition by the naturalist, John K. Townsend, who afterward wrote an account of the journey across the plains.

On May 18, 1834, the expedition reached the Platte River and on June 1st was at the Laramie Fork. On the 19th Wyeth encamped on the Green River and spent the balance of that month in exploring the Green River Valley. On July 4th he left Ham's Fork and crossed over to the Bear River, which stream he descended for four days, encamping on the 8th at a place called the "White Clay Pits." On the 11th the expedition encamped near the Three Tetons, and on the 14th began the construction of Fort Hall. The old Fort Hall, built by Wyeth, was named for the senior member of the firm that furnished him the money to equip his second expedition. It was located about forty miles southwest of the Government post called Fort Hall, which was established in 1870. When Wyeth left Ham's Fork he passed beyond the boundaries of the present State of Wyoming and his subsequent movements have no bearing upon the state's history.

CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE

Contemporary with Wyeth was Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, who spent some time in the Northwest and explored a large part of the country included in what is now the State of Wyoming. Captain Bonneville was born in France in 1796. His father was a printer, who, during the American Revolution, printed and circulated a number of pamphlets that awakened sympathy for the colonists in their struggle against British oppression, and he was a member of a republican club in Paris organized by Thomas Paine. After the French Revolution he printed something that was displeasing to Napoleon, who ordered him to be imprisoned. His wife and son were then brought to this country by Thomas Paine, who secured for the boy an appointment to West Point as soon as he was old enough to enter that institution. In the meantime the father had been released from prison, but was forbidden to leave France. He managed to make his escape, however, and joined his family in America. Young Bonneville graduated at West Point in 1819 and entered the army. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 he made inquiries about the Bonneville family, and Lieutenant Bonneville was assigned his escort. He then returned with Lafayette to France for a visit. Upon coming back to America he was commissioned captain in the Seventh New York Infantry.

In 1831, having become interested in the West, he asked for leave of absence,

which was granted, his leave to extend to October, 1833, and he was instructed by Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb to provide suitable instruments, the best maps of the country he could obtain, and to make report as to the number of Indians in each tribe he visited, their manner of making war, etc.

Although Bonneville's object in asking for a leave of absence was to engage in the fur trade, General Macomb's order made him more of an explorer than a fur trader. On May 1, 1832, with 110 men, he left Fort Osage on the Missouri River, taking with him twenty wagons laden with provisions, ammunition and goods for the Indian trade. His destination was Pierre's Hole, the rendezvous of the fur traders. On the 26th of the same month he encamped on the Laramie River. The next six weeks were spent in examining the country along the North Platte and Sweetwater rivers, and on July 20th he came in sight of the Wind River Mountains. Here he met Lucien Fontenelle with a party of American Fur Company trappers and went with him through the South Pass to the Green River. His wagons were the first to go through the South Pass.

While on the Green River an incident occurred that caused an estrangement between Bonneville and Fontenelle. From the Osage Mission Bonneville had obtained several Delaware Indians as hunters. Fontenelle saw that these Indians were skilful in bringing in game and lured them away from their employer by offering them better wages. Bonneville knew that Fontenelle was waiting for a party of free trappers to join his party, and intercepted them. He then opened a keg of whisky, treated the trappers to a banquet, and persuaded them to join his expedition instead of going on to Fontenelle's camp.

About five miles above the mouth of Horse Creek, in what is now the eastern part of Lincoln County, Wyoming, in the fall of 1832, he built Fort Bonneville. Trappers called this fort "Bonneville's Folly" and "Fort Nonsense." W. A. Ferris, in his "Life in the Rocky Mountains," gives the following description of the fort:

"It is situated in a fine open plain, on a rising spot of ground, about three hundred yards from Green River, on the west side, commanding a view of the plains for several miles up and down that stream. On the opposite side of the fort, about two miles distant, there is a fine willowed creek, called Horse Creek, flowing parallel to Green River and emptying into it about five miles below the fortification. The fort presents a square enclosure, surrounded by posts or pickets of a foot or more in diameter, firmly set in the ground close to each other, and about fifteen feet in length. At two of the corners, diagonally opposite to each other, blockhouses of unhewn logs are so constructed and situated as to defend the square outside of the pickets and hinder the approach of an enemy from any quarter. The prairie in the vicinity of the fort is covered with fine grass and the whole together seems well calculated for the security of both men and horses."

It was not long until it became apparent that the trappers had good grounds for calling the place "Fort Nonsense." They were no doubt better acquainted with the character of the Indians in that section than was Captain Bonneville. The hostility of the tribes near the fort compelled him to evacuate it almost as soon as it was completed, and he went over to the headwaters of the Salmon River, where he established his winter quarters.

Captain Bonneville spent nearly three years in the mountains. Most of that

time he was on the move, making maps and notes, trying to carry out the instructions given him by General Macomb. When he went to Washington to make his report, he was informed by General Macomb that, as he had greatly overstaid his leave of absence, it had been taken for granted that he was dead and his name had been dropped from the rolls of the army. He then appealed to President Andrew Jackson, who ordered him to be reinstated with his original rank of captain, but the war department refused to accept and publish his report. He then began the work of rewriting his report, with a view of publishing it himself. While engaged in this work he met Washington Irving, to whom he submitted his manuscript, and gave Mr. Irving the privilege of publishing it in such manner as he might deem most advisable. The result was Irving's volume giving an account of Bonneville's adventures. In February, 1855, Captain Bonneville was made colonel of the Third United States Infantry. He remained in the army until September 9, 1861, when he was retired, and died at Fort Smith, Ark., June 12, 1878.

FATHER DE SMET

Early in the Seventeenth Century Jesuit missionaries were among the Indian tribes inhabiting the country about the Great Lakes. As the traders and settlers pushed their way farther westward these missionaries always formed part of the advance guard, far into the Nineteenth Century. Pierre Jean de Smet was born in Belgium on the last day of January, 1801. He came to America in boyhood, joined the Jesuit Society at an early age, and was sent as a missionary to the tribes living along the Missouri River, in what are now the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. His labors on the frontier so impaired his health that when he was about thirty years old he returned to his native land.

In 1837 he came back to America and soon afterward was appointed as missionary to the Flathead Indians. On April 5, 1840, he left St. Louis with an American Fur Company party bound for the Northwest. This party reached the Green River on June 30, 1840, and on the following Sunday (July 5th) Father De Smet celebrated the first mass ever observed in what is now the State of Wyoming, his audience being a motley crowd of trappers and Indians gathered at the rendezvous, the improvised altar being decorated with the wild flowers of the prairie. The place where this mass was celebrated was for a long time known as "The Prairie of the Mass."

The next day, with an Indian called Ignace as guide, Father De Smet set out for the Flathead country. He met the main body of the tribe at Pierre's Hole and shook hands with the Indians, after which Chief Big Face addressed the priest thus:

"Black Robe, my heart was glad when I heard that you were coming among us. Never has my lodge seen a greater day. As soon as I received the news of your coming I had my big kettle filled to give you a feast in the midst of my people. I have had my best three dogs killed for the feast. They are very fat. You are welcome."

After some time among the Flathead Indians, Father De Smet went to the Blackfeet and established missions in what is now Montana. He then visited the Crow tribe, but their chief was rather skeptical and determined to put the

missionary to a test. Pointing out an old buffalo bull near the encampment, the chief asked Father De Smet to go out and put his hand on the buffalo's head. Here was a dilemma. The priest realized the danger of approaching a wild buffalo, but at the same time he knew that if he refused he would be looked upon by the Indians as an impostor. Slowly he approached the bull, who raised his head and gazed with astonishment at the intruder. Upon his breast the missionary wore a golden crucifix, which seemed to exert some sort of hypnotic power upon the beast, and as his eyes were fixed upon the glittering emblem, Father De Smet came nearer, finally laying his hand upon the bull's head. He then returned to the Indians, who had been intently watching his movements. The chief grasped him by the hand and acknowledged that he had been sent by the Great Spirit.

Father De Smet remained among the Indians of the Northwest for several years. On horseback he traveled over Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and that part of the Dakotas west of the Missouri, and it has been said he "knew every foot of the country." In 1842 he made a trip to Europe to solicit aid for his Indian missions. He came back in 1842, accompanied by one Belgian and two Italian priests and some sisters of Notre Dame as teachers of the Indian children. A little later he was taken from his labors among the red men and sent to St. Louis, where he wrote a number of interesting letters regarding his travels and missionary work. In 1868 he visited the mountains and spent several days at Cheyenne. He discovered and named Lake De Smet, in the northern part of Johnson County, and it is said that he was the first white man to find gold in Wyoming.

JOHN C. FREMONT

John Charles Fremont was born in Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813. In 1818 his father died and his mother removed to Virginia, where he was educated. At the age of thirteen years he began studying for the ministry, but being of a mathematical turn of mind, became a surveyor instead. In the spring of 1833 he was appointed teacher of mathematics on the sloop of war *Natchez*, and in July of the same year was commissioned second lieutenant in the topographical engineers. In 1837 he was employed on the survey of a railroad from Charleston to Cincinnati, and in 1840 he was on the geological survey of the Northwest. He then went to St. Louis, where on October 19, 1841, he married Jessie, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, one of the United States senators from Missouri.

Senator Benton was not altogether friendly to the marriage of his daughter with a young lieutenant, but when in 1842 the Government decided to send an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, he secured the command of the expedition for his son-in-law "over the heads of all his superior officers of the engineer corps." The principal object of the expedition was to select sites for a line of military posts from the Missouri River to the mouth of the Columbia, the purpose of which was two-fold: First, to protect the fur traders from the encroachments of the English fur companies, and second, to encourage immigration to and settlement of the Pacific slope by protecting emigrant trains from Indian attacks.

Fremont organized his expedition at Chouteau's trading post on the Kansas River, six miles above its mouth. He left there on June 10, 1842, with twenty-two men, and Kit Carson as guide. Carson at that time was thirty-three years of age and had lived the greater part of his life in the West. His home was then at Taos, N. M. He was of slender build, but possessed greater physical strength than many men who were his superiors in height and weight. His courage was proverbial and he was well acquainted with the country through which the expedition was to pass. Ruxton calls him "the paragon of mountaineers."

Accompanying the expedition were Henry Brant, a youth of nineteen years and a son of Col. J. B. Brant of St. Louis, and Randolph Benton, Fremont's twelve-year-old brother-in-law. Fremont first went to St. Vrain's Fort on the South Platte, not far from the present Town of Greeley, Colorado, arriving there on the afternoon of July 10th, just a month after leaving Chouteau's post on the Kansas. From St. Vrain's he followed the mountains in a northwesterly direction and on the 13th arrived at old Fort Laramie. Two days later the expedition was at Fort Platte, the trading post of Sabille, Adams & Company, at the junction of the Platte and Laramie rivers. On the 28th he came to the place where the trail is crossed by the Platte River and on the 30th he came to the Sweetwater. Moving up the Sweetwater Valley, he passed Independence Rock and Devil's Gate, and on August 8th reached the South Pass. On the 15th he unfurled the Stars and Stripes from the top of the most lofty peak of the Wind River range (13,570 feet) which mountain he christened "Fremont's Peak." Concerning this achievement, Bancroft says:

"Considering that the Government paid all the costs, and that he had an experienced mountain man, Kit Carson, for a guide, it must be admitted that the eternal mountains might be put to nobler use than to perpetuate such achievements."

This was the farthest point west reached by the expedition. Soon after naming Fremont's Peak, the explorer started upon the return trip. He arrived at St. Louis on October 17, 1842, and after a short stay there went on to Washington, where he made a report of his explorations and received authority to conduct another expedition to the mountains the following year.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION

Fremont decided upon Kansas City, Mo., as the rendezvous and starting point of his second expedition and sent word to a number of the men who were with him in 1842 to meet him there in May. In making his preparations early in the year 1843, he obtained from the arsenal at St. Louis a twelve-pounder howitzer and a quantity of ammunition. This came very near getting him into trouble. After he had left St. Louis a letter came from Washington summoning him to that city to explain, as the expedition was "to be scientific rather than military." Mrs. Fremont did not forward the letter containing the order, but instead wrote to her husband to lose no time in starting on his expedition.

On May 29, 1843, he left Kansas City with thirty-three men, several of whom had been with him the preceding year. Kit Carson was again his guide, and the naturalist, John K. Townsend, accompanied the expedition. Following

the route of 1842, Fremont reached St. Vrain's Fort in time to celebrate the Fourth of July there. Some three weeks were then spent in Colorado, exploring the country. On the 26th the men were divided into two companies. Fremont, with thirteen men, moved directly to the Big Laramie River, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, with the remainder of the expedition, was to go by way of Fort Laramie, the Sweetwater and South Pass to Fort Hall.

On August 1, 1843, Fremont arrived at the Medicine Bow Mountains and encamped on the Medicine Bow River. He then moved toward the North Platte River, up the Sweetwater Valley to South Pass, where in his report he says he met on August 4th "a war party of Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, who had surprised one of the Shoshone villages at Bridger's Fort on Ham's fork on Green River." From the South Pass he followed "the emigrant road to Oregon," until he struck Green River, where he despatched Kit Carson to Fort Hall to make arrangements for a supply of provisions. From the Green River to the Bear River he followed the route taken by Ezekiel Williams in 1807 until he arrived at Salt Lake.

Turning his course northward again, he met Fitzpatrick's party at Fort Hall on September 19, 1843, and on the 22d the entire party left that post for Oregon. They struck the Columbia River and followed that stream almost to the mouth, when they turned southward and on March 8, 1844, arrived at Sutter's fort on the Sacramento River. There Fremont obtained some much needed supplies and after a brief rest resumed his journey. He arrived at St. Louis on August 6, 1844, having been gone for a little more than fourteen months. Nothing had been heard from him for some time prior to his return, and the secretary of war offered to send a company of dragoons in search of him, but Mrs. Fremont declared it was unnecessary, as, if he could not find his way out the dragoons would not be likely to find their way in.

Fremont afterward conducted two expeditions to the Pacific coast, but as neither of them touched Wyoming they form no part of the state's history. Through his explorations he acquired the sobriquet of the "Pathfinder."

CAPTAIN STANSBURY

In 1849 Capt. Howard Stansbury was commissioned by the United States Government to explore the Great Salt Lake Valley and make a report on its topography, etc. After performing that duty he was to make a reconnaissance for a railroad route from Salt Lake City to Fort Bridger, and from Fort Bridger eastward to some point in the Platte Valley near Fort Laramie. When the Union Pacific Railroad was built some years later, it followed in general the route suggested by Captain Stansbury, but passes over the south end of the Laramie Mountains instead of going through Cheyenne Pass as he recommended.

At the time of Captain Stansbury's explorations in Wyoming the California gold fever was at its height, and in his report he gives considerable attention to the companies of gold hunters that he saw crossing the plains. The first mention of the Wyoming coal beds may be found in his report, coal being the only mineral mentioned.

WARREN'S EXPEDITION

Lieut. G. K. Warren of the United States topographical engineers, afterward a general in the Union army in the Civil war, made an exploration of Wyoming from Fort Laramie to the western slope of the Black Hills in 1857. At the Black Hills he was stopped by the Sioux Indians. His report deals largely with the geology of the section through which he passed, particularly the deposits of building stone. He was probably the first man to advance the theory that the valleys of Northeastern Wyoming could be made profitable for farming purposes by irrigation. His report also states that he found gold in paying quantities in places.

CAPTAIN RAYNOLDS

In July, 1859, under orders from the war department, Capt. W. F. Raynolds left Fort Pierre on the Missouri River to explore the country in the vicinity of the Black Hills. In the party were the following scientists: Lieut. H. E. Maynadier and J. H. Snowden, topographers; J. D. Hutton, topographer and artist; H. C. Fillebrown, meteorologist and astronomer; Antoine Schonbarn, meteorologist and draftsman; F. V. Hayden, geologist; Dr. F. E. Hayden, surgeon; M. C. Hines, assistant surgeon. The escort was commanded by Capt. John Mullan.

After exploring and making maps of the Black Hills region, the party pushed on westward and explored the valleys of the Powder and Big Horn rivers. The winter was passed on the Platte River and the next spring Captain Raynolds submitted his report, in which he refers to Jim Bridger as guide and gives an extended account of the geology of the country. He states that gold was found in several places, but as the escort was composed chiefly of adventurers the matter was kept secret for fear they would desert. In his report he also gives the description of the "Portuguese Houses" quoted in another chapter.

Through the reports of the explorers above mentioned, the people living east of the Mississippi River obtained a better idea of the character of the western country than they had before entertained, as the earliest maps designated practically all the region west of the Missouri as the "Great American Desert." The success of the Mormons in the Salt Lake Valley, with the opinions of Warren and others that farms could be profitably cultivated in the valleys of the western rivers, taught many that the "Great American Desert" was largely a myth and hastened the day of settlement.

CHAPTER IX

MORMONS AND ARGONAUTS

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MORMON CHURCH—EARLY MORMON COLONIES—OPPOSITION—THE MORMON BATTALION—WINTER QUARTERS—THE EMIGRATION—THE SCARE OF 1857-58—JOHNSON'S EXPEDITION—WESTWARD HO—THE ARGONAUTS—DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA—THE EXCITEMENT—THE OVERLAND ROUTE—SUCCESS AND FAILURE—SUTTER AND MARSHALL.

The story of the Mormon emigration westward is intimately interwoven with the history of the State of Wyoming. That event is more closely related to the settlement of the country than was the emigration to Oregon or California for the reason that quite a number of the Mormons stopped at various places on the way westward and became permanent settlers. In connection with the story of this emigration, although not an essential part of Wyoming's history, it may be of interest to the reader to know something in general of this peculiar sect.

The Mormon Church, or, more properly speaking, the "Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints," was founded by Joseph Smith in 1830. Smith was born at Sharon, Vt., in December, 1805. His mother took a deep interest in religious matters, though at times she was somewhat visionary. It is said that she predicted soon after her marriage that a prophet would come out of her family. When Joseph was about ten years of age the family removed to Palmyra, N. Y., where he acquired the merest rudiments of an education—all the schooling he ever received. In the spring of 1820 a series of religious meetings were held in Palmyra. Toward the close of the revival, Joseph, who had inherited from his mother a fondness for all subjects of a supernatural nature, announced that he had seen a vision, in which two personages appeared above him in the air. "They told me," said he, "to join no denomination, for all their creeds are an abomination in the sight of the Lord."

His second vision came to him on September 21, 1823, about three months before he was eighteen years old. In this vision, according to his account, an angel appeared to him and revealed the hiding place of the golden plates upon which was recorded the history of the ancient peoples of America. The next day, guided by the angel, he went to the hill of Cumorrah, near Manchester, N. Y., and saw the plates, but the angel would not let him take them away. Each year thereafter for three years, on the 22d of September, he visited the place and saw the plates, but each time the angel told him that the time for their removal had not yet come. On September 22, 1827, he paid his fourth visit to the place and again saw the golden plates. This time the angel gave him permission to take them away. As they were written in a strange language, he was endowed

with the supernatural power of translating them into English. More than two years were spent in this work, but in the spring of 1830 the "Book of Mormon" was published.

EARLY MORMON COLONIES

Converts to the new faith came in considerable numbers and a colony was founded at Kirtland, Ohio. Opposition to the Mormons soon developed and Smith had a "revelation" to go to Independence, Mo., and build a temple. But the Mormons were no more popular in Independence than they had been in Ohio, and in the fall of 1833 they were driven out of the place. They then took refuge in what is now Caldwell County, Missouri, where they founded the Town of Far West and again began the erection of a temple. Once more they became unpopular with the people living in the vicinity and Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering them to leave the state. They were expelled by force in the fall of 1838 and took refuge at Nauvoo, Ill., which city they founded.

Meantime elders of the church had been sent to Europe for the purpose of winning converts, and about the time the main body settled at Nauvoo they were joined by eight shiploads of converts from beyond the sea. The political leaders of Illinois saw that the Mormons were likely to become a power in public affairs and the Legislature granted them a charter for the Town of Nauvoo "which conferred extravagant and dangerous power upon the municipal officials." An Iowa writer says: "Under this charter Nauvoo became a breeding place for outlaws, and probably the true story of all the outrages committed by these outlaws will never be told. Fugitives from justice sought refuge there, and if anyone should be arrested witnesses could always be found to prove an 'alibi.'"

Governor Boggs of Missouri was shot and seriously wounded in 1842, and the attempted assassination was charged against the Mormons because of his proclamation four years before. An opposition was thus started, which was continued until in January, 1845, when the Illinois Legislature revoked the Nauvoo charter. In the meantime Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum had been arrested and confined in the jail at Carthage, Ill., where both were killed by a mob on the night of June 27, 1844. The loss of their prophet and the continued opposition on the part of the people of Illinois determined the Mormons to seek a more congenial climate.

Brigham Young was chosen as Smith's successor. He divided the "forces of Israel," as the members of the church were called, into companies of hundreds, fifties and tens, and in the spring of 1846 they began their emigration westward. In their march across Iowa they moved with as perfect a precision as an army of well trained soldiers. By the middle of May, 2,000 wagons and 15,000 Mormons were on their way to the Missouri River. It was a wet, backward spring, the roads in many places were almost impassable and they made slow progress. Several hundred stopped at Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah, in Iowa, for the purpose of raising a crop. On the 14th of June the advance guard, under the leadership of Brigham Young, reached the Missouri River opposite where the City of Omaha now stands and there established a "camp of Israel" until a ferry-boat could be built.

THE MORMON BATTALION

The war with Mexico was then in progress and the United States Government sent Capt. James Allen to the Mormon camp with instructions to raise a battalion of five companies among the emigrants. The Mormons readily answered the call and the volunteers were organized by Col. Thomas L. Kane, a brother of the Arctic explorer. At Fort Leavenworth each Mormon volunteer received a bounty of forty dollars, which was sent back to his family, Colonel Kane taking it upon himself to see that the money reached its destination. The battalion was assigned to the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney and marched to Santa Fé, thence to California, where it arrived after the war was over. Some of the Mormons then worked in the construction of Sutter's millrace and were there when the first gold was discovered. Others returned to their families which had been left in the camp on the Missouri River.

WINTER QUARTERS

After the departure of the battalion, those who remained behind, feeling the loss of so many of their best men, decided to establish suitable quarters for the approaching winter. The first step was to insure the friendship of the Pottawatomie and Omaha Indians—the former tribe occupying the lands on the east side of the Missouri and the latter the lands on the west side. A council was held with the Omaha, at which Brigham Young made known the wants of his people. At the close of his remarks, the chief, Big Elk, replied as follows:

"My son, thou hast spoken well. All you have said I have in my heart. I have much to say. We are poor. When we go to hunt game in one place we meet with an enemy, and so in another place our enemies kill us. We do not kill them. I hope we shall be friends. You may stay on these lands two years or more. I hope we shall be friends. Our young men shall watch your cattle. We should be glad to have you trade with us. We will warn you of danger from other Indians."

Young applauded the old chief's speech, but he was not willing to accept a mere verbal promise for the possession of the land. He drew up a formal lease for five years, which was signed by Big Elk and other leading Omaha chiefs. After the council was over the Mormons gave a banquet to the Indians. A ferry was then established across the Missouri and the "Winter Quarters" were located where the Town of Florence, Neb., now stands, about six miles up the river from Omaha. Here the Mormons built several hundred log cabins, nearly one hundred sod houses, and an octagon council house. Mills and workshops were also built and operated. In the fall of 1846 it was estimated that there were fifteen thousand Mormons encamped in the Missouri Valley on the Omaha and Pottawatomie lands. They had raised a crop and, although they divided the products of their gardens and fields with their Indian friends, their industrial activity destroyed so much timber and drove away the game that the Omaha chiefs complained to their agents. An investigation showed that the Indians had good grounds for their complaints and the Mormons were ordered to vacate the Omaha country.

THE EMIGRATION

On January 14, 1847, Brigham Young had a revelation to seek a new location farther to the west. It is possible that the order of the Indian agent to vacate the Omaha lands had something to do with the "revelation," but at any rate Oliver P. Gleason, George Chatelaine, Miles Bragg, J. P. Johnson, Solomon Silver and William Hall were appointed a committee by Brigham Young to go on in advance and select a site for the new settlement. This committee reached Fort Laramie in the spring, where they learned something of the Great Salt Lake Valley and employed O. P. Wiggins and Jim Beckwourth to guide them to the place.

Meantime the main body of Mormons did not wait for the return of the committee, but hurried forward their preparations to obey the order of the Indian agent. On April 14, 1847, just three months after Young's "revelation," the first company of 143 persons, three of whom were women, with 73 wagons loaded with provisions and supplies, left the winter quarters for an unknown "Land of Promise." This company was under the leadership of Heber C. Kimball and was accompanied by Brigham Young as far as the Elkhorn River—a distance of about twenty-five miles. A few days later a company of 1,553 persons, with 560 wagons and a number of domestic animals left, under the guidance of John Taylor and Parley P. Pratt. Early in May a third company, numbering 1,220 people, with 397 wagons, under the personal direction of Brigham Young, followed those who had gone before. Heber C. Kimball turned over the command of the first company to Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow and returned to lead another company, which left the winter quarters in July. It consisted of 226 wagons and 662 persons. A week or so later Willis Richards led 526 persons, with 169 wagons, up the Platte Valley, and with the departure of this company the Omaha lands were vacated. Those who did not go west recrossed the Missouri and settled on the Pottawatomi lands in Western Iowa.

As the first company went up the north side of the Platte River, guide posts were set up at intervals for the benefit of those in the rear. On Buffalo skulls along the route were painted the dates when such places were reached, and inside the skulls were placed written communications conveying information as to the route it was intended to follow. Aided by these instructions and the guide posts, Young's company overtook the second detachment near the present boundary line between Nebraska and Wyoming, where both encamped on May 29, 1847. Here an incident occurred that demonstrated Brigham Young's qualifications as a leader. The morning of the 30th was cold and damp and some of the men wanted to wait until the weather conditions were improved before continuing the journey. About half past ten Young, who had assumed command, gave the order to harness up. The response was slow and Young ordered a council to be called. When all were assembled he told the delinquents plainly that he intended to be obeyed, and if they were unwilling to accept his authority they might remain where they were or return east. This little speech had the effect of bringing the recalcitrants into line and by hard traveling Fort Laramie was reached on the 1st of June. James Bordeau, the agent of the American Fur Company, gave the Mormons a cordial welcome and furnished them with some much needed supplies.

On June 12, 1847, the caravan arrived at the Platte River, two miles above the

present City of Casper, where it was intended to cross the stream. Boats and rafts were constructed, but the river was running bank full and a whole week was spent in effecting a crossing. On the 19th the entire party was across the river and ready to proceed. The 20th was Sunday, but so much time had been lost that the emigrants traveled all day. On the 26th they went through the South Pass, where they met a party of trappers led by Moses Harris, who gave them information regarding the course they were to pursue. Two days later they met Jim Bridger, from whom they obtained additional information. This was the first meeting of Bridger and Brigham Young, and both their parties encamped while the leaders held a conference.

Upon reaching Green River on the last day of June, the company was met by Elder Brennan of California, who urged Brigham Young to go to Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) but the committee sent out early in the year had reported in favor of the Salt Lake Valley and Young would not alter his course. Green River was crossed on the 3d of July and a rest of two days followed. From this point five men were sent back to pilot the other trains. On the 6th the company encamped on the site of the present Town of Granger, Wyo., and on the 7th arrived at Fort Bridger.

Jim Bridger was exceedingly skeptical about the Salt Lake Valley being a place to establish a farming community and it is said he offered Brigham Young \$1,000 for the first bushel of grain grown in the valley. To this Young merely replied "Wait and see."

On July 21, 1847, the first company, led by Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, saw from the top of an elevation the panorama of the Great Salt Lake Valley and sent a messenger back with the information that they had reached the place recommended by the committee of investigation. Young had made such headway with his company that he arrived on the 24th, only three days behind the leaders, though the latter had a start of nearly a month from the Missouri River. The day before his arrival some of the first company plowed the first ground ever broken between the Platte River and the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

An August 16, 1847, Brigham Young started back to the Missouri River to inform those left behind of the character of the country and the prospects for the future. A history of the Mormons entitled "Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley," was published in 1853, edited by one James Linforth. It gives the following account of the emigration to Utah:

"The next consecutive event of importance in President Young's career after his arrival at Kanesville or Council Bluffs, was his starting in the spring of 1847, at the head of 143 picked men, embracing eight of the Twelve Apostles, across the unexplored country in search of a new home for the Saints beyond the Rocky Mountains. (Young really accompanied this company only as far as the Elkhorn River.) The pioneer band pursued their way over sage and saleratus plains, across unbridged rivers and through mountain defiles, until their toilsome and weary journey was terminated by the discovery of Great Salt Lake Valley and the choice of it for the gathering place of the Saints. They then returned to Council Bluffs, where they arrived on the 31st of October, and an epistle was issued on the 23d of December by the Twelve Apostles, noticing the principal events since the expulsion from Nauvoo and the discovery of the Great Salt Lake Valley."

While the above statement is correct in the main, it is not true that the entire

143 "picked men" returned to the Missouri. Those who returned were Brigham Young and the committee which had been sent out to select a location.

In the march across the plains every man among the Mormons carried a rifle or a musket, and such discipline was maintained that it is said the Indians would frequently allow a small party of Mormons to pass unmolested and attack a much larger body of other emigrants, who were not so well organized for defense. The route the emigrants followed from the Mississippi River near Keokuk, Iowa, became known as the "Mormon Trail." In after years the Mormon Trail westward from the Missouri River became the route of the great Union Pacific Railway.

The number of Mormons who passed up the Platte Valley and through Wyoming in 1847 was 3,113. In 1848 Brigham Young personally conducted 1,200 men, women and children to the new home of the Saints and a number of smaller parties came in under other leaders, so that in the fall of that year the Salt Lake Valley had a population of about five thousand. During the next five years it is estimated that one hundred thousand Mormons crossed the plains on their way to Salt Lake. They opened and developed farms, built irrigation systems, and transformed the desert into a veritable garden spot.

THE SCARE OF 1857-58

At the time the first Mormons settled in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, the territory was outside of the boundaries of the United States. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, which concluded the Mexican war, Utah, with other territory in the Southwest, was ceded to the United States by Mexico. The Mormons then organized the "State of Deseret," adopted a constitution and sent a delegate to Washington to urge the admission of the state into the Union. Congress refused to admit the state, or to recognize the delegate, but in 1850 the Territory of Utah was organized and Brigham Young was appointed governor.

In the latter '50s a number of outrages were committed upon emigrant trains and some of these outrages were attributed to the Mormon organizations known as the "Danites" and the "Avengeing Angels." In 1857 trouble arose between Brigham Young and the other territorial officials appointed by President Buchanan. Perhaps the officials may have been incompetent to a certain degree, as claimed by Young, but the Territorial Legislature of Utah had already adopted the laws of the State of Deseret and it was apparent that the Mormon Church was determined to rule the territory. Instructions from Washington were disregarded and in some cases Young openly defied the United States authorities. It was finally decided by the administration to send a military expedition to Utah, to preserve order in the territory and prevent further depredations against peaceful emigrants.

When the announcement was made public in the fall of 1857, that the Government was about to send an expedition into Utah, considerable anxiety was felt among the settlers of the West, for fear that the Mormons would retaliate by sending companies of the "Danites" and "Angels" against the frontier settlements. Gen. William S. Harney was first selected as the leader of the expedition, but he was succeeded by Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, who was afterward killed at the Battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, while commanding the Confederate forces.

The expedition left Fort Leavenworth in the fall of 1857, and, although there was little actual fighting, the Mormons harassed Johnston's movements to such an extent by burning supply trains, etc., that the troops did not occupy Salt Lake City until in June, 1858.

While the expedition was en route the "scare" reached its greatest height. In April, 1858, a communication signed "Fair Warning" was published in the Omaha Times, in which the writer said: "When our army shall enter the Valley of the Salt Lake the Mormons en masse will rise in hostile array, for they are sworn to resist. At that moment let the good people west of us look well to their safety. We hesitate not to say that those 1,000 Mormons near Loup Fork, armed and equipped as they are, can and will sweep from existence every Gentile village and soul west of the Elkhorn. As to Omaha City, the nursling of a government hostile to Mormon rule, the rival of Mormon towns and the victim of sworn Mormon vengeance, how shall she share in this strife? In the space of one night the 100 Saints now here could lay in ashes every house in the city, whilst the armed bands in our vicinity should pillage and revel in our blood. The Deseret News proclaims to the wide world from the great leader of the hosts of the anointed thus: 'Winter quarters is mine, saith the Lord. Nebraska will I lay waste. With fear and with sword shall my people blot out from the face of the earth all those who kill the prophets and stone the Lord's anointed.'"

The Deseret News, from which the writer quoted, was a Mormon newspaper published at Salt Lake City. Truly this "Fair Warning" was a pessimistic prophet—a veritable "calamity howler"—but events failed to justify his doleful prediction. When Johnston's army arrived at Salt Lake, Brigham Young was removed as governor of the territory and the worst of the trouble was over. A garrison was maintained there for several years, however, as a precautionary measure against further insubordination on the part of the Mormon leaders.

"WESTWARD HO"

Some five years before the departure of the Mormons from their winter quarters on the Missouri, the tide of emigration westward had commenced. As early as 1841 a party of fifteen, a few of whom were women, passed the fur companies' posts in Wyoming on their way to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Later in the same year Bidwell's California company crossed the plains. In 1842 Elijah White led 112 men, women and children through Wyoming on the way to Oregon. These emigrants were equipped with eighteen Conestoga wagons, a number of cattle, and several pack mules and horses. In crossing the plains the emigrants found resting places at Fort Laramie and other trading posts, where they could purchase supplies, though they sometimes grumbled at the prices charged by the post traders.

In 1843 the number of emigrants who crossed the plains was estimated at one thousand. By that time the western coast was no longer an unknown land. Those who went west in 1843 carried with them oxen and horses, herds of cattle, farm implements, household goods, etc., which indicated that they had "come to stay." By that time, too, the beaver had been almost exterminated in the valleys along the Wyoming streams and many of the trappers employed by the fur companies

were diverting their attention to occupations that promised greater profits, or leaving for other fields where the beaver were more plentiful.

THE ARGONAUTS

Among those who settled in California prior to the Mexican war was John Sutter, who was born of Swiss parents in Baden, Germany, in 1803. He came to California in July, 1839, and the next year became a Mexican citizen. Alvarado, the revolutionist, was then in power as the governor of the province. He took a liking to Mr. Sutter and made him an official of the government. The same year Mr. Sutter bought out some Russian settlers on the Sacramento River and built a small fort. It was at this fort that Fremont's second expedition arrived on March 8, 1844.

Late in the year 1847 Mr. Sutter employed James W. Marshall to build a saw-mill near the fort. As the mill was to be run by water power it was necessary to excavate a mill-race, and it was in this race that gold was discovered. Mr. Marshall, who made the discovery, afterward gave the following account of how it occurred: "One morning in January (it was the morning of January 24, 1848), as I was taking my usual walk along the race, after shutting off the water, my eye was caught with the glimpse of something shining in the bottom of the ditch. There was about a foot of water running then. I reached my hand down and picked it up; it made my heart thump, for I was certain that it was gold. The piece was about half the size and shape of a pea."

Mr. Marshall showed the nugget to Mr. Sutter and a few of the men whom he thought he could trust, and all kept a lookout for more. Within a few days they had collected about three ounces of the metal, which was subjected to tests and proved to be gold. They tried to keep the matter a secret, for fear their workmen would desert in the hope of getting rich quickly by searching for gold, but it happened that some ex-soldiers at the fort learned of the discovery and the news spread rapidly. There was no trans-continental telegraph in those days, but it was not long until every hamlet in the Union knew that gold had been found on the western coast.

Gold had been found in placers near Los Angeles in 1841, and it is said that Jedediah S. Smith found gold near Mono Lake on his first trip to the coast in 1827. Neither of these discoveries created the least ripple of excitement when compared with the discovery at Sutter's mill. Within one year nearly one hundred thousand people from the older states went to California with the expectation of accumulating a fortune in a few months. There were three ways of getting to the El Dorado: 1. By going by sea around Cape Horn; 2. By the land and water route via the Isthmus of Panama; and 3. Overland via the Oregon, California and Salt Lake trails. Each of the three routes was soon crowded to its utmost capacity.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE

The principal starting points for the journey across the plains were at Independence and St. Joseph, Mo., though a little later many crossed the Missouri River where the City of Omaha is now located. California Street in that city takes

its name from the fact that it marks the course followed by the gold seekers of the early '50s. In April, 1849, some twenty thousand people left the Missouri River bound for the new gold fields. The plains were dotted with the vehicle known as the "prairie schooner," some rode on horseback, and many undertook the long, wearisome journey on foot. One argonaut, who afterward returned to his home east of the Mississippi, said he counted 459 wagons in going a distance of nine miles. In outfitting at the starting place, many of the wagons were laden with tools, provisions, etc., but as the journey proceeded and the teams began to show signs of weariness, many of the heaviest articles were thrown away, especially as the driver saw others passing him on the road. The main object was to get to the diggings before all the paying claims were "staked off." Capt. Howard Stansbury, who was then engaged in making some explorations in the West for the Government, says in his reports:

"The road was literally strewn with articles that had been thrown away. Bar iron, steel, large blacksmith anvils, bellows, crowbars, drills, augers, gold washers, chisels, axes, lead, trunks, spades, plows, grindstones, baking ovens, cooking stoves without number, kegs, barrels, harness, clothing, bacon and beans were found along the road in pretty much the order enumerated."

Some clung to everything with which they started and in the end found it had paid them to do so. Prices in California soared. Flour sold as high as seventy-five dollars per barrel, bacon fifty cents to one dollar per pound, and other things in proportion. Those who came too late to secure a paying claim, but brought with them a supply of provisions, made about as much money as, perhaps more than, the average gold hunter. San Francisco grew from a straggling hamlet to a thriving city almost over night and was the chief source of supply for the gold diggings. "The days of '49" have been celebrated in song and story. A few acquired fortunes, but a large majority of the argonauts were glad to get back to the homes they had left, many of them poorer than when they started for the land of gold.

The first gold found in California was what is called "free gold," being easily taken from the places where it had been deposited in the sands of the streams. No costly machinery, such as stamp mills and smelters, was needed to extract the precious metal. By 1856, eight years after the first gold was found by Mr. Marshall, \$450,000,000 had been taken from the California placers.

While the excitement was at its height, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger and the other posts in Wyoming did a thriving business in furnishing supplies to the argonauts. Those who acquired wealth in the diggings usually returned east by the water route, while those who had failed and returned overland had little money with which to purchase supplies. All they wanted was a "bite to eat and a place to sleep." They carried information, however, concerning the West that had its influence upon many who, a few years later sought homes beyond the great "Father of Waters." In this way the argonauts of '49 paved the way for the settlement of Wyoming and some of the adjoining states.

Neither Marshall nor Sutter, who made the first discovery of gold, derived any substantial profit from it. They expected to make money from their saw-mill, and did make money for a time, but as the timber was cut off near the mill and logs had to be brought from a distance, their profits were reduced. Added to this, the gold fever subsided and the demand for lumber correspond-

ingly decreased. Both were granted pensions in their old age. Marshall died at the age of seventy-three at Coloma, and was buried in sight of the spot where he found the first nugget of gold in January, 1848. Over his grave stands a statue of himself in bronze, of heroic size—a poor reward for a man who gave to the world a gold field that has produced millions of dollars.

CHAPTER X

STORIES OF THE PIONEERS

FISH AS BRAIN FOOD—A MOUNTAIN TRIP IN 1879—A FRONTIER MINING CAMP—
STORY OF THE LOST CABIN GOLD PLACERS—JOHN HUNTON AND OLD FORT LAR-
AMIE—OTHER PIONEERS OF NOTE—FRANK GROUARD, THE FAMOUS SCOUT—
SACAJAWEA, THE INDIAN GIRL PATHFINDER—CASPAR COLLINS AND OLD PLATTE
BRIDGE—LUKE VOORHEES AND EARLY STAGE COACH DAYS—BEN. HOLLIDAY IN
A HOLD UP—STORIES OF A PIONEER PREACHER—THE COWBOY'S PRAYER.

The adventures and experiences of the early settlers of Wyoming, with all their humorous, tragic and romantic phases, become more interesting to the reader and more valuable historically, as the days go by, when the actors disappear and the curtain falls on the thrilling and realistic scenes of frontier life. The old frontier is disappearing, in fact, has disappeared, and we realize the truth of the old saying, "Distance lends enchantment to the view." Today the automobile is everywhere, and wherever that swift moving machine glides through the landscape there is no frontier—there is no explorer, for the remotest nook and corner is explored—and even the hunter and trapper by mountain or stream can no longer be a recluse in silence and solitude, for from the banks of a stream or on the side of a mountain he may hear the chug of a motor car or look up into the sky and see that bird of a new civilization, an aeroplane. Therefore we may dwell with peculiar interest on the memories and stories of the old pioneers.

From many sources have been gathered the personal narratives, sketches and relations that follow, many of them from the lips of the men who were actors in the scenes they describe, and they are given without regard to time, place or order of occurrence, promising only that they are true and illustrate historically the early days of Wyoming. To begin with some of the early experiences of the author, in which I have given some notes of what I saw and "a part of which I was."

FISH AS BRAIN FOOD

In the Territorial Legislature of 1882 I was a member of the house. We passed a pretty good game bill for that period. On the last night of the session while the house was indulging in a good deal of horse-play, Judge J. M. Carey informed me that Pete Downs, a member from Uinta County, had just been appointed fish commissioner and suggested that I announce it and get a rise from the gentleman. I made the announcement and suggested to Downs that he should introduce terrapin in Crow Creek waters, plant clams in the Sweetwater and make certain experiments with pickled eel's feet, etc. Pete Downs was

an original character of a jovial nature and universally popular. He never made a speech longer than a motion to adjourn. As I finished the members began to call Downs, and yell "Speech! speech!"

Pete got up somewhat frustrated and said: "Boys you know I can't make a speech."

"Yes you can, go on, go on," shouted the members.

He hesitated, cleared his throat and assumed a belligerent attitude.

"I tell you I'm no speech maker, but I want you fellers to understand if I tackle this job I am going to do it right. I'm told that fish is the greatest brain food in existence. If that's the case, I'm going to stock up our streams to beat the band, and I'm going to make it my special business to see that the next Legislature has a damn sight more brains than this one has!"

As he said this his voice rose and rang through the hall, he swung his fist around and hit the desk a resounding whack and sat down. The house broke out in a roar of laughter and applause. I have heard many orations and speeches but none so instantaneously effective.

I wish to state here, *sub rosa*, that since then, several Wyoming Legislatures have convened and adjourned, that certainly appeared to be shy on brain food.

TEN MILLION BUFFALO

In attendance at the Oregon Trail monument celebrations, I met and had some interesting talks with old timers. In the evening of the celebration at Fort Laramie several of us were swapping stories under the piazza of the old cavalry barracks which resembles the palaces of South American presidents. The building is about three hundred feet long and has a balcony extending along the whole front. Joe Wiley is now governor general of this famous building and grounds. Talking about game animals in that section in early days, Ed. Patrick asserted that he had seen "5,000 antelope in one bunch near Rawhide Buttes, and they were so tame it was a shame to kill one."

"That's good," said I, "but when I crossed the plains in 1864, I saw 10,000,000 buffalo in practically one herd extending along the Arkansas River for five hundred miles."

"How do you know there were 10,000,000" said Patrick.

"I counted 'em," said I.

This raised a laugh on Patrick and he came back with this:

"How did you count them?"

"Psychologically and in my mind's eye," said I.

There might have been more but a million or so difference in the estimate wouldn't cut much figure. Our route lay along the Arkansas Valley from Manhattan to Ben's old fort and being in the month of November all the big herds of the North were moving South and found their best feeding grounds in this section. They therefore delayed in crossing south during the pleasant weather and rapidly accumulated in numbers. The western Indians were on the warpath then and might be classed as wild animals, but that makes another story.

Showing how tame wild game was at that time, Mr. Patrick mentioned the incident of a young antelope getting in between his team of horses for protection from a dog.

A NORTH PARK TRIP

In August, 1878, I came to Cheyenne to take the position of military store-keeper at Camp Carlin which was then the largest supply depot in the West. It had fourteen large warehouses full of military supplies, several large manufacturing and repair establishments, a garrison of soldiers, officers and employees quarters, corrals and stables for five large wagon trains. Ten forts located at points in Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska and Idaho were supplied from this great depot, and from three hundred to four hundred civilians were given constant employment as teamsters, wagon makers, blacksmiths, saddlers, packers, etc. The military depot was located about half way between Fort Russell and Cheyenne.

In the summer of 1879 with my wife and children, I made a camping out trip to and through North Park for a month's vacation. We took a tent, camp equipage and grub. There were few ranches and for days at a time we saw no human habitations. Game was very plentiful, especially antelope. At the southern end of the park we camped near a ranch where the owner had seven or eight elk he had captured and was training them for work and selling them to animal collectors. These elk were as tame as a domestic cow.

On the trip we had a dog who was fired with the ambition to catch an antelope, but he got his lesson and quit. In the last attempt he started after a bunch when the leader, a big buck, turned around suddenly and jumped on him with his forefeet, stiff-legged. The dog, who was hit only by a powerful glancing stroke, rolled over down the hill yelling in terror. He came back to the wagon with scars on his head and the side of his body and never chased any more antelope.

Twice on the trip we found little baby antelopes in the sage brush where the mother had left them. One little one that was running around we captured and took along for a pet, feeding him on canned milk, warm and diluted. He thrived well for several days, but at one of our camping places got away long enough to drink some very cold spring water, which caused his death.

TAME MOUNTAIN SHEEP

On this trip we saw for the first time a bunch of mountain sheep in the vicinity of Sherman. They were some five hundred yards from the road when first sighted and quite near a ranch we had just passed. On seeing us they became very curious, perhaps on account of our children, and walked quietly toward the wagon until they reached a knoll looking down upon us about fifty yards away. There they stopped, a big buck in the front with massive horns and five ewes grouped around him. I stopped the team, got out my rifle, they watching us and I them. I got a bead on the big buck and was about to fire, when my wife said, "They can't be wild mountain sheep. They're too tame. They must be some breed of goats belonging to that ranch we passed. I wouldn't shoot them." We discussed the matter, the sheep still looking and wondering what on earth we were there for. As I put away the gun and continued the journey the sheep turned around and quietly walked away. If any visitor at our apartments fails to see that splendid pair of big horns on the walls they can blame Mrs. Bartlett for her mistaken opinions and merciful kindness.

A SPASMODIC MINING CAMP

Incidental to this trip we visited Teller City, a new mining camp where great gold discoveries had just been reported. There was a great rush there. A town had been laid out in the timber and many houses, shacks and cabins were being built. A new hotel, roughly constructed of pine boards, was being built and I applied for a room. The proprietor said all the completed rooms were taken, but explained that the carpenters would have another room enclosed by night if we wanted to take it. We took it and the room was built round us during the day. The windows and door were put in and the boarding of the walls completed while we occupied the room. It was the first time I had ever seen a room "built around you while you wait." That night we had a grand reception. The mountains on the east were lit up by a great forest fire making a scene almost terrific in grandeur.

Another thing—in laying out the streets a great many pine trees had to be cut down. Therefore the streets and roadways were full of stumps and it required the utmost skill in a driver to get through without smashing a wagon or breaking the horses' legs. Therefore, there were many stump speeches made, brief and emphatic, interlarded with "strange oaths" unfit for publication. However, we escaped safely with our team and our morals.

A FAKE LYNCHING

Going back a little, on our way to North Park we visited Cumming's City on the Laramie River, near Jelm Mountain. It was then the most noted mining camp in Wyoming and had among its population of gold hunters, many who afterward became Wyoming's most prominent citizens and officials. Bill Nye was one who made the camp the scene of some of his most excruciating stories. Judge Groesbeck, who afterwards became chief justice of the State Supreme Court, was another. Judge Bramel, who was at that time an enthusiastic mining pioneer was among the choice spirits of this camp. Women and children were rare in the camp and our coming through as campers attracted a great deal of interest. We put up at the big hotel and were invited around to see the wonderful gold mines, some of them capitalized at \$1,000,000. Everybody seemed bent on making our visit enjoyable. The extent to which this effort was carried was seen the next morning. We started quite early to continue our journey. When about half a mile out, on turning a bend in the road, we saw suspended from the limb of a tree which stretched to the middle of the road, a man with a rope round his neck. The horses also saw the figure and stopped suddenly. They had evidently never seen a man suspended high in mid-air with no foundation for his feet. They snorted and pawed and really wanted to go back, although we were yet a hundred yards away. Before going after the coroner I concluded to make a closer examination, first turning the horses around so they wouldn't cramp the wagon. I walked down to the place where the figure hung and found it was a well dressed dummy.

Afterwards I learned that the miners got up this little show for our entertainment. Things had been rather quiet with them for a week, no shooting scrapes or lynchings, and they wanted to liven up matters and give us a sample

of what life in a genuine mining camp should be. We were entertained all right, but had the time of our lives trying to drive the horses under that suspended figure.

A REAL FISH STORY

In 1881 I assisted in organizing the Wyoming Copper Company and as one of the officers of the company went to Fairbank where we erected a copper furnace and buildings connected with the smelting works. Colonel Babbitt, a prominent cattleman, was the leading spirit of the enterprise and he had interested several Chicago millionaires in it, among them George M. Pullman and N. K. Fairbank and we gave our smelter settlement the name of the latter gentleman.

The smelter was located on the banks of Platte River at the mouth of the canyon about one mile and a half above Guernsey. It had been noted as the finest pike fishing resort on the river and was a favorite place for the sport of United States officers from Fort Laramie, which was then garrisoned and was the principal army post of the department.

One day Superintendent Bartlett (no relation) and myself looking down the river, saw an immense school of pike swimming up, their fins agitating the surface with dimpling waves. They kept in the center of the stream, and we could not reach them with poles. Accordingly we improvised a raft, having plenty of lumber and tools, rigged up our lines, got some fresh meat for bait and secured some heavy irons for an anchor. Taking one of our big ore tubs we placed it in the center of the raft and anchored in mid-stream where the water was alive around us. We had two hooks on each line and as soon as they were dropped they were grabbed by the hungry fish, and we hauled them in two at a time until the tub was nearly full and we were exhausted by our efforts and the excitement of the catch.

THE OLD CABIN HOME

Soon after the smelter was erected I built the first log cabin at Fairbank and brought my family up from Cheyenne. It was located in a most beautiful spot close to the river in a grove of cottonwood and boxelder trees. It was at the mouth of the canyon whose precipitous walls of red sandstone intermingled with strata of white limestone towered in prismatic beauty, and when shone upon by the sun were brilliant with nature's architectural effects. Just above the cabin the rapids plunged over a rocky bed and the murmur of the falling water was continuous music in our ears. Fremont on his first expedition camped across the canyon close by the side of our home, and in his report gives a glowing description of its scenic beauties.

The serpent entered this Eden, but without his ancient fascination. In the summer time the doors and windows were open. On two occasions we captured rattlesnakes that had entered the house and one time we got two big bull snakes who were making a home under the bed, lying in wake for mice. The bull snake is harmless but so much resembles a rattler that any tenderfoot will be deceived.

GOOD RUNNING TIME

It is the unexpected that happens—sometimes. One day I was sitting in our office and laboratory building. Franklin Getterman, our chemist, sat at the desk writing. Suddenly a huge bull snake dropped down “kerplunk,” on the desk before him. He gave a yell and in about two jumps landed himself outside the door. For about two hundred yards he made as good time as I ever saw. The snake had crawled in under the eaves and was crawling over the loose boards of the ceiling when he fell. Getterman was a recent graduate from Freiburg, Germany, and if he had died of heart failure then the world would have lost a remarkable man, as he is now the president and general manager of the American Smelting Company, the largest smelting organization in existence.

THE PLAYFUL MOUNTAIN RAT

Shortly after we moved into the cabin, a family of mountain rats also moved in and occupied the space between the pole roof and the canvas ceiling stretched below. These animals are playful and humorous. They have several games, one especially that interested the children. They had a collection of little stones and clay balls that they would bring to the ridge pole and then roll them down to the eaves and scamper after them. Then they would bring them up again and continue the sport. Then they had another game that I judge were wrestling matches. They would tumble around, roll over and squeal with joy. We finally killed two of them and the others took the hint and quit the premises disgusted with our inhospitality.

SPEAKING OF SKUNKS

Speaking of skunks, a colony of these interesting animals made their homes in a limestone ledge near our cabin. Limestone formations here are marked by many caves and openings extending in irregular passages through the rock. These afford ideal homes for skunks and rattlesnakes, while the larger caves are appropriated by mountain lions. The skunk is a handsome animal, and is also quite friendly and fearless. When not attacked they are harmless. Although moonlight nights were their favorite excursion hours, they often came around the house and under the house in the day time without any fear and usually inspected the remains of food thrown out from the kitchen. We finally killed three or four and smoked out a whole colony in the rocks, after which they quit us. If their skins had been as valuable then as now, I could have started a skunk farm and been rich enough probably to start a peace expedition to Europe by this time. Mountain lions were quite plentiful up the canyon and many were killed within a mile or two of our cabin.

THE LOST CABIN GOLD PLACERS

The Lost Cabin mines of Wyoming have long been the subject of much conjecture and romantic fiction. The true history of this famous find and the accompanying adventures of those who participated in it was given me when I was.

living in Washington in 1894, by Charles Clay, one of Wyoming's prominent and honored frontiersmen.

Mr. Clay was one of the pioneers and like Judge Gibson Clark and John Hunton was at one time employed at the post trader's store at Fort Laramie as clerk and assistant. Afterward he engaged in freighting. When the town of Douglas was located he opened a general store and for several years did the leading business there. Later he was elected county treasurer for two or three terms. He came to Washington, D. C., with a view of pushing a claim of losses sustained by Indian depredations, and having access to the Government departments I had the pleasure of giving him some assistance. We spent several evenings together, and as I was becoming interested in mining ventures and he was familiar with the placer grounds worked by the old gold miners, our conversation drifted that way. One evening just before he left Washington he said to me:

"I am going to tell you what I know about the Lost Cabin mines. I have kept the story to myself for nearly forty years expecting to go personally and locate the place, but something has always come up to prevent giving it my time and money. I think you can find it, and all I ask is give me a show in the find."

I have kept the story sub rosa for twenty years but now release it, trusting the directions given will enable some prospector to locate these rich placers, and I leave it entirely to him as to whether he owes me anything for the information. This is the story:

The Lost Cabin gold placers were discovered in the fall of 1865, and were worked three days by seven men from the Black Hills country. Five of the seven men were killed by the Indians. Two escaped and brought away seven thousand dollars in coarse gold. Since that time no effort for the discovery of the place has been successful although many attempts have been made by small and large parties to reach these wonderfully rich placers where the gold could almost literally be picked up from the ground. Under a treaty made by the Government with the powerful Indian tribes then occupying this territory they were given undisturbed possession of this area for many years and all white men were warned not to invade their hunting grounds.

Mr. Clay said that the two men who escaped came into Fort Laramie and as soon as they got in went to the Sutler's store and asked him to put their gold in the safe. In doing this they confided to him the story of the find and the fortunes of the expedition. This was in October, 1865. Early in that month the two men reached old Fort Reno at the point which is now the crossing of Powder River. They arrived there in a terribly weak and exhausted condition. They explained that they had belonged to a party of seven gold prospectors who went into the Big Horn Mountains on their eastern slope from the Black Hills of Dakota. They traveled along the base of the range in a southwestern direction, prospecting and testing the ground at all points where the streams came down from the mountains until they reached a park surrounded by heavy timber through which ran a bold and swift mountain stream, and which a few yards below joined a larger stream. Here they found rich signs of the yellow metal and on digging down struck bed rock at a depth of three or four feet where gold was very plentiful and coarse, with many good sized nuggets.

They immediately went into camp having tools and grub in addition to the wild game they had hunted which was then very plentiful. They had brought two pack

animals to carry their tools and supplies. Among the tools was a big log saw especially valuable to gold miners, and they soon sawed the logs they needed to construct a flume. In two days by almost continuous hard work they also built a substantial log cabin. They then began to dig and wash out the gold in good earnest.

Late one afternoon on the third day they were suddenly surprised and attacked by Indians. It seemed to be a large band but they were almost concealed by the surrounding timber. The men fought as best they could until nightfall, but being in the open were at such disadvantage that five of their number were killed. The Indians would not expose themselves. The night was cloudy and as it soon became very dark the two men who had not been hurt gathered up the gold and succeeded in escaping without being seen by the Indians.

In addition to the gold, they carried their arms and some grub. Traveling on foot they put as much distance as they could between themselves and their foes during the first night and in the morning hid themselves among the trees where they remained until night came on. They then continued their journey not knowing where they were going. After three nights of continuous walking they reached Fort Reno, where there was a small garrison of United States soldiers stationed to protect the old trail and furnish a camp for settlers driven out by the Indians. They told their story to the lieutenant in command, but he did not credit it fully. About that time there had been a number of desertions of soldiers who wanted to hunt for gold and were willing to face dangers in the quest, so he held them under guard and sent them with a detachment and wagon train then about to leave for Fort Fetterman. When they reached Fort Fetterman, the commanding officer had them under investigation and becoming convinced of the truth of their story allowed them to go to Fort Laramie with the next military wagon train departing for that point.

AT FORT LARAMIE

The two men spent the winter at Fort Laramie. When they brought the gold to Mr. Clay at the post trader's store it was in three baking powder cans. He put it in the safe where it remained until their departure from the fort. The men were Swedes and spoke broken English. They were practically ignorant of the country they passed through so far as the names of mountains and streams were involved, but could describe the topography and general aspect of the region through which they had traveled. As spring approached they determined to go back and brave new dangers to find their lost cabin and gold field. In order to insure success in their search, they decided to go back to the Black Hills and start anew over the same route they first took. Mr. Clay says they organized a new party in the Black Hills and started out on the old trail but that nothing was heard from them after they had reached the mountains of Wyoming and in all probability they were killed by the Indians.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS FORMED

As the knowledge of the famous discovery spread through Fort Laramie and among the settlers in the vicinity one of those big gold excitements characteristic

of pioneer days resulted and many plans were formed by different parties to start prospecting expeditions to search for the lost cabin. The largest party was organized by Colonel Bullock, at that time post trader at the fort. Fort Laramie was then the most important post in the great northwest and was the headquarters of a large number of frontiersmen, hunters, trappers, scouts, army contractors and their employees, in addition to the army garrison. It was the midway resting place of numerous caravans of emigrants following the great Overland Trail to California and from these sources Colonel Bullock raised a company of one hundred and fifty men who were duly enlisted and officered. All preparations were made to start when the project came to the notice of the commanding officer of the department at Omaha. In view of the impending Indian wars an order was issued forbidding the expedition and if necessary ordering out the military forces to stop it.

For the next twelve or thirteen years it was unsafe for any party to go into that region as the Indians were very numerous and powerful, as well as generally hostile, so that the mystery that hung over the Lost Cabin mines was not lifted and hangs over them to this day, with the exception of this rift of light that comes from Charley Clay's narrative.

JOHN HUNTON AND FORT LARAMIE

To have lived in Wyoming from the organization of the territory down to the present day is indeed a rare privilege. John Hunton of Fort Laramie, who came into this state with a freight train from Julesburg before Cheyenne was on the map, and has since been prominently identified with the various phases of frontier development, as post trader, contractor, ranchman and engineer, has had that notable experience. He is especially identified with the history of Fort Laramie.

It would be difficult to put into cold type the interesting episodes of his life and of the early settlers who were in his group of comrades, like Colin Hunter, Hi Kelley, E. W. Whitcomb, Dan McUlvan and Gibson Clark, but his story is so typical of early days in Wyoming that the writer journeyed to Fort Laramie in May, 1918, to get from his own lips a relation, that only he could give.

Mr. Hunton was born in Madison County, Va., in the Blue Ridge Mountain, June 18, 1839. His father and mother, Alexander and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Hunton, were among the oldest, historic families of the South and it was natural that John should be among the first to join the Confederate army and remain in its ranks as a fighting man till the surrender at Appomattox. Even before the Civil war, Mr. Hunton, as one of the Virginia State Guards, was on duty at Charlestown, Va., eight miles from Harper's Ferry with four thousand of the guard, when John Brown was hung. Later, he was in Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg.

He left home in the early spring of 1867, and went to Julesburg, Colo. From there he went to Fort Russell with a freight train carrying finished lumber to use in building Fort Russell, then a military camp established to protect the men engaged in building the Union Pacific Railroad. The camp had been started with the construction of log buildings and when the Government had decided to establish the fort, finished lumber and improved equipment was freighted in. This was before Cheyenne was started.



JOHN HUNTON

In June, young Hunton went to Fort Laramie and was employed at the sutler's store as a roustabout by Seth E. Ward, who was then post trader. Later on he engaged as clerk, freighter and contractor, continuing at the fort under the sutlership of William G. Bullock, who had Benjamin B. Mills as his chief clerk in charge of the business. At this time Gibson Clark and Charles Clay were also employed as clerks and assistants. In those early days Fort Laramie was one of the important Indian trading posts of the west, being the favorite center of traffic of numerous tribes, and of the most noted hunters and fur traders of that whole region. It was the headquarters of Bordeaux, Bissonett, Rishaw (Richard) Brothers, Poirier, Little and Big Bat (Baptiste) Jim Bridger, and other noted scouts. The Sioux and Cheyennes ranged all over the country from north of the Platte to Cache La Poudre in Colorado. Many of the furs and hides were shipped to Robert Campbell who had a large establishment at St. Louis and was one of the most noted fur traders of that day. When in the West, Campbell made Fort Laramie his headquarters.

Mr. Hunton knew personally some of the most famous Indian chiefs of that day, such as Red Cloud, Otter Tail, American Horse, Spotted Tail and Youngman-Afraid-of-his-Horse, and attended many of their conferences and treaty councils. In the famous Treaty of 1868, Mr. Hunton was a witness to the names of the Indian chiefs, their signatures being a cross mark. Mr. Hunton remained at the fort till October, 1870. For several months while there he roomed with Jim Bridger, the famous guide and scout. In 1874 he established the S. O. Ranch and put in a herd of cattle at a point where the Overland Trail crossed the Box Elder, about twelve miles west of Fort Fetterman. This ranch passed through various hands till it was finally sold to Judge Carey and has since become one of the great farm and ranch establishments of the state.

At various times Mr. Hunton engaged in contracting with the Government for hay, wood and beef at Fort Laramie, Fort Fetterman and Fort McKinney, finally located a home ranch at Bordeaux and engaged extensively in the cattle business in that section. For several years "Hunton's," as the place was known then, being on the Fort Laramie and Black Hills Trail, accommodated travelers, stock men, cowboys, Black Hills gold hunters, soldiers and Government freighters with meals and supplies as a road station and stopping place.

Roving bands of Indians remained in that section till 1877, stealing stock and occasionally "sniping" a settler. While at Bordeaux, Mr. Hunton's brother James, was killed by the Indians. That was in 1876. About this time the road agents and horse thieves became numerous on the Black Hills road and the treasure coaches with their passengers were frequently held up and robbed. These were exciting times and the Cheyenne-Fort Laramie Road was the most frequented and best traveled route in the Mountain West.

In 1888 Mr. Hunton was appointed post trader at Fort Laramie succeeding John London. He held that position till the order was issued abandoning the fort, the last Government troops leaving the garrison April 20, 1890. The order of abandonment was issued in March, 1890, and shortly thereafter two public sales were made, one in March of the army material accumulated there, and one in April of the Government buildings. The reservation lands excepting forty acres where Mr. Hunton had his sutler's store, his residence and various other buildings he had erected at his own expense were thrown open to homestead settlement.

A special act of Congress granted him the privilege of purchasing this forty acre tract at one dollar and a quarter per acre.

The reservation lands covered an area of six miles east and west by nine miles north and south, or fifty-four square miles. The best portion of this land was soon taken up by homestead settlements and Mr. Hunton by homesteading and purchase of choice land at the center of the post secured several hundred acres through which a canal was built making a beautiful ranch home with fertile lands and the picturesque scenes of his early life in Wyoming.

Mr. Hunton also acquired the Bullock Ranch, one of the most valuable ranches on Laramie River, which is now known as "Gray Rocks." In the meantime Mr. Hunton and his wife have made their home at Fort Laramie where all around them a rich agricultural region is being developed under the Interstate and Laramie canals recently constructed by the United States Reclamation Service, on each side of Platte River, from the Whalen Dam about five miles above Fort Laramie. Mr. Hunton has the distinction as an engineer, of individually making the original survey for the Whalen Dam and Canal System which became the basis of a Government reclamation project that cost over eleven million dollars, including the Nebraska canals.

He sold his survey notes, filings and water rights to Lingle & Company who began the construction, but they afterward sold to the United States Government which has completed here one of the great irrigation enterprises of the West with canals extending into Nebraska and watering one hundred thousand acres of land in Wyoming and much more in Nebraska.

Among other pioneers and builders of Wyoming who were contemporary with Mr. Hunton and often connected with him in business enterprises, were Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, H. B. Kelley, and Dan McUlvan. Hunter and Whitcomb have crossed the divide within the past two years, but Kelley and McUlvan are still living and in vigorous health at the time of this writing.

E. W. WHITCOMB

E. W. Whitcomb came to Wyoming in 1868 from New England. Being of a fearless and venturesome disposition he went out on the old California Trail where it crosses Horse Shoe Creek, east of the present Town of Glendo and started a trading station. About as soon as he got in his supplies, built his cabin, Slade's men robbed his store and burned up everything except a team and wagon he had up the creek. He then went to Box Elder Creek and settled there for several years along in the '70's. At one time Whitcomb and Hi Kelley went to Elk Mountain where a railroad supply and lumber camp had been established and engaged in business there. Afterward he took up a land claim on Crow Creek a few miles above Cheyenne. He also built a ranch on the Chugwater and engaged largely in the cattle business. Later he sold out his interests on the Chugwater and established ranches on the Belle Fourche.

In the meantime he had built a fine residence at Cheyenne, where he made his home with his family. After reaching the age of eighty-five years he was killed by lightning while on a visit to his Belle Fourche Ranch. While living in Cheyenne he was elected one of the commissioners of Laramie County. He was a gentleman of ability and honor and in every respect a fine example of the character of our best pioneers.

COLIN HUNTER

Many of the most sturdy and enterprising pioneers of Wyoming were Scotchmen. Robert Campbell, the great fur trader, made his headquarters at Fort Laramie. Colin Hunter came from Scotland in the early '60s and was first employed by the United States Government at Fort Jackson near the mouth of the Mississippi. From there he was transferred to Wyoming in 1866, going to Fort Laramie where he remained as a civilian employee of the Government till the fall of 1867. From Fort Laramie he went to Elk Mountain, where a busy lumber and tie camp had been established in connection with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, remaining till the spring of 1870, when he went to Fort Laramie and engaged in hauling wood for John Hunton who had a contract to supply the fort. For several years he worked teams with a partner named Cush Abbott on Government contracts for hay and wood. About the year 1873 they bought one hundred head of cattle and started a ranch just above Chimney Rock on the Chugwater, in the meantime keeping their freight teams at work on Government contracts. In 1877 Mr. Hunter sold his teams to John Hunton and went to Montana to engage in the cattle business exclusively. Later he sold out his Montana holdings and came to Cheyenne to reside, but invested largely in the ranch and cattle business at various points in Wyoming. He bought the Horse Creek Ranch of Gordon & Campbell and went into partnership with John Hunton at the Bullock ranch on Laramie River. Mr. Hunter was a prominent leader in the democratic party of the state. He held many positions of public trust, including that of state senator. He died at Cheyenne August 30, 1916, at the age of sixty-eight years.

DANIEL MC ULVAN

What Dan McUlvan knows about the early days of Wyoming and won't tell, would fill a good sized volume. He lives in Cheyenne in the enjoyment of an ample fortune and while he enjoys the memory of those early days when he lived an open air life on the plains and in the mountains as a roustabout, miner, tie-cutter, freighter, bridge-tender, etc., he keeps the enjoyment to himself and cannot be induced to talk for publication. From one of his old friends we learn that he came to Wyoming in 1865 and for sometime ran Bridger's Ferry at a crossing near what is now Orin Junction. In 1867, in company with a Mr. McFarlane, he was engaged in working a gold mine for Mr. Bullock on the Horseshoe in the Laramie Peak region, until the Indians drove them out and they were obliged to abandon the enterprise. The fights they had with the Indians and their narrow escapes would make an interesting story. From there he went to the tie camp at Elk Mountain and worked for the Union Pacific Railroad. Back to Fort Laramie in 1870, he engaged with McFarlane in putting in wood for Mr. Hunton, and afterward freighted goods for the Indian department. In 1872 he went into the cattle business establishing a ranch north of Chimney Rock, which was later purchased by Erasmus Nagle. About 1885, he went to Cheyenne and in company with Henry Altman organized the famous Hereford Ranch on Crow Creek a few miles east of Cheyenne, for the raising of high grade, pedigreed cattle. In this business he accumulated a fortune. Selling out his interest a few years ago he retired from

business and enjoys a well earned rest while still in possession of vigorous health and an iron constitution gained in the sunshine and ozone of a Wyoming climate.

FRANK GROUARD—THE FAMOUS SCOUT

The editor of this volume, while on a prospecting trip in the Laramie mountains with his sons in the summer of 1890, made the acquaintance of Frank Grouard. We camped near the beautiful Horse Shoe Park, where Grouard was in charge of a copper and lead mine. The evening we pitched our tent he came over and introduced himself and offered us the hospitalities of the camp. On our invitation he spent the evening with us smoking and swapping stories, but principally talking about the ores and mineral prospects in that vicinity. For the few days we were camped there we interchanged visits and took many meals together. A few months later, Grouard made us a week's visit at our headquarters camp at Hartville and our acquaintance ripened into friendship.

Grouard was one of the most interesting men that I have ever met, and had the most thrilling and adventurous life of any of the great scouts known to western history. He had lived six years among the Indians as the adopted brother of Sitting Bull, where he gained the respect and admiration of the whole Sioux tribe and visiting tribes, for his achievements as hunter and marksman, athletic powers and feats of dare-devil bravery. As a scout and Indian trailer he never had a superior, his endurance was wonderful, when on expeditions in pursuit of Indians he was always accurate and unerring in his knowledge of their location, and in his advice as to the best method of approaching and fighting them. Generals Sheridan, Crook, Merritt and other noted commanders have testified to Grouard's remarkable genius as a scout, and various correspondents and newspaper men like Gen. James S. Brisbin, Capt. John G. Bourke, Capt. Jack Crawford, John F. Finnerty, have been on expeditions with him and importuned him for the story of his life without success.

He was naturally reticent and as modest as he was brave. General Crook, in his correspondence with the war department in 1876, referring to Grouard and his valuable services, said: "I would sooner lose a third of my command than Frank Grouard."

His affection for, and confidence in, Grouard was reciprocated and they became firm and steadfast friends. During Grouard's stay in our camp at different times he overcame his reticence and told us many events of his life. His ancestors were French Huguenots who fled to America and settled near Portsmouth, N. H. His father was born there and at the age of twenty went to the South Sea Islands as a missionary and married there a native woman, daughter of a chief. Frank was the second son and was therefore half French and half Malay. As he seldom referred to his childhood, his companions generally thought him to be a full or part Indian. Indeed he might be mistaken for a full-blooded Sioux, except he was handsomer than any Indian. He was six feet in height, weighed two hundred and thirty pounds, had broad shoulders and a heavy growth of black hair. He was straight and symmetrical, had handsome dark brown eyes. His habits were temperate so that he retained his strength, vigor and athletic powers at all times.

Frank's father brought his family to California where his wife left him and returned to the Islands. Frank was left in the family of Addison Pratt at Beaver,

Utah. He ran away from the Pratts and got a job as bull-whacker, hauling freight from San Bernardino to Helena, Mont. This was in 1865 when he was about fifteen years of age. A few years later he got a job breaking horses for the Holliday Stage Company and soon after was put in the Pony Express service from Diamond City to Fort Hall on the Missouri River. On his fourth trip the Indians captured him. He was suddenly surrounded by twenty Blackfeet who pulled him off his horse and stripped him entirely naked and told him to go back. Then they began to lash him with quirts following him for several miles as he ran over a country covered with patches of cactus. He was not long in reaching Fort Hall, seventy miles away.

He was next put on the mail line from Fort Hall to Fort Peck at the mouth of Milk River. He was then a boy nineteen years of age. The Sioux were getting ugly and committing depredations throughout that region. It was winter time and while making a trip, going through a gulch in a snow storm, without thought of anyone being near he was suddenly hit on the back of the head and knocked from his horse. A band of Sioux warriors surrounded him and began to quarrel over him, as to who should have his guns, his fur coat, gloves and leggings. During the quarrel another Indian rode up. He seemed to have great authority. He stopped the quarrel and knocked down the one who had taken the rifle. He then took Grouard to the Indian Village. During the three days travel before reaching the hostile camp he learned that his captor was the famous Indian Chief, "Sitting Bull," who, on arriving took Grouard to his own tent and motioned him to sit down on a pile of buffalo robes. He fell asleep from pure exhaustion, although he fully expected to be tortured and killed very soon. While he slept the Indians held a council to decide his fate. Chiefs Gall and No-Neck declared for his immediate execution and they had a majority of the tribe with them. Sitting Bull almost alone refused to consent to Grouard's death and he declared he would make him his "brother." His public adoption into Sitting Bull's family saved him from a cruel death. The chief had taken a great fancy to Grouard, named him "Standing Bear," and called him brother. The name, Standing Bear, was soon known to all the surrounding tribes. This name was given him because when captured he wore a heavy fur coat, fur leggings, cap and gloves, and was so bundled up, prepared for the storm, that he resembled a bear.

He lived with Sitting Bull for six years, during which time he became thoroughly acquainted with their language and traditions, their manners and customs in war and peace and he so excelled the best of them in athletic exercises, marksmanship, running and wrestling that he was looked upon with superstitious fear as a superior being. He studied and made notes of the legends and mythology of the Sioux tribes and had prepared a very complete history which was destroyed in a fire which burned his residence near Buffalo, Wyo.

He described the torture test he had to undergo as a Sioux warrior. All the village was assembled. He was taken by four chiefs and stripped naked. His flesh was raised by pricking him with needles. Pieces about the size of a pea were cut out with sharp knives, from each arm, in all over four hundred pieces. They pulled out his eyebrows and eyelashes one by one. They set fire to pieces of the pith of the sunflower which burned like punk, and held them against his wrist until they burned out. Although he endured untold agony he did not flinch and gave no sign of his distress. The ceremonies lasted four hours and he

was declared a good Indian. Then he was put through the "sweat" as a sort of a healing process. During the latter part of his captivity he was entrusted with peace negotiations and on account of Sitting Bull breaking his agreement with him and the whites he determined to give up his Indian life.

For a long time he had been allowed his freedom and on one trip he went to visit a white friend on Snake River, Neb. An expedition against the Indians was being organized. Orders were sent out for scouts who knew the country and he was persuaded to go to the camp where the troops were gathered. They told him to go and see General Crook, who was then at Fort Laramie, ninety miles away. He started at night and reached there the next morning. Crook questioned him very closely about the chance of getting at the Indians, engaged him as a scout at \$125 a month, and they went back to the Red Cloud Agency. They went on an expedition to Tongue River and camped at the present site of Dayton. Here he assisted in making a treaty with Crazy Horse, for which service the Government paid him \$500. It was three months before he could talk good English. During this period he wore Indian costume and long hair and to all appearances was a genuine Indian. He then had his hair cut and adopted a white man's dress and customs.

After that he was made chief of scouts and accompanied General Crook on his various expeditions, and was also with General MacKenzie, General Merritt and General Sheridan at different periods. He was with Crook's command in the campaign which resulted in the Custer massacre, was on the Custer battlefield the next morning after the fight and saw the bodies of the newly slain men. Grouard says Custer must have killed himself as his body was not harmed. The Indians will not touch the body of a suicide. He rode around their villages and estimated that they had nine thousand fighting men. He was with Merritt in the Nez Perce campaign, took a prominent part in suppressing the ghost dance and Messiah outbreaks at the Pine Ridge Agency, and made all the plans for the arrest of Sitting Bull which practically ended the Indian troubles of that time.

He was given a life position by the United States Government with a good salary whether on duty or not, but he was too proud to accept pay when he was rendering no service, and early in the '90s resigned and went into business for himself. He settled near Buffalo, Wyo., engaged in ranching and mining and while employed in the latter occupation we made his acquaintance. The details of his life and adventures have been told in an interesting volume written by Joe De Barth, a well known writer and newspaper man of Buffalo where Grouard spent his later years.

SACAJAWEA

The name of Sacajawea, enrolled as a pathfinder on the pages of the early history of the Northwest, has given an added lustre to the womanhood of the Indian race. A bill was introduced in the Wyoming Legislature in February, 1907, appropriating \$500 to mark the grave of this remarkable Indian girl, who with singular fidelity, keen insight and unsurpassed endurance and bravery, guided the Lewis and Clark expedition across the western continent to the Pacific coast. The same year the North Dakota Legislature appropriated \$15,000 for a foundation and pedestal upon which to erect a statue in her honor to be erected at

Bismarck, the design to be made by Leonard Crunille. There is also a project being undertaken in Montana to erect a monument to Sacajawea at Three Forks. It is a fine thing even after more than a hundred years have elapsed that the busy, money-making people of this generation have at last begun to recognize the greatness of her achievement and desire to do honor to her memory.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, of the Wyoming State University, in her very interesting account of Sacajawea's services, says: "It was an epoch-making journey, a journey that moved the world along; that pushed the boundary of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific; that gave us the breadth of the hemisphere from ocean to ocean; the command of its rivers and harbors; the wealth of the mountains, plains and valleys—a domain rich enough for the ambition of kings."

Sacajawea was a Shoshone Indian girl, the wife of Toissant Charbonneau. She was engaged as guide by Lewis and Clark when they reached the Mandan Indian village where she resided. Her husband, Charbonneau was first employed as an interpreter. He had two wives, the youngest being Sacajawea, who was sold to him as a slave when about fourteen years old. The following year, 1805, she gave birth to a child and this child she took with her on the long journey, strapped to her back. The babe grew up to become a skilled guide and scout and was known as "Baptiste." Before this time Sacajawea had been a captive for five years and had accompanied her captors over much of the ground over which the expedition went, and so by her knowledge and natural instinct in selecting trails she led the explorers on their way. That summer the party camped on the exact spot, at the junction of the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin rivers, where as a child captive she had camped and played years before. She was the one who found the pass through the mountains and saved the party from long wanderings in an unknown wilderness.

Many dramatic incidents attended the trip. On one occasion when crossing a swollen stream one of their boats containing their valuable records was overturned and the records were floating away when she plunged into the dangerous stream and rescued the papers before they sank. On another occasion she found a brother who had been separated from the family many years had become an Indian chief. Neither recognized the other until the family relations were explained when they had a most affectionate reunion. The brother gave much assistance to the party in purchasing horses and supplies. She even assisted her husband in interpreting as she knew some Indian dialects better than he did. When starvation threatened them she collected artichokes and other nutritious plants and seeds which kept them alive till they reached places where better food could be had.

Lewis and Clark reached the coast December 7, 1805, and remained till March, 1806, when they began to retrace their journey to Mandan which they reached in August. Referring to Sacajawea, Lewis and Clark's Journal says:

"We found Charbonneau's wife particularly useful. Indeed she endured with a patience truly admirable the fatigues of so long a route incumbered with an infant now only nineteen months old. She was very observant, remembering locations not seen since her childhood.

"In trouble she was full of resources, plucky and determined. With her helpless infant she rode with the men, guiding us unerringly through mountain

passes and lonely places. Intelligent, cheerful, resourceful, tireless and faithful, she inspired us all."

No better eulogium could be written of her personal character of the great service she rendered not only to the explorers but through them to our country. Her name is said to be derived from Sac, a canoe or raft, a—the, jawea, launcher—a launcher or paddler of canoes.

She was short of stature and was handsome in her girlhood days. She spoke French as well as several Indian tongues. She lived to a great age and during her whole life was wonderfully active and intelligent. She died at the Shoshone Agency near Lander, April 9, 1884, and was buried in the burial ground of the agency where her grave was marked by a small slab. The grave has been identified by her children and grandchildren, a fact ascertained and certified to, by Rev. John Roberts, who was a missionary at the reservation from 1883 to 1906. If the State of Wyoming ever becomes mindful of its patriotic and historic obligations it will erect a fitting memorial monument to Sacajawea, the brave pathfinding Indian girl, and also one to Chief Washakie, the greatest of Indian warriors and statesmen.

CASPAR COLLINS, THE HERO OF OLD PLATTE BRIDGE

The management of the State Industrial Convention held at Casper in September, 1905, offered a prize for the best poem on Caspar Collins. The award was made to I. S. Bartlett of Cheyenne, who contributed the following:

Ah, sad the need and sad the day,
When Caspar Collins rode away
And in the battle's fiery breath
Rode undismayed and captured death.

With courage rare his brave young heart
Impelled to take a soldier's part
And save his comrades on the trail,
He counted no such word as fail.

He rode to death nor cared to know
The fearful numbers of his foe,
How great the odds, how sure his fate;
He rode to lead and not to wait.

Where Casper's church spires pierce the ambient air
And the young city rises proud and fair,
Where children's voices mingle with the bells
And sound of happy industry, that tells
The story of a new and better life,
We turn our memory to red-blooded strife,
The toilsome march, the ambushade, the yell
Of painted savages and battle's hell,

That made our pioneers a sturdy race
 Of iron blood and nerves of steel, to face
 The storms and dangers of the wilderness,
 A future race, a future land to bless.

We tread historic ground; Casper's old fort
 And old Platte Bridge, were once resort
 Of men who braved the perils of the trail
 And perished there with none to tell the tale;
 Hunters and trappers, Uncle Samuel's troops,
 Gold seekers, Mormons, men in motley groups
 With prairie schooners, mounts and caravans,
 Trailed o'er the plains; 'twas in the Almighty's plans
 For they were empire builders, who should rear
 The splendid commonwealth that we find here;
 Thus Casper in the path of empire lies
 Bound to old memories with historic ties.

In 'sixty-five one July day
 Near Casper's site the old fort lay;
 Thousands of Indians swarmed around,
 The hills near by with yells resound;
 Few were the garrison but brave,
 Hemmed in they sought all means to save
 Their little band; but worse than all
 A wagon train was due that day
 And even then was on its way
 From Sweetwater with twenty men;
 How could they reach the fort? 'twas then
 A terror new burst on their view;
 Could they be saved? Oh, who would dare
 To fight 2,000 Indians there?

Their force was small and great their fear,
 But five and twenty volunteer
 To march at once, to do or die;
 But who will lead them was the cry;
 Old officers declined; too late
 They said, to challenge fate.

Young Caspar Collins, a mere boy,
 Stepped to the front with courage grand
 And volunteered to lead the band,
 The mission to him was a joy.

"Trot, gallop, charge," the order came,
 The troopers rode to death and fame,
 They dashed across the old Platte Bridge

But met upon the frowning ridge
Two thousand Indians swarming there;
With yells resounding through the air
They sprang from many an ambuscade
And overwhelmed the cavalcade.
Hot raged the battle; it was hell
Transferred to earth and none could tell
What man alone could save his life
In that unequal, maddening strife.
They fought retreating to the fort
To reach there with a good report,
But Collins turned to help a man
Wounded and dying in the van,
Alas for him, alas the fate
That made his effort all too late,
He rode with courage undismayed
Into the Indian bands, arrayed
In mad revenge; and met his death
Fighting alone to his last breath.

Thus Caspar Collins in the thrilling fray
Died gloriously and left a name
Written in letters bright as day
Upon the annals of Wyoming fame.
While Casper Mountain shadows fall at night,
Or the keen lances of the morning light
Dart o'er the foothills, or the light breeze blows
Along the valley where the North Platte flows,
The name of Caspar Collins will abide,
Written with those who grandly strove and died
To save their fellowmen and build a state
Of happy homes, proud, prosperous and great.

LUKE VOORHEES AND EARLY STAGE COACH DAYS

No story of the frontier days of Wyoming and the Mountain West would be complete without a sketch of the life and experiences of Luke Voorhees, now receiver of the United States land office at Cheyenne. Probably no man living could give such a rich store of personal experiences and adventures pertaining to the pioneer days of the western wilderness.

He was born at Belvidere, N. J., November 29, 1838, and the next year his parents moved to Michigan where he lived till 1857. On March 10th of that year, his spirit of adventure and thirst for "the wild," led him to start for Leavenworth, Kan., as he expresses it, "to hunt buffalo, scalp Indians and get a piece of land to farm."

He first reached Wyoming in October, 1859, passing over what is now Cheyenne nearly eight years before the town came into existence. In a recent edition

of the Cheyenne Leader, Mr. Voorhees gives a history of the Overland Stage Company, organized in 1857, which is replete with thrilling incidents. The main historical facts are given elsewhere in this work. Speaking of the perils they encountered, he relates the following incidents:

A BLACK FACE SKINNED

In March, 1862, as if every Indian in the country had been especially instructed (the Shoshones and Bannocks in the western mountains and the Sioux on the plains), simultaneously pounced upon every station between Bridger's Ferry and Bear River (about where Evanston, Wyo., now stands). They captured the horses and mules on that division of the Overland route. The stages, passengers, and express were left standing at stations. The Indians did not, on that raid, kill anyone except at Split Rock on the Sweetwater. Holliday being a little stylish had brought out from Pennsylvania a colored man who had been raised in that state and who could only talk Pennsylvania Dutch. The Indians when they reached Split Rock called on Black Face, as they called him, to make heap biscuit, heap coff (meaning coffee), heap shug. Black Face said, nix come roush. They then spoke to Black Face in Mexican. The colored man shook his head and said, nixey. Whereupon they tried a little French half-breed talk. Black Face again said "nix fershta." In the meantime the colored man seemed about to collapse. Things looked serious for him. After a consultation they concluded to skin him alive and get heap rawhide. Then they said heap shoot. So they killed the poor fellow, helped themselves to the grub and left.

In the year 1857, Mr. Voorhees made the trip from Lawrence, Kan., up the Kansas River to the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican and thence west on the plains about one hundred and fifty miles, on a buffalo hunt, and later in 1859, made a trip up the Arkansas River via Bent's Old Fort to "Pikes Peak or bust," camped where Denver now stands and went over the country from the South Platte to Pawnee Buttes. On this trip he saw buffalo herds covering the plains for 200 miles and he says that the word "millions" would not express their number. He saw one of the greatest herds in the vicinity of Pine Bluffs, about forty miles east of Cheyenne, now the Golden Prairie district, where many dry farmers are getting rich raising wheat, oats and live stock. He also on this trip passed over the present site of Cheyenne. His early recollections of the city which are very interesting appear in other parts of this history. One incident is mentioned of a

NOVEL WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT

An important occurrence was the advent of a velocipede on January 23, 1868, which the cowboys named a two-wheeled jackrabbit. About the same time a rather impromptu wedding occurred and it was announced in the Leader in this way: "On the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22) township twenty-one (21), north of range eleven (11) east, in an open sleigh and under open and unclouded canopy by the Rev. J. F. Mason, James B., only son of John Cox of Colorado, and Ellen C., eldest daughter of Major O. Harrington of Nebraska."

STAGE EXPERIENCES

Speaking of the depredations of the Indians and the hold-ups by the road agents on the Overland route from 1861 to 1867, Mr. Voorhees refers as follows to one trip made by Ben Holliday and his wife: "In June, 1863, Ben Holliday concluded to make a personal trip over the line with Mrs. Holliday from Sacramento, Cal., to Atchison, Kan. He telegraphed his intention to do so, with strict orders that no one but the division superintendents should know of his trip at that time but to have extra horses at the relay stations so as to make record time. He desired the utmost secrecy for the reason that he was taking \$40,000 in gold with him to New York (gold at that time being worth \$2.40 in greenbacks). He had a false bottom securely built in the coach where he packed the gold, so that should he be held up, no road agent would suspect the money being in any other place than the treasure box which was always carried in the front boot of the stage. The United States mail was carried in the hind boot.

"At that date it was a rare thing to have any of the Overland stages held up by any one but the Indians. However, on this special trip of Ben Holliday it really happened. For between Green River stage station and Salt Wells on Bitter Creek, Wyoming, three men suddenly sprang from a ravine, each armed with a double-barreled shotgun and two dragoon revolvers, calling to the drivers to halt, which order was quickly obeyed. The road agents ordered all passengers—hands up high! On seeing a lady passenger in the coach they said she need not get out as they (the robbers) were gentlemen of the first water and never molested a lady. But they warned Mr. Holliday to keep his hands above his head. During the search through the treasure box and mail, Ben Holliday's heavy, bristly mustache began tickling his nose. It became so acute and unbearable that he finally made a move to scratch it. Instantly the road agent ordered his hands up high. 'My God!' said Ben, 'I must scratch my nose, I can't stand it.' 'You keep your hands up where I told you,' said the agent, 'I will attend to the nose business.' So he proceeded to rub Ben's nose with the muzzle of the shotgun. Thus relieved he held up his hands until the search was finished.

However, the false bottom in the coach was a success for it saved the gold which Mr. Holliday carried safely through to New York where he changed it into greenbacks clearing the handsome sum of \$56,000.

SALT LAKE CITY INCIDENTS

During the winter of 1866, Mr. Voorhees made a trip by stage from the gold camp (now Helena), Montana, to Salt Lake City. At that time he had been gold placer mining for three years in various camps in the Northwest and had about two hundred pounds of gold dust which he took to an assay office to be run into ingots and sold for currency, gold being worth then about \$2.40 in greenbacks. It was there he met a notorious western character known as "Yeast Powder Bill" who claimed to be a partner of Sam Clemens (Mark Twain). He said he and Sam had been prospecting together for silver in Nevada, that Clemens claimed to be a pilot (sagebrush pilot) but they had got lost, which proved he was no good and he had quit him.

After he had got cleaned up, "Yeast Powder" started for a drink. "They brew a native drink out of wheat and potatoes called 'valley tan.' I never tried it but those who did said it was the stuff. It would make a man fight a Sierra grizzly bear or his grandmother. Bill bought one drink for fifty cents and it created such an increase in his estimate of the mines that he and Clemens didn't discover, that he bought another. The world looked brighter after taking the second drink and he wanted a square meal.

"He was directed to Salt Lake House. Bill laid off his belt and two navy revolvers so he could eat comfortably. The landlord said the dinner was \$3, pay in advance. Yeast Powder said it seemed steep but he always tried to play the game to the limit so he paid the \$3 and entered the dining room. The menu was not a printed one, but verbal. Little Mollie, the waitress, or head waiter, was a very good looking little English (Mormon) girl. Bill told her to call the roll for \$3 worth of grub, as he wanted to chaw worse than a California grizzly wanted to chaw a Digger Indian. Mollie called over the grub as she thought of it. She said 'carrots, biled beef, cabbage, taters, turnips, tea, hog meat and beans (Brigham cautioned his people to say hog meat, not pork), dried apple pie, stewed calves' liver and curlew.' 'Curlew! what the hell is curlew?' asked Bill. Mollie said it was a bird that could fly away up and whistle. Well, Bill said, any d—d thing that could fly and whistle and would stay in this country, he did not want to tackle, so he took tea, hog meat and beans, taters, calves' liver and dried apple pie."

Among Mr. Voorhees' thrilling experiences with Indians and stage robbers, were the incidents connected with his starting and managing the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Line. He organized the company in February, 1876, and soon had stages running. At that time the wonderful stories of the rich gold placers of the Black Hills caused a stampede to the Hills, most of the rush being by way of Cheyenne. The magnitude of the enterprise of running a stage line to say nothing of its dangers, is shown by his first orders for equipment of thirty Concord coaches and 600 head of horses. The line was kept up till 1882, and the hair-raising experiences with Indians and stage robbers during that time, could fill a volume. He had seven stage drivers killed by stage robbers and Sioux Indians.

On giving up the stage line business Mr. Voorhees engaged extensively in the cattle business and has made Cheyenne his home. He has occupied the position of state treasurer and other prominent official positions and is enjoying a green old age, in robust health and active life, loved and respected by all.

STORIES OF A FRONTIER PREACHER

The following stories are told by Rev. W. B. D. Gray, who was one of the early missionaries to Wyoming. His biography which appears in another part of this history is replete in thrilling incidents and scenes of pioneer days. Mr. Gray is something of a sportsman, using the term in its best sense. He is one of the best riflemen in the state, and he attained distinction before coming to Wyoming, as a bowman, having won several prizes at National Archery Tournaments as the best shot at different distances. He is six feet and one inch in height, straight as an Indian and weighs 230 pounds. Many a ranchman in Wyoming

and South Dakota has been provided with venison as a result of the preacher's rifle practice.

The character of the material out of which the nervy, self-reliant men and women of the mountain and plateaus of our great Northwest are made, is shown in the unusual brightness of the children born and reared in the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, of which the men and women are the finished product. This is well illustrated by the following incident:

In a little frontier village, nestling close under one of the mighty Rocky Mountain ranges, down which, through a picturesque canyon, came rushing and tumbling a beautiful stream, a Christian lady gathered the children on Sunday afternoons to tell Bible stories and impart to their eager ears some instruction from the Holy Book. One Sunday she told the story of the Good Samaritan, in which the children were very much interested. The next Sunday she asked them if they could remember what the last lesson was about. Hands went up in all directions. In front of her sat a little boy, who, in his eagerness, rose to his feet, holding up both hands—

"I know, ma'am; I know all about it. It was 'The Hold-up in Jericho Canyon.'"

"No! no! Johnnie," replied the teacher; "it was a Bible story that I told you."

"Yes, ma'am! I know it; I can tell the kids."

So Johnnie stood up and told the story.

"Why, ma'am," he said, "a chap was goin' up the canyon and some fellers came out of the brush and slugged him, put him to sleep, took away his wad, and left him lying in the trail all covered with blood and dirt. Pretty soon, a doctor feller came along and when he saw him, he said, 'He ain't none of my medicine,' and hit the trail and went up the canyon.

"Then a preacher feller came along, and he saw him, and said, 'I ain't goin' to monkey with him,' and he hit the trail and followed the doctor.

"Then a cowboy came along on his bronc; just a good, honest cowboy. When he saw him, he lit off and felt him. He wa'n't dead! He looked again. They'd got his wad and left him sure in bad shape. So he pulled off his wipe, rubbed the blood off the feller's face, picked him up and put him on the bronc and took him up the trail till he came to a road house. Then he called out, 'Hi, Bill! Come out here; here's a chap I found down the canyon. They've slugged him, got his wad, and left him in bad shape. You must take him in and take care of him. Here's my wad and if there ain't enough to pay you, when I come back from the round-up, I'll bring you some more.'"

It was in a region of the Northwestern country unsurpassed for beauty and magnificence of scenery. The afternoon's sun was slowly sinking behind the mountains, when suddenly upon the summit of one of the foothills appeared two horsemen, their figures strongly outlined against the evening sky. As they stood there the strokes of an ax could be distinctly heard coming from a bunch of timber in a bend of the stream below. Evidently the sound attracted the attention of the quondam trappers, for after securing their horses in a dense thicket they made their way noiselessly to a point where a good view of the opposite bank could be had.

Before them lay a secluded plateau almost hidden by the heavy timber sur-

rounding it. Close to its edge a band of rough-looking men were busily engaged in felling trees and building a long, low cabin and stable of heavy logs. Near by, almost hidden by underbrush, could be seen an opening into a cave of no mean proportions, to which the men could retreat in case of necessity. Tied to trees were a number of horses saddled and bridled for instant use, and the ever ready "Winchesters" were close at hand. This was the James' gang.

"Thar's my game by all that's lovely," whispered Bill. "Now that I've run 'em down, let's get out of here."

As the shadows of a moonless night fell upon mountain and plain the two men might be seen cooking their supper over a camp fire. The younger of the two, evidently the leader, was a man of medium size, with a mass of long, curly, brown hair, black eyes and a pleasant face, dressed in a suit of buckskin, with a soft felt hat placed jauntily upon his head. About his waist was a belt full of cartridges, to which was suspended a bowie knife and revolver of large size, while by his side lay a rifle that showed signs of wear.

His companion, larger in size and less attractive in feature, was similarly armed. The former, though scarcely thirty years of age, was a guide already known and respected in the Rocky Mountain country, going by the cognomen of "Young Bill." His known honesty and bravery had long before attracted the attention of those whose business it was to hunt down criminals, and of late he had added to his profession that of "detective"; though it was not known to any except those who employed him. When the hastily prepared supper was disposed of and all traces of the fire obliterated, the elder man said to his companion:

"Wall, Bill, I don't know what yer plans ar', but this ere is gettin' too uncomfortable hot to suit me, and I'm goin' to pull over the divide and hunt more congenial companions. If ye want ter gather in that James gang lone-handed, all right; but as fer me, I prefer to trap varmints which have more 'fur' and less 'fire'."

The hand of the younger man dropped naturally and suggestively to his belt as he softly replied: "Ye'll stay where ye be and help build me a cabin and start a ranch alongside my game, and then ye can get out as soon as ye please. I ain't afeared to play this game lone-handed if I know myself."

* * * * *

Two years elapsed. The cabin the road agents built and occupied as their northern retreat when hard pressed by the officers of the law still stands, but thanks to "Bill" and other daring officers, the gang is broken up. Upon the same plateau stood the detective's cabin and near it a "dugout" in which he spent his nights while hunting down the road agents. Midway between the two cabins a prosperous town has sprung up, comprising a hotel, blacksmith shop, two saloons, and several dwellings known as "Black Canon City."

It was a beautiful day; our friend, the detective, was just finishing his noonday meal when the sound of a horse's footfall broke the stillness, followed by the usual announcement of an arrival: "Hello, inside." "Hello, yourself," came the quick response.

"Is this town Black Canon City?"

"You bet it are, stranger."

"Do you have any preaching hereabouts?"

"Nary."

"I'm a preacher and would like to make an appointment if it is agreeable to the citizens of this growing berg."

"See here, mister, I don't know how much nerve ye've got, or how preachin' will take, but I like yer spirit and I'll back ye in this thing; and when 'Bill' backs a feller he don't have no trouble and the thing goes. Get down and rest yer saddle while yer eat."

When the physical necessities of the preacher had been met the detective continued: "I haint got much of a cabin, ye see, but it's about as big as any in the town; so if ye can get along with the dirt floor ye can preach here and I'll rustle ye up a crowd."

Thus began a work for the Master in one of the outposts of the Rocky Mountain districts. Later in the season a Sunday School was started in the same cabin, to be removed afterward to a little log schoolhouse which the settlers built. When the day arrived for the removal of the Sunday School from the detective's cabin, a friend of the enterprise went to one of the saloons and spoke thus:

"See here, fellers, the people of this 'ere camp ar' goin' to start a Sunday School today over in the school house. They are goin' over now; money's scarce with them and I propose we give 'em a boost."

"That's the talk," said the saloon keeper, "and this 'ere shop is goin' to close until that ar' thing is over: we'll all go acrost and give 'em a starter; but mind ye, boys, nothin' smaller than 'cartwheels' (dollars) go into the hat today."

The other saloon would not be outdone. As a result it was a "goodly" if not "Godly" crowd which filled the rear seats of the little log schoolhouse, and the Sunday School had more money that afternoon than ever before in its history.

From these beginnings, and this Sunday School, sprang a Congregational Church which has had much to do with shaping the character of the town and nearby country. The detective still lives, honored and respected; his cabin has been destroyed, but the entrance to both his and the James brothers' caves can still be seen. The old preacher has gone to his eternal reward.

THE COWBOY'S PRAYER

O Lord, I've never lived where churches grow:
I've loved creation better as it stood
That day you finished it, so long ago,
And looked upon your work and called it good.

Just let me live my life as I've begun!
And give me work that's open to the sky;
Make me a partner of the wind and sun,
And I won't ask a life that's soft or high.

Make me as big and open as the plains:
As honest as the horse between my knees;
Clean as the wind that blows behind the rains;
Free as the hawk that circles down the breeze.

Just keep an eye on all that's done and said;
Just right me sometimes when I turn aside;
And guide me on the long, dim trail ahead—
That stretches upward towards the Great Divide.

—*Author Unknown.*

CHAPTER XI

TERRITORIAL HISTORY

EARLY NAMES APPLIED TO WYOMING—THE PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT—OPENING OF THE MINES—INFLUENCE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—BEGINNING OF CHEYENNE—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—THE ASHLEY BILL—THE ORGANIC ACT—GOVERNOR FAULK'S MESSAGE—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED—CAMPBELL'S ADMINISTRATION—FIRST ELECTION—FIRST LEGISLATURE—TERRITORIAL SEAL—LEGISLATURE OF 1871—THIRD LEGISLATURE—THAYER'S ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—HOYT'S ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATURE OF 1879—SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—HALE'S ADMINISTRATION—EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—WARREN'S ADMINISTRATION—RIOT AT ROCK SPRINGS—NINTH LEGISLATURE—CAPITOL BUILDING—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—BAXTER'S ADMINISTRATION—MOONLIGHT'S ADMINISTRATION—TENTH LEGISLATURE—CAPITOL BUILDING AGAIN—WARREN'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION—LAST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

When the Nineteenth Century was in its infancy, the first fur traders and trappers came into the country that now forms the State of Wyoming. From that time until 1868 the region was known by various names, such as the "North Platte Country," the "Sweetwater," the "Wind River Valley," the "Big Horn Country," etc. During this period of half a century the trappers and traders were the only white inhabitants of the entire Rocky Mountain country. Their occupancy was not of a permanent character, as they migrated from place to place in pursuit of fur-bearing animals. Even trading posts that one year bore all the evidences of stability were abandoned the next. Official reports of Lewis and Clark, Fremont, and other Government explorers, called attention to the character and possibilities of the Northwest, but even then years were permitted to elapse before the first actual settlements were attempted within the present limits of the state.

THE PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT

"The Utah Handbook of History" says that John Nebeker, Isaac Bullock and fifty-three others settled at Fort Supply, in the Green River Valley, in November, 1853, and credits these persons with being the first actual settlers in Wyoming. The place where this settlement was established was at old Fort Bridger, in what is now Uinta County. Bridger sold his fort there to the Mormons, who in 1855 changed the name of the post to Fort Supply, the object being to carry a full line of supplies for emigrants on their way to the Pacific coast. It was abandoned about two years later, when a detachment of United States troops under Col. E. B. Alexander marched against the Mormon fort, and the

buildings were destroyed by the soldiers. Colonel Alexander's command formed part of the Utah expedition, commanded by Col. Albert Sidney Johnston.

In 1867 a party of prospectors, among whom were Henry Riddell, Richard Grace, Noyes Baldwin, Frank Marshall, Harry Hubbell and others afterward known as Wyoming pioneers, discovered the Carisa lode and made their first locations at South Pass, in the southern part of Fremont County. News of the discovery of gold soon reached Salt Lake City and a party of thirty men, under the lead of a man named Lawrence, left that place prepared to spend the winter in the new gold fields. On the way to Wyoming the party was attacked by Arapaho Indians, with the result that Lawrence and one other man were killed. The others were pursued by the savages for some distance, when the Indians withdrew, probably because they were afraid to follow the prospectors into the Shoshone country.

South Pass City was laid out in October, 1867, and before cold weather came the town had a population of about seven hundred people. A sawmill was built and a number of houses, of the most primitive character, were erected. Then the Atlantic Ledge, six miles northeast of South Pass City, and Miners Delight, two miles northeast of the Atlantic Ledge, were opened and there was an influx of gold seekers to those fields. Other mines were the Summit, King Solomon's, Northern Light, Lone Star State, Jim Crow, Hoosier Boy, Mahomet, Copperopolis, Elmira, Scott & Eddy, and the Dakota Gulch, on Willow Creek, each having a population of one hundred or more.

As these miners were miles away from the nearest established local government, and feeling the need of some authority to enforce the laws, they established a county called "Carter," for W. A. Carter of Fort Bridger. Its western boundary was the present western boundary of Sweetwater County and it extended eastward for a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles. The action of the miners was legalized by the Dakota Legislature in a bill approved on December 27, 1867, and the county was organized on January 3, 1868, with John Murphy as the first sheriff, upon whom devolved the duty of maintaining order in a community composed in the main of rather turbulent individuals, though there were some who were always ready to assist in enforcing the laws.

About the middle of February, 1868, John Able, Jeff Standifer, H. A. Thompson, J. F. Staples, Louis and Peter Brade, James Leffingwell, Frank McGovern, Moses Sturman, John Eaves, John Holbrook, George Hirst, the Alexander brothers, William Matheney, Christopher Weaver and a few others left Salt Lake City and struggled through the winter snows, in order to be among the early arrivals of that year in the new mining districts. Colonel Morrow, commandant at Fort Bridger, heard of their coming and published a special order warning such parties that they must not expect to purchase supplies at the fort, for the reason that the stock on hand there was barely sufficient to subsist the garrison until traffic opened in the spring.

In April, 1868, a new mining town of about three hundred prospectors was founded on Rock Creek, some four miles from South Pass City, in the midst of a gold-bearing quartz district, and Hamilton, another mining center, was established about four miles farther north. H. G. Nickerson discovered and opened the Bullion mine at Lewiston a little later in the year. Louis P. Vidal located the Buckeye mine in the early part of the year 1869.

In February, 1868, Warren & Hastings began the publication of a newspaper called the *Sweetwater Miner*, at Fort Bridger, which circulated reports that had a tendency to encourage immigration. The first merchant in the Wyoming gold fields was Worden Noble. He was born in the State of New York in 1847 and came to Fort Laramie in 1866 as a bookkeeper for the firm of Coffee & Caney. In the spring of 1868 he opened a store at South Pass City, which he conducted for about one year, after which he was the contractor for Camp Stambaugh (afterward a permanent post) for about seven years. He then turned his attention to stock raising, and was one of the county commissioners of Sweetwater County from 1871 to 1877, when he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the territory.

INFLUENCE OF THE UNION PACIFIC

One of the most potent factors in bringing actual settlers into Wyoming was the Union Pacific Railroad. In July, 1867, the railroad company established a land office where the City of Cheyenne now stands and began the sale of lots. The first house in Cheyenne was built about that time by a man named Larimer. Among the first settlers there were J. R. Whitehead, Robert M. Beers, Thomas E. McLeland and three others, who came with their families on the same day. In July, 1867, the first two-story house in the city was commenced by J. R. Whitehead.

Morton E. Post, another early settler at Cheyenne, purchased two lots from the railroad land agent and then started back to a claim he had on the Platte River, about seventy-five miles below Denver. On the way, and when only a few miles from Cheyenne, he met a man who had discovered a coal mine, but who was afraid to visit the place because of Indians. Post agreed to accompany him to the mine, which they found only sixteen miles from Cheyenne and staked off their claim. In August, 1867, Mr. Post opened a store on the corner of Seventeenth and Ferguson streets (Ferguson Street is now Carey Avenue). When he bought his two lots from the railroad company he paid \$600 for them, and before the close of the year sold part of them for \$5,600. In 1872 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Laramie County, and in 1877 he established the first quartz mill at Deadwood, Dakota Territory. The next year he was one of the firm that opened the banking house of Stebbins, Post & Company at Deadwood. In 1878 he was elected to the upper house of the Wyoming Legislature and in 1880 was chosen delegate to Congress. He was reelected delegate in 1882, and declined a nomination for a third term in 1884.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

When the Union Pacific Railroad reached Cheyenne in 1867, that town remained the terminus until work was resumed the following spring. The new town filled up with outlaws and disorderly characters, with which the civil authorities seemed powerless to cope. In this emergency a number of citizens got together and organized a vigilance committee. The first act of the committee occurred on January 11, 1868. Three men—Grier, St. Clair and Brownville—were under bonds to appear before the court for robbery on January 14,

1868. They were bound together and a canvas fastened to them bearing their names and the following legend: "\$900 stolen; \$500 returned; city authorities please not interfere until 10 o'clock A. M. Next case goes up a tree. Beware of the Vigilance Committee."

On the night of the 20th, Charles Martin and Charles Morgan were hanged by the committee, the former for killing Andrew Harris in a quarrel and the latter for horse stealing. The summary punishment meted out to offenders by the committee had a salutary effect on the community, and with the extension of the railroad westward a majority of the undesirables left the town. (See chapter entitled "The Story of Cheyenne" for a full account of the vigilance committee.)

During the year 1868 the railroad was completed to the western boundary of the state, bringing with it hundreds of homeseekers. By the close of the year some enthusiastic persons estimated the population of Wyoming at fifty thousand, or even more, an estimate that proved to be entirely too high, as was shown by the first authorized census the following year, when the territorial government was established.

THE ASHLEY BILL

In 1865 James M. Ashley, a member of Congress from Ohio, introduced in the national House of Representatives a bill "to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming." This was the first move toward the formation of a new territory in the Big Horn country, and, so far as is shown by the records, it was the first suggestion of the name "Wyoming" for such a territory. The word "Wyoming" is said to have been derived from the Delaware Indian name "Waugh-mau-wa-ma" (meaning large plains), a name applied by them to the broad, beautiful valley they once inhabited in Pennsylvania. The writer has been unable to ascertain who first proposed the name for a territory in the Rocky Mountain region that was never seen by a Delaware Indian, or how it came to be selected. In the "large plains" sense the name is certainly applicable to the State of Wyoming. This fact may have influenced Mr. Ashley, who came from a state once claimed by the Delawares, to adopt the name, but that is purely a matter of conjecture. The Ashley bill was referred to the committee on territories, which failed to report it back to the house for final action, and there the subject slumbered for more than two years.

On September 27, 1867, the citizens of Cheyenne and the settlers in the immediate vicinity held a meeting at the city hall to consider, among other things, the question of a territorial organization. H. M. Hook presided at this meeting and J. R. Whitehead was chosen secretary. A resolution was adopted to hold an election for a delegate to Congress on the second Tuesday in October. Accordingly, on October 8, 1867, J. S. Casement was elected delegate. He went to Washington immediately after his election, but was not admitted because he represented no organized territory. He was able, however, to refresh the memory of the committee on territories, with the result that the Ashley bill was resurrected and brought before the house.

About the same time, W. W. Brookings, a member of the Dakota Legislature, introduced in that body a memorial asking for the organization of a territory, to

be called "Lincoln," from the southwestern part of Dakota. The memorial was adopted by the Legislature and forwarded to Congress, but the only effect it had was to indicate that the people of Dakota were willing that the territory should be divided. Early in the year 1868 a petition praying for a territorial organization was presented to Congress, signed "H. Latham, agent for the people of Wyoming." The work of Mr. Casement, the Brookings memorial, and the petition of Mr. Latham finally bore fruit. The Ashley bill, modified in some particulars, passed the house and was sent to the senate. There a spirited discussion occurred over the name, a number of the senators favoring "Cheyenne," rather than "Wyoming," but in the end the latter was adopted and the bill "to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming" was approved by President Andrew Johnson on July 25, 1868.

THE ORGANIC ACT

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That all that part of the United States described as follows—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, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Wyoming; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians; Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other territory or state.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Wyoming shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor shall reside within said territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect, unless the same shall pass by a two-thirds vote as provided by section six of this act; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless

sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate; he shall record and preserve all the laws and the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings on or before the first day of December in each year to the President of the United States, and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the Senate for the use of Congress; and in case of death, removal, resignation or other necessary absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be appointed to fill such vacancy.

"Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a council and House of Representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-seven, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made by the governor as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and the House of Representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of their population (excepting Indians not taxed), as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of the said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the House of Representatives; Provided, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie vote. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and House of Representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assem-

ly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, That every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and (including) persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall have been residents of the said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first and all subsequent elections in the territory, and shall be eligible to hold any office in said territory. And the Legislative Assembly shall not at any time abridge the right of suffrage, or to hold office, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of any resident of the territory; Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath before a competent court of record their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

"Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Every bill which shall have been passed by the council and House of Representatives of said territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the territory. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if it be approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

"Section 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and Legislative Assembly of the territory. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the consent of the council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly; and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

"Section 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the Legislative

Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

"Section 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District courts, Probate courts and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts and a District Court shall be held in each of the said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate courts and of the justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for the redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the territory affecting persons or property. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District courts to the Supreme Court under the regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerks, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeal from the final decision of the Supreme Court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit courts of the United States, where the value of property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said District courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit Court and District courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District courts of the said territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said territory, the same as in other cases.

The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the District courts of Dakota Territory now received for similar services.

"Section 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as is now received by the attorney of the United States for the Territory of Dakota. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District courts of the United States; he shall perform his duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Dakota, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred annually as compensation for extra services.

"Section 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal shall be nominated, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths when so taken shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary to be recorded by him as aforesaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000 as governor and \$1,000 as superintendent of Indian affairs; the chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,500, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800. The said salaries shall be payable quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive \$4 each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and \$3 for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest traveled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of \$1,000, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the ter-

ritory shall annually account to the secretatry of the treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

"Section 12. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and Legislative Assembly.

"Section 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the time, place and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors as hereintofore provided, shall be declared by the governor to be elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

"Section 14. And be it further enacted, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to public schools in the state or states hereafter to be erected out of the same.

"Section 15. And be it further enacted, That temporarily and until otherwise provided by law the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for the said territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places of holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in such of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts and assign the judges and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

"Section 16. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Wyoming as elsewhere within the United States.

"Section 17. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the time when the executive and judicial officers herein provided for shall have been duly appointed and qualified: Provided, That all general territorial laws of the Territory of Dakota in force in any portion of said Territory of Wyoming at the time this act shall take effect shall be and continue in force throughout the said territory until repealed by the legislative authority of said territory, except such laws as relate to the possession or occupation of mines or mining claims."

GOVERNOR FAULK'S MESSAGE

Several months elapsed after the passage of the above act before the Territory of Wyoming was organized. The reasons for this delay, as well as the conditions then existing in the territory, are thus set forth in the message of Governor A. J. Faulk to the Territorial Legislature of Dakota which assembled in December, 1868:

"The courts have been open for the redress of wrongs and found adequate, except perhaps in that portion of the territory known in our statutes as Laramie and Carter counties. There, in those recently organized counties, on account of their remoteness from the established judicial districts of the territory, a state of society bordering on anarchy has for a time existed; and which, from unavoidable circumstances, has been temporarily and imperfectly relieved by the action of the Legislature during its last session, by the passage of an act embracing those counties within the boundaries of the Second Judicial District and authorizing his honor, the chief justice, to hold a term of court at the City of Cheyenne.

"Owing to the rich discoveries of gold and other valuable minerals in that vicinity, and the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad through the southern portion of those counties, a large population was soon collected, which embraced, among others, many turbulent and lawless individuals, who were practically beyond the control of civil law, and whose crimes were of such a startling character as to compel the better class of citizens to resort to measures deemed unavoidably necessary for the protection of society, to reduce such refractory spirits to submission. The authority exercised under such circumstances, by vigilance committees, finds many apologists—but to my judgment it is greatly to be deprecated—and it is most earnestly hoped that the time is past when a resort to such measures can be in any degree palliated or justified.

"In my last annual message I alluded to this subject and favored on that occasion the organization of those counties, by an act of Congress, into separate territory as the only practicable or effectual remedy for existing and apprehended social evils. In this I was cordially sustained by the Legislature and by the unanimous voice of the people. In accordance with our wishes, an act creating a temporary government for Wyoming, which embraced those two counties, was passed by Congress and approved July 25, 1868, but, unfortunately, has not yet gone into practical operation, on account of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses, and the non-appointment and confirmation of territorial officers. This evil, however, is but temporary. But a short time can yet elapse until the machinery of a separate government will be in full operation in Wyoming, when, through the regular application of the civil laws, faithfully and speedily administered, crime will be suppressed and the law-abiding citizens will finally be relieved from the social disorders which have afflicted them. Under such auspicious circumstances, in view of the railroad facilities possessed by the territory, and the vast beds of coal and deposits of precious metals, which have already been developed, we may reasonably anticipate for Wyoming a career of prosperity which Eastern Dakota, with all its advantages, might well envy."

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED

The session of Congress which began in December, 1868, remedied the omission of the preceding one and made the necessary appropriations for the inauguration of the territorial government of Wyoming. Early in the year 1869, the following territorial officers were appointed by President Grant: John A. Campbell, governor; Edward M. Lee, secretary; Joseph M. Carey, United States attorney; Silas Reed, surveyor-general; Edgar P. Snow, assessor of internal revenue; Thomas Harlan, collector of internal revenue; Charles C. Crowe, register of the land office; Frank Wolcott, receiver of public moneys; John W. Donnellan, treasurer; Benjamin Gallagher, auditor; John H. Howe, chief justice; William T. Jones and John W. Kingman, associate justices; Church Howe, United States marshal.

The governor and secretary took the oath of office on April 15, 1869, and the justices of the territorial Supreme Court on the 19th of the month following. The latter date really marks the beginning of

CAMPBELL'S ADMINISTRATION

John A. Campbell, the first governor of the Territory of Wyoming, was born at Salem, Ohio, October 8, 1835. After attending the public schools in his native town he learned the newspaper business and at the breaking out of the Civil war was employed as an editorial writer on the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private, was promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. A. D. McCook. On November 26, 1862, he was promoted to major and assistant adjutant-general, and from 1863 to the close of the war he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Schofield. Among the engagements in which he participated were Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River, most of the actions incident to the Atlanta campaign in 1864, Franklin, Nashville and a number of minor skirmishes. In 1865 he was promoted to colonel and brevet brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined. He then served as assistant secretary of war until appointed governor of Wyoming and superintendent of Indian affairs in 1869. As the first governor, he organized the territorial government, established the first judicial districts, etc. In 1873 he was reappointed for a second term and served as governor until 1875, when he resigned to accept the appointment of third assistant secretary of state. Later in the same year he accepted the consulship to Basle, Switzerland, in the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial to his health. But he found the climate of Switzerland too severe and in a short time returned to the United States. His death occurred on July 15, 1880, in Washington, D. C.

On May 19, 1869, the day the territorial justices qualified, Governor Campbell issued his first proclamation, dividing the territory into three judicial districts, and fixing the times and places of holding courts therein. (See chapter on the Bench and Bar.) His next official act was to order a census of the territory taken in accordance with section 4 of the organic act. This order was issued on May 28, 1869, but the marshal met with serious delay, on account of the failure of some of the enumerating officers to perform their duties, and the census was not completed until the 30th of July.

FIRST ELECTION

Another proclamation by Governor Campbell, issued on August 3, 1869, called an election for delegates to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature, said election to be held on Thursday, September 2, 1869. The proclamation also divided the territory into council and representative districts. Laramie County constituted the first council district, Albany and Carbon counties the second, and Carter County the third. Each district was directed to elect three members of the upper branch of the Legislature. The representatives were apportioned as follows: Territory at large, one; Laramie County, four; Albany County, three; Carbon County, one; Carter County, three; that portion of the territory taken from Utah and Idaho, one.

At the election the total number of votes cast was 5,266. For delegate to Congress, Stephen F. Nuckolls received 3,930 and W. W. Corlett received 1,965. Members of the council—T. D. Murrin, James R. Whitehead, T. W. Poole, W. H. Bright, W. S. Rockwell, George Wardmen, Frederick Laycock, James W. Brady and George Wilson. Representatives—J. C. Abney, Posey S. Wilson, Howard Sebree, Herman Haas, Louis Miller, J. N. Douglas, William Herrick, Benjamin Sheeks, James Menefee, J. C. Strong, John Holbrook, J. M. Freeman and S. M. Curran.

Stephen F. Nuckolls, the first delegate to Congress, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, August 16, 1825. About the time he was twenty-one years of age he went to Missouri and in 1854 removed to Nebraska, where he was one of the founders of Nebraska City, and was elected to the Territorial Legislature. While in Missouri and Nebraska he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1860 went to Denver, where he was interested in mining operations. After a short residence in Denver, he went to New York and remained there until 1867, when the call of the West brought him to Wyoming. Mr. Nuckolls was a man of good education and during his one term as delegate was influential in securing the enactment of laws to promote the material interests of Wyoming.

FIRST LEGISLATURE

On September 22, 1869, Governor Campbell issued a proclamation convening the Legislative Assembly "in the City of Cheyenne, on the 12th day of October next." Pursuant to this proclamation, the members elect of the two branches of the Legislature assembled in Cheyenne on Tuesday, October 12, 1869. The council organized by electing, W. H. Bright, president; Edward Orpen, secretary; Mark Parrish, assistant secretary; J. R. Rockwell, enrolling clerk; William B. Hines, engrossing clerk; C. H. Moxley, sergeant at arms.

In the House of Representatives S. M. Curran, of Carbon County, was chosen speaker; L. L. Bedell, chief clerk; William C. Stanley, assistant clerk; George E. Talpey, enrolling clerk; E. McEvena, engrossing clerk; William Baker, sergeant at arms.

Governor Campbell delivered his first message to a joint session of the two houses on the 13th. In it he reviewed what had been done in the establishment of the territorial government, the trouble with the Indians in the Wind River

Valley and the mining settlements, and recommended the enactment of a militia law for the better protection of the frontier. On December 8, 1869, the governor approved a memorial asking Congress to establish a penitentiary at Laramie City, and to appropriate for that purpose a sum not less than sixty thousand dollars. The same day he approved an act providing for the acquisition of a site for the prison at or near Laramie City. The laws of Dakota Territory were repealed on December 10, 1869, so far as they applied to Wyoming; the name of Carter County was changed to Sweetwater; the County of Uinta was established and the county seat temporarily located at Fort Bridger; and a law was enacted giving women the right to vote and hold office. The Legislature was in session for sixty days. Concerning its work it has been said: "The first Legislature adopted and perfected a code which, with the example of the several new territories to guide them, was an admirable foundation on which to construct a perfect state in the future. Had no omissions been made, there need have been no more legislation."

Probably the most important acts of the session were those establishing a public school system, providing for the opening of certain territorial highways, and the adoption of the civil and criminal codes above mentioned.

TERRITORIAL SEAL

At the opening of the session Governor Campbell submitted a design for a territorial seal. On December 9, 1869, he approved a bill for a seal, the design for which was that proposed by him, with some modifications. As described in the act, the seal was to consist of "a Norman shield on the upper half of which is emblazoned a mountain scene, with a railroad train, the sun appearing above the horizon, the figures '1868' below the middle point of the top of the shield. On the first quarter below, on a white ground, a plow, a pick, a shovel and a shepherd's crook; on the next quarter, namely: the lower part of the shield, on a red ground, an arm upholding a drawn sword; the shield to be surmounted by the inscription 'Cedant Arma Toga,' and the entire design surrounded by the words 'Territory of Wyoming, Great Seal.'"

LEGISLATURE OF 1871

The second session of the Legislative Assembly began at Cheyenne on Tuesday, November 7, 1871, and continued until Saturday, December 16th. The territorial officers at this time were as follows: John A. Campbell, governor; Herman Glafcke, secretary; Joseph W. Fisher, chief justice; John W. Kingman and Joseph M. Carey, associate justices; Edward P. Johnson, attorney; Church Howe, United States marshal; William T. Jones, delegate in Congress.

The principal acts of this session were those providing for the organization of the territorial militia; exempting certain property from sale upon execution or other process; lien laws for the protection of miners and mechanics; an act for the protection of live stock; the establishment of a territorial library; providing for the opening of a number of wagon roads; and a memorial was addressed to Congress asking for the establishment of postal routes through the territory.

THIRD LEGISLATURE

As the sessions of the Legislative Assembly were held biennially, the third Assembly convened on Thursday, November 4, 1873. The principal territorial officials at that time were John A. Campbell, governor; Jason B. Brown, secretary; Joseph W. Fisher, chief justice; Joseph M. Carey and E. A. Thomas, associate justices; Edward P. Johnson, attorney; Frank Wolcott, marshal; W. R. Steele, delegate in Congress.

This was the last session of the Assembly under Governor Campbell's administration. It was in session for forty days and enacted a number of laws amendatory of those passed by previous Legislatures. Acts were also passed regulating the branding and herding of live stock; establishing a board of immigration to encourage settlement of various parts of the territory; defining the judicial districts; and providing for a fiscal year to begin on the first of October annually.

THAYER'S ADMINISTRATION

John M. Thayer, the second territorial governor of Wyoming, was born at Bellingham, Mass., where he attended the public schools and studied law. About the time he was admitted to the bar the Territory of Nebraska was organized, and in November, 1854, he located at Omaha, crossing the Missouri River in an old canoe in company with Thomas O'Connor and another Irishman named Boyle. In 1859 he commanded an expedition against the Pawnee Indians. The same year he was a delegate to the convention at Bellevue, which organized the republican party in Nebraska. He was nominated by that convention for delegate to Congress, but was defeated by a Mr. Daily. In 1860 he was again the republican candidate for congressional delegate, but was again defeated. He was then elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, but resigned before the expiration of his term to accept a commission as colonel of the First Nebraska Infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to brigadier-general. At the close of the Civil war he returned to Nebraska. In 1867 he was elected one of the first United States senators from Nebraska. He was appointed governor of Wyoming by President Grant and entered upon the duties of that office on February 10, 1875. His administration lasted until April 10, 1878, when he was succeeded by John W. Hoyt. Governor Thayer then went back to Omaha and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska and was reelected in 1888. He died in Omaha on March 19, 1906.

About the time Governor Thayer came into office a number of changes were made in the list of territorial officials. George W. French succeeded Jason B. Brown as secretary; Jacob B. Blair took the place of Joseph M. Carey as associate justice; W. F. Sweesy was appointed United States marshal; Orlando North, auditor; A. R. Converse, treasurer; and J. J. Jenkins, district attorney. W. R. Steele was reelected delegate to Congress in 1874.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Two sessions of the Legislative Assembly were held while Thayer was governor. On November 2, 1875, the fourth session was convened at Cheyenne

and Governor Thayer delivered his first message on the 4th. It was an exhaustive document, dealing with practically every subject of territorial interest, and showed a familiarity with Wyoming conditions that was surprising, coming from one who had been in the territory only a few months.

At this session an act was passed providing for a revision of the territorial laws. W. L. Kuykendall, C. W. Bramel, Orlando North, Michael Murphy, George W. Ritter and C. M. White were appointed a committee "to make all necessary arrangements and contracts for the compilation and publication of all laws, including those of the fourth Legislative Assembly." The committee selected James R. Whitehead to superintend the work and the first edition of the "Compiled Laws of Wyoming" was printed by Herman Glafcke, former territorial secretary, in 1876.

The fifth session of the Legislative Assembly began on November 7, 1877, and continued for forty days. Several important laws were enacted during this session, to-wit: Regulating the practice of medicine; limiting the indebtedness of counties; fixing the fees and salaries of public officials, and providing for the opening and improvement of certain highways. On November 22, 1877, Governor Thayer approved a memorial to Congress protesting against a division of the territory, a subject which some people were just then agitating, and recommending the annexation of the Black Hills country to Wyoming. The memorial may have had some influence in preventing the division of the territory, but the annexation recommended was never made.

HOYT'S ADMINISTRATION

John W. Hoyt, the third territorial governor of Wyoming, was born near Worthington, Ohio, October 31, 1831. When about eighteen years of age he graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University and immediately afterward began the study of medicine. In 1853 he received the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College. Four years later he removed to Madison, Wis., where for ten years he was engaged in business as an editor and publisher. He canvassed the Northwest in the interests of the Morrill Agricultural College Bill when that measure was pending in Congress. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission. Governor Hoyt was a commissioner to several of the world's greatest industrial expositions, viz: London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; the Centennial at Philadelphia, 1876; and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893. In 1877 he declined an appointment as minister to Spain, but soon afterward accepted the governorship of Wyoming Territory. At the expiration of his term as governor he remained for some time in Wyoming and aided materially in developing the territory's educational system. He was the first president of the State University; a member of the constitutional convention in 1889; was president of the Wyoming Development Company for five years; established and published for a short time the Wyoming Journal at Laramie, and was otherwise connected with the advancement of the material interests of Wyoming. In 1891 he went to Washington, D. C., where he passed the closing years of his life in literary work. He was the author of several books relating to education, agriculture and railway affairs.

Governor Hoyt's administration as governor of the territory began on April

10, 1878, and continued until August, 1882. During the time he held the office the population increased more than 100 per cent. At the beginning of his term the principal territorial offices were filled by the following incumbents: A. Worth Spates, secretary; J. B. Sener, chief justice; Jacob B. Blair and William Ware Peck, associate justices; C. H. Layman, United States attorney; Gustave Schnitger, marshal; J. S. Nason, auditor; Francis E. Warren, treasurer; Stephen W. Downey, delegate in Congress.

LEGISLATURE OF 1879

The first session of the Legislative Assembly held after Governor Hoyt was inducted into office began at Cheyenne on Tuesday, November 4, 1879. During the session acts were passed authorizing certain counties to issue bonds in aid of railroad companies; amending the civil and criminal codes of the territory; regulating the manner of conducting elections; prohibiting lotteries; and declaring the following legal holidays: January 1st (New Year's day), February 22d (George Washington's birthday), July 4th (Independence day), any day set apart by the President of the United States as a day of annual thanksgiving, and December 25th (Christmas).

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of 1879 was the sixth to be held after the organization of the territory. No more sessions were held until January 10, 1882, when the seventh Legislature was convened at Cheyenne. Governor Hoyt was still in office, but several changes had been made in the roster of territorial officials since the preceding session. E. S. N. Morgan had succeeded A. W. Spates as secretary; Samuel C. Parks had been appointed associate justice in place of William W. Peck; M. C. Brown was now United States attorney; Morton E. Post, delegate in Congress; Jesse Knight, territorial auditor; and Francis E. Warren still held the office of territorial treasurer.

In accordance with the provisions of the organic act, the Legislature of 1882 increased the number of members in the council to twelve and the number of representatives to twenty-four. The territory was divided into five council districts and apportioned to each district the number of members, to-wit: First district, Laramie County, four members; Second district, Albany County, three members; Third district, Carbon and Johnson counties, two members; Fourth district, Sweetwater County, one member; Fifth district, Uinta County, two members.

For representative purposes the territory was divided into six districts, which, with the number of members apportioned to each, were as follows: First, Laramie County, eight members; Second, Albany County, five members; Third, Carbon County, four members; Fourth, Johnson County, one member; Fifth, Sweetwater County, three members; Sixth, Uinta County, three members.

Other acts of this session were those providing for the better organization of the territorial militia; authorizing the secretary of the territory to procure a suitable block of granite, have it properly inscribed and forward it to Washington to be placed in the Washington Monument as Wyoming's memorial stone;

and amending the act relating to the territorial seal. The joint resolution of the two branches of the Legislature requested the reappointment of Governor Hoyt.

HALE'S ADMINISTRATION

William Hale, the fourth governor of the Territory of Wyoming, succeeded John W. Hoyt on August 3, 1882. He was born in the Town of New London, Henry County, Iowa, November 18, 1837. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to practice at Oskaloosa, Iowa, soon after he reached his twenty-first birthday anniversary. He began practice at Glenwood, Iowa; was elected to the Legislature of that state in 1863 and served as representative for four years; was presidential elector on the republican ticket for the Fifth Congressional district in 1868; and on July 18, 1882, was appointed governor of Wyoming by President Arthur. Soon after he took up the reins of government, Montana, through representatives in Congress, sought to obtain jurisdiction over the Yellowstone National Park. Governor Hale, although in failing health and suffering from physical pain, journeyed over two thousand miles to reach the park and establish there the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Wyoming Territory. This and other acts demonstrated his loyalty to the territory of which he had been appointed governor and so endeared him to the people of Wyoming that, when his administration was brought to an end by his untimely death on January 13, 1885. The Legislative Assembly appropriated \$500 toward defraying his funeral expenses and erecting a monument to his memory, the appropriation being made by an act approved on March 12, 1886.

The territorial officers at the beginning of Hale's administration were: E. S. N. Morgan, secretary; John C. Perry, chief justice; J. B. Blair and Samuel C. Parks, associate justices; J. A. Riner, United States attorney; Gustave Schnitger, marshal; P. L. Smith, auditor; Francis E. Warren, treasurer; E. C. David, surveyor-general; E. W. Mann and Charles H. Priest, registers of the land office; W. S. Hurlburt and E. S. Crocker, receivers of public moneys; M. E. Post, delegate in Congress.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

Only one session of the Legislative Assembly was held while Hale was governor, viz., the eighth, which was convened at Cheyenne on Tuesday, January 8, 1884. Among the more important acts of this session was the appointment of W. W. Corlett, Isaac P. Caldwell and Clarence D. Clark commissioners to revise and codify the territorial laws. Other acts were those authorizing county commissioners to appropriate funds for sinking artesian wells; to encourage the organization of volunteer fire companies in towns and cities; creating Fremont County; and to provide for the education and training of juvenile delinquents.

Upon the death of Governor Hale, Secretary Morgan became acting governor and served in that capacity until February 27, 1885, when Francis E. Warren, treasurer of the territory, was appointed governor.

WARREN'S ADMINISTRATION

Francis E. Warren, fifth territorial governor of Wyoming, was born at Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844. His ancestor, Dr. Joseph Warren, was one of the

first men in the American colonies to advocate independence. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned general and was in command of the colonial forces at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he fell fighting for the liberty of his countrymen. Francis E. Warren was educated in the common schools and at Hinsdale Academy. In 1861 he left school to enlist as a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry. His regiment was sent to the Department of the Gulf and while at New Orleans he was promoted to corporal. At the siege of Port Hudson he won a medal of honor for gallant conduct. In the spring of 1868 he came to Iowa as foreman of a construction gang on the Rock Island Railroad. From Iowa he came to Cheyenne, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1871 he formed a partnership with A. R. Converse, under the firm name of Converse & Warren. In 1878 Mr. Converse retired from the firm and the business was then carried on under the name of F. E. Warren & Company for a few years, when Mr. Warren turned his attention to the live stock business. He was president of the Warren Live Stock Company and erected several buildings in Cheyenne.

From the time he became a resident of Cheyenne Governor Warren took a commendable interest in public affairs. In 1872 he was one of the trustees of Cheyenne and the same year was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. He served as president of the council in the Legislative Assembly and was treasurer of the territory for about six years. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Cheyenne and in February of that year was appointed governor of the territory by President Arthur. He was removed by President Cleveland in the fall of 1886, but was again appointed governor by President Harrison in March, 1889. When Wyoming was admitted as a state in 1890 Governor Warren was elected the first governor of the new state, but served as such only two weeks, when he was elected one of the first United States senators from Wyoming. His term expired in 1893 and the Legislature of that year failed to elect a senator, so that the state had but one senator in Congress. In 1895 Mr. Warren was again elected and has served in the United States senate continuously since that time. His present term expires on March 4, 1919.

RIOT AT ROCK SPRINGS

In August, 1885, about six months after Governor Warren entered upon the duties of the office, the Union Pacific Railroad Company brought several hundred Chinese laborers into the territory, to work in the coal mines at Evanston, Rock Springs, Carbon and other places along the railroad. The white laborers claimed that the Chinese coolies had usurped their places in the mines by working for lower wages than the white miners would accept. On September 2, 1885, about two hundred armed men assembled at Rock Springs and attacked the Chinese. Several shots were fired and the Chinamen took to the hill, with their assailants in close pursuit. About fifty of the coolies were killed, after which the rioters returned to the coal camp and destroyed the property of the coolies. Fifty houses belonging to the railroad company were also destroyed, and some of the miners wanted to burn the Chinamen with the buildings. Chinese in the other coal camps, when they learned of the affair at Rock Springs, did not wait for further developments, but left the country at once.

As soon as Governor Warren heard of the trouble at Rock Springs (having no organized territorial militia that could be depended on) he telegraphed Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of the Platte, for troops to preserve order. General Howard promised to send a force sufficient for military protection, but he was slow in carrying the promise into execution and the governor appealed to the secretary of war. Troops finally arrived in time to prevent another massacre. Governor Warren was severely criticized at the time for giving protection to the imported laborers, but after the excitement died out it was generally recognized that he did the only thing he could do and be true to his oath of office as governor.

NINTH LEGISLATURE

On January 12, 1886, the ninth legislative session began at Cheyenne. This was the only session of the Legislative Assembly held during Governor Warren's first administration. The territorial officers at this time were: E. S. N. Morgan, secretary; John W. Lacey, chief justice; Jacob B. Blair and Samuel T. Corn, associate justices; Anthony C. Campbell, United States attorney; Thomas J. Carr, marshal; Mortimer N. Grant, auditor; William P. Gannett, treasurer; Joseph M. Carey, delegate in Congress.

An act defining the boundaries of certain counties was passed at this session; county commissioners were required by another law to see that veterans of the Civil war were given decent burial; bounties were offered for the destruction of wild animals that preyed upon crops and live stock; and provision was made for the incorporation of towns having a population of three hundred or more by the commissioners of the counties in which they were located.

CAPITOL BUILDING

On March 4, 1886, Governor Warren approved an act providing that "A capitol building, for the use of the territory, shall be erected in the City of Cheyenne, the capital of the territory, at a cost not exceeding the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

By the provisions of the act the governor was to appoint a building commission of five members, which should acquire a site by donation or otherwise, approve plans and award the contract for the construction of the building. Six per cent bonds to the amount of \$150,000 were authorized (not more than \$25,000 of which should be issued at any one time), payable twenty-five years after date, though the territory was given the option of redeeming one-tenth of said bonds at the expiration of fifteen years and one-tenth annually thereafter until all were paid.

Governor Warren appointed as capitol commissioners Erasmus Nagle, Charles N. Potter, Nathaniel R. Davis, Morton E. Post and Nicholas J. O'Brien. This commission erected the central portion of the capitol according to plans furnished by D. W. Gibbs & Company, A. Feick & Company being awarded the contract. (See Moonlight's Administration for further history of the capitol building.)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

By the act of March 9, 1886, an insane asylum was ordered to be built at Evanston, at a cost not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and bonds to that amount, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," were ordered, with the provision that none of the bonds should be sold for less than their par value.

Two days later an act was approved establishing an institution for the education of the blind, deaf and dumb. This institution was to be located at Cheyenne, and the act provided that "no institute shall be opened until there are twelve pupils ready who will enter said school, and when the number of pupils shall fall below the number of eight, then said institute shall be closed." An appropriation of \$8,000 was made for the support of the school for the first two years, and the governor was authorized to appoint a board of three trustees, to be confirmed by the legislative council.

The Legislative Assembly of 1886 also authorized the establishment of a territorial university, a history of which is given in the chapter on Educational Development.

BAXTER'S ADMINISTRATION

When President Cleveland removed Governor Warren, he appointed George W. Baxter as his successor. The story of Baxter's administration is soon told, as its duration was but forty-five days. Mr. Baxter was a native of Tennessee, where he was born on January 7, 1855. He was educated at Sewanee, Tenn., and at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1878. The next three years he spent as a lieutenant on the frontier, and in 1881 he became a resident of Wyoming. In 1884 he purchased 50,000 acres of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He afterward sold 20,000 acres and converted the remaining 30,000 into a cattle range. In order to fence his range he had to inclose the alternate sections belonging to the United States. This he did in the spring of 1885, after consulting attorneys as to his right to do so, and in August of that year President Cleveland issued his order prohibiting the fencing of Government land for range purposes. Mr. Baxter took the oath of office as governor on November 6, 1886, and soon afterward it came to the knowledge of the President that he had inclosed land belonging to the public domain. Mr. Baxter then resigned "by request" and retired from the governorship on December 20, 1886. He remained in the territory for some time after his resignation; was a delegate from Laramie County to the constitutional convention in 1889, and the next year was the democratic candidate for governor at the first state election. Not long after that he removed to Knoxville, Tenn. Nothing of importance occurred during the brief period that he served as governor.

MOONLIGHT'S ADMINISTRATION

Thomas Moonlight, the seventh territorial governor of Wyoming, was a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, where he was born on November 10, 1833. When about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and came to America

as a forecastle hand on one of the sailing ships of that day. The vessel landed at Philadelphia and young Moonlight found himself in a strange land, penniless and without friends. His first employment in the United States was in a glass factory in New Jersey. In May, 1853, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth United States Artillery, and served in the Seminole war in Florida and on the frontier until 1859, when he retired from the army. He then purchased a farm in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and lived there until the breaking out of the Civil war. On June 7, 1861, he was mustered into the United States volunteer service as captain of a light battery which he had recruited, and ordered to Missouri. In September, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, with which he was engaged in a number of battles in Arkansas and Missouri. In 1867 President Andrew Johnson appointed him collector of internal revenue for Kansas, which position he held until elected secretary of state in August, 1868. Colonel Moonlight then became actively identified with the political affairs of Kansas. He was chairman of the democratic state convention in 1880 and was the nominee of that party for governor in 1886, but was defeated. On December 20, 1886, he was appointed governor of Wyoming Territory by President Cleveland and served until after the inauguration of President Harrison in March, 1889. He then returned to Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Contemporary with Governor Moonlight, several changes were made in the territorial offices. Samuel D. Shannon was appointed secretary; William L. Maginnis, chief justice; M. C. Sautley and Samuel T. Corn, associate justices; Anthony C. Campbell, United States attorney; Thomas J. Carr, marshal; Mortimer N. Grant, auditor; Luke Voorhees, treasurer; Joseph M. Carey, delegate in Congress—reelected in 1886.

TENTH LEGISLATURE

The tenth session of the Territorial Legislative Assembly convened at Cheyenne on January 10, 1888, with J. A. Riner president of the council and L. D. Pease speaker of the house. This was the only legislative session held during Moonlight's administration. A general banking law was passed at this session; county commissioners were given greater power in the matter of sinking artesian wells; and an act for the protection of grazing lands was passed. A controversy between the governor and the Legislature arose over the erection of public buildings. An act providing for the completion of the capitol building, the university buildings, the insane asylum, and for the establishment of a penitentiary at Rawlins and a poor asylum "at or near Lander" was vetoed by the governor, chiefly on the grounds that the appropriations therefor were excessive. The act was passed over the governor's veto on March 2, 1888, by the required two-thirds majority of each house.

CAPITOL BUILDING

The appropriation for the completion of the capitol building, amounting to \$125,000, seems to have been the principal "bone of contention," the governor claiming that the additions proposed would cost much more than the amount



STATE CAPITOL, CHEYENNE

appropriated, and that the building in its present condition was sufficient for the needs of the territory until more money could be raised without placing a heavy burden of taxation upon the people. Nevertheless, the Legislature passed the bill over Mr. Moonlight's veto, as already stated. It provided for the appointment of a new capitol commission, and after its passage the governor appointed Lawrence J. Bresnahan, George W. Baxter, Andrew Gilchrist, Arthur Poole and John C. Baird as the new commissioners. The council rejected ex-Governor Baxter and at first refused to confirm the appointment of Mr. Bresnahan. Thomas A. Kent was then appointed in place of Mr. Baxter. The commission organized by electing Mr. Bresnahan chairman and John C. Baird secretary. D. W. Gibbs & Company, who furnished the plans for the central portion, also furnished the plans for the east and west wings, which were built under the auspices of the above named commission, by Moses P. Keefe, contractor. The present east and west wings were not completed until 1917.

Time demonstrated that there was some reason in the governor's objections to the bill. The institutions named were finally completed according to the original designs, but the expense proved a heavy burden for a young state to carry, the bonds issued having been assumed by the State of Wyoming when it was admitted into the Union. A history of all these institutions will be found elsewhere in this volume.

WARREN'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION

Francis E. Warren was reappointed governor by President Benjamin Harrison on March 27, 1889, to succeed Governor Moonlight, and his second administration proved to be the last under the old territorial regime. The Legislature of 1888 had adopted and sent to Congress a memorial asking that Wyoming be admitted, and it was generally conceded that the prayer of the memorialists was to be granted. An act of Congress, admitting the state, was approved by President Harrison on July 10, 1890, but the territorial government continued in force until the following October.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

The eleventh and last session of the Territorial Legislature began at Cheyenne on January 10, 1890. The territorial officers at that time were as follows: Francis E. Warren, governor; John W. Meldrum, secretary; Willis Van Devanter, chief justice; M. C. Saufley and Clarence D. Clark, associate justices; Benjamin F. Fowler, United States attorney; Thomas J. Carr, marshal; Mortimer N. Grant, auditor; Luke Voorhees, treasurer; Joseph M. Carey, delegate in Congress.

The members of the Legislative Assembly at this session seemed to realize that the admission of the state was a certainty. Consequently a number of acts passed were in the nature of "setting the house in order" for the new government. An election for state officers was held in September, 1890, and on the 11th of October the Territory of Wyoming, with its twenty-two years' eventful career, passed into history.

CHAPTER XII

ADMISSION TO THE UNION

DREAMS OF STATEHOOD—MEMORIAL OF 1888—PRESENTED TO CONGRESS—BILLS INTRODUCED—ACTION IN WYOMING—GOVERNOR WARREN'S PROCLAMATION—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—LIST OF DELEGATES BY COUNTIES—ACT OF ADMISSION—CAREY CONGRATULATED—CELEBRATING THE EVENT—FIRST ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS.

During the first few years of Wyoming's existence as an organized territory, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested over the appointment of non-residents to conduct the territorial government. After a while this dissatisfaction disappeared, at least so far as open expression was concerned, though there were many of the resident population who cherished the dream of the time to come when they would be able to have a state government of their own. The census of 1880 showed Wyoming's population to be 20,780, and the talk of asking Congress to pass an act admitting Wyoming to statehood began. Nothing definite was done, however, until February 7, 1888, when the following memorial was introduced in the Territorial Legislature:

"Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Tenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, to memorialize the Congress of the United States as follows:

MEMORIAL

"The Tenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, in session assembled, respectfully represents to the Congress of the United States the following:

"The organic act of the territory was approved on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; the organization was completed on the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; as organized, the territory has existed for nearly nineteen years.

"Its coal fields are numerous and extensive, have been much worked, and are seemingly exhaustless; its iron, soda and oil fields are extensive and rich and are seemingly exhaustless; its native grasses are various, abundant and highly nutritious; contrary to former impression, its capacity for vegetable culture is remarkable, aided by irrigation.

"An extensive system of skilled irrigation has been established, is rapidly increasing and admits of large and indefinite expansion.

"In his report to the secretary of the interior for 1885, the then governor (Warren) stated the number of live stock in the territory, consisting of horned

cattle, sheep, horses and mules, at 3,100,000 head; and their valuation at \$75,000,000; and in his report to the secretary for 1886, the number as increased, and the value as exceeding seventy-five million dollars; the two years were periods of exceptional market depression in live stock values, the last much more than the first.

"The long, extensive and accurate experience of that governor with the subject, and his sound and practical judgment entitle his statements to especial respect.

"The report to the secretary for 1887, by the present governor (Moonlight) does not state the number or valuation for that year; but it shows improved methods in the raising of horned cattle are in promising progress; and that horse and sheep cultures have become extensive, are rapidly increasing, are conducted with superior intelligence, and represent large investments and fine breeds. The unmistakable ability and intelligence evinced by the report render it worthy of full confidence.

"It is plain to ordinary observation, that nature intends Wyoming for a great railway area of the west division of the continent and a great railroad highway for transcontinental traffic. The Union Pacific Railway traverses the southern belt of the territory; another trunk Pacific railway has been completed partially across the territory; and the construction of a third has nearly reached its eastern boundary.

"The lines finished, lateralization will follow according to the inevitable law of trunk line development. Other important railroads are also operating, and ordinary observation can easily foresee that within the next fourth of a century the territory will be gridironed over by a complete railway system.

"A free public and compulsory system of education is well advanced here.

"The above data are moderately stated, and prepare the mind to accept the estimate of the present population of the territory, which is stated in the governor's report for 1887 at 85,000. This assembly confidently accepts the report as correct on the subject.

"It is manifest that the prosperity and welfare of the people of this territory will advance, under state institutions, far beyond what can be realized in a territorial condition.

"This Legislature respectfully requests of Congress such legislation as will enable the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union of the United States of America on an equal footing with the original states thereof; and that such legislation may embrace ample and gratuitous grants to such state government by the Federal Government of the lands of the latter, lying within the territory, for the support of common schools, for the erection at the capital of the state of public buildings for judicial and legislative purposes, or to promote the construction of such buildings; and also for the erection of a penitentiary or state prison, the donated lands and the proceeds thereof to be employed as the Legislature of such state government may direct, in respect to the support and conduct of the schools and the erection or construction of such judicial, legislative and penitentiary buildings, and that such legislation may further provide that a proper per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all 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 expenses incident to the same, shall be donated and paid to the said state for the purpose of making and improving public roads, constructing ditches or canals, to effect a general system of irrigation of the agricultural land in the state, as its Legislature shall direct.

"Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the governor of the territory and that he stand requested to take the proper steps to obtain from Congress the above desired legislation.

"L. D. PEASE,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"JOHN A. RINER,

"President of the Council."

A copy of the memorial was sent to Joseph M. Carey, then the delegate in Congress, and through his influence a bill was introduced in the senate "to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming and for other purposes." A bill was also introduced in the house to enable Wyoming and certain other territories to form constitutions and state governments. On February 27, 1889, the senate committee on territories reported the bill back to that body, and the house bill was also favorably reported by the committee on territories, but the session of Congress came to an end on the 4th of March and the bill failed to pass for lack of time to give it the necessary and customary consideration.

ACTION IN WYOMING

The people of Wyoming, firm in the belief that, had time permitted, the enabling act would have been passed, and equally firm in the belief that the next session of Congress would grant their request, determined to proceed as though the enabling act had passed. As a precedent for their action they followed the examples of Arkansas, California, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Oregon, Vermont and Wisconsin, all of which states formed constitutions and secured their admission into the Union without enabling acts from Congress.

In 1880 there were ten organized counties in Wyoming. The boards of county commissioners in seven of those counties adopted resolutions "to put into operation the election machinery under the laws of the territory, for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention and the submission of such constitution as may be presented by the said convention to the people of this county for ratification or rejection, if the governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory shall in their wisdom see fit to take the initiatory steps under the provisions of said Senate bill for calling into existence a constitutional convention."

As the several counties adopted this resolution, the chairman of the board of county commissioners advised the governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory of such action, with the request that, "if other counties of the territory make similar pledges and requests, they shall divide the territory into districts, apportion the number of delegates to the several districts or counties, and do such other acts as may be necessary for the convening of such constitutional convention in manner and form as is provided by the terms of said Senate bill."

On June 3, 1880, resolutions of the above character having been received from the commissioners of a majority of the counties, the governor, chief justice

and secretary of the territory met at the capitol in Cheyenne and divided the territory into districts for delegates to a constitutional convention in accordance with the terms of the Senate bill, viz., "upon the basis of the votes cast for delegate in Congress at the last general election, in each of which districts the number of delegates apportioned to such district shall be elected. * * * The number of delegates to said convention shall be fifty-five."

The total number of votes cast for delegate in Congress at the general election in 1888 was 18,010. Governor Warren, Chief Justice Maginnis and Secretary Shannon divided the territory into ten districts, each county being made a district, and apportioned the number of delegates to each, after which Governor Warren issued the following

PROCLAMATION

"Whereas, The Territory of Wyoming has the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality necessary to ensure a stable local government therein; and

"Whereas, It has never been deemed a violation of their duties as loyal citizens of the United States, for the people of a territory to form for themselves a constitution and state government and to apply to Congress for admission to statehood; and

"Whereas, On the 27th day of February, 1889, a bill, with amendments, entitled 'A bill to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes,' was favorably reported to the Senate of the United States by the committee on territories; and a bill providing, among other things, for the admission of the proposed State of Wyoming, having been reported favorably to the House of Representatives by a like committee; and many members of the house and Senate having expressed opinions favorable to such admission; and it thus being made evident that Congress is disposed to admit Wyoming as a state whenever a suitable constitution is adopted and a state government formed preparatory to admission; and

"Whereas, By the general expressions of the citizens thereof, the executive is convinced that a very large majority of the people of Wyoming are desirous of forming for themselves a constitution and state government, and of being admitted into the Union, and of exercising the rights and privileges guaranteed to a free and loyal people under the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas, The boards of county commissioners of several counties in the territory have, by resolution, requested the governor to call a constitutional convention, and have requested the governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory to divide the territory into delegate districts, to apportion the number of delegates among the several districts, and to do such other acts as may be necessary for the convening of such constitutional convention in the manner and form provided by the terms of the said Senate bill; and

"Whereas, The governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory, on this third day of June, 1889, did convene at the capitol in the City of Cheyenne, and did apportion the number of delegates among the several districts so established, upon the basis of the vote cast for delegate in Congress at the last general election, as follows, to wit:

"1. The County of Laramie shall constitute the First District and shall elect eleven delegates.

"2. The County of Albany shall constitute the Second District and shall elect eight delegates.

"3. The County of Carbon shall constitute the Third District and shall elect eight delegates.

"4. The County of Sweetwater shall constitute the Fourth District and shall elect five delegates.

"5. The County of Uinta shall constitute the Fifth District and shall elect six delegates.

"6. The County of Fremont shall constitute the Sixth District and shall elect three delegates.

"7. The County of Sheridan shall constitute the Seventh District and shall elect three delegates.

"8. The County of Johnson shall constitute the Eighth District and shall elect three delegates.

"9. The County of Crook shall constitute the Ninth District and shall elect four delegates.

"10. The County of Converse shall constitute the Tenth District and shall elect four delegates.

"Now, Therefore, recognizing the superior and material advantages of a state government over our territorial system, and being desirous of carrying into effect the will of the people, I, Francis E. Warren, governor of the Territory of Wyoming, do issue this, my proclamation to the people of the territory, recommending that they take such action on their part as may be necessary to secure the admission of Wyoming into the Union of states; and for this purpose I direct that an election be held throughout the territory, on the second Monday of July, 1889, for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to convene at Cheyenne, the capital of the territory, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of September, 1889, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the State of Wyoming, and for the purpose of submitting such constitution to the people thereof, for their ratification or rejection.

"I suggest that, in organizing a state government preparatory to admission, the provisions of the aforesaid Senate bill should be followed, as nearly as may be possible, and in pursuance thereof the following recommendations are hereby made:

"First. The number of delegates to such constitutional convention shall be fifty-five, apportioned among the several districts as hereinbefore set forth.

"Second. The delegates apportioned to each district shall be elected exclusively in that district.

"Third. Persons who are qualified by the laws of the territory to vote for representatives to the Legislative Assembly thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to such constitutional convention.

"Fourth. The qualifications for delegates to such constitutional convention shall be such as, by the laws of the territory, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the Legislative Assembly thereof.

"Fifth. Such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued, in the

same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the territory regulating elections therein for delegate to Congress.

"Sixth. Since the advantages to be obtained by statehood will depend somewhat upon the judicious action of the constitutional convention, it is desirable that the delegates should be representative men, of character and ability, whose work will be satisfactory to Congress and beneficial to the people of the proposed State of Wyoming. The character and fitness of the delegates to be chosen is in fact of greater importance than the manner of their selection, and if the citizens of any county generally prefer to elect their delegates by some equitable method other than that hereinbefore prescribed, it is believed that the delegates so chosen will be recognized and admitted to seats in the convention.

"Seventh. The constitution formed by such convention shall be submitted to the people of the territory for ratification or rejection on the first Tuesday in November, 1889.

"Eighth. The convention should fix the per diem and mileage of its members and employees, and certificates of service and expenditure should be made by the officers of the convention and filed with the secretary of the territory, as Congress will, without doubt, follow its own precedents in providing for the payment thereof.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Wyoming to be affixed at Cheyenne, at the capitol, on this third day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

"FRANCIS E. WARREN.

"By the Governor,

"SAMUEL D. SHANNON,

"Secretary of Territory."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The election for delegates to the constitutional convention was held according to schedule on July 8, 1889, when the following delegates were chosen in the several counties of the territory: Albany—M. C. Brown, William E. Chaplin, S. W. Downey, George W. Fox, M. N. Grant, John W. Hoyt, John McGill and A. L. Sutherland. Carbon—C. W. Burdick, Robert C. Butler, J. A. Casebeer, J. C. Davis, George Ferris, George C. Smith, W. N. Strobridge and Charles L. Vagner. Converse—M. C. Barrow, J. K. Calkins, W. C. Irvine and De Forest Richards. Crook—Frank Meyer, Thomas H. Moore, R. H. Scott and Joseph L. Stotts. Fremont—Noyes Baldwin, D. A. Preston and H. G. Nickerson. Johnson—Charles H. Burritt, H. S. Elliott and John M. McCandlish. Laramie—George W. Baxter, A. C. Campbell, Henry G. Hay, John K. Jeffrey, James A. Johnston, E. S. N. Morgan, Caleb P. Organ, Charles N. Potter, Thomas R. Reid, John A. Riner and H. E. Teschemacher. Sheridan—Cornelius Boulware, Henry A. Coffeen and William N. Robinson. Sweetwater—Asbury B. Conaway, Mark Hopkins, Herman F. Menough, Louis J. Palmer and Edward J. Morris. Uinta—C. D. Clark, C. W. Holden, F. M. Foote, Jonathan Jones, Jesse Knight and John L. Russell.

The convention met at noon on Monday, September 2, 1889, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Henry S. Elliott of Johnson County, chairman, and John K. Jeffrey of Laramie County, secretary. Melville C. Brown of Albany County was chosen president of the convention and John K. Jeffrey was elected permanent secretary. Governor Warren's suggestion that the delegates ought to be men "of character and ability" seems to have been generally followed by the districts in electing delegates. In the convention were two ex-governors, one ex-secretary of the territory, three had held the office of United States attorney, one the office of territorial auditor, one was afterward elected governor of the state, one became United States senator, and four occupied seats upon the Supreme bench of Wyoming.

The constitution was completed on the last day of September, 1889, and was signed by forty of the delegates, the other members of the convention having been obliged to return to their homes before the final adjournment. John A. Riner, Clarence D. Clark, John W. Hoyt, Henry S. Elliott, William C. Irvine, Henry A. Coffeen, H. G. Nickerson, J. A. Casebeer, E. S. N. Morgan and Louis J. Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial on behalf of the convention for presentation to Congress, urging the passage of an act admitting Wyoming to statehood. On November 5, 1889, at an election held for the purpose, the constitution was submitted to the people. It was a cold, snowy day and a light vote was polled, but five-sixths of the votes cast were in favor of ratifying the constitution. The committee appointed by the convention then prepared a memorial setting forth all the facts in the case, which memorial was presented to Congress by Joseph M. Carey at the beginning of the ensuing session in December.

In the meantime the constitution had been favorably commented on by the press of the country, particularly the clause giving the right of suffrage to women, and it had received encomiums from eminent statesmen and publicists, among whom were George W. Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, and William E. Gladstone, at that time Great Britain's premier. Through these favorable comments and encomiums the members of Congress were generally well acquainted with the provisions of the constitution before they were called upon to act in their official capacity for the admission of the new state. Joseph M. Carey, then the delegate in Congress, worked early and late to secure the passage of the bill admitting Wyoming into the Union. The bill finally passed both houses early in July, 1890. On the 9th of that month S. W. Downey and H. V. S. Groesbeck telegraphed their congratulations to Mr. Carey upon the successful termination of his efforts, and the following day they received this reply:

"Washington, D. C., July 10, 1890.

"Accept thanks for congratulations. The people of Wyoming have won a great victory. The President made Wyoming a state at 5:30 this afternoon.

"J. M. CAREY."

ACT OF ADMISSION

The act approved by President Harrison at 5:30 P. M., July 10, 1890, under which the State of Wyoming was admitted into the Union, consists of twenty-one sections, introduced by the following preamble:

"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 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.

"Section 1. 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."

Section 2 defines the boundaries, which are the same as at the present time; section 3 fixes the representation in Congress as two senators and one member of the House of Representatives; section 4 sets apart the sections of land numbered 16 and 36 in each township for the support of a public school system; section 5 relates to the same subject; section 6 grants "fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within the state for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital," etc.; section 7 donates 5 per cent of the proceeds of all sales of public lands within the state to the school fund; sections 8 to 11 relate to the land grants under previous acts of legislation, for the penitentiary, fish hatchery and agricultural college, etc., to-wit: For the insane asylum in Uinta County, 30,000 acres; for the penal, reform and educational institution in course of construction in Carbon County, 30,000 acres; for the penitentiary in Albany County, 30,000 acres; for the fish hatchery in Albany County, 5,000 acres; for the deaf, dumb and blind asylum in Laramie County, 30,000 acres; for the poor farm in Fremont County, 10,000 acres; for the miners' hospital, 30,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital, 75,000 acres; and for the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, 260,000 acres, making a total of 500,000 acres in addition to the specific land grants already mentioned. The act also contains a provision that none of the lands granted should be sold for less than ten dollars an acre.

The next three sections prescribe the manner in which all lands granted to the state should be selected. Section 15 appropriated \$3,000 to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention. Sections 16, 17 and 18 provide for the establishment of a United States District Court for Wyoming, and fix the time and place of holding terms of the United States District and Circuit courts. Section 19 relates to the election of United States senators, and the last two sections authorize the territorial officials to remain in office until a state election could be held, and declare that the laws of the United States shall apply to the State of Wyoming.

CELEBRATING THE EVENT

Almost as soon as news of the passage of the act of admission reached Cheyenne, preparations were commenced for a proper observation of the victory that had been gained by the people of Wyoming. July 23, 1890, was selected

as the date, and invitations were sent to all parts of the state, asking the citizens to join in the demonstration. The celebration began with a parade at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the head of the procession was the Seventeenth Infantry Band and a detachment of troops from Fort D. A. Russell. The second division was led by the Union Pacific Band and the Wyoming National Guard. One feature of the parade was both novel and instructive. On a large float, handsomely decorated, were forty-two young women, representing the forty-two states of the Union. Immediately behind the float came a small carriage drawn by two diminutive Shetland ponies. In the pony carriage were three little girls—Grace Cowhick, representing the Goddess of Liberty; Frankie Warren, representing the State of Wyoming; and a little Miss Elliott, representing the State of Idaho. These two states had both been recognized by Congress, but had not yet been vested with the full powers of statehood. The tableau seemed to say to the occupants of the float in front: "You may look down upon us now, but we shall be on the big wagon by and by."

In front of the capitol a grandstand had been erected and here Governor Warren presided over the exercises. Mrs. Theresa A. Jenkins was the first speaker. She reviewed the struggle in behalf of woman suffrage, which had been incorporated in the constitution, and in concluding her address said: "Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World is fashioned in the form of a woman and placed upon a pedestal carved from the everlasting granite of the New England hills; but the women of Wyoming have been placed upon a firmer foundation and hold aloft a more brilliant torch."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Jenkins' address, Mrs. Esther Morris, who has been called "the mother of woman suffrage in Wyoming," presented to the State of Wyoming a fine flag, bearing forty-four stars, which was accepted by Governor Warren, as chief executive, in a few well chosen words, after which the two bands and the entire audience of some six thousand persons joined in rendering "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. I. S. Bartlett was then introduced and read an original poem, entitled "The True Republic," which is here reproduced in full.

THE TRUE REPUBLIC

The first republic of the world
Now greets the day, its flag unfurled
To the pure mountain air;
On plains, in canyon, shop and mine,
The star of equal rights shall shine
From its blue folds, with light divine—
A symbol bright and fair.

The flashing presence of today
Startles our ancient dreams away.
Wrapped in her shadows dim
Old memory flees; with vivid glance
Today uplifts her shining lance;
Her arm is might, her brow is light,
Her voice a thrilling hymn.

Shine on, oh star! No flag of old,
 No standard raised by warrior bold
 In all the days of yore,
 For chivalric or kingly claim,
 For honor bright or woman's name,
 Has ever shone with brighter flame
 Than peerless forty-four.

Fair state of honor—Freedom's pride,
 There's none in all the world beside
 That wears so rich a gem.
 A commonwealth where all are free,
 Where all find true equality,
 First in the world, the world shall see
 'Tis Freedom's diadem.

The battle's fought, the battle's won,
 With thankful hearts we say "Well done"
 To all our champions brave.
 No carnage marked the earnest fight,
 But souls aflame and nerved with right
 Urged on the conflict day and night,
 Our statehood cause to save.

God bless our State!
 Nature réjoices, too; our mountains high
 Above the clouds are touched with brighter light;
 A new charm fills the overarching sky
 And thrills earth's denizens with visions bright.

God bless our State!
 The geysers throw their splendid watery plumes
 Still higher in their ancient wonderland.
 The restless mountain torrent frets and fumes
 More loudly on its journey to the strand.

God bless our State!
 The very air with new, fresh life is stirred.
 The free, exultant birds more sweetly sing,
 And Nature's changing voices ever heard
 Unto our souls new happiness shall bring.

God bless our State!
 Where'er her mighty rivers swiftly run,
 Where'er her mountain peaks shall pierce the sky,
 Where'er her plains sweep to the rising sun,
 And peaceful valleys in the shadows lie.

God bless our State!
Its new career begun, let all rejoice,
And man and woman, hand in hand, as one
With energies of body, heart and voice
Make it a happy land where all may come.

If we look within the future, our prophetic eyes can see
Glorious views unfold before us, of joy, wealth, prosperity,

We can see the sons of Science, Music, Poetry and Art
Coming to our grand dominion, in our growth to take a part.

We can see the iron monster, rushing fiercely to and fro,
We can see the sky o'erspread with smoke from furnaces below.

We can see Wyoming's mountains giving up their hidden stores,
Tons on tons, by millions pouring, of the base and precious ores.

See her towns and cities rising where the bison used to roam,
And along her streams and valleys many a farmer's peaceful home.

We can see great halls of learning, well endowed and nobly planned,
Monuments of taste and culture for the children of our land.

We can see the spires of churches, pointing upward to our gaze;
Chiming bells, harmonious sounding, calling us to prayer and praise.

See the plains, now dry and barren, where the sage or cactus grows,
Desert plains, no longer barren, then shall "blossom like the rose."

Thirsty lands, no longer thirsty, filled with moisture wisely stored,
Bounteous to the happy farmer, noble harvests will afford.

Happy are Wyoming's people, happier will our future be,
So we sing today with gladness, and we shout for victory.

Let the bells ring out more loudly and the deep-toned cannon roar,
Giving voice to our thanksgiving, such as never rose before.

For we tread enchanted ground today, we're glorious, proud and great;
Our independence day has come—Wyoming is a State!

Melville C. Brown, who had been president of the constitutional convention, then came forward and presented Mrs. Amelia B. Post, "as a representative woman of Wyoming," with a copy of the constitution. Mrs. Post responded on behalf of the women of the state, thanking Judge Brown and the convention for giving the women of Wyoming equal civic and political rights with men. Then the oration of the day was delivered by Clarence D. Clark of Evanston,

who was delegate to the constitutional convention and a member of the committee which presented the final memorial to Congress praying for the admission of the state. The celebration came to an end with a display of fireworks and grand ball in the evening.

After the festivities, the people of Wyoming settled down to the more serious business of inaugurating their state government. The first election for state officers was held on Thursday, September 11, 1890, and resulted in the choice of the following: Francis E. Warren, governor; Amos W. Barber, secretary of state; Otto Gramm, treasurer of state; Charles W. Burdick, auditor of state; Stephen T. Farwell, superintendent of public instruction; Willis Van Devanter, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Herman V. S. Groesbeck and Asbury B. Conaway, associate justices; Clarence D. Clark, representative in Congress. On October 11, 1890, the state officers were installed in their respective positions and the State of Wyoming took her place among her sister states—the forty-fourth star in the American constellation.

CHAPTER XIII

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

WYOMING THE FIRST EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATE—TEXT OF THE BILL—THE MEN WHO DARED—NEW STATE PROGRESSIVE—LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE ACT—HOUSE PROCEEDINGS—RACY DEBATE—THE BILL IN THE COUNCIL—AMENDED IN THE HOUSE—APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR—NEWSPAPER COMMENT—THE COUNTRY SURPRISED—ATTEMPT TO REPEAL—ITS ACKNOWLEDGED SUCCESS—THE FIRST WOMAN JURY—THE FIRST WOMAN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—SUFFRAGE IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—NOTES AND COMMENTS—BILL NYE'S HUMOROUS REPORT.

Wyoming enjoys the unique distinction of being the first territory and state to give women the full and unqualified right of suffrage, including the right to hold office. In the "wild and woolly" west, the territorial republic of Wyoming in the first session of its legislature in December, 1890, enacted a law, which was approved by the governor, and which reads as follows:

"Every woman of the age of twenty-one years residing in this territory, may, at every election, cast her vote; and her right to the elective franchise and to hold office under the election laws of the territory shall be the same as those of electors."

Thus from our primeval mountains and plains was fired the first shot for equal suffrage "that was heard around the world."

THE MEN WHO DARED

When the brave pioneers and empire builders of the territory startled the country with this enactment, Wyoming had less than 9,000 inhabitants. It was a scene of "magnificent distances" between human habitations, with broad plains, high mountains and great forests intervening. Bands of hostile Indians roamed over much of the territory. The buffalo ranged at will, and thousands of antelope were at home on the plains and foothills, while in the mountains, immense herds of elk were everywhere grazing, as near neighbors of the big horn, the mountain lion and the bear.

The adventurers and desperadoes that floated in with the incoming settlers had nothing to do with making laws. They were transients and pilgrims. The real, bona fide first settlers of Wyoming were men of sterling character, of broad vision and undoubted courage. They were largely made up from the young veterans of the South who fought under Lee and Jackson, or those whose mettle

had been proved in battles under Grant and Sherman. They had learned by thrilling experiences the lessons of liberty and equality. They were unafraid.

NEW STATE PROGRESSIVE

It seems to be the destiny of new states to work out the problems of a progressive civilization. The fathers who made the American Constitution, which has been called "the greatest human document," were pioneers and frontiersmen, nurtured by forest and stream and mountain, sons of nature, and therefore sons of liberty. This enactment, therefore, was not the result of an idle fancy, nor as has sometimes been asserted, "a joke," or a bid for notoriety. Every step in its passage through the Legislature shows the grim determination of its supporters, no matter how much ridicule nor how many quips were thrown at it by its opponents.

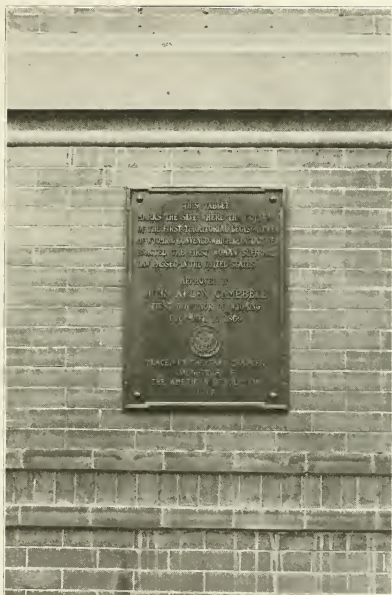
It was the serious and conscientious expression of a body of men who were animated by sentiments of lofty respect and admiration for women, and who believed that as a measure of common justice they should be granted the same rights and privileges that were given to men. This is amply proven by other enactments presented and passed by the same Legislature, as, for example, "An act to protect women in their property rights"; a provision inserted in the bill establishing a school system, that "Women school teachers should receive the same pay as men for the same service," and a resolution "That the sergeant at arms be required to assign seats within the bar of the house to ladies who wished to attend the deliberations of this body." Nobody thought there was anything jocose or sensational about these propositions, although they represent a sentiment half a century in advance of the old states at that time.

ITS LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The proceedings of the first Legislature of Wyoming Territory will always be interesting to the student of history and the advocates of equal suffrage. The session began October 12 and ended December 11, 1869.

In looking over the house journal, one will find in the proceedings a moving picture the wants and conditions of a frontier people. For instance, a bill was introduced to build a road south from Sherman to the North Park gold mines, and a road north from the Town of Wyoming to the Last Chance gold mines. This shows they had a vision of the need of good roads even in those primitive days. There were frequent references in bills to Indian raids in the Wind River Valley and South Pass. A memorial to Congress was passed asking the removal of the headquarters of the military department from Omaha to Fort Russell. These propositions are all evidence of the enterprise, public spirit and farseeing statesmanship of the noble band of territorial legislators who blazed the way for woman's suffrage on this continent.

The organic act creating Wyoming Territory was passed by Congress and approved July 25, 1868. The first governor and secretary were appointed and qualified April 15, 1869, and on May 19, 1869, the judicial officers reported for duty, thus completing the territorial organization. An election was soon ordered, resulting in the organization of the Legislature on October 12, 1869.



TABLET PLACED BY THE CHEYENNE CHAPTER OF THE D. A. R. TO MARK SITE WHERE THE COUNCIL OF THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF WYOMING CONVENED, WHICH LEGISLATURE ENACTED THE FIRST WOMAN SUFFRAGE LAW PASSED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The governor was John A. Campbell; the secretary, Edward M. Lee; United States attorney, Joseph M. Carey; United States marshal, Church Howe; and the delegate to Congress was Stephen F. Nuckolls. The names of the legislators were as follows:

Council—Fred Laycock and J. W. Brady of Albany County; W. H. Bright and G. W. Wardman of Carter County; J. R. Whitehead, T. D. Murrin and T. W. Poole of Laramie County; George Wilson of Carbon County; and William E. Darby at large. Nine members. W. H. Bright, president.

House—J. C. Abney, Posey S. Wilson, Howard Sebree and Herman Haas of Laramie County; William Herrick, J. N. Douglas and Louis Miller of Albany County; James W. Menefee, Ben Sheeks and John Holbrook of Carter County; S. M. Curran and J. M. Freeman of Carbon County; J. C. Strong at large. Thirteen members. S. M. Curran, speaker.

The woman's suffrage bill was introduced November 27th, by W. H. Bright, president of the council, and was passed in that body and sent to the house November 30, 1869. The text of the bill, being Council Bill No. 70, was as follows:

"Every woman of the age of eighteen years residing in this territory, may, at every election cast her vote; and her right to the elective franchise and to hold office under the election laws of the territory shall be the same as those of electors."

Section 2 provided that "this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

When the bill reached the house, November 30th, it was taken up and read the first time, and on motion of Ben Sheeks the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole house and made a special order for 7 o'clock that evening. This action was rushing the measure beyond ordinary precedent. At the evening session, Mr. Douglas moved that the house reconsider its action on Council Bill No. 70, "an act granting the right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming Territory," made special order for this hour, and that it be referred to a special committee. This was carried and the speaker named Messrs. Douglas, Menefee and Abney as such special committee. On December 4th this committee made the following report:

"Your special committee to whom was referred Council Bill No. 70, 'An act to give the women of Wyoming the right of suffrage,' have had the same under consideration and report it back to the house recommending its passage."

"J. W. DOUGLAS, Chairman."

This report having the unanimous support of the committee, it will be seen between the lines that all its supporters were in earnest in favoring the bill and they used the best parliamentary strategy in taking it safely through its different stages, and especially in having it referred to a favorable committee. When the report of the committee was taken up the same day, Mr. Sheeks moved to postpone the consideration of the bill indefinitely. This was lost, and on motion of Mr. Douglas the bill was made special order for 7 o'clock P. M. At the evening session, on motion of Mr. Strong, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for consideration of the bill. Mr. Douglas, a warm

supporter of the bill, was called to the chair. After a free and lively discussion of the measure, the committee rose and made the following report:

"Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole have had Council Bill No. 70, a bill for 'An act to Grant the Women of Wyoming the Right of Suffrage,' under consideration and report the same back to the house."

J. W. DOUGLAS, Chairman.

Mr. Wilson moved that the report be received. Lost.

Mr. Sheeks moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Strong moved to reconsider the vote on the reception of the report of the committee of the whole on Council Bill No. 70. Lost.

Mr. Strong appealed from the decision of the chair. Appeal not sustained.

The house then proceeded to consider other business and left the committee's report hanging in mid-air. It was neither accepted nor rejected—a peculiar parliamentary situation.

THE RACY DEBATE

The bill next came before the house on December 6th, when the final struggle for its passage was made. The speaker called Mr. Sebree to the chair. On motion of Mr. Strong a call of the house was had and absentees sent for. They were all brought in but two, Freeman and Haas. Sheeks moved to take a recess. Lost. From this time on, all kinds of dilatory, obstructive and ridiculous motions were made by the opposition and were promptly voted down. Curran moved, that consideration of the bill be postponed until July 4, 1870. Lost. Sheeks moved to postpone action on the bill until Saturday next. (That time was after the Legislature had adjourned.) Lost. Curran moved to insert in section 2, the words, "Three years or sooner discharged." Lost. Sheeks offered an amendment to insert the words, "all colored women and squaws" in section 2. On motion of Miller, Sheeks' amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Strong offered an amendment to strike out the word "women" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ladies." This was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Sheeks the word "eighteen" was stricken out and the words "twenty-one" inserted instead. On motion of Mr. Nelson the rules were suspended, the bill read a third time by title and put upon its passage. A vote was then taken on the bill which passed as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Abney, Douglas, Herrick, Miller, Menefee, Sebree and Wilson—7.

Nays—Messrs. Holbrook, Sheeks, Strong and Speaker Curran—4.

In order to clinch the passage of the bill and prevent any further filibustering, Mr. Wilson moved a reconsideration of the action taken. This being lost, prevented any other member from making such a motion.

THE BILL IN THE COUNCIL

Judging from the Journal very little debate occurred on the suffrage bill in the Council. The measure had a majority from the first and at no time did the opposition develop any fighting propensity or attempt parliamentary obstructions. The fact that William H. Bright, President of the Council, introduced the measure

may account in part for the courtesy with which its opponents treated it, at different stages of the proceedings, from its introduction to its final passage.

Mr. Bright gave notice on November 12, 1869, that he would "introduce a bill for 'Woman's Rights' on Monday, or some subsequent day." The bill however, did not appear until November 27th at the opening of the morning session when Mr. Bright is recorded as introducing a bill, "For an Act giving to the Women of Wyoming the Right of Suffrage."

It was then read for the first and second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole. During the forenoon of that day the committee held a session and reported the bill back to the Council with the recommendation that it be passed. It was filed on the calendar as Bill No. 70, and three days later, on November 30th, it was read the third time and put upon its final passage, and was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Brady, Laycock, Murrin, Poole, Wilson and Mr. President—6.
Nays—Rockwell and Whitehead—2.
Absent—1.

AMENDED IN THE HOUSE

The bill was then sent to the House. On the morning session of December 6, 1869, the Council was notified by a message from the chief clerk of the House, that the House had passed Council Bill No. 70, "An Act to Grant to the Women of Wyoming Territory the Right of Suffrage" with the following amendment: section 1, second line. Strike out the word 'Eighteen' and insert the words 'Twenty-one.' The amendment was agreed to by the Council by a vote of six to three.

Thus the bill had a serene and uneventful journey through the Council. Its passage was the result of the serious, intelligent judgment of that body and the record shows there were no factions or trifling parliamentary tactics used to oppose it.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR

On December 10th, one day before the adjournment of the Legislature the following message was received by the Council,

"Executive Department, W. T.,
"Cheyenne, December 10, 1869.

"To the Honorable President of the Council,

"I have the honor to inform the Council that I have approved "An act to grant to the Women of Wyoming Territory the right of Suffrage and to hold office."

"Very respectfully
"Your obedient servant,

"J. A. CAMPBELL,
"Governor."

LEADER COMMENT

On the day following the original passage of the act in 1869 the Cheyenne Leader commented editorially as follows:

"Governor Campbell yesterday approved the Female Suffrage Bill, thus making it a law of the territory. We now expect at once quite an immigration of ladies to Wyoming. We say to them, Come on! There is room for a great many here yet. When Wyoming gets tired of such additions we'll agree to let the outside world know the fact. Won't the irrepressible Anna D. (Dickinson) come out here and make her home? We'll even give her more than the right to vote—she can run for Congress."

ATTEMPT TO REPEAL

The legislative history of this act would not be complete without noting the fact that an attempt was made to repeal the law at the next session of the Legislature, two years later, when curiously enough the alignment of the two parties was reversed on the proposition. It was originally passed by a legislature unanimously democratic. In the session of 1871, the bill to repeal the act was supported by democrats and opposed by republicans. It was passed by both houses and sent to the governor who vetoed it in a cogent and lengthy message, in which he argued that a repeal would advertise to the world that the women of Wyoming in their use of the franchise had not justified its passage. This, he declared was an entirely false imputation. He said the argument that, the ability to perform military service was essential, could not be sustained, as a large part of male voters were exempt from such service; that the law already passed permitting women to acquire and possess property and be taxed, should give her a voice in the public management of her property; that she should have a voice in the management of our public schools where her children were educated; that the act was in harmony with the legislation already passed, in relation to the property rights of women and the law against any discrimination in pay of teachers on account of sex.

SURPRISED THE COUNTRY

Outside of Cheyenne, throughout the territory there seems to have been no agitation and not much discussion in regard to equal suffrage, and there was little, if any, expectation that such a measure would be passed by the Legislature. It has been said "It is the unexpected that happens," and it so proved in this far-reaching act which blazed the way for the woman suffrage campaigns that were waged in every state for the next half a century.

The passage of the act, however, created a decided sensation throughout the United States, and brought out all kinds of comments "from grave to gay and from lively to severe." The old states were astonished that the newest and smallest territorial sovereignty should have the boldness and audacity to break down the walls of exclusiveness and conventionalism and march forth into the open of freedom and equal rights. It was hailed with delight by true reformers and thoughtful progressives in the different political parties.

In other countries this legislation did not seem so revolutionary or radical, for women have enjoyed partial suffrage in many lands. In Canada they may vote for municipal officers and they have that privilege in other colonies of Great Britain. In France women teachers may vote for members of the boards of education. In Russia, women who are heads of households may vote by proxy at village and municipal elections. In Sweden they have municipal suffrage. In some states women property holders may vote on questions pertaining to assessments of taxes.

THE ADVANCING WAVE

The Wyoming idea, put into practical operation in 1869, is now, like an advancing wave submerging the governments of the world. When states like New York adopt woman suffrage, the nationalization of the reform will soon be inevitable. England will no doubt soon reward the splendid work and noble sacrifices of her women in the present world war, by investing them with full suffrage rights. When we look back to the act of Wyoming's pioneers, we think, "How far you little candle throws its beams."

WYOMING'S EXPERIMENT

The writer was a visitor at his old, colonial home in Massachusetts in 1915 when the question of woman suffrage was at issue. Being requested to present Wyoming's view and experiences, he said in part:

"There is an old saying, 'Proof of the pudding is in the eating.' Wyoming has had woman suffrage for nearly half a century. Surely that is long enough time to test its practical results, as to the individual citizen, the family, the home and public affairs. Our experience therefore is more important than any hypothetical arguments or conjectures that the opponents of equal suffrage may present.

"A recent canvass of press opinions throughout the country made by the Literary Digest, shows that every one of the twenty-six editors queried in Wyoming, declared in favor of full female suffrage. It must certainly be admitted that this is an expression of intelligent men versed in public affairs and governmental policies, and we may add, in the consensus of public opinion, the masses of the people of Wyoming are practically unanimous on this subject.

"If it be said that Wyoming is a wild west state of cowboys, sheep herders and range riders, I answer that the census will show we stand in the front rank of states in general education, and we are among the few states of the Union that have an intelligence qualification in granting suffrage. Under our constitution every voter must be able to read the state constitution in English, consequently we can have no illiterate vote.

"Wyoming is also at the front in humane legislation. Kind treatment to animals is required to be taught in the public schools. Our code of humane laws is far in advance of the old states in their scope and efficiency, as our Humane Bureau is a state institution, maintained by the state appropriation and its work is supported by the legal authorities of every town and county.

"As a descendant of one of the oldest Colonial families of New England I wish you to note this fact, our 'wild west' is really the product of the East—Wyoming

is more American than Massachusetts, Cheyenne is more American than Amesbury. Our state is largely made up of people from the Eastern and Southern states. Very few were born here. We have been translated from the narrow confines of New England to a region of grand possibilities—to the vast plains and lofty mountains, the brilliant sunshine and exhilarating ozone of a new land. We are empire builders, both men and women, and without boasting, I may say we have a broader vision and more progressive ideas than those people of Massachusetts who still persist in traveling in the old ruts.

"We are in the general uplift, socially, physically and governmentally. It is the destiny of the new states to work out the newest problems of a progressive civilization, and we have already solved the problem of equal suffrage, in a most quiet and effective manner, and we know it to be not only a privilege, but a right for our women to participate in our government, and so far its effect has been only beneficial in every way, morally, socially and politically. Going to the polls once a year does not make a woman less motherly, less gentle or less refined. In all the state of Wyoming we have not heard of a single home being broken up by women voting, or a single divorce being caused by a difference of political opinions. There have been no revolutionary, startling or spectacular effects from woman's voting, such as have been conjured up in the wild and excited imaginations of its opponents."

THE FIRST WOMAN JURY

The act granting suffrage to women also included the right to hold office. In the month of March, 1870, somebody in Laramie, a frontier town, fifty miles west of Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, suggested the idea that women should serve as jurors. Laramie had a population then of about 2,000, made up largely of adventurers, camp followers, and with what is termed the "tough" element in practical control. The better class of settlers who came there to stay and grow up with the country, found it difficult to maintain law and order. The courts were not effective, juries could not or dared not convict the worst offenders. It was reasoned that if women were put on the juries it could not be any worse and might result in improving conditions. The whole arrangement seems to have been agreed to by court officials of the first court convening soon after the passage of the act, the term commencing in March, 1870.

The names of the jurors at that time were not drawn, but were selected by court officers and personally summoned by the sheriff. Both the grand and petit juries of that court contained the names of women.

WOMEN ON THE GRAND JURY

The grand jury was first called with the names of the following women: Miss Elisa Stewart, school teacher; Mrs. Amelia Hatcher, a widow; Mrs. G. F. Hilton, wife of a physician; Mrs. Mary Mackell, wife of a clerk at Fort Sanders; Mrs. Agnes Baker, wife of a merchant; Mrs. Sarah W. Pease, wife of the deputy clerk of court. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard in her admirable story of the "First Woman Jury" appearing in the *Journal of American History* in 1913, says:

"When this jury had been empaneled, sworn and charged, the excitement in Laramie was intense, and the material facts, together with the judge's charge were telegraphed all over the world by the associated press reporters who watched every step of the novel scene with intense interest."

At the opening of the court, the jury being in their seats, the judge addressed them as "ladies and gentlemen of the grand jury." He assured them there was no impropriety or illegality in women serving as jurors and that they would receive the full consideration and protection of the court. As the judge finished, Stephen W. Downey, prosecuting attorney, arose and moved to quash the jury panel on the ground that said panel was not composed of "male citizens" as required by law. The court overruled this motion, Associate Justice Kingman concurring. In fact the written opinion of Chief Justice Howe had been given to Mr. Downey previous to the assembling of the court. This grand jury was in session three weeks and investigated many cases including murders, cattle stealing, illegal branding, etc. Whenever a true bill was returned it commenced with these words, "We, good and lawful male and female jurors, on oath do say."

THE PETIT JURY

The petit jury, empaneled after the grand jury, consisted of six women and six men. The women were: Mrs. Retta J. Burnham, wife of a contractor; Miss Nellie Hazen, a school teacher; Miss Lizzie A. Spooner, sister of a hotel keeper; Mrs. Mary Wilcox, wife of a merchant; Mrs. J. H. Hayford, wife of an editor; Mrs. J. N. Hartsough, wife of the Methodist minister. A woman bailiff, Mrs. Mary Boies, was appointed to attend to this jury, being the first woman bailiff known to American history. The first case was a murder trial, and as no decision was reached before night, the jury was taken to the Union Pacific Hotel and two rooms engaged, one for the men and one for the women, a man bailiff being on duty as guard of the men. As an incident of their deliberations, the minister's wife asked the jurors to kneel down with her in prayer "that they might ask the aid of the Great Court above in arriving at a just decision."

After several ballots in the murder case with varying results the jury finally agreed on a verdict of manslaughter. During the term many civil and criminal cases were tried, and when it was over, the universal opinion of lawyers and all good citizens, was, that the women showed ability, good sense and practical judgment in their decisions and that the ends of justice were attained.

Mrs. Sarah W. Pease, one of the grand jurors, wrote an interesting account of their jury experiences in the Wyoming Historical Collections of 1897. Of the publicity they enjoyed or suffered, she says:

"The news was wired far and near, and every paper in the country made favorable or unfavorable comment, usually the latter. In due time letters and telegrams of inquiry came pouring in. Newspaper correspondents came flocking to the town from all parts of the country, as well as special artists from leading illustrated periodicals. We were constantly importuned to sit for our pictures in a body, but we steadfastly refused, although great pressure was brought to bear by court officials. The jury was obliged to go to the court room once each day and I remember we went closely veiled fearing that special artists would make hasty sketches of us. Of course we were caricatured in the most hideous manner. Some

of us were represented as holding babies in our laps, and a threadbare couplet appeared in many newspapers and still has a place in the guide books,

‘Baby, baby, don’t get in a fury,
Your mamma’s gone to sit on the jury.’”

One woman, she says gave them much irritation because she persisted in knitting while in the jury box. Red Cross work was not then the vogue. During three successive terms women were called to serve on juries. When Judge Howe resigned, however, the practice was discontinued by his successor who interpreted the law to apply only to “male citizens.”

THE FIRST WOMAN JUSTICE

Mrs. Esther Morris was one of the earliest and most noted of Wyoming’s pioneer women. She came from Illinois to Wyoming in 1869 and joined her husband and three sons at South Pass, then a populous gold mining settlement. W. H. Bright, the author of the bill giving equal suffrage to women, was a resident of that camp, and as Mrs. Morris was a warm advocate of woman’s rights, it is thought she may have influenced Mr. Bright in proposing the measure. There is no evidence to show that she had anything to do with the passage of the bill, but shortly after the Legislature adjourned she was appointed justice of the peace by Edwin M. Lee, acting governor of the territory, and filled the position with great credit to herself and to the satisfaction of the people of South Pass. She held court in a lively mining camp and was obliged to hear and decide many exciting and difficult cases, but in no case were her judgments and decisions overruled. When her term was finished The South Pass News of December 12, 1870, made the following comment:

“Mrs. Justice Esther Morris retires from her judicial duties today. She has filled the position with great credit to herself and secured the good opinion of all with whom she transacted any official business.”

An article in the Chicago Tribune of June 17, 1895, referring to her selection as one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, says: “Her career is in some respects remarkable, especially as one of the early pioneers of Illinois and Wyoming. * * * Few women of any period have been endowed with greater gifts than Esther Morris. Her originality, wit and rare powers of conversation would have given her a conspicuous position in any society.”

Mrs. Morris was a woman of great force of character, natural ability and independent convictions. In her girlhood days in Illinois she was an ardent anti-slavery worker. Her closing years were spent at Cheyenne with her son, Hon. Robert M. Morris, author of Wyoming Historical Collections. She died in April, 1902, at the age of 90 years, having spent a serene, old age with “honor, love, obedience and troops of friends.”

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Although at a later date, the fact should be mentioned in this connection that Wyoming made the first nomination for United States Senator by legislative

caucus, that was ever made in this country. This honor fell to Mrs. I. S. Bartlett, whose interesting biography appears in another part of this history. She was the unanimous choice of the people's party representatives of the legislative session of 1893, when a deadlock prevented the election of any senator, but Mrs. Bartlett was so much admired and respected by all parties that she was elected to the position of chief enrolling clerk of the same legislature.

IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The question of woman suffrage had an important place in the constitutional convention which convened at Cheyenne, September 2, 1889, for the purpose of forming a constitution to be submitted to Congress. The constitution as then framed, under the head of suffrage, included this provision:

"Sec. 1. The right of the citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this state shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges."

The question of submitting this as a separate proposition to be voted upon gave rise to a very interesting debate in the convention and very able speeches were made by George W. Baxter, A. C. Campbell, M. C. Brown, Henry A. Coffeen, John W. Hoyt, Charles H. Burrit, C. W. Holden and A. B. Conaway. The proposition for a separate submission of this clause was based on the idea that Congress might refuse to admit the state with such a provision and it might thus cause the rejecting of statehood. Such a radical and far reaching proposition had never been put up to Congress and the desire for statehood was so strong and insistent that a few were willing to surrender their convictions on suffrage in order to achieve a sure admission.

In the end, however, the convention overwhelmingly voted down the separation of the question and incorporated woman suffrage as a part of the constitution, regardless of whether Congress liked it, or not. As one speaker said in the debate: "Rather than surrender that right we will remain in a territorial condition through the endless cycles of time."

However, their fears were soon dispelled. Through the able and untiring efforts of our representative in Congress, Judge J. M. Carey, assisted by some of the ablest members of the house and senate the admission bill was passed and signed by the President on July 10, 1890.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Col. W. H. Bright, who was president of the territorial council when he introduced the woman suffrage bill, came to Wyoming from Washington, D. C., his paternal home. He was a man of intelligence, broad minded, and independent in his convictions. Mr. Bright was a democrat and he reasoned that if ignorant negroes were allowed to vote, women were certainly entitled to the privilege. Before the adjournment of the session, the Council unanimously passed the following resolution commending his service as their presiding officer:

"Resolved, That the Council does hereby recognize in Honorable W. H. Bright, our president, an able, efficient and impartial officer, and that the thanks of the

members of this Council are hereby extended to that gentleman, for the ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this session."

The first woman who voted in Wyoming according to Miss Hebard's interesting account in the *Journal of American History*, was Mrs. Eliza A. Swain, a lady seventy years of age, living in Laramie. The election was on September 6, 1870.

"Putting on a clean, fresh apron, she walked to the polls early in the morning carrying a little bucket for yeast to be bought at the baker's shop on her return home." She put in her vote and went about her business as if it was a natural part of her domestic duties. Her picture is given in Miss Hebard's article.

Some of the highest offices in the state have been held by women, such as members of legislatures, state superintendents of public instruction, county superintendents of schools, county treasurers and clerks, trustees of the State University, judges of elections, delegates to state and national conventions, etc.

When Governor Warren set the date for holding the Constitutional Convention preparatory to statehood, a convention of the women of the territory was held at Cheyenne to demonstrate their interest in the government of the state and insist on the preservation of their right of suffrage. This convention was unanimous and enthusiastic. Mrs. Amelia Post was elected chairman and a committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of Mrs. Hale, widow of the late governor, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the territorial secretary and Grace Raymond Hebard. The views expressed in the resolutions were practically adopted by the men.

BILL NYE'S HUMOROUS REPORT

The story of the adoption of woman suffrage in Wyoming would not be complete without giving, Bill Nye's version of the legislative discussion of the question. In answer to a question from a well known editor of South Dakota as to what he knew of the legislative proceedings on the bill, Nye reproduces some imaginary speeches made during its discussion in the legislature. Mr. Bigsby, a railroad man, he reports as making the following speech:

"Gentlemen, this is a pretty important move. It's a kind of wild train on a single track, and we've got to keep our eye peeled or we'll get into the ditch. It's a new conductor making his first run. He don't know the stations yet, and he feels as if there were a spotter in every coach besides. Female suffrage changes the management of the whole line, and may put the entire outfit in the hands of a receiver in two years. We can't tell when Wyoming Territory may be side-tracked with a lot of female conductors and superintendents and a posse of giddy girls at the brakes.

"I tell you we want to consider this pretty thorough. Of course, we members get our time check at the close of the term, and we don't care much, but if the young territory gets into a hot box, or civilization has to wait a few years because we get a flat wheel, and thus block the track, or if by our foolishness we telescope some other territory, folks will point us out and say, 'there's where the difficulty is.' We sent a choice aggregation of railroad men and miners and cattle men down there to Cheyenne, thinking we had a carload of statesmen for to work up this thing, and here we are without airy law or airy gospel that we can lay our jaw to in the whole domain. However, Mr. Speaker, I claim that I've got my orders and I shall pull out in favor of the move. If you boys will couple onto our

train, I am moderately certain that we will make no mistake. I regard it as a promotion when I go from the cattle train of male ward politics to take charge of a train with a parlor car and ladies belonging to the manifest." (Applause.)

The next speech was made by Unusual Barnes, owner of Bar G brand horse ranch and the crop mottle and key Q monkey-wrench brand cattle ranch on the Upper Chugwater. He said: "Mr. Chairman, or Speaker, or whatever you call yourself, I can cut out a steer or put my red-hot monogram on a maverick the darkest night that ever blew, but I'm poorly put up to paralyze the eager throng with matchless eloquence. I tell you, talk is inexpensive, anyhow. It is rum and hired help that costs money. I agree with the chair that we want to be familiar with the range before we stampede and go wild like a lot of Texas cattle just off the trail, traveling 100 miles a day and filling their pelts with pizen weed and other peculiar vegetables. We want to consider what we're about and act with some judgment. When we turn this maverick over to the governor to be branded, we want to know that we are corralling the right animal. You can't lariat a broncho mule with a morning glory vine. Most always, and after we've run this bill into the chute and twisted its tail a few times, we might want to pay two or three good men to help us let loose of it. However, I shall vote for it as it is, and take the chances. Passing a bill is like buying a brand of cattle on the range, anyhow. You may tally ahead, and you may get everlastingly left with a little withered bunch of Texas frames that there ain't no more hopes of fattening than there would be of putting flesh on a railroad bridge."

The Legislature now took a recess, and after a little quiet talk at Col. Luke Murrin's place, reassembled to listen to a brief speech by Buck Bramel, a prospector, who discovered the Pauper's Dream gold mine. Buck said: "Mr. Cheersman, I don't know what kind of a fist the women will make of politics, but I'm prepared to invest with surface indications. The law may develop a true fissure vein of prosperity and progress, or a heart-breaking slide of the mountain. We cannot tell till we go down on it. All we can do is to prospect around and drift and develop and comply with the United States laws in such cases made and provided. Then two years more will show whether we've got 'mineral in place' or not. If it works, all right, the next shift that comes to the legislature can drift and stope and stump and timber the blamed measure so as to make a good investment of it for future history. We don't expect to declare a dividend the first year. It'll take time to show what there is in it. My opinion is that women can give this territory a boom that will make her the bonanza of all creation.

"We've got mighty pretty blossom rock already in the intelligence and brains of our women; let us be the means of her advancement and thus shame the old and mossy civilization of other lands. Thus in time we may be able to send missionaries to New England. I cannot think of anything more enjoyable than that would be. I was in California years ago, up in the hills, looking for a place, and I ran into a camp in a gulch there, where the soft foot-fall of women had never mashed the violet or squeeze the fragrance from the wild columbine. At first the boys thought it was real nice. Everything was so quiet and life was like a dream. Men wore their whiskers flowing, with burdock burrs in them. They got down at the heel. They got so depraved that they neglected their manicure sets for days at a time and killed each other thoughtlessly at times. They also wore their clothes a long time without shame. They also bet their dust foolishly.

and the rum pathologist of the Little Nasal Dye Works got the wages of the whole crew. Bye and bye Yankee school marms and their brothers came up here, and everything was lovely; the boys braced up and had some style about 'em. It was a big stroke of good luck to the camp.

"I believe that the mother of a statesman is better calculated to vote than a man that can't read or write. I may be a little peculiar but I think that when a woman has marched a band of hostile boys all the way up to manhood and give 'em a good start and made good citizens out of 'em, with this wicked world to buck agin all the time, she can vote all day, so far as I'm concerned, in preference to the man who don't know whether Michigan is in Missouri or St. Louis. I am in favor of making the location and going ahead with our assessment work, and I'll bet my pile that there hain't been a measure passed by our august body this winter that will show more mineral on the dump in five years than this one."

The closing speech was made by Elias Kilgore, a retired stage driver, he also favored the bill, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker—The bill that's before us, it strikes me, is where the road forks. One is the old gov'ment road that has been the style for a good while, and the other is the cut-off. It's a new road but with a little work on it, I reckon it's going to be the best road. You men that opposes the bill has got ezzication—some of you—some of you ain't. You that has it got it at your mother's knee. Second, the more Godlike we get, gentlemen, the more rights we will give women. The closter you get to the cannibals the more apt a woman is to do chores and get choked for her opinions. I don't say that a woman has got to vote because she has the right, no more than our local vigilance committee has got to hang the member from Sweetwater County because it has a right to, but it is a good, wholesome brake on society in case you bust a hold-back or tear off a harness strap when you are on a steep grade. The member from Sweetwater County says we ort to restrik the vote privilege instead of enlarging it. He goes on to say that too many folks is already 'ntiled to vote. That may be. Too many maudlin drunkards that thinks with fungus growth and reasons with a little fatty degeneration which they calls brains till they runs against an autopsy, too many folks with no voting qualification but talk and trowsiz, is allowed to vote, not only at the polls, but to even represent a big and beautiful county like Sweetwater in the Legislature.

"So we are to restrik the vote, I admit, in that direction and enlarge it in the direction of decency and sense. Mr. Speaker, men is too much stuck on themselves. Becuz they was made first, they seem to be checked too high. The fact is that God made the muskeeter and bedbug before he made man. He also made the mud-turtle, the jackass and baboon. When he had all the experience he wanted in creating, he made man. Then he made woman. He done a good job. She suits me. She fooled herself once, but why was it? It was Monday. She had a picked-up dinner. Adam wanted something to finish off with. Eve suggested a cottage pudding. 'Oh, blow your cottage pudding,' says Ad. 'How would you like a little currant jell?' says she. 'No currant jell, if you will excuse me,' says Ad. 'Well, say a saucerful of "tipsy parson," with a little coffee and a Rhode Island pudding?' 'Don't talk to me about Rhode Island gravies,' says Ad. 'You make me tired. Wash-day here, is worse than the fodder we had at the Gem City house on our wedding tower. I haven't had a thing to eat yet that was fit to feed to a shingle mill. Give me a fillet of elephant's veal. Kill that little fat

elephant that eats the blackberries nights. Fix up a little Roman salad,' he said, 'and put a quart of Royal Berton see on ice for me. I will take a little plum duff and one of those apples that the Lord told us not to pick. Do that for next wash-day, Evie,' says Ad, 'and draw on me.'

"These was Adam's words as regular as if he had been reported, I reckon, and that's how sin come into the world. That's why man earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and the tooth of the serpent bruises the woman's heel. Eve rustled around the ranch to get a little fresh fruit for Ad, and lo! the Deluge and Crucifixion and the Revelation and the Rebellion has grown out of it.

"Proud man, with nothing but an appetite and side-whiskers, lays out to own the earth because Eve overdrawed her account in order to please him. And now, because man claims he was created first and did not sin to amount to anything, he thinks that he has got the brains of the civilized world and practically owns the town.

"I talk without prejudice, Mr. Speaker, because I have no wife. I don't expect to have any. I have had one. She is in heaven now. She belonged there before I married her, but for some reason that I can't find out she was thrown in my way for a few years, and that recollection puts a lump in my throat yet as I stand here. I imposed on her because she had been taught to obey her husband, no matter how much of a dam phool he might be. That was Laura's idea of Christianity. She is dead now. I drive the stage and think. God help the feller that has to think when he's got nothing to think of but an angel in the sky that he ain't got no claim on.

"I've been held up four times, and I drove right along past the road agents. Drove rather slow, hoping that they'd shoot, but they seemed kind of rattled, and so waited for the next stage.

"It's d—d funny to me that woman who suffers most in order that man may come into the world, the one, Mr. Speaker, that is first to find and last to forsake Him, first to hush the cry of a baby Savior in a Jim Crow livery stable in Bethlehem and last to leave the cross, first at the sepulchre and last to doubt the Lord, should be interested with the souls and bodies of generations and yet not know enough to vote." (Applause.)

CHAPTER XIV

STATE GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED

FIRST POLITICAL CONVENTIONS—FIRST STATE ELECTION—FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS—RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR WARREN—BARBER'S ADMINISTRATION—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1892—A POLITICAL DISPUTE—OSBORNE TAKES POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE—THE CARBON COUNTY CASE—THE MOORE PARDON—OSBORNE'S ADMINISTRATION—SECOND LEGISLATURE—THE STATE SEAL—THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK—COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—ELECTION OF 1894.

Soon after the passage of the bill by Congress, admitting Wyoming into the Union, Governor Francis E. Warren, then governor of the territory, issued a proclamation calling an election for state officers on Thursday, September 11, 1890, and politicians began to gird on their armor for the fray. Republican and democratic conventions were held in Cheyenne on the 11th of August.

The republican convention nominated Francis E. Warren for governor; Amos W. Barber, secretary of state; Charles W. Burdick, auditor of state; Otto Gramm, treasurer of state; Stephen T. Farwell, superintendent of public instruction; Willis Van Devanter, Herman V. S. Groesbeck and Asbury B. Conaway, justices of the Supreme Court; Clarence D. Clark, representative in Congress.

George W. Baxter was nominated for governor by the democratic convention; John S. Harper, secretary of state; George S. Campbell, auditor of state; Isaac C. Miller, treasurer of state; Anthony V. Quinn, superintendent of public instruction; Samuel T. Corn, P. Gad Bryan and Henry S. Elliott, justices of the Supreme Court; George T. Beck, representative in Congress.

Both conventions also nominated judges for the three judicial districts, viz.: Republican—Richard H. Scott, of Crook County, First District; John W. Blake, of Albany County, Second District; Jesse Knight, of Uinta County, Third District. Democratic—Frederick H. Harvey, of Converse County, First District; Micah C. Saufley, of Albany County, Second District; Douglas A. Preston, of Fremont County, Third District.

The campaign that followed the nomination of these tickets was enlivened by a series of joint debates between George W. Baxter, the democratic candidate for governor, and Joseph M. Carey, former delegate in Congress. Baxter had challenged Governor Warren to discuss the issues of the campaign in joint debate, but the governor's health was in such a state that his friends deemed it inadvisable for him to accept the challenge, and Mr. Carey volunteered to become his substitute. At the election the entire republican ticket was victorious. For governor, Warren received 8,879 votes and Baxter received 7,153. The other candidates

on the ticket were elected by substantially the same vote. Governor Warren and the three justices of the Supreme Court took the oath of office a few minutes before midnight on Saturday, October 11, 1890. The reason for the lateness of the hour was that Mr. Warren was absent from the city and arrived on a belated train from the west at 11:40 P. M. He was met at the station with a carriage and hurried to the capitol, where he qualified as the first state governor of Wyoming. The vote had been canvassed earlier in the day by Judge Willis Van Devanter, of the Supreme Court; John W. Meldrum, territorial secretary; and Melville C. Brown, the last named as president of the constitutional convention.

FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE

Governor Warren, immediately after his inauguration, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of the State of Wyoming at Cheyenne on Wednesday, November 12, 1890. The Senate in the first State Legislature was composed of the following members: Albany County—John McGill and Robert E. Fitch; Carbon—Fenimore Chatterton and Frank H. Williams; Converse—Albert D. Chamberlin; Fremont—J. D. Woodruff; Johnson—John N. Tisdale; Laramie—Leopold Kabis, William A. Robins and W. R. Schnitger; Sheridan—John McCormick; Sweetwater—Edward W. Griffiths and James B. Keenan; Uinta—Oliver D. Marx and John L. Russell; Weston—Frank W. Mondell.

The members of the House of Representatives, by counties, were: Albany—George Gebhardt, Ora Haley, Herman Langhelett, Charles H. Reals and A. L. Sutherland; Carbon—Louis G. Davis, John F. Hittle, Louis Johnson and A. M. Startzell; Converse—Frank Merrill, Nat Baker and Charles E. Clay; Crook—Oliver P. Kellogg and Henry B. Folsom; Fremont—Robert H. Hall and E. Amorette; Johnson—A. L. Coleman and H. W. Davis; Laramie—Hugo E. Buechner, Frank Bond, George East, Samuel Merrill, William H. Richardson and Charles W. Sweet; Natrona—W. E. Dunn; Sheridan—Harrison Fulmer and William Brown; Sweetwater—Archibald Blair, John S. Davis and Edward Thorp; Uinta—Otto Arnold, George M. Griffin and Alma Peterson. The Senate organized by electing W. R. Schnitger, of Cheyenne, president, and Oliver P. Kellogg, of Sundance, was elected speaker of the House.

One of the chief duties devolving upon this first Legislature was the election of two United States senators. On November 14, 1890, Joseph M. Carey was elected, George W. Baxter receiving the vote of every democratic member of the Legislative Assembly. Governor Warren was a candidate for United States senator, but considerable opposition developed among the republican members of the Legislature and for a time it looked as though he might be defeated. The fact that Warren and Carey both lived in the City of Cheyenne was the cause of some of the opposition, and others claimed that Warren had promised when a candidate for the office of governor that if elected he would not be a candidate for senator. Six ballots were taken from day to day without an election, but on the seventh ballot, about 2:45 P. M., November 19, 1890, Warren received twenty-nine votes, four more than the necessary majority, and was declared elected.

During the session the following acts were passed: Fixing the terms of the Supreme Court and regulating the procedure and practice therein; defining the

judicial districts and the time of holding court in each county in the state; declaring the revised statutes and the session laws of 1888 and 1890 to be the laws of the state until repealed; authorizing cities and towns to borrow money and issue bonds for the construction and maintenance of waterworks; granting railroad companies the right of way over school sections and other state lands; creating the office of inspector of coal mines and defining his duties; establishing a hospital for miners as a state charitable institution; and creating a state board of charities and reform.

After the state election of September 11, 1890, some question as to its legality arose. The election had been called by the governor and the several boards of county commissioners, whose authority to do so was called into dispute. To settle the matter, the Legislature passed an act declaring the election legal, which act was approved on December 23, 1890.

By the act of January 10, 1891, a board of commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893, was authorized. The board, to be known as the "World's Fair Managers of Wyoming," was to consist of five members, one of whom should be the state engineer, one already appointed in the northern part of the state, and the other three were to be appointed by the governor. The sum of \$30,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of making an exhibit of Wyoming's products and progress at the fair.

Section 6, article IV, of the constitution of Wyoming provides that "If the governor be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed."

The election of Governor Warren to the United States Senate, with his resignation and consequent vacancy in the office of governor, brought this subject prominently before the Legislature. Members asked themselves the question. "What if the secretary of state should also become unable, through some cause, to perform the duties of governor?" By the act of December 24, 1890, ample provision was made for such a contingency, should it ever arise. This act provides that the duties and responsibilities of the office of governor shall be exercised and assumed by the secretary of state, as set forth in the constitution, and after him, successively, by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House (at the last session), the auditor of state and the treasurer of state.

At the conclusion of the session on January 10, 1891, Representative Baker, of Converse County, presented Speaker Kellogg with a handsome gavel, upon which was inscribed: "Presented to O. P. Kellogg, Speaker of the first Wyoming Legislature, 1890." Representative Frank Bond, of Laramie County, presented Mr. Kellogg with a group picture of all the members of the House.

BARBER'S ADMINISTRATION

Governor Warren resigned from the office of governor on November 24, 1890, five days after he was elected United States senator by the Legislature, and the same day Amos W. Barber, secretary of state, became acting governor.

Amos W. Barber was born at Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1861. He graduated in both the literary and medical departments of the

University of Pennsylvania in 1883 and about two years later came to Wyoming as surgeon in charge of the military hospital at Fort Fetterman. Soon after his arrival at Fort Fetterman he was made acting assistant surgeon in the United States army and accompanied General Crook's expedition to Arizona. He was then assigned to duty at Fort D. A. Russell. After a short service there he resigned from the army and engaged in the practice of medicine at Cheyenne. As a republican Doctor Barber took an active part in political affairs and in 1890 he was nominated by his party for secretary of state. He was elected at the first state election on September 11, 1890, and when Governor Warren resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate he became acting governor. He served in that capacity until the inauguration of Gov. John E. Osborne on January 2, 1893. While acting as governor of the state he married, in 1892, Miss Amelia Kent, daughter of Thomas A. Kent of Cheyenne. In the Spanish-American war he again served as assistant surgeon in the United States army, after which he practiced in Cheyenne until his death in 1915. Governor Barber was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Cheyenne Lodge of Elks.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1892

Upon Governor Barber devolved the duty of fully inaugurating the state government. Numerous appointments were to be made and, being a republican and a partisan, the acting governor naturally selected such men for his appointees as would strengthen the position of his party. In such cases there is always likely to be some grumbling, but in the main everything proceeded without serious friction until the close of the campaign of 1892.

In that campaign the democrats "opened the ball" by holding a state convention at Rock Springs on Wednesday, July 27th, and nominating the following candidates for the state offices, etc., John E. Osborne, for governor; Henry A. Coffeen, for congressman; Gibson Clark, for justice of the Supreme Court; Samuel T. Corn. John T. Norton and P. J. Quealy, for presidential electors.

The republican state convention was held at Laramie on Wednesday, September 14, 1892. Edward Ivinson was nominated for governor on the tenth ballot; Clarence D. Clark was renominated for congressman; Carroll H. Parmelee, for justice of the Supreme Court; John H. Barron, John C. Dyer and William H. Kilpatrick, for presidential electors.

In 1892 the people's party, or "populists," as they were commonly called, was particularly active in several of the western states. Just a week after the republican state convention, the populists met at Douglas for the purpose of nominating a state ticket. Some of the democratic leaders in the state proposed a fusion ticket, agreeing that if the people's party would make no nominations for the state offices the democratic party would withdraw its candidates for presidential electors and substitute those selected by the Douglas convention. The arrangement was consummated and the democratic electors gave way to S. E. Seeley, William Hinton and William R. Richardson. On the other hand the populists supported the democratic state ticket, which insured the election of Governor Osborne.

The prohibitionists nominated William Brown for governor; Ella G. Becker, Oscar S. Jackson and A. N. Page, presidential electors, but made no nominations for representative in Congress and justice of the Supreme Court. The election

was held on November 8, 1892, and resulted in the election of the fusion candidates. Osborne's majority for governor was 1,781, that of Clark and Coffeen for justice of the Supreme Court and representative in Congress was slightly less.

The defeat of the republican ticket through the coalition of the democrats and populists engendered some ill feeling on the part of the leaders of the republican party in Wyoming, and when a delay of a month occurred, immediately following the election, without the vote being canvassed and the result announced, charges were made that fraud was about to be perpetrated upon the people of the state. About half past eight o'clock on the morning of December 2, 1892, Governor-elect Osborne, accompanied by Daniel W. Gill, a notary public, proceeded to the capitol, where Mr. Gill administered the oath prescribed by the constitution and declared John E. Osborne duly qualified as governor of the State of Wyoming. He then tendered a copy of the oath to the clerk in office of the secretary of state, John W. Meldrum, but Mr. Meldrum refused to accept it and Mr. Gill left it lying upon the desk.

After taking the oath, Mr. Osborne took possession of the governor's office without opposition, and immediately issued the following proclamation:

"In obedience to the constitution and laws of the State of Wyoming, I, John E. Osborne, do hereby make proclamation that, having been duly elected by the qualified voters of the State of Wyoming to the office of governor of the state to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Francis E. Warren, heretofore elected and qualified as governor, and there being no board of state canvassers authorized to canvass the returns and declare the result of said election for governor, and the returns from the several boards of county canvassers now on file in the office of the secretary of state showing that I have been unquestionably elected to the office of governor, I have duly and legally qualified as governor of the state and am now said governor, and I do call upon all true and loyal citizens of the state to respect my authority as to such office and to aid me in enforcing the laws and seeing that justice in all things is done.

"Done at the office of the governor, at Cheyenne, capital of the state, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1892.

"JOHN E. OSBORNE,

"Governor of the State of Wyoming."

To say that the proclamation caused some excitement in political circles is but a simple statement of fact, as no such move on the part of the governor-elect had been anticipated. When Acting Governor Barber arrived at the capitol he found Mr. Osborne installed in the office set apart for the use of the governor, apparently with no intention of vacating it. That afternoon Mr. Barber issued his proclamation, declaring the constitution of the state made it his duty to act as governor until the vacancy was filled by an election; that the election held on November 8, 1892, was not completed until the vote had been legally canvassed by lawful authority and the result declared in the manner provided by law. He then quoted the law on the subject, to wit:

"When the state canvassing board shall have canvassed the vote of the election, as aforesaid, and in the manner provided by law declared a person of such election to be elected as governor, such person shall within thirty days after such canvass, or as soon thereafter as possible, qualify and assume the duties and powers of governor."

The proclamation then went on to say the returns of Converse and Fremont counties had not been received by the state board of canvassers and declared John E. Osborne to be a usurper.

Mr. Osborne then sent notices in writing to Amos W. Barber, secretary of state; Charles W. Burdick, auditor of state; and Otto Gramm, treasurer of state, to meet in the governor's office at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, December 5, 1892, for the purpose of canvassing the vote. This order was ignored by the state officials, who fixed upon Thursday, December 8th for the canvass and so notified the chairman of the republican and democratic state central committees.

Toward evening on December 2, 1892, following the taking of the oath of office by Governor Osborne, some of his friends carried his supper to him in the governor's office, and, as the capitol building was not then lighted by electricity as at present, a supply of candles was also provided that the rooms might be kept lighted during the night. Mayor Bresnahan, of Cheyenne, detailed two policemen to remain on guard at the capitol during the night, to prevent disorder or violence. Nothing unusual occurred during the night and Saturday morning dawned with Mr. Osborne still in possession of the governor's rooms in the capitol.

That day Mr. Osborne issued a second proclamation to the people of Wyoming, in which he set forth that Amos W. Barber, as secretary of state claimed that Osborne's action had been contrary to law; that the said Barber had persistently refused to act with the other state officials in canvassing the vote; that there was in fact no statute providing for the canvass of the vote for governor, etc. In this proclamation Mr. Osborne used some rather strong language, when he said:

"There is ample evidence to convince me that a conspiracy has been entered into between a certain aspirant for the United States Senate and certain of the county clerks in the State of Wyoming to deprive lawfully elected members of the Legislature of the offices to which they were elected, and it is necessary for the full success of such conspiracy that a person friendly to it shall hold the office of governor at the time the canvass is made," etc.

He referred to Barber as a usurper and again called upon the people of the state to assist in enforcing the laws, pledging himself "that the power vested in the governor shall only be exercised by me to execute faithfully the laws, to defeat attempted frauds upon the people and to maintain the honor, dignity and peace of the state."

THE CARBON COUNTY CASE

The state officers—Barber, Burdick and Gramm—began the canvass of the vote on Thursday, December 8th, according to the notices sent to the chairmen of the state central committees. When Carbon County was reached it was found that two sets of returns had been made, one by the county clerk and the other by the two justices who constituted the majority of the county board of canvassers. The state board of canvassers voted to accept the returns of the county clerk and reject the report of the justices. On December 10, 1892, A. C. Campbell and T. M. Patterson, attorneys for S. B. Bennett and Harry A. Chapman, two candidates for representatives from Carbon County who were thus rejected by the state board, went before Chief Justice Groesbeck and asked for a writ

of alternative mandamus to compel the state officials to canvass the returns submitted by the majority of the county board.

Judge Groesbeck at first took the view that the court had no power to grant such a writ during vacation, but it was finally issued and made returnable at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th. The case was then argued by Campbell and Patterson, and on the 31st Judge Conaway rendered the decision granting the writ of mandamus. Bennett and Chapman were thus given their seats in the House of Representatives in the legislative session which began on January 10, 1893.

THE MOORE PARDON

There was still another complication growing out of the dispute over the governorship and the canvass of the votes cast at the state election. On December 28, 1892, Acting Governor Barber granted a pardon to James Moore, who had been convicted of grand larceny in May, 1892, and sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary. George L. Briggs, warden of the penitentiary, refused to recognize the pardon, on the grounds that Barber was not the lawful governor of the state and had no authority to grant pardons. Habeas corpus proceedings were then brought by Moore's lawyers to compel Briggs to release the prisoner, and the Supreme Court decided in their favor. This recognition of Barber as the governor of the state resulted in Governor Osborne taking the oath of office on January 2, 1893, when he was permitted to take possession of the governor's office without opposition. Gibson Clark was sworn in as associate justice of the Supreme Court at the same time.

THE CATTLEMEN'S RAID

Acting Governor Barber's administration was made memorable by the most regrettable event in Wyoming history—the notorious "Cattlemen's Raid"—the details of which are given in another chapter of this work. This episode so aroused the citizens of Wyoming that its immediate effect was to revolutionize the politics of the state. Although this lawless expedition was in no sense political, the fact that it was approved and abetted by a republican administration led to the electoral complications described in connection with the election of Governor Osborne and the unpleasant events immediately following that election.

OSBORNE'S ADMINISTRATION

John E. Osborne, second governor of the State of Wyoming, was born at Westport, N. Y., June 9, 1858. He received a high school education and was then apprenticed to a druggist in Vermont. While employed in the drug store he began the study of medicine and in 1880 he received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Vermont. Soon after receiving his degree he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice and "Go West." Selecting Rawlins, Wyo., as his location, he there entered upon the general practice of medicine and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1882 he established a wholesale and retail drug house. Two years later he embarked in the live stock business and in a few years had the reputation of being the largest individual sheep owner in the state.

It was not long after he located at Rawlins until Mr. Osborne came to be recognized as one of the leaders of the democratic party in the state. He was elected as the second mayor of Rawlins after the city was incorporated; served a term in the Territorial Legislature; was one of the penitentiary commissioners in 1888; was chosen an alternate delegate to the democratic national convention in 1892, and the same year was nominated by his party for governor of Wyoming. At the close of his term as governor he declined a renomination and in 1896 was elected representative in Congress, defeating Frank W. Mondell. In 1898 he was made vice chairman of the democratic national Congressional committee and had charge of the national campaign in that year. Since 1900 he has been Wyoming's member of the democratic national committee, making him one of the oldest members in point of service on that committee. He was chairman of the democratic state committee in 1910, which conducted the campaign that resulted in the election of Joseph M. Carey as governor and Frank L. Houx as secretary of state. In March, 1913, President Wilson appointed Mr. Osborne first assistant secretary of state, which position he held during Mr. Wilson's first term, when he resigned to give his attention to his large business interests, particularly the Osborne Live Stock Company, of which he is president. One of the leading republican newspapers of Wyoming recently said of Governor Osborne:

"There are few things in this world finer than consistency—and few so rare in politics. That is why any reference to Hon. John E. Osborne of Rawlins must be a refreshing one, for in spite of Mr. Osborne's long and highly useful career in many public offices and the faithful service he had done his nation and his state in the discharge of the duties of these offices—in spite of all these, any reference to Mr. Osborne at once calls to mind his unswerving steadfastness to the democratic party; the sterling loyalty he has shown in the times and the years when democracy was not in the ascendency."

SECOND LEGISLATURE

The second State Legislature was convened at Cheyenne on Tuesday, January 10, 1893. Frank W. Mondell of Newcastle was elected president of the Senate and L. C. Tidball of Sheridan was chosen speaker of the House. In his message Governor Osborne recommended a thorough revision of the election laws; some "systematic and organized effort, under the official sanction of the state, to encourage immigration"; more stringent laws for the protection of game animals and birds; the completion of the penitentiary at Rawlins, upon which nearly thirty-two thousand dollars had already been expended; and a change in the description of the state seal by substituting the words "live stock" for "cattle." In discussing the necessity for better game laws and their more rigid enforcement, he said: "I am informed that 50,000 pounds of deer, elk and antelope were shipped from Rawlins alone during the past year."

THE STATE SEAL

A "Great Seal of State" for Wyoming was first authorized by an act passed at the first session of the State Legislature, approved on January 10, 1891. It

provided for a circle $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in the lower half of which was represented a valley in the center, with cattle drinking at a stream; a range of mountains on the left and an oil derrick on the right; the whole surrounded by a ribbon scroll, on the top of which was a platform; on the platform was the figure of a woman, with her right arm extended pointing to a star within which were the figures "44," indicating that Wyoming was the forty-fourth state to be admitted into the Union. Upon the left of the woman were the figures 1869, and on the right the date of admission, 1890.

Several designs were submitted and the one presented by Hugo E. Buechner, representative from Laramie County, was selected. The first seal was completed and turned over to the state about the 1st of March, 1891. It was evidently unsatisfactory, judging from the following sarcastic editorial which appeared in the Cheyenne Leader of March 5, 1891:

"Well, there's considerable of an uproar. The female figure which was selected to adorn the new state seal has lost her clothes. She stands upon what is intended to represent a platform, it is believed, but in reality resembles a large shallow pan or beer vat, in which the lady might, without much stretch of the imagination, be credited with soaking her corns. From each wrist depends what at first glance appears to be several links of sausage, which critics say are the broken links of a chain."

The figure represented upon the design submitted by Representative Buechner was draped in classic robes. That he was greatly dissatisfied with the seal as it appeared when finished goes without saying. When Governor Osborne recommended the slight change in his message to the second Legislature, that body took advantage of the opportunity to create practically a new seal. This time the description was made so plain in the act that there was slight possibility of repeating the mistake. The act, which was approved on February 8, 1893, reads as follows:

"Section 1. There shall be a great seal of the State of Wyoming, which shall be of the following design, viz.: A circle $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, on the outer rim or edge of which shall be engraven the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Wyoming,' and the design shall conform substantially to the following description:

"A pedestal showing on the front thereof an eagle resting upon a shield, said shield to have engraven thereon a star and the figures '44,' being the number of Wyoming in the order of admission to statehood. Standing upon the pedestal shall be the draped figure of a woman, modeled after the statue of the 'Victory' in the Louvre, from whose wrists shall hang links of a broken chain, and holding in her right hand a staff, from the top of which shall float a banner with the words 'Equal Rights' thereon, all suggesting the political position of woman in this state. On either side of the pedestal, and standing at the base thereof, shall be male figures typifying the live stock and mining industries of Wyoming. Behind the pedestal, and in the background, shall be two pillars, each supporting a lighted lamp, signifying the light of knowledge. Around each pillar shall be a scroll with the following words thereon: On the right of the central figure the words 'Live Stock' and 'Grain,' and on the left the words 'Mines' and 'Oil.' At the base of the pedestal, and in front shall appear the figures '1869-1890,' the former date signifying the organization of the Territory

of Wyoming, and the latter the date of its admission to statehood. A fac simile of the above described seal is here represented and is made a part of this act.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The seal authorized by this act is still in use by the state. Among the other acts passed at the second session was one redistricting the state for judicial purposes; another authorized the completion of the penitentiary at Rawlins; and a memorial to Congress asked that body to pass an act remonetizing silver.

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK

When Joseph M. Carey and Francis E. Warren were elected United States senators in 1890, the latter drew the short term and the election of his successor formed part of the duty of the Legislature of 1893. Twenty-five votes were required to elect, and the political complexion of the Legislature was such that no party could count on a clear majority of the votes. Senator Warren was a candidate for reelection, but there was some opposition to him within the lines of his own party. The several populists in the Legislature tried to control the balance of power and force the election of a member of that party to the Senate. The first ballot was taken on January 24, 1893, when sixteen candidates were voted for, Warren (republican) receiving eight votes; Kuykendall (democrat), seven votes; and Tidball (populist), six votes, the other candidates receiving each a smaller number.

On the 26th Warren received thirteen votes, the highest number he received at any time during the session, the balloting continuing from day to day without results. New candidates were introduced from time to time, in the hope that a "dark horse" might win the race. The populist members of the Legislature held a caucus and unanimously nominated Mrs. I. S. Bartlett as their candidate, this being the first time in the history of the United States that a woman was nominated by a legislative caucus for United States senator. Throughout the deadlock the populists gave Mrs. Bartlett their united vote. On February 8th Stephen W. Downey received twenty-one votes, and on the 15th Gen. J. C. Thompson received twenty-four, only one short of the necessary majority. This vote was followed immediately by an adjournment of the joint session, and before the next ballot was taken some sort of a combination was formed to prevent Thompson's election. The Legislature adjourned without electing a senator, and on February 23, 1893, Governor Osborne appointed Asahel C. Beckwith of Uinta County for the term beginning on March 4, 1893, or until the Legislature should elect. The United States Senate refused to recognize the appointment, however, and Wyoming had but one senator in Congress until the next session of the Legislature.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

As already stated, the Legislature of 1891 authorized the appointment of a board of World's Fair managers and appropriated \$30,000 for an exhibit of Wyoming's products and resources at Chicago in 1893. Elwood Mead, state engineer, was made a member of the board, ex-officio, and the other members

appointed by the governor were: John McCormick, of Sheridan; Frank O. Williams, of Saratoga; Louis D. Ricketts, of Cheyenne; and John S. Harper, of Sundance. The national commissioners from Wyoming were A. C. Beckwith and Henry G. Hay, with John McCormick and Asa S. Mercer as alternates.

Mrs. I. S. Bartlett, of Cheyenne, was appointed a member of the board of lady managers by the United States, and the members of the board appointed by the state commissioners were: Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Mrs. Frances E. Hale, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stone and Mrs. G. M. Huntington.

At the exposition the state made its greatest effort in the department of mining, showing samples of gold and silver ore, lead, oil, asphalt, iron, coal and mica. In the exhibit was a solid block of asphalt as large as an ordinary freight car. An interesting feature of the Wyoming exhibit was an illustration of the method of placer mining, using gold-bearing gravel taken from the placers of the state. A fine collection of the fossil remains of the state—fossils of birds, reptiles, etc.—was also shown, as well as petrifications from the submerged forest near Rawlins.

Thirty-two prizes were awarded the state on its mineral display, and in the agricultural exhibit highest mention was given to wheat and potatoes, besides the twenty-two medals awarded on wheat, barley, buckwheat, flax, native grasses, etc. In his message to the Legislature of 1897, Governor Richards said:

"The display of mineral and agricultural products made by Wyoming at the World's Columbian Exposition was in every way creditable to the state. The handsome photographs of scenery have been distributed in the various offices of the state capitol, while a large portion of the mineral exhibit has been stored away in the basement of the statehouse. The principal part of the agricultural exhibit was turned over to the authorities of the State University, with the agreement that it should be carefully preserved until such time as the Legislature should make arrangements for its final disposition."

Considering that Wyoming was a state only three years old, with its natural resources practically untouched, the exhibit was one that attracted wide attention and it served a good purpose in rendering the rest of the world acquainted with the vast mineral and agricultural possibilities of a region that only a few years before had been marked on the maps of the United States as the "Great American Desert."

ELECTION OF 1894

The political campaign of 1894 was opened by the republican party, which held its state convention at Casper on the first day of August. William A. Richards, of Red Bank, was nominated for governor; Charles W. Burdick, of Saratoga, secretary of state; William O. Owen, of Laramie, auditor of state; Henry G. Hay, of Cheyenne, treasurer of state; Charles N. Potter, of Cheyenne, justice of the Supreme Court; Estelle Reel, of Cheyenne, superintendent of public instruction; Frank W. Mondell, of Newcastle, representative in Congress.

The platform indorsed the McKinley tariff bill; declared allegiance to the cardinal principles of the party; favored liberal pensions to veterans of the Civil war, and the establishment of compulsory courts of arbitration; urged the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one; and declared

that "the history of the last nineteen months has again demonstrated the unfitness of the democratic party to administer the affairs of the nation," etc.

On August 8, 1894, the democratic state convention met at Cheyenne and nominated the following ticket: W. H. Holiday, of Laramie, governor; Daniel W. Gill, of Cheyenne, secretary of state; James M. Fenwick, of Albany County, auditor of state; John Stone, of Evanston, treasurer of state; Samuel T. Corn, justice of the Supreme Court; A. J. Matthews, of Rock Springs, superintendent of public instruction; and H. A. Coffeen was nominated for representative in Congress.

The democratic platform adopted by the convention indorsed the national platform of 1892; expressed confidence in President Cleveland and indorsed his administration; declared in favor of a further reduction in duties upon imports; recommended legislation authorizing the election of United States senators by popular vote; commended the administration of Governor Osborne; favored a "thorough overhauling of the assessment and revenue system and the equalization of taxes;" and declared in favor of the remonetization of silver on the old ratio of sixteen to one.

This year the populists and democrats failed to unite on a fusion ticket. A populist convention assembled at Casper on August 9, 1894, and nominated L. C. Tidball, of Sheridan, for governor; D. W. Elliott, of Laramie County, secretary of state; J. F. Pierce, of Sweetwater County, auditor of state; W. F. Williams, of Johnson County, treasurer of state; W. T. O'Connor, of Laramie County, justice of the Supreme Court; Mrs. J. R. Rollman, of Carbon County, superintendent of public instruction; S. E. Seeley, of Albany County, representative in Congress.

The principal planks in the populist platform were those declaring in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and the denunciation of the use of Federal troops in the strike of the American Railway Union in the summer of 1894.

The election was held on November 6, 1894, and resulted in the election of the entire republican ticket. Miss Reel's plurality for superintendent of public instruction was 4,458, the largest received by any candidate. Governor Richards' plurality was 3,184, and the Legislature contained forty-eight republicans, six democrats and one populist. Governor Richards was inaugurated on January 7, 1895, and the administration of Governor Osborne came to an end.

CHAPTER XV

FROM RICHARDS TO BROOKS

W. A. RICHARDS' ADMINISTRATION—THIRD LEGISLATURE—VALUE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—REVISING THE STATUTES—STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1896—FOURTH LEGISLATURE—TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION—CAMPAIGN OF 1898—DE FOREST RICHARDS' ADMINISTRATION—FIFTH LEGISLATURE—OUTLAWRY—ELECTION OF 1900—SIXTH LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—ELECTION OF 1902—SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION—CHATERTON'S ADMINISTRATION—CAMPAIGN OF 1904—BROOKS ADMINISTRATION—EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION—ELECTION OF 1906.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS' ADMINISTRATION

William A. Richards, who was elected governor of Wyoming in 1894, was born at Hazel Green, Wis., March 9, 1849. He was educated in the schools of his native state and at Galena, Ill. In 1889 he was appointed surveyor-general of Wyoming and held the position until 1893. The next year he was nominated for governor by the republican party and was elected on November 6, 1894. His administration began on January 7, 1895, and lasted until January 2, 1899. While he was governor the Spanish-American war occurred and in the summer of 1898 Governor Richards spent some time at San Francisco, Cal., looking after the interest and welfare of the Wyoming troops before their departure for the Philippine Islands. An account of Wyoming's participation in this war is given in another chapter. On March 4, 1899, about two months after the conclusion of his term as governor, Mr. Richards was appointed assistant commissioner of the United States general land office and removed to Washington, D. C.

THIRD LEGISLATURE

The third State Legislature convened at Cheyenne on January 8, 1895, the day following the inauguration of Governor William A. Richards. In his message, the governor reviewed the condition of the state and among other things gave the value of public buildings as follows:

State Capitol, Cheyenne	\$295,649.59
State University, Laramie	80,753.95
Insane Asylum, Evanston	66,667.66
Poor Farm, Lander	5,053.39

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Cheyenne	7,919.30
Penitentiary, Rawlins	56,875.35
Penitentiary, Laramie	2,170.49
Fish Hatchery, Laramie	7,279.90
Miners' Hospital, Rock Springs	24,267.58

Total\$546,637.21

Among the recommendations of the governor was one for the establishment of a soldiers' home, and in response an act was passed providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners, authorized to establish and maintain the Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, for the support of which 30,000 acres of land were appropriated.

On February 14, 1895, Governor Richards approved the act accepting the conditions imposed by the act of Congress, approved on August 18, 1894, granting large tracts of arid lands to the states, with the stipulation that they be irrigated by the states. The act of Congress is known as the "Carey Act," its author having been Senator Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming. (See chapter on Irrigation, etc.)

Another act of the third Legislature was the one dividing the counties of the state into four classes. All having an assessment of \$5,000,000 or over were designated counties of the first class, those having a valuation of from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 constituted the second class; the third class were composed of the counties having an assessed valuation of from \$1,100,000 to \$2,000,000, and all in which the valuation of property was less than \$1,100,000 were designated as fourth class counties. In all except the first class the offices of county clerk and clerk of the courts were consolidated, and the county treasurer was also made the county assessor.

An act fixing the fees and salaries of county officers was passed at this session, and also one providing that all state officers should be paid monthly. Other acts of the session provided for the recording of live stock brands; for the organization of the Wyoming National Guard; to prevent the killing of buffalo within the state limits; authorizing the payment of one dollar bounty on each coyote killed in the state and three dollars for each gray or black wolf, and appropriating \$25,000, "or so much thereof as might be necessary" for the payment of said bounties; enlarging the powers of incorporated towns by authorizing them to grant franchises and make contracts for telephone service, lighting the streets with gas or electricity, and to grant franchises for street railways operated by horse, cable or electric power.

REVISING THE STATUTES

By an act passed at the third session of the State Legislature the governor was authorized and required to "appoint three persons learned in the law as a committee to revise, simplify, arrange, consolidate and prepare for publication all the statutes of the state." Governor Richards appointed J. A. Van Orsdel, Clarence C. Hamlin and Hugo Donzelmann, who presented their report to the next session, but the Legislature refused to accept it and the justices of the Supreme Court then went over the work and the laws were published by authority of the

Legislature of 1899 as the "Revised Statutes of Wyoming," the first revised laws ever published by authority of the state.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Legislature of 1895 created the Wyoming State Historical Society and made an annual appropriation of \$250 for its support. The governor, secretary of state and the state librarian were constituted an executive board to have charge of the expenditure of the appropriation in the purchase of books, maps, charts, documents, etc., illustrative of the history of the Northwest, and particularly of the State of Wyoming. The executive board was also authorized to procure and bind files of Wyoming newspapers and was required to report biennially to the Legislature. Robert C. Morris was chosen as the first secretary of the society and under his direction a volume of historical collections was published in 1897.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS

In 1895 a majority of the people of the states west of the Missouri River, irrespective of party affiliations, were in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. On February 11, 1895, Governor Richards approved a memorial to Congress protesting against the proposed issue of bonds by the Federal Government "as a movement in the East, on the part of New York bankers to force the country to a gold basis." Copies of the memorial were sent to Senator Joseph M. Carey and to Representative Henry A. Coffeen, with instructions to use their influence in opposition to the bond issue.

Another memorial asked Congress to set apart a region included in a certain number of townships within ranges 113 to 119, as a national park. The district embraced within those boundaries includes the upper waters of the Snake River, the Teton Mountains and Jackson Lake, in what is now the northern part of Lincoln County. Congress failed to grant the request, however, chiefly for the reason that the proposed park would be too close to the Yellowstone National Park already established.

Memorials asking for the acquisition of a tract twenty miles square from the Wind River reservation, to include the Big Horn Hot Springs; for the passage of an act by Congress submitting to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote; for the restriction of foreign immigration, and to permit the State of Wyoming to sell the lands granted by the act of admission for less than ten dollars per acre, were also adopted by the Legislature, approved by the governor and forwarded to Congress.

The deadlock in the election of United States senator in 1893 left Wyoming with but one senator, and as Joseph M. Carey's term expired on March 4, 1895, the Legislature of that year was called upon to elect two senators. The choice fell upon Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, who took office upon March 4, 1895.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1896

The year 1896 was a "Presidential year," the only state officers to be elected in Wyoming being a justice of the Supreme Court and a representative in Con-

gress. Interest in the national campaign centered upon the money question. The republican national convention was held in St. Louis and nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey for Vice President. The platform indorsed the act of 1873 demonetizing silver and declared in favor of the gold dollar as the standard unit of value. The democratic national convention met in Chicago. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were nominated for President and Vice President, respectively, upon a platform declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold as primary money at the ratio of sixteen to one.

In Wyoming the two state conventions indorsed the action of the national conventions. The republicans nominated H. V. S. Groesbeck, former chief justice, for justice of the Supreme Court and Frank W. Mondell was renominated for Congress. The democratic state convention named Samuel T. Corn for justice of the Supreme Court and ex-Governor John E. Osborne for representative in Congress. The people's party made no nomination for Supreme Court justice but William Brown was the candidate of that party for Congress.

At the election on November 3, 1896, the democratic presidential electors—John A. Martin, Patrick J. Quealy and Daniel L. Van Meter—carried the state by a plurality of 303; Samuel T. Corn received 10,461 votes for justice of the Supreme Court to 9,985 for Judge Groesbeck; and John E. Osborne defeated Frank W. Mondell for Congress by a vote of 10,310 to 10,044. William Brown, the populist candidate for Congress, received 628 votes in the state. Although the democrats elected the state officers, the Legislature elected in 1896 was composed of thirty-seven republicans and twenty democrats on joint ballot.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE

On January 12, 1897, the fourth State Legislature, and the second under Gov. William A. Richards' administration, assembled at Cheyenne. The senate organized by electing George E. Abbott, of Cheyenne, president, and A. D. Kelley, of Cheyenne, was chosen speaker of the house. In his biennial message Governor Richards announced that the assessment of the property in the state was \$30,028,694.65. He also called the attention of the Legislature to the deficit of \$56,454.70 in the state funds, due to the suspension of T. A. Kent's bank on July 20, 1893. The governor closed that part of his message relating to the financial condition of the state as follows: "The credit of Wyoming is very good, judging from the value of our bonds. In December, 1896, state bonds bearing 6 per cent interest were quoted on the New York market at a figure netting the investor 3.75 per cent. But one state west of the Missouri River is rated higher than Wyoming."

On the subject of irrigation of state lands he said: "The most important measure enacted by the third State Legislature was the law providing for the reclamation and settlement of the land granted the state under the Carey Act. As Wyoming was the first state to accept the trust, and is the only state where lands have been segregated and contracts made for their reclamation, it is the only state where the success or failure of state control can be studied."

He announced that during the year 1896 a total of 482 irrigating ditches had been surveyed, and that the average length of these ditches was about one mile.

or a total of 480 miles, and predicted an era of prosperity for Wyoming when her irrigating systems should be completed.

The Wyoming General Hospital, located at Rock Springs, was seriously damaged by fire on January 4, 1897, and on February 8th Governor Richards approved an act of the Legislature appropriating all the money received as indemnity from insurance companies (not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars) for rebuilding the institution. An appropriation was also made for completing the penitentiary at Rawlins.

To encourage the production of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar in the state, an act was passed at this session exempting from taxation for a period of ten years all property employed in the production of sugar.

By the act of February 24, 1897, the state accepted the grant of one mile square of land in the northeastern part of the Shoshone Indian reservation, upon which are located the Big Horn Hot Springs, with all the conditions imposed by the act of Congress granting the said land to the State of Wyoming.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION

In the latter part of November, 1895, the second Trans-Mississippi Congress met in Omaha, the first having been held in St. Louis in the fall of the preceding year. At the Omaha meeting a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions. William J. Bryan, as chairman of that committee reported a resolution, among others, "That the United States Congress be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to hold a Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha during the months of August, September and October, in the year 1898, and that the representatives of such states and territories in Congress be requested to favor an appropriation as is usual in such cases to assist in carrying out this enterprise."

That resolution was the first move toward the exposition that was held in Omaha from June to November, 1898. During the month of February, 1897, the department of promotion sent excursions to the capital cities of several of the Trans-Mississippi states to present the matter of the exposition project to the state officials and such state legislatures as might then be in session. One of these excursions visited various cities in Wyoming and the adjacent states. The Wyoming Legislature of that year adjourned without making any appropriation for an exhibit of the state's products at the fair. An attempt was made to raise a fund of \$7,000 by asking each county in the state to appropriate its part in proportion to the assessed valuation of the property of the county. This plan failed and a committee, composed of Elwood Mead, state engineer, Frank P. Graves of the State University, and Governor Richards, was chosen to solicit and receive private donations to a fund for an exhibit at Omaha.

This committee went to Omaha and selected space for an exhibit and the railroad companies operating in Wyoming agreed to transport all the articles of the display free of charge. Several thousand dollars were contributed by the citizens of the state, several of whom also had private exhibits of their products at the exposition. Dr. David T. Day, director of the Government mining exhibit, Prof. W. C. Knight and J. T. Crawford, state land appraiser, arranged the Wyoming exhibit, which was in charge of Mr. Crawford, who received nothing for his

services except his actual expenses. Although the display was not as complete as the one made at the Columbian Exposition five years before, Wyoming took two gold medals, five silver medals and one bronze medal upon the mineral and agricultural products exhibited. The actual expense (not including the cost of the floor space and the expenses of Mr. Crawford) was less than one thousand dollars.

CAMPAIGN OF 1898

In 1898 a full complement of state officers was to be elected and three tickets were placed in the field. The republicans nominated De Forest Richards for governor; Fenimore Chatterton, secretary of state; LeRoy Grant, auditor of state; George E. Abbott, treasurer of state; Thomas T. Tynan, superintendent of public instruction; Jesse Knight, justice of the Supreme Court; Frank W. Mondell, representative in Congress.

The democratic candidates were: Horace C. Alger, governor; David Miller, secretary of state; Charles H. Priest, auditor of state; Luke Voorhees, treasurer of state; Jerome F. Brown, superintendent of public instruction; Charles E. Blydenburgh, justice of the Supreme Court; Constantine P. Arnold, representative in Congress.

E. B. Viall was nominated for governor by the people's party; Shakespeare E. Seeley, for secretary of state; J. F. Pierce, for auditor of state; John M. Rouser, for treasurer of state; Mrs. M. A. Stocks, for superintendent of public instruction; William Brown, for representative in Congress. No nomination was made by this party for justice of the Supreme Court.

The election was held on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, and it resulted in a victory for the entire republican ticket. Governor Richards' plurality was 1,394, and the other republican candidates were elected by substantially the same vote.

DE FOREST RICHARDS' ADMINISTRATION

De Forest Richards, fourth governor of the State of Wyoming, was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, August 6, 1846. He was educated at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Phillips' Andover Academy. Shortly after the close of the Civil war he went to Alabama, where in 1868 he was elected to the Legislature. From 1868 to 1871 he was sheriff of Wilcox County, Alabama, and he was then elected county treasurer for two terms. He continued in business at Camden, Alabama until 1885, when he removed to Chadron, Nebraska, and engaged in the banking business. In 1886 the First National Bank of Douglas, Wyoming, was organized and Mr. Richards was elected president. He then became a resident of Douglas; remained at the head of the bank until his death; was actively engaged in mercantile and live stock operations, and also took a commendable interest in public affairs. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1889; was mayor of Douglas from 1891 to 1894; was elected to the state senate by the republicans of his district in 1892; was nominated and elected governor of the state in 1898; and was re-elected in 1902. He did not live to complete his second term, his death occurring on April 28, 1903. Governor Richards was prominent in the Masonic

fraternity, having attained to the thirty-second degree, and he was also a member of the Shrine. At one time he was grand master of the Wyoming Grand Lodge. He took the oath of office on January 2, 1899, and the other state officers elected in the preceding November were installed in their respective offices on the same date.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE

The fifth session of the State Legislature commenced at Cheyenne on January 10, 1899. John McGill, of Albany County, was elected president of the Senate, and Levi R. Davis, of Weston County, was chosen speaker of the House. The message of Governor Richards was very brief. After referring to the constitutional provision making it the duty of the governor to communicate to the Legislature at the beginning of each session information concerning the state, he said: "It naturally follows that the information to be conveyed to you should be of a practical nature, based on experience rather than theory, and therefore, after a conference between ex-Gov. W. A. Richards and myself, he, impelled by the deep interest he feels in the welfare of the state that he has served so faithfully and well, has volunteered to prepare a message, which I herewith transmit, making it a part and parcel of this document," etc.

The message prepared by the retiring governor was replete with information regarding the finances and institutions of Wyoming. It gave detailed accounts of the rebuilding of the General Hospital at Rock Springs, the Fort McKinney reservation, which was given to the state by act of Congress in 1895, the part taken by Wyoming in the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898 and the awards taken by the state, complete information as to the part taken by the state in the Spanish-American war up to that time, and announced that the state treasury showed a balance on hand of \$103,785.69 at the conclusion of the year 1897.

By the act of February 17, 1899, the Big Horn Hot Springs, which had previously been granted to Wyoming by act of Congress, were "placed under the control of the state board of charities and reform and forever set aside for the treatment and care of diseases for sanitary and charitable purposes." The board was authorized by the act to lease the lands and water privileges, with the stipulation that all buildings erected upon the reservation should be according to plans furnished or approved by the board. It was further provided that gambling and the sale of liquor should be strictly prohibited, and the board was required to appoint a superintendent to see that the provisions of the act were carried out and the regulations of the board properly observed.

Among the appropriations made by this Legislature was one of \$789.15 to reimburse ex-Gov. William A. Richards for money advanced on account of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898, and one of \$1,000 for the purpose of establishing a branch of the state fish hatchery at Sundance, Crook County.

One important act of the fifth Legislature was that declaring county commissioners to be a county board of health, the mayor and council in incorporated cities, and the president and trustees in incorporated towns to be boards of health in their respective municipalities. Each of these local boards of health was authorized to appoint a health officer, who should be a regularly licensed and practicing physician, to act as an adviser to the board. The county and municipi-

pal board of health were empowered to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to be observed in times of epidemic of contagious diseases; to provide for quarantine and the isolation of persons affected by such epidemic; to adopt such means as they might deem necessary for the abatement of nuisances, the cleaning up of unsanitary premises, etc., in the interest of the general health and comfort of the community.

OUTLAWRY

In the spring of 1899 a train robbery was committed near the little station of Wilcox, in the western part of Albany County, and the robbers escaped to the mountainous districts farther north. In June Sheriff Hazen, of Converse County, was killed while in pursuit of the train robbers, who then found a refuge in the wild parts of Johnson County. Governor Richards was asked to send assistance to capture the outlaws. He ordered a detachment of Company C, of Buffalo, of the Wyoming National Guard, to report to the sheriff of Johnson County, and in his message to the Legislature of 1901 he reported the expenses of this action to be \$963.30.

About the same time the governor of Utah called upon Governor Richards to aid in the capture of some bandits who had killed some of the officials of that state who were trying to arrest them. The governor directed Sheriff Swanson, of Sweetwater County, to organize a posse and render what assistance he could in arresting the bandits. Although no funds were available for such purposes, Sheriff Swanson raised a posse and at the commencement of the next session Governor Richards recommended an appropriation to reimburse that official. "It gives me pleasure," said the governor in his message, "to report that organized outlawry has ceased to exist in this state and that the notorious 'Hole-in-the-Wall gang' and kindred organizations have been practically broken up. The state is undoubtedly more free from the depredations of such criminals than ever before in its history."

ELECTION OF 1900

In the presidential campaign of 1900, the republicans renominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice President. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was again nominated by the democrats for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was named for Vice President. This was a republican year in Wyoming. The republican presidential electors—Bryant B. Brooks, A. E. Bradbury and Ervin F. Cheney—received 14,482 votes, while the highest number received by any of the democratic electors was 10,164. No state officers were elected in Wyoming this year. Frank W. Mondell, the republican candidate for representative in Congress, defeated J. C. Thompson by a vote of 14,539 to 10,017.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE

Wyoming's sixth State Legislature began its session at Cheyenne on Tuesday, January 8, 1901. In organizing the two branches for the transaction of business, Edward W. Stone, of Laramie County, was elected president of the senate, and Jerome S. Atherly, of Albany County, speaker of the house. On

January 23, 1901, the two houses met in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States senator. Francis E. Warren received fifty-two votes and John E. Osborne received three votes. Mr. Warren was therefore declared elected United States senator for a term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1901.

By an act passed at this session, the governor was authorized to appoint three persons, one of whom should be a physician, as a state board of health, the physician to be the secretary of the board. The state board of health thus created was given power to investigate the pollution of streams, to obtain analyses of the water used for domestic purposes by incorporated towns and cities and to recommend improvement of waterworks systems, to cooperate with the local boards of health, to have the management or oversight of hospitals, to examine public buildings and report upon their sanitary condition, and to make quarantine regulations for the suppression of epidemics of infectious diseases.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government, the state university, the insane asylum and the state penitentiary was ordered "to be submitted to and determined by the qualified electors of the state at the general election to be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year 1904." The act also provided that every city, town and village should be eligible, that said towns, cities and villages should be nominated in the same manner as that provided by law for the nomination of candidates by petition and the names of cities, towns and villages should be printed on the ballots. Each voter could vote for one place for the location of each of the institutions named in the act.

By an act approved by Governor Richards on February 14, 1901, the name of the Stinking Water River, in Bighorn County, was changed to the Shoshone River, and it was directed that the latter name be used by all state officials and employees when referring to the stream.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

On February 16, 1901, Governor Richards affixed his signature to an act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of the several counties in the state to levy a tax of one-eighth of a mill on each dollar's worth of taxable property, for the purpose of building a residence for the governor of Wyoming. The capitol commission was directed to obtain a site and supervise the erection of the building, which, when completed, should be the property of the state.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, the capitol commission purchased a site on the corner of Twenty-first and House streets for \$3,000 and as soon as the fund resulting from the tax levied was sufficient, work was commenced on the building. The first governor to occupy the residence was Bryant B. Brooks, who in his message to the Legislature on January 11, 1905, announced the completion of the building and gave the cost to the state as follows:

Site	\$ 3,000.00
Building	23,717.29
Furniture	4,500.00
Improving the grounds	2,036.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$33,253.29

Further improvements, garage, outbuildings, etc., that have since been made have brought the total up to \$42,600. Prior to the erection of this residence, the governors of Wyoming were compelled to rent or lease a house to live in during their respective terms of office, something not always easy to accomplish. With the completion of the state mansion, the governor has been situated so that he could entertain his visitors in a manner befitting the dignity of his office.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

During the summer of 1901 the Pan-American Exposition was held at Buffalo, New York. Wyoming prepared no exhibit, but before the opening of the fair the management requested Governor Richards to appoint representative citizens of the state to serve on the boards connected with the exposition. In response to this request, the governor appointed Joseph M. Carey and J. L. Torrey as honorary vice presidents, and Mrs. Francis E. Warren and Mrs. Clarence D. Clark as honorary members of the board of lady managers.

ELECTION OF 1902

In 1902 the republicans renominated all the state officers, except the state treasurer, for which office Henry G. Hay was nominated. Charles N. Potter for justice of the Supreme Court, and Frank W. Mondell for representative in Congress. At the election, which was held on November 4th, the entire republican ticket was elected. Richards' plurality over George T. Beck, the democratic candidate for governor, was 4,466. Frank W. Mondell defeated Charles P. Clemmons for representative in Congress by a vote of 15,808 to 8,892. This year, for the first time in Wyoming, the socialist party had a ticket in the field, their candidate for governor receiving 552 votes.

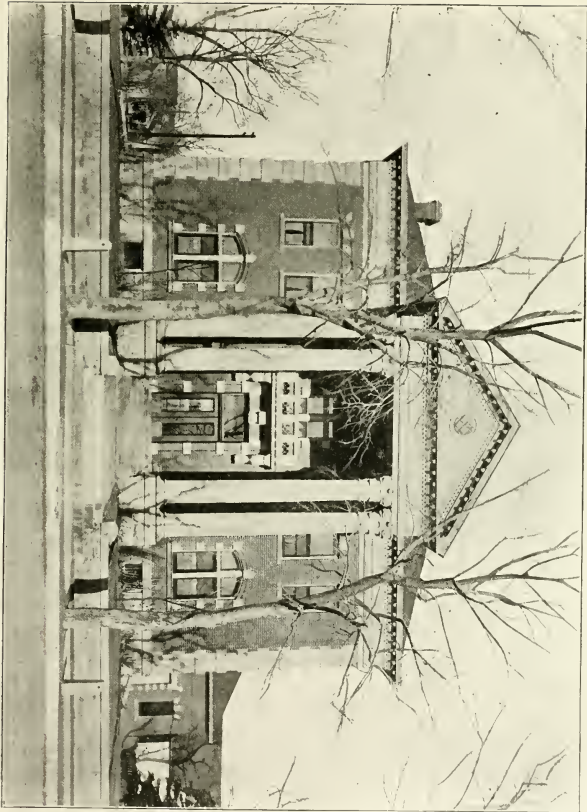
SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

Gov. De Forest Richards' second term began with the opening of the seventh State Legislature on January 13, 1903. His message to the Legislature at the commencement of the session was an exhaustive account of the condition of the state institutions and finances, with suggestions and recommendations for their improvement.

This session of the Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to the state board of charities and reform, for the support and maintenance of the penitentiary, the insane asylum, the Wyoming General Hospital, the deaf, dumb and blind asylum, etc. The board, by another act, was required to establish a home for soldiers and sailors on the old Fort McKinney reservation in Johnson County and an appropriation of \$2,500 was made for putting the buildings in repair and removing the soldiers in the temporary home at Cheyenne to their new quarters.

On February 21, 1903, the governor approved the act to tax gifts, legacies and inheritances. By the provision of this act all inheritances descending to parents, husband, wife, children, brothers and sisters, amounting to ten thousand dollars or more, are taxed two per cent. To all other beneficiaries, five per cent.

Tax levies were ordered for building an addition to the penitentiary at



GOVERNOR'S MANSION, CHEYENNE

Rawlins, and for the establishment of a branch of the Wyoming General Hospital at Sheridan. For the latter institution the proceeds derived from the tax levy to an amount not exceeding twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars were placed at the disposal of the state board of charities and reform, which was authorized to obtain a suitable site, by donation or otherwise, and to superintend the erection of the buildings.

Other acts passed at this session were those appropriating the sum of \$3,000 for a branch fish hatchery at Saratoga; requiring the school trustees in the various school districts of the state to cause the American flag to be displayed upon each school house, flagstaff or tower during the hours school is in session; throwing open mineral lands to exploration, occupation or purchase under the same rules governing the location of mining claims; providing for the sale of pure and unadulterated foods and appointing a state chemist; and authorizing county commissioners to offer bounties for the destruction of predatory wild animals.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

On February 23, 1903, Governor Richards approved an act of the Legislature authorizing him to appoint seven commissioners to take charge of the work of collecting and arranging an exhibit of Wyoming's products at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, at the exposition celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, and appropriating the sum of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of such exhibit. Pursuant to the provisions of the act, Governor Richards appointed as the commissioners Clarence B. Richardson, Robert B. Homer, Bryant B. Brooks, Willis G. Emerson, George E. Pexton, Charles A. Badgette and William C. Deming.

The commissioners met at the state capitol on March 20, 1903, and organized by the election of Robert B. Homer, president; Bryant B. Brooks, vice president; William C. Deming, secretary. Mr. Homer resigned soon after his election and Mr. Brooks was elected in his place. J. L. Baird was appointed to the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Homer, and W. H. Holliday was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles A. Badgette.

The agricultural exhibit was prepared under the direction of Prof. B. C. Buffum, of the State University; John H. Gordon, of Cheyenne, was employed to prepare for exhibition a collection of Wyoming woods and such minerals as might be available in the state museum; State Geologist H. C. Beeler gave valuable assistance in the arrangement of the mineral display; and the educational exhibit was prepared under the supervision of Thomas T. Tynan, superintendent of public instruction. As far as it was practicable, the commission tried to show not only the raw material, but also some finished article manufactured from it. The railroad companies operating in the state agreed to transport materials for the various exhibits free of charge. Through this generous cooperation and the energy of the commission, Wyoming was one of the comparatively few states that had its entire display in place on the opening day of the fair.

Monday, July 11, 1904, was "Wyoming Day" at the exposition. On that day Acting-Governor Chatterton and his staff were present and a large number of Wyoming people were in attendance to celebrate in a proper manner the fourteenth anniversary of the state's admission into the Union. The exercises were

held in the Hall of Congresses. Music was furnished by a band belonging to a regiment of the Illinois National Guard and the Indian band from the Indian school in Wyoming. David R. Francis, president of the exposition commission, delivered an address of welcome and the response was made by Bryant B. Brooks, president of the Wyoming commission. Addresses were made by Samuel T. Corn of the Wyoming Supreme Court, Joseph M. Carey and Henry A. Coffeen.

Wyoming took 124 prizes upon the state's displays and private exhibits. These awards consisted of four grand prizes, thirty-three gold medals, forty-seven silver medals and forty bronze medals. Over fifty thousand pamphlets giving information concerning the resources of Wyoming. Two thousand Wyoming people visited the exposition while it was in progress, and at the close the state commission turned back into the treasury \$5,658.23 as an unexpended balance of the original appropriation of \$25,000.

CHATTERTON'S ADMINISTRATION

The death of Governor De Forest Richards occurred on April 28, 1903, and on the same day Fenimore Chatterton, who had been elected secretary of state at the preceding general election, became acting-governor to serve until the election in November, 1904.

Fenimore Chatterton was born in Oswego, New York, July 21, 1860. While he was still in his childhood his parents removed to Washington, D. C., where he attended Columbiana College and studied law. In 1878 he came to Wyoming as a clerk in the post store at Fort Steele, of which he later became the proprietor. This store he sold in 1888, when he was elected treasurer of Carbon County and probate judge. Two years later he was elected to the first state senate of Wyoming and was twice reelected, serving three consecutive terms. In 1892 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated the next year and began practice at Rawlins. In 1894 and again in 1896 he was elected county attorney of Carbon County and in 1898 was elected secretary of state. At the close of his first term in this office he was again elected and upon the death of Governor Richards became acting-governor. From 1894 to 1896 he was grand master of the Wyoming Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has received the thirty-second degree, and in 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Kurtz & Chatterton Mining Company. When Bryant B. Brooks was elected governor in 1904, for the unexpired term of Governor Richards, Mr. Chatterton continued as secretary of state until succeeded in January, 1907, by W. R. Schnitger.

CAMPAIGN OF 1904

In 1904 the republican candidates for President and Vice President were Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. The democrats nominated Alton B. Parker, of New York, for President, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice President. The candidates of the people's party were Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for President and Vice President, respectively. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, was nominated by the prohibitionists for President, and George

W. Carroll, of Texas, for Vice President, and the socialist candidates were Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for President, and Benjamin Hanford, of New York, for Vice President.

The republican candidates for presidential electors in Wyoming were: Ora Haley, James M. Wilson and Atwood C. Thomas. The democrats nominated George T. Beck, A. L. Murray and A. V. Quinn, and the people's party, Peter Esperson, John Gaiselman and William W. Paterson. These were the three leading political organizations in the state at that time.

Vacancies were to be filled in the offices of governor and treasurer of state, due to the death of Gov. De Forest Richards and the resignation of Henry G. Hay. The republicans nominated the following ticket: For governor, Bryant B. Brooks; treasurer of state, William C. Irvine; justice of the Supreme Court, Cyrus Beard; representative in Congress, Frank W. Mondell.

The democratic candidates were: John E. Osborne, for governor; H. C. Alger, for treasurer of state; Samuel T. Corn, for justice of the Supreme Court; T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., for representative in Congress.

James W. Gates was the candidate of the people's party for governor; Frank Ketchum, for treasurer of state; Herman V. S. Groesbeck, for justice of the Supreme Court; and William Brown, for representative in Congress. The socialists made no nomination for justice of the Supreme Court, but named George W. Blain for governor; David Gordon for treasurer of state, and Lemuel L. Laughlin for representative in Congress.

The election was held on November 8, 1904. The republican presidential electors carried the state by a plurality of 11,559, having a clear majority over all the electors nominated by the other parties. For governor, Brooks received 17,765 votes to 12,137 cast for Osborne, and for representative in Congress, Mondell defeated Taliaferro by a vote of 19,862 to 9,803.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of 1901 provided for submitting to the voters at the general election of 1904 the question of permanently locating the seat of government, the State University, the insane asylum and the penitentiary. For the seat of government Cheyenne received 11,781 votes; Lander, 8,667; and Casper, 3,610, with a scattering vote given in small numbers to several other cities and towns. The State University was located at Laramie, which city received 12,697 votes. Evanston received 12,593 votes as the site of the insane asylum, and the penitentiary was located at Rawlins by a vote of 12,042.

BROOKS' ADMINISTRATION

Bryant B. Brooks, who was elected governor of Wyoming in 1904, was born at Bernardston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1861, a son of Silas N. and Melissa M. (Burrows) Brooks. When he was about ten years of age his parents removed to Chicago, where he was educated, graduating in the Chicago High School in 1878. The next year he attended a business college in Chicago, after which he went to Nebraska, where he became interested in the cattle business. From 1880 to 1883 he "rode the range" in Wyoming, and in the latter year he organized the cattle firm of B. B. Brooks & Company, with headquarters on the Big Muddy Creek eighteen miles southeast of Casper, making a business of raising high grade cattle on a ranch of some seven thousand acres, a large part of which

was under irrigation. The company also raised sheep and horses. Mr. Brooks became actively identified with the republican party soon after coming into the state. In 1892 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature; was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1896, 1904 and 1908; and was elected governor of Wyoming in 1904 for the unexpired term of Governor De Forest Richards. In 1906 he was elected for a full term of four years. Mr. Brooks is prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. Since retiring from the office of governor he has devoted his time and attention to his large business interests at Casper.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

The eighth session of the State Legislature began at Cheyenne on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. E. E. Levers, of Uinta County, was chosen president of the Senate, and Lyman B. Cooper, of Converse County, speaker of the House. In his message to the Legislature, Governor Brooks congratulated the people of Wyoming upon the increase of farms, the mineral output of the mines, and the valuation of live stock, all good evidences of the prosperity of the inhabitants.

One of the principal laws enacted at this session is that known as the "Negotiable Instrument Act," the main purpose of which was to establish a law in uniformity with the laws of other states on that subject. The act contains 198 sections, being one of the longest ever passed by a Wyoming Legislature, and covers every form of negotiable instrument.

The State Board of Horticulture was created by the eighth Legislature. The act creating it provides that the governor of the state, the professor of botany and the professor of zoology in the State University shall be ex-officio members, and the other four members to be appointed by the governor, one from each of the four water districts of the state. The duties of the board were defined to be as follows. To collect and disseminate information on the subject of horticulture, especially the diseases of fruit trees and the manner of getting rid of insect pests, and to report biennially on the work done and the results accomplished.

On February 16, 1905, two days before the final adjournment, a joint session of the two houses was convened "for the consideration of resolutions commemorative of the distinguished public services, life and character of the late De Forest Richards, former governor of Wyoming." Short addresses were made by Governor Brooks, Secretary of State Chatterton, Speaker Cooper, and others and the resolutions adopted were ordered to be recorded in the journals of the Senate and House.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

By an act of the Legislature, approved on February 15, 1905, a commission of six persons was created for the purpose of preparing a collection of Wyoming's resources and products for exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, in the summer of 1905. The governor was made a member of the commission, ex-officio, and was authorized by the act to appoint

the other five members. Governor Brooks appointed Clarence B. Richardson, George E. Pexton, John L. Baird, B. C. Buffum and William C. Deming.

The act creating the commission appropriated \$10,000 in addition to the unexpended balance of \$5,658.23 of the appropriation made for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of the preceding year, making a total appropriation of \$15,658.23 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The board organized on March 7, 1905, by the election of Governor Brooks as president; George E. Pexton, vice president; William C. Deming, secretary. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company made a donation of \$2,500 and the Union Pacific Railroad Company furnished free transportation of the exhibits to and from the exposition.

A large part of the exhibit from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was taken to Portland. In their final report the commissioners say: "In the Mines Building Wyoming occupied 3,000 square feet of floor space and 1,700 feet of wall space. While very compact, Wyoming's exhibit in the Mines Building was varied and attractive. * * * The agricultural exhibit was equally complete. In this building Wyoming was in competition with some of the greatest agricultural states in the Union, and the large number of awards received proves very conclusively that our state did not suffer by comparison. In this handsome building Wyoming occupied 3,200 square feet of floor space and 2,250 square feet of wall space. This exhibit was installed under the personal direction of Professor Buffum and consisted of about twelve hundred classified exhibits."

Among the minerals shown were oil, soda, copper, iron, coal, gold, building stone, onyx, clays, asbestos, fossil fish, moss agates, petrified woods, stalactites and a large number of semi-precious stones, making one of the most varied and extensive exhibits of this class at the exposition.

July 10, 1905, was Wyoming Day. Governor Brooks and his staff, the members of the commission and a large number of Wyoming people were present at the exercises, which were held in the great Auditorium. The program included music by the exposition band; an address of welcome by H. W. Goode, president of the exposition; response by Clarence B. Richardson, Wyoming's commissioner-in-chief; the song "Wyoming" by a quartet (the words of this song were by C. E. Winter and the music by E. A. Clemmons); and addresses by Harry Lane, mayor of Portland, Governor Brooks and Judge J. A. Van Orsdel.

The exhibits of the state and individual exhibitors were awarded 146 medals—83 gold, 31 silver and 32 bronze—and twenty-six other individual exhibits received honorable mention. At the conclusion of the exposition the commissioners reported a balance of \$6,306.80, with a few unpaid bills still outstanding, which would reduce the balance to \$5,500.

ELECTION OF 1906

In the campaign of 1906 the republicans nominated Bryant B. Brooks for governor; William R. Schnitger, for secretary of state; LeRoy Grant, for auditor of state; Edward Gillette, for treasurer of state; Archibald D. Cook, for superintendent of public instruction; Richard H. Scott, for justice of the Supreme Court; and Frank W. Mondell, for representative in Congress.

The democratic state convention nominated for governor, Stephen A. D. Keis-

ter; for secretary of state, Daniel W. Gill; for auditor of state, Thomas J. Dayton; for treasurer of state, James M. Labban; for superintendent of public instruction, May Hamilton; for justice of the Supreme Court, H. V. S. Groesbeck; for representative in Congress, John C. Hamm.

William L. O'Neill was the candidate of the people's party for governor; William W. Paterson, secretary of state; Albert J. Vagner, auditor of state; M. O. Kangas, treasurer of state; C. E. Cronk, superintendent of public instruction; William Brown, representative in Congress. No nomination was made by this party for justice of the Supreme Court.

The vote for governor on November 6, 1906, was 16,396 for Brooks, 9,483 for Keister, 1,310 for O'Neill, and 140 for George W. Blain, the candidate of the socialist party. All the candidates upon the republican ticket were elected by approximately the same plurality as the governor.

CHAPTER XVI

FROM BROOKS TO HOUX

NINTH LEGISLATURE—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1908—TENTH LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF 1910—CAREY'S ADMINISTRATION—ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—DIRECT PRIMARY LAW—CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT—BATTLESHIP WYOMING—WESTERN GOVERNORS' SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1912—TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—THE STATE FAIR—MISCELLANEOUS ACTS—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1914—KENDRICK'S ADMINISTRATION—THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT—MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION—CAMPAIGN OF 1916—FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE—PROHIBITION QUESTION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—HIGHWAY COMMISSION—STATE FLAG AND FLOWER—GENERAL LAWS—HOUX'S ADMINISTRATION—WAR WITH GERMANY.

Governor Brooks took the oath of office for the beginning of his second term on January 7, 1907, and the next day witnessed the assembling of the

NINTH LEGISLATURE

At the opening of this session, O. H. Brown, of Uinta County, was elected president of the Senate, and Scott K. Snively, of Sheridan County, was chosen speaker of the House. In his message at the beginning of the session, Governor Brooks advocated the passage of a primary election law, and on the subject of taxation he said: "Two years ago, in my message to the Legislature, I called attention to the fact that the mileage valuations placed upon railroad property in this state for taxation purposes have remained practically unchanged for a number of years. It is generally believed among our people that railroads do not pay their just proportion of taxes. In order to bring this subject fairly before the Legislature, I some time ago requested the attorney-general to investigate the matter thoroughly, particularly in regard to the taxes levied in surrounding states, and submit a report to my office upon the subject."

The report of the attorney-general, which was submitted as part of the governor's message, showed that in Nebraska and Utah the Union Pacific was taxed on a valuation of \$11,000 per mile, and in Wyoming, \$8,000; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was taxed on a valuation of \$7,600 per mile in Nebraska and only \$4,100 in Wyoming, and in the case of the Oregon Short Line, the State of Idaho placed a valuation upon it of \$10,300, while Wyoming's valuation was but \$8,000. Commenting on these figures, the governor announced that the average railroad tax of \$163 per mile in Wyoming was from \$45 to \$125 lower than any of the adjacent states except South Dakota. Notwithstanding the emphasis the

governor placed upon this subject, the Legislature failed to pass a law providing for a higher rate of assessment of railroad property.

By an act approved February 9, 1907, the premises and property of the state deaf and dumb and blind asylum at Cheyenne were assigned for use as military headquarters, the office of the adjutant-general, and for the storage and care of military supplies. And on the same day the governor approved the act transferring the penitentiary at Laramie and the land upon which it is located to the State University for the use of the Agricultural College and experiment station. This act carried with it an appropriation of \$5,000 for the repair of the building.

The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new building for the accommodation of female patients at the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane at Evanston, and a tax levy sufficient to raise \$25,000 a year for two years was authorized to provide the necessary funds for that purpose. An appropriation of \$25,000 was also made for building a girls' dormitory at the State University.

The old law relating to compulsory education was repealed and a new one enacted. Another act of this session provided for regulating deposits in banks and the safekeeping of the public funds. By this act the governor, secretary and treasurer of state were created a "board of deposit," and banks in which the state funds were to be deposited were required to deposit approved securities or give bond in some responsible surety company.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1908

No state officers were to be elected in Wyoming in 1908 and the entire interest centered upon the presidential campaign. The republican national convention was held in Chicago on June 16th. William H. Taft, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and James S. Sherman, of New York, for Vice President. On July 7th the democratic national convention assembled in Denver, Colorado. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and John W. Kern, of Indiana, were named for President and Vice President, respectively. The populist candidates were Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, and Samuel Williams, of Indiana, and the socialists renominated their candidate of 1904 (Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana) for President, and Emil Seidel, of Wisconsin, for Vice President.

In Wyoming the republicans nominated for presidential electors John W. Hay, Fred Waegle and Thomas A. Cosgriff; the democratic candidates were Andrew McMicken, John Howard and Barnett G. Rogers; the populist candidates were Thomas Crosbie, William W. Paterson and John T. Hawkins. At the election of November 3, 1908, the republican electors received 20,846 votes; the democratic electors, 14,918; and the populist electors, 1,715. A few votes were cast for the socialist and prohibition candidates. For representative in Congress, Frank W. Mondell, the republican candidate, received 21,431 votes to 13,643 cast for Hayden M. White, democrat, and 2,486 for James Morgan, the candidate of the people's party.

TENTH LEGISLATURE

The tenth session of the Wyoming State Legislature commenced at Cheyenne on January 12, 1909. The Senate organized by electing Edward T. Clark, of

Laramie County, president, and the House selected as speaker C. E. Hayden, of Bighorn County.

During the closing years of President Roosevelt's administration the subject of conserving the natural resources of the nation was one of considerable interest. In May, 1908, a meeting of the governors of the several states was held in Washington, upon the President's invitation, to exchange ideas and views upon this question. Governor Brooks, in his message to the Legislature in 1909, referred to this congress of governors and gave his opinions upon the subject of conservation. He began this part of his message by referring to the constitutional provision that: "The water of all natural streams, springs, lakes or other collections of still water, within the boundaries of the state, are hereby declared to be the property of the state."

"Our water power resources," said the governor, "have an enormous value and should be developed for the benefit of the whole state, rather than made a means of taxing the state for the enrichment of outside corporations. There should be no possible loophole whereby wealthy syndicates can acquire, free of cost, water rights that in future years can only be extinguished by condemnation. There is no reason in economics or good government why any state should give away property of such inestimable value, and this is not done in any enlightened country on earth except our own. Every power privilege granted in Wyoming should be in the nature of a license, subject to an annual license fee and future regulation of charges whenever the Legislature sees fit.

"Unfortunately, the present policy relative to the conservation of this, like other natural resources, seems to be to accomplish all reforms through Federal agencies. The limelight is all on the national stage. Reforms and good policies are not to be struggled for at home, but are to be placed in the hands of Federal departments, whose chiefs are overanxious to strengthen their departments, and as they are not acquainted with local conditions, their meddlesome activity frequently acts as a hindrance to our development, and hence irritates our people.

"Reforms, in a great measure, ought to be left to the virtue and patriotism of the state and county, and local control in these matters will bring far better and more satisfactory results. To say the state cannot and will not do the right thing is disproved by what Wyoming is doing in irrigation. It is in effect to say that self-government is a failure and must be replaced by bureaucratic rule."

This message of Governor Brooks has been quoted at length, because the subject of conservation of natural resources is one in which the people of Wyoming are deeply interested. In 1908, the year before this message was delivered to the Legislature, it cost the Federal Government more than one hundred thousand dollars to manage the forest reserves in the State of Wyoming. There is no doubt that the reserves could have been managed by the state authorities for a much less sum and in a more satisfactory manner.

Governor Brooks again called the attention of the Legislature to the inequalities existing in Wyoming's system of assessing property and levying taxes. On this subject he said: "Nearly a year ago I determined to appoint a commission of five well known citizens to examine the taxation laws of Wyoming, suggest changes, correct irregularities, etc. The commission appointed consisted of William R. Schnitger, William E. Mullen, A. D. Cook, John E. Hay and L. G. Duhig. Despite the fact that this commission would receive no compensation, and that

the duties outlined would require close attention, much time and considerable personal expense, all members of the commission accepted the appointment promptly and from a pure sense of public duty assumed the responsibilities without hesitation. They have performed their work faithfully and well, and I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to every individual member of that commission for faithful services. They have gone into the matter carefully and after thorough investigation have submitted a full report and outlined a bill for the improvement of our system of taxation.'

In response to the governor's recommendations on this subject, and in line with the report of the commission, the Legislature passed an act creating the office of "commissioner of taxation," said commissioner to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bill provided for a salary of \$2,500 per year and fixed the term of office at four years. The commissioner was to have and exercise authority over the administration of all assessments, to advise assessors and boards of county commissioners, make appraisements of all railroad property, telegraph and telephone lines, express companies and sleeping car companies doing business in Wyoming, etc. John McGill, of Albany County, was appointed the first commissioner of taxation under the new law.

A state board of immigration of three members, to be appointed by the governor, was created by the tenth Legislature, and the sum of \$11,000 was appropriated for the use of the board in collecting, publishing and disseminating information regarding the state and its resources, and state, county and other officials were required by the act to furnish the board information concerning their respective localities.

Another act of this session created a board of three citizens to conduct experiments in dry farming. The members of the board were to be appointed by the governor and when organized, the board was authorized to employ a director of the experiments at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purpose of conducting the experiments.

Other acts of the session provided for the seizure and destruction of gambling devices; for the proper ventilation of coal mines; for a system of recording brands on live stock, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith; for a branch of the Wyoming General Hospital at Casper; creating Park County; and to encourage the destruction of predatory wild animals.

ELECTION OF 1910

In the political campaign of 1910 a new feature was introduced. During the session of Congress that began in December, 1909, a number of republican members, dissatisfied with the rulings of Speaker Cannon, united with the democrats to amend the rules of the House in such a manner as to deprive the speaker of some of his power. These republican members, most of whom were from the western states, received the name of "insurgents." Their action was indorsed, however, by a large number of republicans throughout the country and the term "insurgents," first used in derision, became popular. Joseph M. Carey, former United States senator from Wyoming, dissatisfied with numerous acts of the Taft administration during the first years of its existence, and with the republican party

management of state affairs, announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of governor.

The republican state convention at Rawlins on Thursday, September 15, 1910, marked the active opening of the campaign. William E. Mullen, of Sheridan, was nominated for governor; William R. Schnitger, of Cheyenne, secretary of state; Robert B. Forsyth, of Rock Springs, auditor of state; John L. Baird, of Newcastle, treasurer of state; Archibald D. Cook, of Douglas, superintendent of public instruction; Charles N. Potter, of Cheyenne, justice of the Supreme Court; Frank W. Mondell, of Newcastle, representative in Congress.

The platform adopted by the convention indorsed the administration of President Taft, and also that of Governor Brooks; urged the reelection of Clarence D. Clark to the United States senate; expressed satisfaction with the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill enacted by the previous session of Congress; and declared in favor of the contract system for the employment of prisoners in the Wyoming penitentiary.

On Tuesday, September 20, 1910, the democratic state convention assembled at Sheridan. A committee, consisting of one member from each county in the state, was appointed to confer with Joseph M. Carey in relation to his accepting a nomination for governor from the convention, upon a platform embodying his views on certain public questions. Mr. Carey gave his assent and made some suggestions as to what the platform should embrace. The name of W. L. Kuykendall was presented as a candidate for governor, but it was immediately withdrawn, and upon the only ballot taken Joseph M. Carey received 105 votes; J. B. Henderson, of Lander, thirty-six votes, one delegate not voting. Frank L. Houx, of Cody, was then nominated for secretary of state; George C. Forsythe, of Lusk, auditor of state; Earl Whedon, of Sheridan, treasurer of state; Rose A. Bird, of Newcastle, superintendent of public instruction; Thomas H. Gibson, of Laramie, justice of the Supreme Court; William B. Ross, of Cheyenne, representative in Congress.

The platform declared in favor of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum; the enactment of a law providing for the nomination of all state and county candidates at a primary election; the passage of a corrupt practices act; the conservation of natural resources; an eight-hour day for workmen employed upon all public works; and an act to prohibit the use of large campaign funds by political parties.

In this campaign the socialist party placed a full ticket in the field, to-wit: William W. Paterson, for governor; Lyman Payne, secretary of state; Joseph A. Johnson, auditor of state; Gabriel Silfvast, treasurer of state; Lucy Bode, superintendent of public instruction; H. V. S. Groesbeck, justice of the Supreme Court; James Morgan, representative in Congress.

The election of 1910 was held on the 8th of November and resulted in the choice of a "mixed ticket," the democrats electing the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, and the republicans electing the auditor and treasurer of state, the justice of the Supreme Court and the representative in Congress. For governor, Carey received 21,086 votes; Mullen, 15,235; and Paterson, 1,605. Carey's plurality was the largest received by any of the candidates. Houx was elected secretary of state by a plurality of only thirty-seven votes, and Miss Bird defeated Mr. Cook for superintendent of public

instruction by a plurality of 1,343. The pluralities of the victorious republican candidates were as follows: Auditor of state, 766; treasurer of state, 207; justice of the Supreme Court, 1,059. Mondell defeated Ross for Congress by a vote of 20,312 to 14,609. Morgan, the socialist candidate for representative in Congress, polled 2,155 votes, the highest number of any of the socialist candidates.

CAREY'S ADMINISTRATION

Joseph M. Carey, sixth governor of the State of Wyoming, was born at Milton, Sussex County, Delaware, January 19, 1845. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town, after which he spent two years in Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and then began the study of law with Benjamin F. Temple, of Philadelphia. In 1867 he graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and began practice in Philadelphia. When the Territory of Wyoming was organized in the spring of 1869, President Grant appointed Mr. Carey United States district attorney for the new territory. This office he held until 1871, when he was appointed associate justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. In 1876 he retired from the bench to devote his attention to his large live stock interests, in which he engaged in 1871 with his brother, R. D. Carey, operating in both Wyoming and the Dakotas.

In 1880 Mr. Carey was elected mayor of Cheyenne and was twice reelected, holding the office for three consecutive terms. In 1884 he was elected delegate to Congress, which office he likewise held for three successive terms. While a delegate in Congress he introduced the bill under which Wyoming was admitted to statehood, and in 1890 he was elected one of the first United States senators from the new state. From 1876 to 1896 he was a member of the republican national committee; was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Development Company in 1885; was for a time president of the Wheatland Roller Mill Company; and he and his associates erected some of the best business blocks in the City of Cheyenne. In 1894 Union College made him an honorary chancellor and conferred on him the degree of LL. D. In 1910 he was elected governor of Wyoming. Upon retiring from that office in January, 1915, he again became actively interested in stock raising and real estate operations. Mr. Carey's name is inseparably linked with the "Carey Arid Land Law," which was the first act passed by Congress on the subject of irrigation.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

Governor Carey took the oath of office on January 2, 1911, and the eleventh session of the State Legislature was convened at Cheyenne on the 10th. Jacob M. Schwoob, of Bighorn County, was elected president of the Senate, and L. R. Davis, of Crook County, was chosen speaker of the House. In his message, Governor Carey devoted considerable attention to the subjects of the initiative and referendum and the recall of public officials.

"The initiative and referendum," said he, "are being considered and adopted in many of the states, and I believe they will be generally tried. I earnestly ask you to consider the matter. Representative government is not destroyed, but the Legislature is able to secure the expressed will of the people."

On the subject of the recall he said: "The recall of an elected officer who disobeys the will of the people and who proves untrue to his trust, though adopted in several of the states, has only been resorted to in one or two instances. The power to exercise this power seems to have deterred even the unprincipled from violating their pledges. It simply means that the people reserve to themselves the right that the employer has to dismiss an unfaithful and dishonest servant."

Section 2 of the second part of Article 3 of the state constitution provides that: "The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year 1895, and every tenth year thereafter, and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives, on a basis of such enumeration according to ratios fixed by law."

In accordance with this section, it became the duty of the Legislature of 1911 to readjust the apportionment. In referring to the matter the governor said: "The census reports for Wyoming have been, so far as population is concerned, fully determined in the case of each county. It is to be regretted that these apportionments are not always followed by the best of feeling in all the counties, as the claim is usually made that the ratios are fixed so as to give some counties an undue power in the Legislature, through the manipulation of the fractions that occur by the use of arbitrary divisions."

On February 18, 1911, Governor Carey approved an apportionment act which provided that: "Each organized county in the State of Wyoming shall constitute a separate senatorial and representative district, and until otherwise provided by law, each organized county as aforesaid shall have representation in the Wyoming State Legislature as follows:"

Counties	Senators	Representatives
Albany	2	4
Bighorn	2	3
Carbon	2	4
Converse	1	3
Crook	1	3
Fremont	2	4
Johnson	1	2
Laramie	5	10
Natrona	1	2
Park	1	2
Sheridan	3	7
Sweetwater	2	4
Uinta	3	7
Weston	1	2
Totals	27	57

Among the acts passed during the session was one submitting to the people an amendment to Section 1, Article 3 of the constitution, so that it should

read as follows: "Section 1. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated 'The Legislature of the State of Wyoming,' but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and also reserve the power at their option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislature."

The proposed amendment also provided that the first power (the initiative) could be called into use when 25 per cent of the legal voters of the state, by petition, asked that any certain measure be enacted into law, such petition to be filed with the secretary of state at least four months before a general election. The second power (the referendum) could be ordered against any act of the Legislature (except those relating to appropriations) after it had become a law, when 25 per cent of the legal voters petitioned for its submission and filed the petition with the secretary of state ninety days before the election.

Seven new counties were created at this session, to-wit: Campbell, Goshen, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Niobrara, Platte and Washakie, and an act supplementary to those creating the above counties provided for defraying the expenses of their organization.

On February 11, 1911, the governor affixed his signature to an act of fifty-three sections known as the "Direct Primary Law." Section 1 of the act provides that: "From and after the passage of this act, the candidates of political parties for all offices which under the law are filled by the direct vote of the people of this state at the general election in November; candidates for the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, shall be elected at the primary elections at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided."

A political party is defined by the act as an organization "which at the last preceding general election cast for its candidate for representative in Congress at least 10 per cent of the total vote cast at said election," and the time fixed for holding the primary election is the first Tuesday after the third Monday in August. The act further provides that state conventions for the nomination of candidates for presidential electors shall be held on the second Monday in May in the years when a President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

A "Corrupt Practices Act" was approved by the governor on February 17, 1911. Under the provisions of this act the campaign expenses of candidates for office are limited to 20 per cent of one year's salary or compensation for the primary election, and a like amount for the general election. Every candidate is required to render to the county clerk, within twenty days after each primary or general election, an itemized statement of the expenses incurred by him during the campaign, with a list of things of value promised by himself or others to secure his nomination or election.

County chairmen of central committees are also required to file an itemized statement of contributions and expenses with the county clerk; district and state chairmen with the secretary of state. The act prohibits any campaign committee from receiving contributions from corporations, and candidates are not permitted to hire the services of any voter. Anyone violating any of the provisions of the act, or failing to perform the duties required thereby, is subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period

not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Two state institutions were established by the Legislature of 1911, viz.: The Wyoming Industrial Institute and the Wyoming School for Defectives. By the act creating the former it was provided that the institute should be located by vote at the general election in November, 1912. At the election the Town of Worland received the largest vote and the institute was located there. The school for defectives was located by the Legislature at Lander, "for the treatment and education of epileptics and feeble-minded persons." The 10,000 acres of land granted to the state by the act of July 10, 1890, for the poor farm in Fremont County, with all its rental and income, was transferred to the school for defectives, and the following appropriations for the institution were made: \$10,500 for equipping and furnishing; \$20,000 for support and maintenance, and \$10,000 for providing water and sewer connections.

BATTLESHIP WYOMING

An appropriation of \$7,500, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," was made by the Legislature of 1911 to purchase a silver set, or other suitable token, for the Battleship Wyoming. This vessel was launched in May, 1911, and was christened by Miss Dorothy Knight, daughter of the late Jesse Knight, one of the justices of the Wyoming Supreme Court.

The silver service of over sixty pieces was designed by the Buechner Jewelry Company of Cheyenne and was manufactured by the Gorham Company of New York. Upon one side of the great punch bowl was the figure of Sacajawea, the Snake Indian woman who acted as guide to Lewis and Clark in 1804, and who is said to be buried on the Wind River reservation in Wyoming, and on the other side a white woman dressed in civilized costume. In the main platter was a representation of the state capitol building at Cheyenne. Each piece in the set was bordered by the flower of the blue gentian, the whole making an artistic gift of the state to one of the greatest battleships in the United States navy.

WESTERN GOVERNORS' SPECIAL

Early in the fall of 1911, ex-Governor James H. Brady, of Idaho, conceived the idea of running a special train from the states of the Northwest to the eastern part of the country, to exhibit the products and advertise the resources of those states for the purpose of encouraging immigration. He enlisted the coöperation of Louis Hill, president, and James Hill, chairman of the executive committee, of the Great Northern Railroad Company, which bore the greater part of the expense of the undertaking. These gentlemen foresaw that if the advertising of the Northwest resulted in bringing immigrants to those states, the shipment of products would naturally increase correspondingly and the cost of the "Western Governors' Special," as the train was called, would be bread cast upon the waters to be returned after many days.

The following states were represented, chiefly by the governors: California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Minnesota. Each state was furnished space for a display of its

products and resources. Wyoming occupied about half of one of the cars and her display, collected mainly through the efforts of the board of immigration, presented an interesting and creditable exhibit of the possibilities of the state. The material furnished by the several states was sent to St. Paul, Minn., the starting point of the "special." At 10 P. M., November 27, 1911, the train of eleven cars, consisting of new steel parlor cars, exhibition cars and baggage cars, left St. Paul and arrived in Chicago the next morning. From that point the trip included the states of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In his message to the Legislature in 1913, Governor Carey said:

"The exhibition cars were thrown open to the crowds at every place where there was a stop. The representatives of the states included in the train were most hospitably received everywhere. The people all along the route showed their anxiety to know of the Northwest. At each of the many towns and cities visited, speeches and addresses were made telling of the resources of the Northwest."

At Kalamazoo, Mich., the public schools were closed while the train was in the city and hundreds of school children, accompanied by their teachers, passed through the cars. At Harrisburg, Pa., where the arrival of the train had been well advertised, 10,000 people, many of them farmers, saw the display. As they passed through the cars frequent remarks were overheard, such as: "Why, I thought the West was nothing but a desert," "I certainly am going to see that country," etc., showing the interest of the visitors to be more than mere curiosity.

The train arrived at St. Paul on December 16, 1911, having been "on the road" for nineteen days, during which time nine states, and a large number of cities and educational institutions were visited. Just before the arrival at St. Paul those on board effected a permanent organization including the states of California, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Utah. James H. Brady was elected president and Reilly Atkinson, secretary.

CAMPAIGN OF 1912

Under the direct primary act of February 11, 1911, the first political conventions in the state to nominate presidential electors, etc., were held on May 13, 1912, in Cheyenne. Bryant B. Brooks was chosen chairman of the republican convention, which nominated for electors William B. Sleeper, of Bighorn County; John Higgins, of Converse; and Andrew Olson, of Carbon. Frank W. Mondell was renominated for representative in Congress, and Cyrus Beard for justice of the Supreme Court. As the national convention had not yet been held, the following delegates and alternates were elected: Francis E. Warren, Clarence D. Clark, Frank W. Mondell, Patrick Sullivan, W. H. Huntley and W. L. Walls, delegates; C. M. Ebey, John Morton, C. E. Carpenter, J. D. Woodruff, J. A. Gill and John Barry alternates.

C. L. Rigdon was elected chairman of the democratic convention. John C. Thompson, of Laramie County; Peter Kinney, of Weston; and Albert L. Brook, of Johnson, were chosen as the presidential electors, though Mr. Brook was succeeded on the ticket by Thomas M. Hyde. Thomas P. Fahey was nominated

for representative in Congress, and Gibson Clark for justice of the Supreme Court. Delegates to the national convention—A. N. Hasenkamp, James E. Mayes, Roy Montgomery, John D. Clark, B. F. Perkins and P. J. Quealy. Alternates—George T. Beck, William Reid, R. B. Hackney, J. L. Jordan, T. S. Taliaferro and C. L. Decker.

The socialists nominated Otto Humberger, Paul J. Paulsen and John Snaja, Jr., for presidential electors; Antony Carlson for representative in Congress; and H. V. S. Groesbeck, for justice of the Supreme Court.

On June 18, 1912, the republican national convention assembled in Chicago. The leading candidates for the Presidency were William H. Taft, who was then President and a candidate for a second term, and former President Theodore Roosevelt. The latter's friends charged the Taft managers with unfair methods in seating delegates, etc., and 344 of the 1,078 delegates refused to participate in the nomination. Only one ballot was taken, President Taft receiving the nomination by a vote of 540 to 107 for Roosevelt, with sixty votes scattering and six delegates absent. Vice President James S. Sherman was also renominated, but his death occurred before the election, and the vacancy on the ticket was filled by the selection of Nicholas M. Butler, of New York.

The democratic national convention met in Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1912, and remained in session until the 2d of July. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was nominated for President on the forty-sixth ballot, and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President.

The ill feeling engendered by the republican national convention resulted in the formation of the progressive party, which held a convention in Chicago on August 5-7, 1912. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President and Hiram W. Johnson, of California, for Vice President. In Wyoming the presidential electors on the progressive ticket were: Thomas Blyth, Helen B. Grant and Robert R. Selway. Charles E. Winter was nominated for representative in Congress, and E. R. Shipp for justice of the Supreme Court.

On November 5, 1912, occurred the election. The democratic presidential electors carried the state, the vote being as follows: Democratic, 15,310; republican, 14,560; progressive, 9,132; socialist, 2,760. The republican candidates for Congress and justice of the Supreme Court were elected.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

In organizing the twelfth Legislature, which was convened at Cheyenne on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, Birney H. Sage, of Laramie County, was elected President of the Senate, and Martin L. Pratt, of Park County, speaker of the House. In his message Governor Carey expressed his regret that the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum failed to receive a majority of the votes cast at the recent preceding election, and on the subject of taxation he recommended the creation of a state tax commission "consisting of at least three persons who should devote their entire time and attention to the questions of taxation and revenue in the state, in the counties, in the cities and in the school districts. The powers of this tax commission should be advisory, directory, and if necessary, compulsory."

He announced that the tax levy for the establishment of the Wyoming Indus-

trial Institute at Worland had resulted in a fund of about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars during the years 1911 and 1912; suggested a change in the laws relating to practice in the courts, to avoid delay; commended the Kansas "Blue Sky Law," and referred to the operations of the Penn-Wyoming Oil Company, through which millions of dollars had been obtained from credulous people without giving anything in return.

THE STATE FAIR

For several years prior to 1913 the state fair had been held annually at Douglas. In his message to the Legislature in 1913, Governor Carey said: "The ground upon which the fair buildings stands belongs to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and is probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. The company leased the land to the state at a nominal rental at the time the state fair was inaugurated and the state has improvements thereon to the value of about twenty thousand dollars. The time has arrived when the matter of the state owning the land should be seriously considered.

"The Fair Association and the governor have had the matter up with the proper authorities of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and they have offered to give the lands to the state if the state will agree to make \$50,000 worth of improvements thereon, the land to revert to the railroad company whenever the state ceases to use it for fair purposes."

Appropriations for the benefit of the state fair were made during the session as follows: \$22,000 for premiums and expenses of the fair for the years 1913 and 1914; \$20,000 for the erection of permanent buildings and general improvements; \$7,245, or so much thereof as might be necessary for paying off the indebtedness of the State Fair Commission of 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

Two constitutional amendments were submitted to the people by the twelfth Legislature—one authorizing the Legislature to provide by law a fund for the compensation of injured employees in extra hazardous occupations, or for the benefit of their families in the event of death by accident, and the other to provide for a special tax on live stock, the proceeds to be used for the destruction of predatory animals.

An appropriation of \$10,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was made to pay Wyoming's share of the cost of an interstate bridge over the south fork of the Snake River on the Idaho-Wyoming line.

Another act provided for the establishment of an experimental farm in the County of Sweetwater, to consist of not less than 160 nor more than 320 acres, at an altitude not exceeding 6,300 feet, to "demonstrate the adaptability of the soil and climatic conditions for producing different classes of grain, grasses, vegetables, fruit and shade trees, etc., at such an altitude."

What might be termed a "pure food law" was passed at this session. It provided for the inspection and sanitation of all places where food products are manufactured, stored, collected or sold, such as canning factories, cheese factories, slaughter houses, hotels, restaurants, etc. The state dairy and food commissioner and his deputies were authorized to make inspections as often as they deemed

necessary. Employees in such places were required to wear clean clothing, and penalties were provided for adulterating milk, selling or offering for sale diseased meats, feeding offal to animals intended for food, etc. An appropriation of \$3,500 was made to carry out the provisions of the act. For the first violation of any of the provisions of the law the penalty was a fine of from ten to fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense a fine of from fifty to one hundred dollars, to which might be added imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

Other acts of this session were those requiring coal mining companies to install and keep in working order a system of party line telephones in each mine; creating the fifth and sixth judicial districts; making it the duty of the county commissioners in each county to provide an office for the county superintendent of schools; extending the right of eminent domain to pipe line companies; ordering cities and towns incorporated under special charters to surrender the same and reincorporate under the general law; creating the Oregon Trail Commission and appropriating \$2,500 for marking the trail; and to license and register automobiles.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1914

In 1914 a full state ticket was to be elected and the first nominations were made under the direct primary law of February 11, 1911. The republicans nominated Hilliard S. Ridgely for governor; Birney H. Sage, secretary of state; Robert B. Forsyth, auditor of state; Herman B. Gates, treasurer of state; Edith K. O. Clark, superintendent of public instruction; Richard H. Scott, justice of the Supreme Court; and Frank W. Mondell, representative in Congress.

The democratic candidates nominated by the primary were as follows: John B. Kendrick, for governor; Frank L. Houx, secretary of state; Campbell H. McWhinnie, auditor of state; Fred L. Thompson, treasurer of state; Iva T. Irish, superintendent of public instruction; Charles E. Blydenburgh, justice of the Supreme Court; Douglas A. Preston, representative in Congress.

In the primary the progressives voted for John B. Kendrick for governor, and the remainder of the progressive ticket was as follows: E. C. Raymond, secretary of state; Mortimer N. Grant, auditor of state; F. S. Knittle, treasurer of state; Minnie Williams, superintendent of public instruction; Fred H. Blume, representative in Congress. No nomination was made by this party for justice of the Supreme Court. Mortimer N. Grant withdrew and the vacancy on the ticket was filled by Thomas Blyth, who had been one of the progressive candidates for presidential elector in 1912.

The socialists nominated their candidates by a state convention, to wit: Paul J. Paulsen, for governor; William Hill, for secretary of state; John A. Green, for auditor of state; William W. Paterson, for treasurer of state; Robert Hanna, for superintendent of public instruction; E. D. MacDougall, for justice of the Supreme Court; and Antony Carlson, for representative in Congress.

John B. Kendrick received 23,387 votes at the general election on November 3, 1914, to 19,174 cast for Ridgely, the republican candidate, and 1,816 for Paulsen, socialist. Frank L. Houx was reelected secretary of state by a plurality of 170, and the republican candidates for all the other offices were elected.

KENDRICK'S ADMINISTRATION

John B. Kendrick, who was elected governor of Wyoming in 1914, was born in Cherokee County, Texas, September 6, 1857. He grew to manhood on a ranch, receiving his education in the common schools. In March, 1879, he became a cowboy on the "Texas Trail," and that season trailed cattle from the Gulf coast to the Running Water in Wyoming, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. In August, 1879, he located in Wyoming as foreman on the ranch of his father-in-law, Charles W. Wulfjen, where he remained until 1883, when he established the Ula ranch. He became foreman and part owner of the Lance Creek Cattle Company in 1885. Two years later he accepted the position of range manager for the Converse Cattle Company and in 1897 succeeded to the business. About that time he became interested in the development of the Sheridan County coal mines. From 1900 to 1902 he was president of the First National Bank of Sheridan and was also extensively interested in real estate operations. In 1910 he was elected to the state senate; was the democratic candidate for United States Senator in 1912; was elected governor in 1914, and in 1916 was elected United States Senator, defeating Clarence D. Clark, for the term beginning on March 4, 1917.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Governor Kendrick took the oath of office on January 4, 1915, and the thirteenth State Legislature was convened on the 12th. Edward W. Stone, of Laramie County, was elected president of the Senate and James M. Graham, of Fremont County, was chosen speaker of the House. Governor Kendrick's message at the opening of the session dealt with the usual topics relating to the financial condition and general progress of the state. Governor Carey, in his message of 1913, had urged the construction of new wings to the capitol building. This matter was taken up at some length by Governor Kendrick, who indorsed the utterances of Governor Carey of two years before. He also recommended the establishment of more experimental farms and announced the completion of the Institute buildings at Worland.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

"At the last general election," said Governor Kendrick in his message of 1915, "an amendment to our constitution was carried by a majority of the electors of the state, providing for a workmen's compensation act. The vote on this amendment was duly canvassed and the proper proclamation of its adoption was made by my predecessor, Governor Carey. An amendment to the constitution is a direct mandate from the people, and is therefore an obligation to be assumed by the Legislature at its earliest opportunity.

"I would recommend in framing such a law, that due care be exercised to fulfill every function contemplated, that every provision be included to render a just compensation to the injured, or, in case of death, to those dependent upon him. But, at the same time, such a law should be calculated to avoid, so far as possible, the working of a hardship on the industry that pays the tax."

On February 27, 1915, the governor approved a compensation act providing for the establishment of a "State Industrial Accident Fund." Extra-hazardous occupations were defined and an appropriation of \$30,000 was made at the state's first contribution to the fund. Section 15 also provided that "There is also appropriated annually, until otherwise provided by law, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to one-fourth of the total sum which shall be received by the state treasurer from employers under the provisions of section 16 hereof, not, however, to exceed the sum of \$40,000."

Section 16, above referred to, provided that every employer engaged in any of the occupations defined as extra-hazardous should pay into the Industrial Accident Fund a sum equal to two per cent of the wages earned by all his employees. By a supplementary act, approved on February 19, 1917, the state appropriations were discontinued and the tax on employers was reduced to one and one-half per cent. The amendatory act also fixed a schedule of compensation for all classes of injuries, ranging from \$75 for the loss of a toe (except the great toe) to \$1,000 for the loss of an arm above the elbow or a leg above the knee. In cases of permanent total disability the injured person receives \$1,400 if single and \$1,600 if married, with \$60 per year for each child under the age of sixteen years until such child is sixteen. Where the total disability is only temporary, the injured workman receives \$18 per month if single, \$24 if married, with an addition of \$5 per month for each child under the age of sixteen years, until able to resume work.

In the event of death by accident, the surviving widow or invalid husband is entitled to receive \$1,200 and \$60 per year for each child under sixteen years of age until said child reaches the age of sixteen. Fifty dollars for funeral expenses are also allowed in addition to the above.

County assessors are required to furnish the state treasurer with a list of employers in their respective counties and the state treasurer collects the 1½ per cent assessment. Refusal on the part of any employer to pay the assessment subjects him to a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars. The attorney-general is authorized to institute proceedings in the name of the state and if judgment is given by the court the assessment is doubled, together with the costs.

A report of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the state treasurer's office for the fifteen months ending on December 31, 1917, shows the receipts to have been during that period (including a balance of \$246,502.57 on hand on October 1, 1916) \$520,763.24. During the same period the amount paid in compensation and expenses of administration was \$107,999.80, leaving a balance in the Industrial Accident Fund of \$412,763.44.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

Two constitutional amendments were submitted to the people by the thirteenth Legislature, to wit: One authorizing the investment of the state public funds in farm mortgages, and the other providing for the construction and improvement of highways by the state.

Following the recommendations of Governor Kendrick, the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for an experimental farm in Uinta County; \$5,000 for another in Sweetwater County, and \$13,000 for a third one in Goshen County. The

farms thus established are so located that the soil and climatic conditions in different parts of the state can be studied and the results made known to farmers of all classes.

By an act approved on February 19, 1915, a tax of three-eighths of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of property throughout the state was levied for the purpose of building additions to the capitol at Cheyenne. The capitol commissioners were authorized to obtain plans and provided for the erection of the new wings at the east and west ends of the building. The commissioners at that time were Robert B. Forsyth, Herman B. Gates and James B. True. They employed William R. Dubois as architect and the contract for the erection of the wings was awarded to John W. Howard. They were completed in 1917.

The sum of \$12,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the military armory at Lander, and \$10,000 "to be used under the governor's direction" in making examinations and surveys of arid lands with a view to their reclamation.

Another act of this session provided that no woman employed in any manufacturing, mercantile, baking, canning or printing establishment, or in any hotel, restaurant or telephone exchange, etc., should be required to work more than fifty-six hours in any one week. Any employer violating any of the provisions of the act was rendered liable to a fine of from twenty-five to fifty dollars, to which might be added imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than thirty or more than ninety days.

County commissioners were given power to acquire real estate for fair grounds, parks, and for other purposes, and to maintain and develop the same. They were also authorized to render financial assistance to fair associations.

CAMPAIGN OF 1916

Under the primary election law of 1911, four political state conventions were held in Wyoming on May 8, 1916. The republican convention met at Cheyenne and was presided over by John Dillon. Dwight E. Hollister, John Hay, Patrick Sullivan, Curtis L. Hinkle and Thomas Sneddon were chosen delegates to the national convention, and Dr. H. R. Lathrop, C. P. Plummer, Mrs. L. E. Harnsberger, C. A. Zaring, H. J. Chassell and T. A. Dunn, alternates. The presidential electors nominated were John L. Baird, W. E. Chaplin and Jacob A. Delfelder.

The democratic convention was held at Casper. The delegates to the national convention were: Governor John B. Kendrick, Victor T. Johnson, J. J. Cash, Peter Kinney, P. J. O'Connor and J. Ross Carpenter. Alternates—Davis Lewis, Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, J. J. Spriggs, N. Farlow, Alexander Nesbit and Mrs. Mary G. Bellamy. Benjamin Sheldon, John L. Jordan and T. S. Taliaferro were named as presidential electors, but Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Taliaferro were afterward succeeded on the ticket by James P. Smith and A. M. Brock.

The prohibition convention nominated as presidential electors C. J. Sawyer, Luther J. Wood and Mrs. Ella Watson, and the socialists nominated Matilda Hautamaki, W. S. Oeland and Joseph Dunning.

The only nominations made by the primary election in August this year were the candidates for United States Senator and representative in Congress. For United States Senator the republicans nominated Clarence D. Clark for reelection; the democrats selected as their candidate Governor John B. Kendrick; the

socialists, Paul J. Paulsen; and the prohibitionists, Arthur B. Campbell. Frank W. Mondell was again nominated by the republicans for representative in Congress; John D. Clark was the democratic candidate; the socialists nominated George E. Bateman; and the prohibitionists, Orman C. King.

In national politics the republicans opened the campaign by holding their national convention at Chicago, beginning on the 9th of June. The progressive national convention was held at the same time and place and a conference committee from the two conventions tried to arrange a plan by which the two parties could "get together." The progressives insisted upon the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President, and after several meetings of the conference committee the attempt to establish harmony was abandoned. On the 10th the republican convention nominated Charles E. Hughes, of New York, for President on the third ballot, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was named for Vice President. The progressives nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President and John M. Parker, of Louisiana, for Vice President. Roosevelt declined to accept the nomination and the national committee of the party then indorsed the candidacy of Hughes and Fairbanks.

President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were both renominated by acclamation by the democratic national convention, which met at St. Louis on June 14, 1916.

The prohibition candidates for President and Vice President were J. Frank Hanley, of Indiana, and Ira Landrith, of Massachusetts. Allan J. Benson, of New York, was nominated by the socialists for President and George R. Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

At the general election on November 7, 1916, the democratic presidential electors carried the state, receiving 28,316 votes to 21,668 for the republican electors, 1,453 for the socialists, and 373 for the prohibitionists. Governor Kendrick defeated Clarence D. Clark for United States Senator by a vote of 26,324 to 23,258. Frank W. Mondell was again elected to Congress by a plurality of 537. Two constitutional amendments were adopted by substantial majorities—one authorizing the investment of the public school funds in farm mortgages and the other relating to the construction and improvement of highways by the state.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

On Tuesday, January 9, 1917, the fourteenth State Legislature was convened at the capitol in Cheyenne. Joseph W. Todd, of Johnson County, was elected president of the Senate, and W. K. Jones, of Laramie County was chosen speaker of the House. The session lasted until February 17th. In his message, Governor Kendrick reviewed thoroughly the condition of the state finances and the public institutions, and devoted considerable attention to the

PROHIBITION QUESTION

"Within the last decade," said the governor, "there has been a tremendous reversal of opinion throughout our country upon the economic aspects of the liquor traffic. There has never been any question as to the moral issues involved, nor as to the desirability of prohibition from that standpoint. But the new angle

from which the traffic has been attacked has developed a veritable wave of negative sentiment, until today, Wyoming stands in a vast dry area, as the one state which permits the sale of intoxicants with little or no restriction.

"In view of the many petitions presented to the Legislature two years ago and the great interest manifested by the people in the question during the last election, I am confident that there is a growing conviction in the minds of the people of Wyoming, that the time has come for the state to move into line with her neighbors. Therefore, I earnestly favor early action on the part of the Legislature at this session which will afford the citizens of the state an opportunity to vote upon this question. In fact, the right to vote upon this, as upon every other vital public issue, involves one of the fundamental principles of our government. All of which makes clear the part of duty and indicates an obligation resting with the Legislature which is but little less than mandatory."

In response to the governor's recommendations upon this subject, the Legislature passed an act, approved on January 20, 1917, submitting the following constitutional amendment to the people at the general election in 1918:

"Section 1. On and after the first day of January, 1920, the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, porter, beer or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby prohibited in this state. Provided, however, that the manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall, without delay, enact such laws, with regulations, conditions, securities and penalties as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section."

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

On this subject the governor said in his message: "In a new and sparsely settled state of widely separated communities, no problem is more important than that involving the construction and maintenance of highways. Congress, a few months ago, passed a measure providing Federal aid in the building of highways in the different states. At the last election, the voters of Wyoming adopted an amendment to the constitution making it possible for our state to participate in this Federal aid, and the responsibility now devolves upon the Legislature of providing the necessary machinery for working out the best plan for participation.

* * * A highway commission should be provided, with an active secretary who would be the principal executive, who would give his entire time to the work, and who would, among other qualifications, be a competent civil engineer."

An act creating a state highway commission was approved by Governor Kendrick on February 19, 1917, two days after the adjournment of the Legislature. By the provisions of that act, the state was divided into five highway districts, to wit: 1. The counties of Laramie, Albany, Platte and Goshen; 2. The counties of Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta and Lincoln; 3. The counties of Niobrara, Converse, Natrona and Fremont; 4. The counties of Hot Springs, Washakie, Bighorn and Park; 5. The counties of Sheridan, Johnson, Campbell, Crook and Weston.

The governor was authorized to appoint a commission of five members, one

from each of the above districts, and not more than three of which should be of one political party. Governor Kendrick appointed M. R. Johnston, of Wheatland; Joseph Kinney, of Cokeville; Robert D. Carey, of Careyhurst; Gus Holms, of Cody; Francis C. Williams, of Sheridan, as the members of the commission from the respective districts, and Z. E. Sevison, of Cheyenne, was employed as secretary and state highway engineer. Although the governor recommended the appointment of a commission composed of citizens interested in good roads, who would serve without compensation except actual expenses, the act provides that each member shall receive an annual salary of \$600.

The act of Congress, approved on July 16, 1916, "to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads," etc., was accepted by the Wyoming Legislature and the state highway commission was authorized to enter into contracts with the United States Government relating to the construction and maintenance of public highways, the roads thus designated and improved in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture to be known as "state roads."

STATE FLAG

By an act of the fourteenth Legislature, approved on the last day of January, 1917, a state flag was adopted. The flag is thus described:

"Be it enacted, etc., That a state flag be, and is hereby, adopted to be used on all occasions when the state is officially and publicly represented, with the privilege of use by all citizens upon such occasions as they may deem fitting and appropriate. The width of said flag shall be seven-tenths of its length; the outside border to be in red, the width of which shall be one-twentieth of the length of the flag; next to said border shall be a stripe of white on the four sides of the field, which shall be in width one-fortieth the length of said flag. The remainder of said flag to be a blue field in the center of which shall be a white silouetted buffalo, the length of which shall be one-half the length of said blue field; the other measurements of said buffalo to be in proportion to its length. On the ribs of said buffalo shall be the great seal of Wyoming in blue. Said seal shall be in diameter one-fifth the length of said flag. Attached to the flag shall be a cord of gold with gold tassels. The colors to be used in said flag as red, white and blue shall be the same colors used in the flag of the United States of America."

Section 2 of the act provides that "All penalties provided by the laws of this state for the misuse of the national flag shall be applicable to this flag," and section 3 sets forth that the act shall be in force from and after its passage.

On the same day that this act was approved, the governor approved another act designating the *castillia linariaefolia* or "Indian Paint Brush" as the state flower of Wyoming.

GENERAL LAWS

Among the laws of a general nature passed at this session was one providing that no new county should be organized, nor any organized county already established so reduced as to contain fewer than three thousand bona fide inhabitants and have an assessed valuation of less than five million dollars.

An appropriation of \$750 was made for the purpose of removing Jim Baker's cabin from Carbon County to Cheyenne, to preserve it as a relic of Wyoming's early days; a branch fish hatchery was ordered to be established at Daniel, Lincoln County; cities and towns were authorized to establish zoological gardens, in or within five miles of said town or city, and the state game commission was directed to furnish any city or town establishing such a garden with animals and birds, the cost of collecting the same to be borne by the town or city making the request.

A resolution was adopted commending President Wilson for his action in severing diplomatic relations with the German Government, and recommending that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years be compelled to take at least one year of intensive military training. That resolution was adopted several weeks before the Congress of the United States declared war against Germany, but it shows the trend of public opinion in Wyoming at that time. After the declaration of war, Wyoming was one of the first states in the Union to pledge, by her action, the loyalty of her citizens to the national administration.

HOUX'S ADMINISTRATION

Governor John B. Kendrick resigned his office on February 26, 1917, to enter the United States Senate, and on the same day Frank L. Houx, secretary of state, by virtue of his office, became acting governor.

Frank L. Houx was born near Lexington, Mo., December 12, 1860. His early education was acquired in the common schools, after which he attended business college in Kansas City and then read law for two years. From 1876 to 1885 he was employed in commercial pursuits. He then went to Montana, where for ten years he was engaged in the cattle business. In 1895 he removed to Cody, Wyo., then a young town, and engaged in real estate and fire insurance, at the same time taking a keen interest in irrigation projects. He was elected the first mayor of Cody when the town was incorporated in 1901; was police judge during the years 1902-03; was elected mayor again in 1905 and held the office continuously for four years; was elected secretary of state in 1910 and reelected in 1914. When Governor Kendrick resigned, Mr. Houx assumed the duties of governor.

WAR WITH GERMANY

The principal activities of Governor Houx's administration were in connection with the "World War." Congress passed the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, and soon afterward the President called upon the governors of the different states to recommend persons to serve on the boards having charge of the registration of men for the selective draft. Governor Houx recommended members of these boards in each of the twenty-one counties of the state. His recommendation virtually amounted to an appointment.

To carry on the work of the war, each state appointed a "Council for National Defense" to act in harmony with the Federal authorities and carry out their orders and suggestions. Governor Houx appointed the Wyoming Council for National Defense on April 13, 1917, just a week after the declaration of war.

As no funds were available for the use of this council, the governor made arrangements with a number of the banks in the state to borrow such sums as might be necessary from time to time, trusting that the Legislature of 1919 would indorse and legalize his acts in this respect and make an emergency appropriation to reimburse the banks. Some changes were made during the year 1917 in the membership of the council, which on May 1, 1918, was composed as follows: Maurice Groshon, Cheyenne; Robert D. Carey, Careyhurst; P. C. Spencer, Lander; T. C. Diers, Sheridan; Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne, H. M. Rollins, Lyman; J. M. Wilson, McKinley; J. H. Berry, Basin; J. W. Bozorth, Burns; E. A. Swezea, Cheyenne.

A declaration of war means the raising and equipping of soldiers. Under Governor Houx's administration, and largely through his personal efforts, the Third Regiment of the Wyoming National Guard was recruited to war strength of 1,900. It was one of the first volunteer regiments to be offered to the United States for service abroad. The regiment was merged with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Field Artillery and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ammunition Train and was ordered to France among the first of the military organizations to leave the United States.

Upon assuming the duties of the chief executive, Acting Governor Houx endeavored to enforce the laws of the state fairly and impartially, especially the laws affecting public morality. To this end he became a consistent advocate of prohibition as one of the means of winning the war, and he encouraged local officials in closing up notorious resorts and shortening the hours that saloons could keep open during each twenty-four hours.

A few months after Mr. Houx became acting governor, the State Board of School Land Commissioners, composed of the secretary and treasurer of state and the superintendent of public instruction, adopted the policy of placing all the income derived from the state lands into a permanent fund, the proceeds of which are to be used for the benefit of the public schools and other state educational institutions. This ruling was made to apply with special force to the oil lands. The time may come when the yield of oil will decrease to such an extent that the fields can no longer be profitably worked, but under this decision of the land board the state will have reaped its share of the profits, which will form the basis of a fund for the education of the young people of Wyoming in the years to come.

CHAPTER XVII

STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM—STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WYOMING STATE PENITENTIARY—WYOMING SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—WYOMING GENERAL HOSPITAL—SHERIDAN AND CASPER BRANCH HOSPITALS—BIG HORN HOT SPRINGS RESERVE—WYOMING SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVES—WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE—DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND—THE STATE CAPITOL.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM

In the constitution of the State of Wyoming there is the following:

"ARTICLE VII

"Sec. 18. Such charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, as the claims of humanity and the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the state in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. They shall be under the general supervision of a State Board of Charities and Reform, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 19. The property of all charitable and penal institutions belonging to the Territory of Wyoming shall, upon the adoption of this Constitution, become the property of the State of Wyoming, and such of said institutions as are then in actual operation shall thereafter have the supervision of the Board of Charities and Reform as provided in the last preceding section of this article, under provisions of the Legislature."

The First State Legislature of Wyoming therefore created the State Board of Charities and Reform by an act approved January 8, 1891. By this act it was decreed that "the State Treasurer, State Auditor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute and shall hereafter be known as the State Board of Charities and Reform," with "general supervision and control of all such charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as may be established and supported by the State."

The establishment of this board brought order out of chaos in many ways. The first board, which was composed of Otto Gramm, state treasurer; Charles W. Burdick, state auditor; and S. T. Farwell, state superintendent of public instruction, immediately assumed jurisdiction over the state insane asylum at Evanston, the state penitentiary at Laramie, prisoners in other penitentiaries, juvenile delinquents in schools outside of the state and the deaf and blind who were also cared for outside the state boundaries.

In 1896 the board was increased from three to five members. The board members in 1915-6 were: John B. Kendrick, governor; Edith K. O. Clark, superintendent of public instruction; Frank L. Houx, secretary of state; Herman B. Gates, state treasurer; and Robert B. Forsyth, and jurisdiction was assumed over the state hospital for the insane at Evanston, the Wyoming state penitentiary at Rawlins, the Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Buffalo, the Big Horn Hot Springs Reserve, the Wyoming General Hospital at Rock Springs, the Casper and Sheridan branches of the general hospital, the Wyoming School for Defectives at Lander and the Wyoming Industrial Institute at Worland.

In the following paragraphs something of the growth and development of the state institutions under the management of the State Board of Charities and Reform is given.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

In the year 1887 the insane asylum was located at the Town of Evanston and completed during the same year. The control was vested in a board of commissioners, which board first consisted of A. C. Beckwith, C. D. Clark and William Hinton.

It was in the previous year that the asylum was ordered built. The act for this purpose was approved March 9, 1886, and ordered the institution to be constructed at Evanston, at a cost not exceeding \$30,000. Bonds to that amount, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," were ordered, with the provision that none of the bonds should be sold for less than their par value.

The Legislature of 1888 passed the noted act in regard to public buildings over the veto of Governor Moonlight. This act provided for the "erection, completion, maintenance and care of certain public buildings and provided for the support and maintenance of certain public institutions." The capitol building, the penitentiary building, the insane asylum and the poor farm buildings were affected by this act. There were delays since the original bill of 1886 and the legislators in framing the act of 1888 were desirous of hastening the completion of the buildings in question. Governor Moonlight took the view that the territory could not afford the heavy tax which such a course would create and by many authorities he was upheld. However, despite his official veto, the bill was passed the second time and became a law.

The first report of the State Board of Charities and Reform gave the number of patients at the institution as twenty-three—fourteen men and nine women. Facilities for the treatment of inmates were none too many and the system of financing the care of the patients was yet in unsatisfactory state. The various counties which had residents at the asylum bore the expense and the board of control experienced difficulty frequently in obtaining the money due. However, the first report of the State Board of Charities and Reform mentions the fact that after December 31, 1891, the insane patients became a state charge and that the funds realized from the state tax would be available for the expense of the institution for the year 1892, "but all expense previous to the year 1892 is a charge against the counties as provided in section 4, chapter 93, Laws of 1890-91." On the first day of August, 1891, per appointment of the board, Dr. C. H. Solier assumed charge of the asylum.

Under the new management, the insane asylum began a noticeable improvement. Quarters were improved gradually, new methods of treatment were inaugurated and the number of patients increased with the growing population of the state. By an act of the fourth Legislature, which met on January 12, 1897, the name of the State Insane Asylum was changed to The Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane.

In 1907 the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the erection of a woman's building, the number of patients justifying such an improvement. Work upon this building was begun during the summer of 1908 and was completed in 1910. The women were transferred to their new quarters, known as "Brook's Cottage," on January 27, 1910.

The report of Doctor Solier for the biennial period ending September 30, 1916, places the number of patients treated during that period as 325. New buildings are either under construction or contemplated in order to accommodate the rapidly growing number of patients. The institution is conducted in the manner of similar institutions in the United States.

WYOMING STATE PENITENTIARY

Governor Campbell, in his message of October 13, 1869, stated:

"By an act of Congress, approved January 22, 1867, the proceeds of the internal revenue in certain territories of the United States, to the amount of \$40,000 in each, were set aside for the purpose of erecting penitentiaries at such places in the several territories as might be selected by their respective Legislatures. Under an arrangement I have entered into with the superintendent of the House of Correction, at Detroit, Mich., for the confinement and subsistence of prisoners convicted in our territorial courts, the details of which will be submitted to you for your approval or disapproval, all criminals must be transported to Detroit at considerable expense or with great liability of their escaping. From motives of economy and prudence, we should have a penitentiary at some accessible point in our territory and it would be well for you to select a site for a penitentiary at your present session, in order that should Congress pass a law authorizing the retaining of any sum from the internal revenue collected in the territory for the purpose of building the penitentiary the work may be proceeded with without delay. The Territory of Dakota has thus far reaped the benefit of the revenue collected in what now forms the Territory of Wyoming." On December 8, 1869, Governor Campbell approved a memorial asking Congress to appropriate "a sum not less than \$60,000" for the erection of a penitentiary at Laramie City.

In the very early days jails were erected at various places in the territory and the sheriffs were held personally responsible for the prisoners in their keeping. The territorial penitentiary, when located by the Legislature at Laramie City, brought some relief to this situation. Congress was memorialized that the territory had been neglected, had been deprived of the internal revenue income for a large portion of 1867, all of 1868 and the greater part of 1869, during which time the internal revenue of Wyoming had gone to Dakota, and for which loss the Legislature asked reimbursement. A second memorial declared that in and about Sweetwater mining region and on the border of the Shoshone reservation, set apart by Gen. W. T. Sherman and his commissioners in 1868, were congregated

many of the criminal class, who carried on a continual campaign of robbery and depredation. Some assistance had been given the authorities by the military posts at Fort Bridger and the camp on the Popo Agie, but these had now refused to take care of any more criminals in the guard houses.

The penitentiary at Laramie City was completed in the year 1872, but unfortunately was destroyed by fire within less than a year's time. It was only partially rebuilt and soon after an act of Congress approved January 24, 1873, provided "that the custody and control of certain territorial penitentiaries exercised by the United States marshals of the territories be transferred to the respective territories to be managed and directed by them, etc."

These provisions extended to Wyoming, but no provisions were made by the laws of the territory for control until December 13, 1873, when Governor Campbell approved an act "That in the event of the closing up or abandonment of the penitentiary of this territory, located at or near Laramie City, in the County of Albany, by the authorities of the United States, the sheriff of Albany County take charge of all prisoners therein." On December 11, 1875, a commission was appointed, consisting of Herman Haas, James France and W. H. Holliday, to investigate the cost of keeping prisoners at Laramie City and at other prisons. The result of their investigations was that the Legislature of 1879 named the Nebraska penitentiary to be the territorial penitentiary of Wyoming.

On December 15, 1877, the governor appointed Luke Murrin of Laramie County, Simon Durlacher of Albany and Thomas Lanktree of Uinta as a commission to take charge and control of all prisoners and the penitentiary at Laramie. As late as 1884 a penitentiary commission existed in the Territory of Wyoming.

On December 13, 1880, another act was approved, creating a board of three citizens of the territory, to select a penitentiary or prison for Wyoming convicts, but without authority to contract for the keeping of prisoners at Laramie at greater cost to the territory than could be made outside of the territory. This act also provided for the erection, completion, maintenance and care of certain public buildings and institutions, including the capitol, penitentiary, university, insane asylum and poor farm. Section 19 of the bill provided that "a penitentiary building for the use of the territory shall be erected in or near the city of Rawlins at a cost not exceeding \$100,000." The sum of \$30,000 was set aside out of this amount for the purchase of the site and the commissioners were authorized to build all of the penitentiary at once or part.

The penitentiary building at Laramie City, which had never been fully rebuilt since the fire, had become a burden upon the people and was far from popular. Convicts were sent outside of the territory, the Laramie building being considered inadequate. However, it became necessary that a certain number of prisoners be received at Laramie, pending the construction of the building at Rawlins and in November, 1801, there are officially recorded thirty prisoners therein.

By the year 1893 the sum of \$31,844.41 had been expended upon the Rawlins penitentiary. A tax levy was authorized in this year for the erection of a portion of the building and George East was awarded the contract for \$44,740. The third State Legislature, of 1895, authorized a special tax for 1895-96 for the completion of the building. After the State Board of Charities and Reform had advertised for bids the contract was let September 14, 1895, to Robert W. Bradley of Cheyenne, his figure being \$26,801.00. Again the building was not fully com-



From the Herbert Coffey collection

WYOMING STATE HOSPITAL, SHERIDAN



WYOMING STATE PENITENTIARY, RAWLINS

pleted and in June, 1898, the board gave a third contract to the firm of Black & Clark of Cheyenne, for \$4,064, for the absolute completion of the Rawlins Penitentiary. Under this arrangement the building was finished.

The old penitentiary building at Laramie was transferred to the University of Wyoming for the use of its agricultural college by legislative act approved February 9, 1907. The building is used by the school as an experiment station.

The penitentiary at Rawlins has been improved at various times since the completion of the building and is operated in modern and efficient manner by the State Board of Charities and Reform. A broom factory building was constructed by convict labor in 1913. New dining rooms, kitchen, bakery, chapel and hospital have also been constructed recently by the prisoners, for which improvements the Legislature of 1915 made appropriations. Convict labor has also been used extensively in building and improving roads throughout the state. The prison population averages over 250 now, where thirty years ago twenty-five prisoners was considered a large number.

WYOMING SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

In company with most of the other states of the Union, Wyoming has provided a comfortable home for those of her soldiers and sailors unable to support themselves. The movement toward the establishment of such a home began in the year 1895, when Governor Richards recommended a place of abode for the state's veterans, wherein they might spend the last days of their lives in comfort at the expense of the state. In the same message he suggested the use of the building erected for the deaf, dumb and blind at Cheyenne. This building had not been used for the latter purpose, as the limited number of deaf and blind in the state had been educated in Colorado institutions.

The third Legislature, 1895, recognized the value of such a home and appropriated \$7,500 for establishing and maintaining the same for the years 1895 and 1896, at the same time donating 30,000 acres of land as a permanent endowment. The building selected was enlarged and made to accommodate thirty-five or forty inmates. By December 7, 1896, twenty-seven veterans had been admitted to the home.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of 1903, approved February 20th, the home was moved from Cheyenne to the Fort McKinney Reservation. The soldiers were transferred to their new quarters in July of that year. Upon the extensive acres of this new home many farming activities are carried on, also stock raising to some extent.

The value of the products of this farm almost pay the entire expenses of the institution, thus lessening the burden upon the taxpayers. At this writing there are thirty members of the soldiers' and sailors' home.

WYOMING GENERAL HOSPITAL

The first Legislature of the State of Wyoming, which convened November 12, 1890, and continued sixty days, provided that there should be established a hospital for disabled miners and enacted that the location for this institution should be determined by popular vote at the November election of 1892. Rock Springs

in Sweetwater County, was selected by the people for the site of the new hospital. The second Legislature authorized special tax levies for the years 1893 and 1894, the proceeds of the former to be used for the erection of the hospital and of the latter to be used for the maintenance of the same.

The building was erected according to plans, and the third Legislature authorized a special tax of one-eighth mill on all taxable property in the state for the year 1895 and each year thereafter. The name, as officially adopted, was the "Wyoming General Hospital." Something of the popularity of this institution and the need for such is well illustrated by the fact that during the first year over 3,000 patients were treated.

On the morning of January 4, 1897, fire broke out in the hospital and before sufficient assistance could be secured in fighting the flames the entire building was burned. The patients, however, were removed to safety and the furniture was all saved. The mayor and city council of Rock Springs graciously tendered the use of the second story of the city hall for the patients and this offer was gladly accepted by the hospital force. Fortunately, insurance amounting to \$75,000 was available and with a like amount appropriated by the fourth Legislature, of 1897, made a sufficient sum for the rebuilding of the hospital. The board of charities and reform accepted the plans drawn by J. S. Matthews, architect, and on August 30, 1897, gave the contract to James R. Grimes of Cheyenne. The new building was erected and first occupied May 15, 1898.

The Legislature of 1901 enacted a law authorizing the board of charities and reform to build and equip a nurses' dormitory, for which a special tax was levied in 1901 and 1902. This was built and in 1914 was enlarged. A two-story wing, which included a new kitchen, was added to the hospital building in 1908.

The Wyoming General Hospital now has an average of over twenty-five patients each day.

SHERIDAN AND CASPER BRANCH HOSPITALS

The branch of the Wyoming General Hospital located at Sheridan was provided for by the Legislature of 1903. The board of charities and reform secured a tract of ground, 300 by 400 feet, which was block 5 in Westview Addition to Sheridan, by donation, and then gave the contract for the erection of the hospital to E. C. Williams of Sheridan, whose bid was \$19,300. The hospital was constructed to accommodate thirty patients. The institution was opened for the reception of patients July 7, 1905, and during the period until September 30, 1905, there were fifty-eight people brought here for treatment. There is an average daily attendance of patients now of about twenty. At first, a nearby home was leased for the nurses at a rental of \$375 per year. This home was purchased in 1908 for \$5,000, also a wing was added to the hospital building. The twelfth Legislature authorized the expenditure of \$12,000 for a new nurses' home and this was constructed in the same year.

The tenth Legislature, 1909, passed a bill known as Chapter 20, Session Laws, 1909, providing for the construction of a branch of the Wyoming General Hospital at Casper. An appropriation of \$22,500 was made for this purpose. The Town of Casper agreed to donate the site for the hospital. Some difficulty was experienced in securing satisfactory bids for the construction of this hospital, but

finally, after all bids had been repeatedly rejected, one of \$22,204 was accepted and the work proceeded. The average daily attendance at Casper is six, with a total of about two hundred and fifty treated during the year.

BIG HORN HOT SPRINGS RESERVE

Something of the earlier history of the Big Horn hot springs is given in connection with the history of Hot Springs County in another chapter. This health resort has, in recent years, grown with great speed and is becoming the mecca for health-seekers from the entire Middle West. Governor Richards, in his message to the Legislature in 1895, stated:

"Upon the east bank of the Big Horn River, in the northeast corner of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, are situated the Big Horn Hot Springs, which have medicinal qualities second to no other springs in the United States. Ten years ago these springs were known only to the range rider and hunter as natural curiosities. Some health-seeking invalid tested their medicinal virtues and was healed. Since that day the fame of these springs has increased. * * * With proper accommodations for visitors and a small outlay for improvements, these springs would soon attain a world-wide reputation, and prove of great benefit to the state, in addition to being a boon to suffering humanity. * * * I recommend that the Legislature, by a memorial or otherwise, invite the attention of Congress, and especially our own members thereof, to the advisability of having the Indian title extinguished to the small portion of the reservation containing these springs, and that such legislation be enacted as will secure them to the people forever, with as few restrictions and as little expense as possible."

In accordance with the above recommendation, Congress donated these springs to the State of Wyoming, giving the state exclusive control over them for all time. The Session Laws of Wyoming for 1899 state:

"The lands granted by the act of Congress, approved on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1897, ceding to the State of Wyoming certain lands in the northeastern portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, upon which are located the Big Horn Hot Springs, are hereby placed upon the control of the State Board of Charities and Reform and are forever set aside for the treatment and care of diseases and for sanitary and charitable purposes."

Early in 1902 bids were received for the construction of a free bath house. However, owing to many difficulties, not until October 7th was the contract let to Jerry Ryan, of Thermopolis, for a building to cost \$2,525. This bath house was designed for the use of a portion of the waters of the main spring. Since the opening of the springs many improvements have been made each year. Hotels and bath houses, attractive landscapes, trees, flowers, walks, fences and cottages have been added. The resort is becoming the "Baden-Baden of the West," and with the improvements which are to come in the next few years, will undoubtedly become one of the most popular stopping-places of the Rocky Mountain region. On the east side of the river is the Maret House and the free bath house, located at the Big Spring, while on the west side are the Pleasant View Hotel and bath house and the new Hopewell Hospital. The state has leased sites for twelve more large buildings, the cheapest of which will cost \$25,000. The state has also constructed a hot and cold water system of waterworks.

WYOMING SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVES

The ninth Legislature, 1907, passed a bill known as Chapter 104, House Bill No. 70, being an act to establish a home and training school for the feeble-minded and epileptic, and assigning the lands and property of the state poor farm for that purpose, also making an appropriation aggregating \$15,000. The property considered, which was located near the Town of Lander, was turned over to the Board of Charities and Reform, with instructions that it be used for the purpose indicated by the bill.

However, the old poor farm property was located fully four miles from town and presented hygienic difficulties which made it highly desirable that it be sold and a tract of ground nearer Lander acquired. This question was discussed by the authorities, with the result that the tenth Legislature authorized the board to sell the old property and obtain new ground. The state poor farm site was finally sold for \$6,000. The board then purchased ninety-four acres of land one-half mile northeast of Lander for \$6,000 and let the contract for the construction of the building for \$43,197.

Before the establishment of the School for Defectives, such patients were cared for outside of the state. The number within the boundaries of Wyoming hardly justified the erection of a local home until 1907. The last report of the superintendent gave the number of inmates as 116, mostly young boys and girls.

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Prior to the year 1911 all the juvenile delinquents of Wyoming were sent to Colorado schools, the males to the State Industrial School at Golden and the females to the Good Shepherd Industrial School at Denver. Occasionally delinquent youths were sent to the Washington School for Defective Youth at Vancouver.

The Legislature of 1911 passed an "Act providing for the establishment of a reform institution within the state to be known as 'The Wyoming Industrial Institute' and making an appropriation therefor, and providing the means of its location." This bill authorized a special tax levy, which amounted to \$140,617.99, and gave the people the right to decide the location of the school at the November, 1912, general election. At this election the majority of votes were polled for Worland, in Washakie County, and this town was therefore chosen as the site for the new industrial school. The twelfth Legislature, 1913, passed another bill providing for the purchase of land and made a further appropriation of \$40,000.

The board of charities and reform finally purchased 960 acres of land, located three miles south of Worland, for \$53,200, at an average price of \$55 per acre. Upon the land the state convicts were put to work, clearing the ground, building roads, erecting shelters and beginning the production of crops. In 1913 the board secured plans for a large main building, power house and barn. The contract for the main building and power house was let for \$116,353.

All of the boys from the Golden school have been transferred to the new Worland Institute, but the girls are yet maintained at the Good Shepherd School in Denver.

DEAF AND BLIND

At the present time the State of Wyoming has no state school for the deaf, dumb and blind.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1886, there was created an institute to be located at Cheyenne for the deaf, dumb and blind, but it was "provided that no institute shall be opened until there are twelve pupils ready and that will enter said school, and when the number of pupils shall fall below the number of eight, then said institution shall close." Three trustees were appointed by the governor. A building was constructed, but was never used for the education of deaf, dumb and blind pupils. The number in the territory and state never justified such a course. All such cases were cared for in schools outside of Wyoming.

Finally, by an act approved February 9, 1907, "the buildings and premises of the state deaf, dumb and blind asylum at Cheyenne" were temporarily set aside for use as military headquarters of the state, office of the adjutant-general, and for storage and care of military supplies. The building is now used in this way.

Deaf, dumb and blind pupils of Wyoming are now educated at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Ogden, Utah; Boulder, Montana; Omaha, Nebraska; and Nebraska City, Nebraska. The last report of the Board of Charities and Reform gives a total of twenty-four pupils in these various locations.

THE STATE CAPITOL

On March 4, 1886, Governor Warren approved an act providing that "a capitol building, for the use of the territory, shall be erected in the City of Cheyenne, the capital of the territory, at a cost not exceeding the sum of \$150,000." By the provisions of this act the governor was authorized to appoint a building commission of five members, which should acquire a site by donation or otherwise, approve plans and award the contract for the construction of the building. Six per cent bonds to the amount of \$150,000 were authorized also, not more than \$25,000 of which should be issued at any one time, payable twenty-five years after date of issue, although the territory was given the option of redeeming one-tenth of the bonds at the end of fifteen years and one-tenth annually until all were paid.

Governor Warren appointed a capitol commission consisting of Erasmus Nagle, Charles N. Potter, Nathaniel R. Davis, Morton E. Post and Nicholas J. O'Brien. This commission erected the central portion of the capitol according to plans supplied by D. W. Gibbs & Company, A. Feick & Company being awarded the contract.

Then came the additional appropriation for the capitol, amounting to \$125,000, which was a part of the bill which the Legislature passed over Governor Moonlight's veto. The governor claimed that the additions contemplated would cost more than the appropriation and that the building as it stood was sufficient for territorial needs until the people could bear the cost of construction without assuming undue burdens of taxation. The bill was passed over the governor's objections, however, and Mr. Moonlight appointed as capitol commissioners

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, George W. Baxter, John C. Baird, Arthur Poole and Andrew Gilchrist. The Council refused for a time to confirm the appointment of Mr. Bresnahan and rejected Mr. Baxter outright. The governor then named Thomas A. Kent to take the place of Baxter. Mr. Bresnahan was elected chairman of the commission and Mr. Baird was chosen secretary. D. W. Gibbs & Company were again employed as architects and the contract was awarded to Moses P. Keefe. The additions were completed in 1890.

On February 19, 1915, Governor John B. Kendrick approved the act authorizing the construction of additional wings at the east and west ends of the capitol building. The act provided for the levying of a tax of "three-eighths of a mill on each and every dollar of the assessed valuation * * * to constitute a fund in the state treasury to be used under the authority and direction of the state capitol commission in the erection and completion of suitable additions to the state capitol building."

The state capitol commission was then composed of Robert B. Forsyth, Herman B. Gates and James B. True. They employed William R. Dubois as architect, and the contract for the erection of the wings was awarded to John W. Howard. The additions were completed late in the year 1917. The total cost of the capitol building has been \$413,779.13 to May 15, 1918, though these figures do not include the improvement of the grounds.

The architectural style of the Wyoming capitol is classic, the general outline resembling the national capitol at Washington, D. C. The building occupies a commanding site, bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Carey and Central avenues, the main entrance facing Capitol Avenue, the most beautiful street in the city, extending southward from the capitol to the Union Pacific Railroad station.

CHAPTER XVIII

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY

FIRST UNITED STATES TROOPS IN WYOMING—FIRST MILITARY POSTS—THE OREGON BATTALION—EARLY INDIAN TROUBLES—PROTECTING THE OVERLAND—RAIDS ALONG THE PLATTE—POWDER RIVER EXPEDITION—AFFAIR AT PLATTE BRIDGE—THE BOZEMAN ROAD—THE FETTERMAN MASSACRE—RED CLOUD'S DEFEAT—THE TROOPS WITHDRAWN—SIOUX RAIDS ON WIND RIVER—CAMPAIGN OF 1876—CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT—PEACE AT LAST.

Wyoming was settled and organized at a date too late to participate in any of the nation's early wars, but the state has nevertheless been the scene of military expeditions, conflicts with the Indians, etc., and the site of military posts of more or less historic importance. The first United States soldiers in what is now Wyoming were those forming the little detachment of twenty men who accompanied Fremont on his first exploring expedition in 1842. A few years later came the tide of emigration from the older states to the Pacific Coast, and with it came a demand for military protection along the line of the Oregon Trail. After a long and tiresome discussion, Congress passed an act providing for certain military stations along the route. This act, which was approved by President Polk on May 19, 1846, appropriated \$5,000 for each post established—\$2,000 to pay for the ground purchased of the Indians and \$3,000 for the erection of buildings. The line of posts began at the Missouri River and were garrisoned by the "Oregon Battalion" of five companies. The battalion was raised in Missouri and was commanded by Col. Stephen W. Kearney. Posts were established in Nebraska in 1847 and 1848. The next year Lieut. Daniel P. Woodbury, of the engineer corps, was authorized to purchase Fort Laramie of the American Fur Company and the post was bought for \$4,000. This was the first military station established in Wyoming by the United States authorities.

EARLY INDIAN TROUBLES

During the two years following the purchase of Fort Laramie the Indians gave very little trouble, and in 1852 the garrison there was reduced to twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Fleming. That summer an Indian fired upon the sergeant in charge of the ferry over the Laramie River. Lieutenant Fleming took twenty-three men (leaving only the ferry sergeant and two others at the fort) and went to the Indian village to arrest the offender, who had been recognized. The chief happened to be absent and the young braves declared in favor of war when Fleming made known through an interpreter the object of his visit. The

lieutenant advanced with five of his men, shots were exchanged, four Indians were killed and two captured without loss on the part of the whites. Later the chief surrendered the man who had fired upon the sergeant and the captive Indians were released. The incident had the effect, however, of a slight addition being made to the garrison.

The following year a Mormon emigrant reported to Fleming that a Sioux Indian, one of Chief Bear's band and a man noted for his evil disposition, had killed one of his cattle. Fleming sent Lieutenant Grattan, with twenty-eight men and two howitzers, to bring in the Indian. Grattan was just from West Point and knew very little of the Indian character and tactics on such occasions. His selection to lead the party was a mistake, as Fleming afterward learned to his sorrow. Upon arriving at the Sioux camp, Grattan allowed himself to be drawn into a parley, which was prolonged until he discovered that his party was about to be surrounded by the savages. He ordered a volley to be fired. Chief Bear fell mortally wounded and one Indian was killed. The Indians returned the fire and the howitzers were then brought into play, but were aimed so high that no damage was done by their discharge. The Indians then rushed upon the little detachment from all sides, and though the troops fought valiantly, only one man escaped to carry the news to the fort. The Indians, incensed by the loss of their chief, and realizing that the annihilation of Grattan's company had so weakened the garrison at the fort as to render it practically useless, turned their attention to the trading posts, several of which were attacked and robbed, after which they moved off toward the Black Hills. Three companies of infantry were then sent to Fort Laramie, under Maj. William Hoffman, and the garrison was further strengthened in 1855.

Gen. William S. Harney, with 1,500 men, marched against the Sioux Indians in the summer of 1855. On the 3d of September he attacked the camp of Little Thunder at Ash Hollow, about one hundred miles southeast of Fort Laramie, and killed quite a number of women and children and a few warriors. He then moved northward to Dakota and in the spring of 1856 held a "peace council" at Fort Pierre, but the Sioux apparently soon forgot the conditions of the agreement and continued their depredations. General Harney also established Fort Randall, in what is now South Dakota, while on this expedition.

In 1857 an expedition against the Cheyenne Indians was organized at Fort Laramie and Fort Leavenworth. It was commanded by Col. E. V. Sumner, of the First United States Dragoons, and operated chiefly in Kansas and Colorado, but it wielded an influence upon the tribes farther north and for the next two or three years emigrant trains were permitted to pass through Wyoming without molestation.

PROTECTING THE OVERLAND

During the winter of 1862-63 the tribes inhabiting Wyoming, relying upon the fact that the Government was engaged in prosecuting the Civil war, and encouraged by the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota the preceding summer, renewed their hostile activities along the Overland Route. Several miners were killed and emigrant trains were attacked. These demonstrations were made by the Bannock and Shoshone Indians under Chief Bear Hunter and some minor chiefs.

Col. P. E. Connor was ordered to protect the Overland from Fort Kearney, Nebraska, to Salt Lake, and early in the year 1863 came into Wyoming. Soon after his arrival he began to make inquiries and learned that some of the Indians associated with Bear Hunter belonged to Washakie's band, who were supposed to be on friendly terms with the whites. The chief explained that he had remonstrated with his young men, who argued that the emigrants would be robbed anyhow, and that they might as well have a share of the plunder. Between Connor and the chief, most of these young warriors were induced to abandon Bear Hunter's standard, leaving him only about three hundred men with which to continue his depredations. Connor also learned that certain Mormons were in league with Bear Hunter and furnished him with information concerning every movement of the troops, whereupon the new commander hit upon a plan to break up Bear Hunter's band before his Mormon friends could learn what was going on.

He knew that Bear Hunter was encamped on the Bear River, near the western border of Wyoming. On January 22, 1863, he ordered Captain Hoyt to take Company K, Third California Infantry, twelve men of the Second California Cavalry, two howitzers under command of Lieutenant Honeyman, and fifteen wagons loaded with supplies and reconnoiter the Indian camp. Encumbered with a train of fifteen wagons, Captain Hoyt's progress was necessarily slow enough to permit the Mormons to get word to the Indians that a comparatively small detachment of troops was on the way to the camp. This was precisely what Colonel Connor intended. Late on the evening of the 24th he left camp with four companies of the Second California Cavalry, and by daylight he was nearly seventy miles away. The next day he overtook Captain Hoyt and at daybreak on the 29th the entire command was close to the Indian camp. Connor sent Major McGarry, with part of the cavalry, to get in the rear of the Indians to prevent their escape, but the ground was such that the camp could not be surrounded and his movement was discovered. The Indians, thinking this was the small force mentioned by the Mormons, rushed upon McGarry, who dismounted his men and poured a withering fire into the ranks of the approaching redskins. Hearing the firing, Connor brought up the main body of the cavalry and the howitzers also began their deadly work. The Indians retreated into a ravine, but Major McGarry succeeded in turning their flank and driving them out. As they emerged from the ravine they were ruthlessly shot down by the cavalymen. The fight lasted about four hours, the Indians suffering a loss of 224 killed, and the guards stationed along the river before the engagement commenced reported that twenty-five others were killed while trying to cross the stream. Connor's loss was fourteen killed and fifty-three wounded. Upon General Halleck's recommendation, Colonel Connor was promoted to brigadier-general, his commission dating from March 29, 1863. Bear Hunter's band was completely broken up.

About the first of April, 1863, a band of Ute Indians, that had been annoying the stage line beyond Salt Lake, came into Wyoming. On the 3d the station at Sweetwater, guarded by twenty-six men of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, was attacked, but the Indians were driven off. One trooper was slightly wounded. Ten days after this attack General Connor sent the following telegram to General Halleck: "Unless immediately reinforced with cavalry, the Indians, urged on by

the Mormons, will break up the Overland Mail and make the emigrant road impassable."

Halleck referred the matter to General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, who ordered Maj. E. W. Wyncoop to reinforce Connor with four companies of the First Colorado Cavalry. Two troops under Major Wyncoop's command were neither mounted nor equipped and this caused a delay in carrying out the order. General Connor grew somewhat impatient and on the 28th wrote to the commander of the Department of the Pacific that the Indians were congregating in the vicinity of the Mormon settlement south of Fort Laramie, that they were encouraged by Brigham Young, who was supplying them with arms and ammunition, and that there was no doubt that Young's object was to force the Overland into a contract with him to protect the line for a certain sum, etc. He asked for reinforcements, and closed his letter by saying: "Send me the men; I will do the rest."

Reinforcements were sent and Fort Halleck, a short distance west of the Medicine Bow Mountains, was established. Early in June Connor made a peace agreement with one of the leading Shoshone bands, and it was not long until other bands begged for peace. Late in July the Ute disturbers also sued for peace and for the time the Overland was safe. Connor had fulfilled his promise.

RAIDS ALONG THE PLATTE

Just at daylight on the morning of November 29, 1864, Col. John M. Chivington, commanding the District of Colorado, made an attack upon a Cheyenne village of 130 lodges and about one thousand warriors on Sand Creek, Colorado. Chiefs Black Kettle, Little Robe and White Antelope and about four hundred and fifty warriors were killed, and over four hundred mules and ponies were captured.

Fugitives from Sand Creek reached the Cheyenne camp near the head of the Smoky Hill River, where a council was held and it was decided to "send a pipe" to the Northern Arapaho and Sioux and invite them to join the Cheyenne in a war upon the whites. The chiefs of the Arapaho and Sioux "smoked the pipe," which was equivalent to accepting the invitation. This was early in December, 1864. The chiefs waited until all the small war parties came into the camp on Cherry Creek, where a force of about one thousand warriors were gathered, and it was then determined to begin the war by an attack on Julesburg, where the Overland stages formerly forded the South Platte. Julesburg at that time consisted of the station building, of cedar logs, the stables, corrals, store and a large warehouse filled with the stage company's supplies, an express and telegraph office, and a few dwellings.

A short distance west of Julesburg, at the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek, was Fort Sedgwick, which had been established in August, 1864, and was garrisoned by a part of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under the command of Capt. N. J. O'Brien. Captain O'Brien was afterward chief of artillery with General Connor's Powder River expedition. He established Camp Connor (later Fort Reno) and was one of the first city officials of Julesburg. Subsequently he removed to Cheyenne, where he served in the city council, was sheriff of Laramie County, a member of the Legislature and United States marshal. The Indians knew his reputation

as a fighter and adopted the plan, so often worked successfully, of drawing the troops at the fort into an ambush before the attack was made on Julesburg.

Accordingly, about daylight on January 7, 1865, Big Crow, the Cheyenne chief, selected seven of his fleetest footed warriors to show themselves in front of the fort, with the hope that the soldiers would pursue them into the sand hills, where the main body of the Indians was secreted. At first the plan promised success. When the seven Indians appeared a small detachment of troops sallied out and began the pursuit, but some of the younger warriors, in their enthusiasm, acted too quickly, the soldiers saw the situation and returned to the fort.

A few hours later a large body of Indians appeared at Julesburg. The few white men there fled to the fort, leaving the savages to plunder the warehouse. They also drove off a herd of cattle on the opposite side of the river from the town. During the remainder of the month they wrecked about seventy-five miles of the road, burning stations, cutting the telegraph wires, etc. On February 2, 1865, some of the Indians started for the North Platte, Julesburg was again plundered and this time the stage company's buildings were burned. During the day about fifty miles of telegraph line were destroyed and that night the party encamped on the ridge between Lodge Pole Creek and the South Platte, where they celebrated their victory by feasting and dancing until a late hour.

On the morning of the 4th an attack was made on the Mud Springs Ranch, where the Town of Simla, Nebraska, is now located, and ran off a large herd of cattle. Mud Springs Ranch was at that time the only station or settlement of consequence between the North and South Platte. The telegraph operator at the station called Camp Mitchell and Fort Laramie and advised the military authorities of what was taking place at the ranch. Lieutenant Ellsworth, with thirty-six men of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, with twenty-five picked men, made a forced march from Fort Laramie and arrived at the station late on the 5th. That night 100 more men joined Lieutenant-Colonel Collins' command and the Indians moved off to the northward. On the 7th a severe fight occurred at the mouth of Brown's Creek. The result was a drawn battle, but the Indians evidently did not care for any more just then, as they retreated to the Powder River, where they joined the Ogallala Sioux and Northern Arapaho.

Collins, with his little force of 140 men, followed the Indians for some distance, and on the night of the 12th encamped near the mouth of Rush Creek, about eighty-five miles north of Julesburg. Here he was attacked by about twenty-five hundred Indians on the morning of the 13th, but with the aid of a brass twenty-four pounder he held them at bay for twenty-four hours, with a loss of three men killed and eight wounded. Just before daylight on the 14th the Indians withdrew. In April another attack was made on Collins, who was then at Mud Springs with 125 men. The Indian force on this occasion was estimated at fifteen hundred. Again Collins held the Indians in check for a whole day, when reinforcements arrived with artillery and they were completely routed. The loss of the whites in this action was two killed and eleven wounded.

POWDER RIVER EXPEDITION

Minor raids upon the Overland stations along the Platte continued until spring, which led Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, commanding the Department of Mis-

souri, to plan two expeditions into the Indian country. One of these expeditions, under Gen. Alfred Sully, was to ascend the Missouri and approach the Black Hills from the east. The other, commanded by Gen. P. E. Connor, was to attack the Indians on Powder River. Sully failed to carry out his part of the arrangement, but about the middle of May Connor marched from Julesburg and soon reached Fort Laramie. There he found a number of volunteer soldiers who were very much dissatisfied. They claimed that the three years for which they had enlisted were expired, that the war with the South was over, and that they were entitled to their discharge. When Connor's order for them to join the expedition was read they refused to join the expedition. Connor ordered a battery of artillery to be trained upon the mutineers, which caused them to reconsider their refusal, and on July 5, 1865, they left Fort Laramie, under command of Colonel Walker of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. About the same time Colonel Cole marched from Columbus, Nebraska, under orders to effect a junction with Colonel Walker.

General Connor left Fort Laramie on the 2d of August with the greater part of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, the Second California Cavalry, ninety-five Pawnee scouts, commanded by Maj. Frank North, and about the same number of Omaha and Winnebago scouts—about seven hundred men in all. Crossing the Platte River near the La Bonte crossing, Connor moved up the river to a point near where Fort Fetterman was afterward built. There he turned toward the northwest and struck Powder River about half way between the mouth of Nine Mile Creek and the mouth of Crazy Woman Fork, where Camp Connor (afterward Fort Reno) was established. A few days later some of the Pawnee scouts found an Indian trail and followed it until the next morning, when they came upon a party of Cheyennes just in the act of breaking camp. The scouts attacked the camp, recovered a lot of plunder that had been taken from the Overland stations earlier in the year, captured twenty-nine horses and reported to Connor that all the Cheyennes were killed. Four of the captured horses bore the Government brand and one bore the brand of the Overland Stage Company. Not one of the scouts was killed or wounded, but they lost four horses.

Early in September Connor moved over to the Tongue River. On the 8th, having heard nothing from Cole and Walker, he sent Major North, with twenty of his scouts, back to Powder River to look for their trail. On the 11th North rejoined the command and reported that he had found over five hundred dead cavalry horses and in the ashes of fires the remains of saddles, from which it was supposed that Cole's command had been annihilated by the Indians. North was instructed to make a further search, and on the 19th found the men in a starving condition, with only about six hundred horses, and those unfit for service. Cole reported that while passing through the bad lands they were afraid to allow the horses to graze, for fear they would stray away or be captured by the Indians, and that the horses actually died of starvation. He was then forced to burn his saddles and wagons to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Cole and Walker formed a junction north of the Black Hills and east of the Little Missouri River. The two commanders quarreled regarding the course to be pursued. On September 8, 1865, near the mouth of the Little Powder River, they were attacked by about three thousand Sioux. Cole had managed to retain his artillery, which was the only thing that held the Indians in check. They reached Camp Connor, guided by Major North, on the 24th.

About the time Connor left the Powder River, the Pawnee scouts came upon a plain trail and followed it for twenty miles, when they discovered a strong village of nearly three hundred lodges. A messenger was sent back to Connor, who hurried forward with some four hundred men and two pieces of artillery. The village proved to be Black Bear's band of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. Fire was opened with the artillery and a large number of Indians were killed, the rest seeking safety in flight. Some women and children and nearly seven hundred horses were captured.

When General Dodge received the first news of Cole and Walker's movements, he believed their march into the Indian country was a victorious advance, but when General Connor sent in his report relating to that part of the expedition, it showed a humiliating retreat. It was impossible for Connor to foresee the disagreement between Cole and Walker, which resulted in the failure of their part of the campaign. Nevertheless, he was criticized for his general conduct of the expedition and was withdrawn from Wyoming, much to his personal regret and the regret of many of the officers and men who served under him.

AFFAIR AT PLATTE BRIDGE

After the Southern Cheyenne came north in the spring of 1865 to raid the Overland stage stations, they encamped on Powder River, near the Northern Cheyenne, and for some time the two bands joined in daily feasts. Then they moved over to the Little Powder River to hunt buffalo, and in the latter part of May passed over to the Tongue River, which they ascended to the Big Horn Mountains. There the chiefs held a war council, at which it was decided to continue the raids upon the emigrant roads along the Platte. On May 20, 1865, a party of Northern Cheyenne raided the Deer Creek station, which had been abandoned by the stage company and was then occupied by a small detachment of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. In the fight which ensued one soldier was killed and the Indians succeeded in running off about twenty horses.

At Platte Bridge, where the City of Casper now stands, was a small military post called "Camp Dodge," which was garrisoned by two companies of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. This post seemed to be the one most hated by the Indians. About the middle of July a large party of Sioux and Cheyenne, under the leadership of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, struck the river some thirty miles below the post and moved up the stream, finally going into camp on a small creek behind the hills, where they could not be seen from the fort. No hostile demonstrations were made until July 25th, when the Indians undertook to stampede some horses that were grazing below the bridge. A detail of troops went out and succeeded in driving the horses within the stockade. The Indians started to follow, when the chief High Backed Wolf was sent to bring them back. Instead of obeying orders, he joined with the others, crossed the river and led the attack against the post. The howitzer was brought into action and a number of the savages were killed, among them High Backed Wolf. After his death the Indians withdrew and the fighting was over for the time.

Before daylight the next morning one-half of the Indians concealed themselves below the bridge and the other half above. They then tried the old trick of sending out a small party as a decoy, hoping the soldiers would pursue and

be caught in the ambush. It so happened that Sergt. Amos J. Custard was conducting a wagon train from Sweetwater to Camp Dodge. This train came in sight early on the morning of the 26th, on the hills some two miles west of the fort, and the howitzer was fired to warn the escort that Indians were in the neighborhood. Custard ordered a corporal to take five men and go forward to see what the firing meant. These six men were soon cut off, though two of them hid in the bushes along the river and managed to reach the fort that afternoon. The nineteen men of the train escort were surrounded, but fought valiantly until 3 o'clock in the afternoon before they were all killed.

It was not quite 7 o'clock when the train was first seen coming over the hills, and Major Howard, commandant at Camp Dodge, ordered Sergeant Hankhammer to take twenty-five men and go to its relief. Lieut. Caspar W. Collins of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, who had just arrived at the post the day before, begged permission to command the relief party, although some of his friends tried to persuade him to remain in the fort. Major Howard granted his request, however, and at the head of his little troop he rode out of the fort, crossed the bridge and moved up the road to meet the train. The Indians knew nothing of the train up to this time, and supposed that Collins and his little squad of cavalry were following the decoy that had been sent forward for the purpose of leading the troops into an ambush. When about half a mile from the bridge, Collins found himself surrounded by five hundred or more yelling Indians, and upon looking toward the hills saw seven or eight hundred more coming down from the bluffs. Major Howard at the fort also saw the perilous situation of the relief party and ordered Captain Greer, Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, to take his company and try to open a retreat for Collins. Captain Greer charged across the bridge and poured a deadly fire into the Indians, which caused them to fall back, and Collins gave the order to make for the bridge. The one howitzer at the fort also opened fire upon the Indians, but it was too late. Of the twenty-five men who went out with Collins, eight were killed and seven wounded, Collins himself being among the former.

There are two stories as to the manner in which Lieutenant Collins met his death. One is that he stopped to aid a wounded trooper, who begged his comrades not to leave him behind, and the other is that his horse became unmanageable and carried him into the ranks of the enemy. There is probably some truth in both of these accounts. He may have halted to assist a wounded comrade, but it is quite certain that his horse ran away. His body was found on the 29th, about a mile and a half from the fort, on the bank of the creek which still bears his name. On November 21, 1865, Maj.-Gen. John Pope issued the following order:

"The military post situated at Platte Bridge, between Deer and Rock creeks, on the Platte River, will hereafter be known as Fort Casper, in honor of Lieut. Casper Collins, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, who lost his life while gallantly attacking a superior force of Indians at that place."

THE BOZEMAN ROAD

In the spring of 1863, John M. Bozeman, a citizen of Montana, assisted by J. M. Jacobs, selected a route for a wagon road from the Red Buttes on the

Platte River to the three forks of the Missouri River in Western Montana. This road ran through the country of the Crow and Sioux Indians and was the shortest route from Fort Laramie to the Montana mines. It was not originally intended for a military road, and, in fact, was opened without the sanction of the Government. The Indians objected to emigrants passing through their territory, but the road soon became a thoroughfare almost as well known as the celebrated Oregon Trail and the United States authorities were forced to recognize it. Late in the year 1865 the Government tried to induce the Indians to consent to a right of way through their country to Montana. Several of the Sioux bands gave their consent, but the Cheyenne and Ogallala Sioux refused to sign the agreement. On June 1, 1865, Col. H. E. Maynadier, commandant at Fort Laramie, E. B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs, Thomas Wistar of Philadelphia, and R. N. McLaren of Minnesota, acting as commissioners for the United States, met the principal chiefs at Fort Laramie and concluded a treaty of peace. The immigration to the Montana mines was then at its height and one thing demanded by the commissioners was a right of way for the Bozeman Road from the Platte River to Bozeman, Mont. To this all the tribes agreed except the Ogallala Sioux. Red Cloud, the head chief of the Ogallala, made a speech, in which he accused the commissioners of acting in bad faith in asking the Indians to give their consent, when the white men had already taken what they wanted, after which he withdrew from the council.

In one sense of the word Red Cloud was right, for on March 10, 1866, nearly three months before the council was held at Fort Laramie, General Pope organized the Mountain District and ordered the establishment of two military posts for the protection of the Bozeman Road. This order was addressed to Col. H. B. Carrington of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, then stationed at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. Colonel Carrington left Fort Kearney on May 19, 1866, and arrived at Fort Laramie before the conclusion of the council above mentioned. While there he received instructions from General Pope to name the two new posts Fort Philip Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith. Early in July, with 700 men, Carrington left Fort Laramie. Red Cloud warned him not to enter the Indian country for the purpose of establishing new forts, and with some three hundred warriors hung on the heels of the expedition. Several slight skirmishes occurred, and as Carrington was hampered with over two hundred mule teams transporting supplies for the new posts it required all his skill to protect the teams and wagons.

Upon reaching Camp Connor (Fort Reno) part of the force was left to garrison that post and the remainder moved on up to the Bozeman Road to Big Piney Creek, near the northern boundary of the present Johnson County, where on July 15, 1866, Fort Philip Kearny was staked off. Early in August Fort C. F. Smith was located on the Big Horn River, about ninety miles northwest of Fort Philip Kearny, and the remainder of Carrington's force was used to garrison the two new posts. Thus his force of 700 men was divided into three parts and Carrington established his headquarters at Fort Philip Kearny, which was completed on the 21st of October. While it was under construction the trains sent out to bring timber to the fort were constantly annoyed by Indians and pickets were maintained on the Sullivant Hills to watch their movements. Scarcely was the fort finished when some of Red Cloud's band attempted to stampede the horses grazing near. A party sent out to recover the horses was attacked and several

troopers were killed or wounded. During the two weeks following the completion of the fort, eight attacks were made on emigrant and supply trains between Fort Reno and Fort Philip Kearny.

THE FETTERMAN MASSACRE

Never was the old adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," better verified than in the early days of Fort Philip Kearny. Almost daily attacks were made upon the trains bringing wood to the post, and the pickets stationed upon the Sullivant Hills were never relaxed when any of the garrison was outside the stockade. Early in December Capt. W. J. Fetterman was sent out with forty men to protect the wood train and followed the attacking party of Indians into a place where he was almost surrounded. Prompt action on the part of Colonel Carrington, in coming to the rescue was all that saved the detachment from utter annihilation. As it was only one man was killed and two were wounded.

On December 21, 1866, the pickets on Sullivant Hills signaled the fort that the wood train was again attacked. Carrington selected forty-nine men from his own regiment (the Eighteenth Infantry) and twenty-seven men from the Ninth Cavalry to go to the relief of the train. He first gave the command to Capt. James Powell, with Lieutenant Grunmond to command the cavalry, but Captain Fetterman, who was probably anxious to redeem himself from his mistake of a few weeks before, begged to be given the command, and claimed the right on account of seniority. Carrington granted his request, but warned him not to follow the Indians beyond Lodge Trail Ridge, an elevation a short distance southwest of the fort. Just why this warning was ignored will never be known, but Fetterman moved back of the Sullivant Hills, probably with the intention of cutting off the attacking party from the main body of the Indians. In a short time firing was heard on the other side of Lodge Trail Ridge and Carrington ordered Captain Ten Eyck to reinforce Fetterman. Says Grinnell: "When the relief party looked down from the top of Lodge Trail Ridge no soldiers were to be seen, but all over the valley, and above all along the ridge running down to Clear Creek, were Indians riding about and shouting their war cries, evidently celebrating a triumph."

Captain Ten Eyck sent a messenger to report to Carrington and then descended to the scene of the slaughter. That evening wagons brought in the bodies of forty-nine of the victims of the massacre and the others were recovered the next day. Not a man of Fetterman's command lived to tell the tale, but from the Indians it was learned that a small party mounted on fast horses was used as a decoy to draw the soldiers into an ambush—an old trick, and one that it might be supposed the soldiers would learn in time, but it seldom failed to work.

Through the efforts of Hon. Frank Mondell, member of Congress from Wyoming, the site of Fetterman's defeat is marked by a monument erected by the Government on "Massacre Hill," about five miles from the site of Fort Philip Kearny. The monument, built of bowlders, was dedicated on July 4, 1908. Among those present were General Carrington and a few of the survivors of his command in 1866. Fastened to the monument is a bronze shield, which bears the following inscription: "On this field on the 21st day of December, 1866, three commissioned officers and seventy-six privates of the Eighteenth

United States Infantry and the Ninth United States Cavalry, and four civilians, under the command of Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William J. Fetterman, were killed by an overwhelming force of Sioux under command of Red Cloud. There were no survivors."

RED CLOUD'S DEFEAT

In the spring of 1867 reinforcements were sent into Wyoming for the purpose of organizing an expedition against Red Cloud. For some reason the original design was not carried into effect, the troops remaining quartered at the military posts and in summer camps along the Platte River. Red Cloud lingered in the vicinity of Fort Philip Kearny, against which post he seemed to hold a vindictive hatred. By the middle of July he had collected a force of about three thousand warriors, intending to take the fort by assault. On the last day of July, Capt. James Powell, of the Eighteenth Infantry, with fifty-one men, went to the timber along Pincey Creek, about five miles from the fort, as an escort and guard to the workmen employed by the contractor, J. R. Porter. Indian spies were watching every movement made by the garrison, and Red Cloud determined to cut off the escort, which would lessen the resistance of the garrison when he attacked the fort. The attempt was not made, however, until the 2d of August. On that day another small party was sent out to guard the live stock while grazing. Some of Powell's men had returned to the fort, but thirty-two still remained on guard at the wood-cutters' camp. This gave Red Cloud an opportunity, as he thought, to cut off two parties at the same time.

Some two hundred Indians were sent to attack the herders and a force of about five hundred was thrown against the wood camp. Most of the former managed to reach the fort in safety, and Captain Powell received warning of the approach of the Indians in time to prepare for defense. The wagon beds used by the contractor were made of iron, or were wooden boxes shod with iron of sufficient thickness to resist an ordinary bullet. (This has been denied by some of the soldiers who took part in the affair, but Captain Powell's official report is responsible for the statement.) These wagon beds were hurriedly arranged in a circle, inside of which the thirty-two men took their stand. They were armed with the new breech-loading rifles, and Captain Powell, aware of the fact that their only hope was "a cool head and a steady aim," ordered that the poor marksmen should keep the rifles loaded for those more expert. They had not long to wait until the yelling hordes appeared, evidently expecting an easy victory. On they came until near enough to make the aim of the little band behind the wagon beds certain, when the breech-loading rifles began their deadly work. Not a bullet went wild and the savages recoiled before that withering fire.

When Red Cloud saw the wholesale slaughter of his best warriors he decided to change his tactics. Dismounting his men, they crawled forward through the grass and shrubbery, hoping to get near enough to rush upon the defenders and carry their position by storm. But the attempt was a failure. Every time an Indian exposed himself his earthly career was cut short by a bullet "from a rifle that was never empty," while the balls fired by the assailants flattened themselves against the iron wagon bodies and were thus rendered harmless. More Indians were brought up, but Red Cloud's entire force proved unable to conquer



FORT KEARNY MONUMENT
Site of the Fetterman massacre, 1866.

the thirty-two brave men, who remembered the fate of Fetterman's men and fought with the fury of desperation. After more than three hours, during which repeated attacks were made, the Indians withdrew, leaving hundreds of their number dead upon the field. Powell's loss was insignificant. His brave stand, with its unexpected results, had a crushing effect upon Red Cloud, and Fort Philip Kearny was allowed to remain unmolested until it was abandoned about a year later.

Among Powell's men was an old frontiersman, who was an expert marksman and was one of those selected to do the shooting. Some time later he met General Dodge, who asked him how many Indians were in the attacking party. To this the old trapper replied:

"Wall, General, I reckon there was about three thousand."

"And how many were killed?" asked Dodge.

"I can't say for sartin, but I've heard about a thousand."

"How many did you kill?"

"I don't know, General, but I kept eight guns pretty well het up for more'n three hours."

THE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

In the meantime, when the news of the Fetterman Massacre reached the East, it caused much excitement. Colonel Carrington was severely criticized, and he in turn complained that Gen. P. St. George Cooke, the department commander, had refused reinforcements and that 700 men were not sufficient to garrison three posts in the heart of the hostile Indian country. President Johnson ordered an investigation, the result of which was the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder River country, in accordance with the treaties then in existence. Forts Reno, Philip Kearny and C. F. Smith were therefore abandoned in August, 1868. The buildings at Fort Philip Kearny were afterward burned by Little Wolf.

SIoux RAIDS ON WIND RIVER

The territorial government of Wyoming was organized in the spring of 1869. In his message to the first Legislature the following October, Governor Campbell mentioned the Sioux raid in the Wind River valley, about the time he came into office, when four white men were killed and a number of horses and mules were stolen by the Indians. The raid was reported to the governor by the commissioners of Carter County. Governor Campbell asked the commander of the military department for troops for the protection of the settlers in that section. Two companies—one of infantry and one of cavalry—were ordered to the valley, and one still remained on duty there at the time of the meeting of the Legislature.

On July 3, 1869, another raid was made by the Sioux and again four white men were killed, but the Indians were driven off by the two companies above mentioned before they could do any further mischief. On the 28th of the same month a raid was made upon the mining settlements and three men engaged in mining near Atlantic City were killed. At the request of Governor Campbell, the department commander sent a supply of arms and ammunition to the com-

missioners of Carter County to be distributed among the citizens. When the Sioux discovered that the people were being armed they withdrew and no further hostile demonstrations were made, though the settlers remained watchful until the Sioux were quartered on their reservations.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876

For several years after the organization of the Territory of Wyoming the Indians continued to commit depredations upon the frontier settlements. During the years 1874 and 1875 General Crook, whose headquarters were at Omaha, made some incursions into the Indian country, but no permanent benefit was derived from such movements. At that time the hostile Indians about the Black Hills and the region of the Powder River numbered several thousands and the outlook for the settlers was anything but encouraging. President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and other military commanders held a consultation and decided to send a force of troops large enough to bring the Indians to terms.

Early in 1876 General Crook started against the Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, Arapaho and other tribes in the vicinity of the Black Hills. Near the head of the Rosebud Creek the Indians met with such a positive check at the hands of Crook that it amounted almost to a defeat. Crook then took up a strong position and waited for reinforcements, which he knew were on the way. On May 29th Gen. A. H. Terry reached the Little Missouri River and opened communication with Crook. General Gibbon came up from the west, and on June 8th joined Terry near the mouth of the Powder River. It was known that the main body of the Indians were then near the mouth of the Little Big Horn. With Terry was Gen. George A. Custer, one of the most dashing cavalry commanders in the United States army. The plan proposed by Terry, and adopted, was for Custer to take a position on the east, to cut off escape in that direction, after which Gibbon was to close in on the Indian village and drive the Indians either upon Custer or upon Crook, whose position was farther to the south.

The story of "Custer's Last Fight," when he and his command were all killed on June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, has been written so many times that it is deemed unnecessary to repeat the story in all its details here. It has been charged that Custer acted without orders and attacked the camp, instead of waiting to cut off the escape of the Indians after Gibbon opened the engagement. This charge is sustained in a letter written by General Gibbon to Terry under date of November 6, 1876, in which the writer says:

"So great was my fear that Custer's zeal would carry him forward too rapidly, that the last thing I said to him when bidding him good-by, after his regiment had filed past you when starting on his march, was, 'Now, Custer, don't be greedy, but wait for us.' He replied gaily, as with a wave of his hand he dashed off to follow his regiment, 'No, I will not.' * * * Except so far as to draw profit from past experience, it is perhaps useless to speculate as to what would have been the result had your plan, as originally agreed upon, been carried out. But I cannot help reflecting that in case my column, supposing the Indian camp to have remained where it was when Custer struck it, would have been the first to reach it; that with our infantry and Gatling guns we should have been able to take care of ourselves, even though numbering about two-thirds of Custer's

force, and that with six hundred cavalry in the neighborhood, led as only Custer could lead it, the result to the Indians would have been very different from what it was."

After the defeat of Custer the Indians broke up into small bands and occupied different camps, which changed the whole plan of the campaign. Several small fights occurred during the months of August and September, but none was of sufficient importance to render the Indians tractable. General Crook then decided upon a winter campaign. He collected a force of 1,600 soldiers and about four hundred Indians (mostly Pawnee), and after the capture of Red Cloud's and Swift Bear's camps organized his Big Horn expedition at Fort Fetterman. Leaving there on November 14, 1876, he moved northward into the Indian country. On the 20th some of his scouts brought in a young Cheyenne, who said Crazy Horse was located on the Rosebud and that there was a small Indian village on the upper Powder River. Two days later, while camped on the Crazy Woman Fork of the Powder, scouts brought the information that a large village, under Dull Knife and Wild Hog, was located farther up the Crazy Woman Fork in the Big Horn Mountains.

Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, with 1,100 troops and 300 Indians, was despatched to capture the village. On the 25th some Arapaho scouts definitely located the village and by making a night march it was surrounded without arousing the inmates. At dawn on the 26th the order was given to charge. Mackenzie's men advanced from all sides and the Indians were thrown into a panic. A few gained the mountains west of the village and attempted to put up a defense, but the village was completely destroyed. Dull Knife and Wild Hog both managed to escape, and spent the winter with Crazy Horse (Sioux) on the lower Powder River. In the spring of 1877 they surrendered and joined in the agreements made the preceding year, by which all the country between the Platte and Powder rivers had been ceded to the white men. From this time on the settlers of Wyoming enjoyed greater security.

CHAPTER XIX

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

SPAIN'S OPPRESSION OF CUBA—THE TEN YEARS' WAR—REVOLUTION OF 1895—WEYLER'S CRUELTY—PROTESTS OF THE UNITED STATES—DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE—CONGRESS DECLARES WAR—PRESIDENT MC KINLEY'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—WYOMING'S RESPONSE—THE INFANTRY BATTALION—ROSTER OF EACH OF THE COMPANIES—IN THE PHILIPPINES—THE WYOMING BATTERY—TORREY'S ROUGH RIDERS—CAMP CUBA LIBRE—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

For four centuries after the discovery of America, the Island of Cuba was one of the colonial possessions of Spain. While Spain was losing her other American provinces, one by one, the inhabitants of Cuba remained steadfast in their allegiance to the mother country. In 1808, when Napoleon overthrew the Spanish dynasty, the Cubans declared war against "the man of destiny." Their loyalty during all these years received a poor recompense, however, for in 1825 King Ferdinand issued a decree placing the lives and fortunes of the Cubans at the absolute disposal of the captains-general, or governors of the island. The "conquistadores" were slow in coming, but they had at last arrived.

With the decree of 1825, Spain's policy of inhumanity to her colonial subjects commenced. Some excuse for this policy may be found in the unsettled condition of the Spanish Government and the internal dissensions which rendered the authorities powerless as against the will of certain classes of citizens. With the death of Ferdinand in 1833, his daughter, Isabella, was proclaimed Queen. Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, claimed that this was a violation of the Salic law, which forbids the succession of women, and insisted that he should have ascended to the throne. He was not without followers in this claim, and for many years the "Carlist Party" was a menace to the Spanish Government.

As early as 1829 a conspiracy was formed in Cuba for the purpose of throwing off the Spanish yoke, but it was discovered and crushed by the Spanish Government before the revolutionists were prepared to begin active operations. In 1844 came the uprising of the blacks, which, like the former conspiracy, was suppressed with great cruelty on the part of the Spaniards. Some five years later (1849-50) Narciso Lopez, a former resident of Cuba, fitted out an expedition at New Orleans for the overthrow of Spanish power upon the island. Lopez was too quixotic for a military leader. His expedition ended in failure and some of his men perished in Spanish dungeons.

In 1868 the "Ten Years' War" broke out, the revolutionists taking advantage of dissensions in the mother country and hoping to establish the independence of

Cuba. After the war had been going on for about two years, Amadeus, second son of Victor Emanuel of Italy, was called to the throne of Spain as "constitutional king." He resigned in 1873, when the provisional government under Castilla came into power. Castilla threatened to make a desert island of Cuba. He sent 257,000 soldiers to the island and so great was the sacrifice of human life that fewer than fifty thousand of them returned to Spain. Three hundred million dollars' worth of property was destroyed during the war and a heavy debt was contracted, which was settled upon the Cubans as a penalty for their revolt.

Not only was the debt laid upon the inhabitants, but the captains-general also became more tyrannical in their administration of affairs. The heavy burden of taxation and the unreasonable demands of the governors had the effect of strengthening the determination of the Cubans to achieve their independence. It was not long, therefore, until they began planning another insurrection. Experience had taught them the necessity of caution, and for more than fifteen years they carried on their preparations with the utmost secrecy. In 1895 the revolution was inaugurated at several places simultaneously. The revolutionists were led by Maceo and Gomez. Captain-General Campos, then governor of the island, conducted his military movements along the lines of warfare recognized by civilized nations. This policy did not meet the approval of the Spanish authorities at Madrid. Campos was therefore removed and General Weyler was placed in his stead. Instantly a change could be seen. Weyler issued his "I order and command" proclamation ordering the inhabitants of the rural districts to "concentrate themselves in the towns occupied by the troops." Any persons who failed to obey the order within eight days were to be considered rebels and were to be treated as such. The order also prohibited the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission of the military authority. The supply of food in the cities and towns was inadequate to the demands of the "reconcentrados," as the people thus confined in them were called, and many actually starved to death. Weyler was no respecter of persons and women and children were the greatest sufferers.

The inhumanity of such a course aroused the indignation of the civilized world. European nations sent protests to Madrid, but they met with no response, so far as mitigating the conditions in Cuba were concerned. The people of the United States raised funds and sent relief to the starving reconcentrados, but in nearly all cases the contributions were diverted into the hands of the Spanish.

Political conventions, commercial organizations and several of the State Legislatures adopted ringing resolutions calling on the Government of the United States to intervene in behalf of the oppressed Cubans. The platform upon which William McKinley was elected President in 1896 insisted that some action must be taken in the interests of humanity. When this became known in Havana, riots resulted, friends of Weyler telling the people that intervention of any kind by the United States meant the ultimate annexation of Cuba to that country.

Nothing was done during the year 1897, but about the beginning of 1898 the Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy was ordered to the Dry Tortugas, within six hours' sail of Havana. On January 25, 1898, the Battleship Maine dropped anchor in the Harbor of Havana, the authorities having been notified the previous evening by the United States consul-general of the Maine's intended arrival. Prior to this, the Spanish Government had protested against this nation's

sending cruisers bearing supplies to the reconcentrados. The presence of the Maine in Havana Harbor, while the United States and Spain were supposed to be at peace, was not pleasing to the Spanish officials, who, as a measure of retaliation, ordered the Cruiser Vizcaya to New York. Thus matters stood until February 9, 1898, when the Spanish minister to the United States resigned his position and asked for his passports. About twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, on the evening of February 15, 1898, the Maine was blown up, with a total loss of the vessel and 266 of her officers and men were either killed by the explosion or drowned. A court of inquiry afterward reported that "there were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a short, but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree by the first explosion. * * * In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines."

The destruction of the Maine, with its consequent loss of life, increased the excitement in the United States and the demands for intervention grew more insistent. Still the administration declined to intervene, chiefly for the reason that General Weyler had been superseded by General Blanco, who issued a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities, and announced that the reconcentrados would be permitted to return to their homes. On March 8, 1898, Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for the national defense, but nothing further was done for some time, or until it was definitely learned that Blanco's promise to release the reconcentrados had been, and was being, systematically ignored. Another reason for delay was that President McKinley was awaiting the decision of the court of inquiry that was investigating the Maine disaster. On March 28, 1898, he sent a message to Congress, submitting the report of the court and "invoking the deliberate consideration" of Congress.

The day following the receipt of this message bills relating to Cuban affairs were introduced in both houses of Congress, and on April 1st a naval appropriation bill was passed. On the 11th of the same month the President sent to Congress another message, in which he said: "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba," etc.

Congress was prompt with its response. On the 13th the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the President to intervene in Cuban affairs at once. The resolution was amended by the Senate, stronger language being used, and on the 18th the House concurred. The resolutions adopted on that date were as follows:

"1. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"3. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and

empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Two days after the adoption of these resolutions, the United States Government presented its ultimatum to Spain, to relinquish its authority before noon on April 23, 1898, and to withdraw its land and naval forces, in accordance with the second resolution. Spain refused compliance and Rear Admiral Sampson was ordered to blockade the Cuban ports. On the 23d President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, "the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged."

This proclamation was issued before a formal declaration of war had been made by Congress, but on April 25th it was enacted. "That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain."

WYOMING'S RESPONSE

On April 25, 1898, Governor William A. Richards received notice from the secretary of war that Wyoming's allotment of troops was one battalion of four companies of infantry. The secretary's communication also stated that it was the President's wish that the National Guard should be used, as far as their numbers would permit, for the reason that the men were already armed, equipped and drilled. At that time the Wyoming National Guard consisted of one infantry regiment of seven companies, commanded by Col. Frank M. Foote, and a battery of light artillery, commanded by Capt. Granville R. Palmer. Immediately upon receipt of the call from Washington, Governor Richards called upon the several company commanders to report the number of men in their command who were willing to enlist for two years. When their replies were received at the executive office the work of selecting the four strongest companies devolved upon the governor and Colonel Foote. The companies chosen for the battalion were: C of Buffalo, G of Sheridan, F of Douglas, and H of Evanston. Later a portion of Company A of Laramie was accepted and united with Company F.

On May 2, 1898, these companies left their home stations and the next day they were all at the rendezvous at Cheyenne, which was named "Camp Richards" in honor of the governor. Here a week passed in recruiting each of the companies to eighty-one men and three commissioned officers and in the medical examinations. As soon as each company was ready it was mustered into the United States service, and on the morning of May 10, 1898, the governor telegraphed the secretary of war that the battalion was organized and awaiting orders. In his message to the Legislature which assembled on January 10, 1899, Governor Richards said:

"I am reliably informed that no other state had filled its quota at that time, so

that to Wyoming must be accorded the honor of being the first to respond to the call for volunteers with a full quota. Our apportionment was 231 men, but 338 were mustered in with the battalion. The rather difficult task of taking four companies, where three times the number were anxious to go, and of selecting officers for them, when there were so many to choose from, was successfully accomplished, and, so far as I am informed, there was no dissatisfaction with the organization of the battalion among either the officers or enlisted men. Colonel Foote was commissioned major and given command."

THE BATTALION ROSTER

The field and staff officers of the battalion were as follows: Frank M. Foote major commanding; Harol D. Coburn, who was mustered in as first lieutenant of Company F, adjutant; Johnson W. Morgareidge, second lieutenant of Company G, quartermaster; John S. Morrison, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, in charge of the battalion hospital department. In the company rosters following are included the names of all who enlisted and were mustered into the United States service. Some of the men were discharged before the battalion was mustered out, and some were transferred to other commands.

COMPANY C

Most of the members of this company came from Johnson County, the headquarters of the company as a National Guard organization having been located at Buffalo. Thomas Millar, was captain; James D. Gallup and Charles Pinney, first lieutenants; Loren Cheever and Henry A. Smith, second lieutenants; Charles H. Burritt and Christian J. Hepp, first sergeants; Frank Shortill, quartermaster sergeant; John D. Kilpatrick, William H. Fisher, John A. McConnell, William R. C. Newell, Henry Sneddon and George Rogers, sergeants; Frank Ellis, William A. Miller, Park Bateman, Thomas H. Hamilton, Adam Freel, Harry E. Smith, William Shortill and William H. Baker, corporals; William A. Miller, Joseph A. Owenhouse and Arthur W. Warner, musicians; G. L. Kimball and Alexander A. Herron, artificers; J. L. Campbell and Robert A. Robinson, wagoners.

Privates—Peter Bertelson, George Binnall, Charles A. Birmingham, Robert A. Brennan, Thomas Brown, Robert Carlon, Jerry Cashman, Fred Chapman, Harry H. Chatterson, Nels Christensen, Harry Clay, Ephraim Cliburn, Lowell Coates, Sylvester B. Coates, George Denton, James S. Eddy, Homer Evans, John Evans, Ralph L. Ewing, Philip Gatch, William E. Gossett, Arthur Harrington, John Herron, Jr., Sidney Jacobs, Warren D. Jenkins, Ernest Knoedler, William J. Langiewicz, Frederick Lehman, Sterling S. Lewis, William McKay, Thomas R. McMaster, Charles Martin, Bruno Mediate, James S. Miller, Leroy S. Minnich, Ferdinand Peer, Charles A. Pettit, John T. Picard, Fred W. Raymond, Gustav Rosknacht, Andrew Rusnock, Henry Sell, Charles N. Smith, Joseph M. Spaeth, George B. Taylor, Basil E. Thomas, John T. Wallace, Ira H. Ward, Issac C. Ward, George White, James M. White, Ray F. Wiedmer, James J. Wright, John L. Zook.

COMPANY F

This company was recruited at Douglas and Laramie and was mustered in with the following officers and enlisted men; John D. O'Brien, captain; Harol D. Coburn, first lieutenant; Willard H. Rouse, second lieutenant; William E. Yelton, first sergeant; Waldo E. Sherwin, quartermaster sergeant; Samuel L. Harris, William J. Mast, James L. Scanlon, Wallace F. Pease and Charles B. Negus, sergeants; Nathan E. Burns, Walter S. Briggs, Thomas Olson, John G. Ponting, Edward Rose, George E. Triggs and Frederick Frick, corporals; Walter Bartlett, cook; Edgar R. Rouse and John Frick, Jr., musicians; Jed A. Smith and Carl W. Fisher, artificers; Richard Eberhart, wagoner.

Privates—Ernest Adams, Charles H. Barton, Thomas B. Barton, Ernest R. Bowker, Charles W. Brandis, Joseph A. Brown, Arthur W. Brownlee, James Burton, Stephen A. D. Byerly, Wells Byers, Ralph C. Caylor, Charles A. Cole, Harry R. Crumrine, Benjamin F. Cunningham, Ernest A. Cunningham, Bert E. Dennis, Alexander Dobby, William T. Donahoo, Eric Ericson, William J. Evans, Joseph Frick, Jonathan E. Frisby, Edward M. Garfield, Arthur W. Gray, William D. Hudson, William A. Kellogg, Charles M. Knadler, John Knox, Jr., George R. Laird, Carl H. Lange, Charles J. Larson, John J. Lohlein, Orange S. Lucas, Wesley Lytle, James E. McCumber, George Marsh, John J. Marsh, Carl F. Miller, Fred A. Miller, George R. Moyer, Edward Niedheimer, Emile Olday, Reuben J. Reals, Albert Richards, Henry N. Roach, Howard Robb, Charles E. Robinson, Edwin O. Ruhl, Henry Ruhsert, Frank K. Schmidt, Mark A. Skinner, William F. Smith, George W. Snow, William B. Stockton, Joseph S. Trosper, James A. Vidal, William R. Watt, Harry G. Waechter, Ernest Wesche, Arthur White, Robert J. White, Henry J. Wiese, John F. Wyatt.

COMPANY G

Company G was composed chiefly of men from Sheridan and Cheyenne. It was mustered in with Daniel C. Wrighter as captain; Hezekiah P. Howe, first lieutenant; Johnson W. Morgareidge, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers during the term of service were: Chester Z. Zander, Charles Fuer and Maynard J. Herron, quartermaster sergeants; John O. McClure, first sergeant; Frank Geere, John A. Brown, Edmund G. Guyer, Oscar E. Hoback, Alva T. Morgareidge and William D. June, sergeants; Henry T. Rule, Almer D. Zander, Charles H. Cahill, Alfred A. Florida and James E. Morrison, corporals; Paul Spehr, cook; George E. Small, Joseph A. Owenhouse, Harry H. Clubb and Robert B. Robinson, musicians; Herbert E. Zullig, artificer; David Lewis, wagoner.

Privates—George N. Akin, Carl M. Anderson, Peter W. Anderson, Charles A. Ballard, Edwin Blackmer, George Briggs, Leslie S. Brookhart, Frank M. Bruner, Arlester L. Burnell, Wells Byers (transferred to Company F), Frank A. Cahill, Carter E. Calder, Charles C. Caldwell, George J. Clause, John E. Coleman, Niles R. Coleman, Martin L. Davidson, Cory W. Dudley, George H. Evans, William H. Ferris, Jeremiah J. Galvin, Herman J. Gaulke, Henry George, Emil R. Grable, William B. Grigg, Seeley S. Hawes, Thomas J. Henry, Charles Hohrman, Bert Humphrey, Max Idleman, Jr., Charles E. Jones, Maximilian P. E. Jordan, Robert C. Koontz, Andrew Lindberg, Richard B. Lloyd, Charles M.

McClure, Vincent L. McGuire, Thomas McVeigh, John A. Monical, John C. Oder, Arthur W. Parker, James N. Petersen, Peter W. Petersen, Henry H. Preston, Charles N. Reece, Henry A. Richardson, Wilbur A. Richardson, Thomas Ryder, Lewis R. Schmidt, Charles J. Schubert, William D. Skinner, Eugene H. Stevens, Madison U. Stoneman, Olaf E. Strom, Daniel Sullivan, Everett W. Taylor, Sylvester B. Trowbridge, Oliver M. Walsh, Charles H. Wells, Tim Williams, Charles Wilseck.

COMPANY H

Company H came from the southwestern part of the state, the National Guard company from which it was formed having its headquarters at Evanston. After reporting at Camp Richards a number of recruits were added from Rock Springs and Cheyenne. The organization of the company during its term of service was as follows: Edward P. Holtenhouse, captain; Henry Ohlenkamp, first lieutenant; George F. Fast and Thomas A. Williams, second lieutenants; Benjamin Moore, battalion sergeant-major; William C. De Loney, first sergeant; William O. Taylor and Charles W. Fox, quartermaster sergeants; James A. Morganson, Frank A. Crase, James H. Winslow and John L. Townson, sergeants; Thomas Holden, William H. Houston, John J. Code, Rea Bender, Jacob Sherman, Peter F. Patterson and James E. Rafferty, corporals; Harry Miller and Fred L. Siegel, musicians; John W. Thatcher, cook; Harry Jones, artificer; Joseph Shaw, Jr., wagoner.

Privates—Ferdinand Abel, Lloyd W. Allen, Andrew Anderson, Anton Anderson, Albert E. Arthurs, Frank Bowen, Harry Brown, Louis Burmeister, William C. Burns, William T. Byrnes, William F. Caldwell, Albert M. Calkins, Calvin Carpenter, Oscar O. Carson, Peter Christensen, William J. Clark, Robert Crosbie, Charles Ericksen, Reinhart Fermazin, William Freerks, Harry E. Hall, John Hangartner, John B. Hanson, Morley L. Hassard, Joseph Hemmelwright, James A. Howard, Philip S. Jackson, Ira Johns, Emil Johnson, Francis M. Jones, Lawrence A. Jones, Thomas O. M. Jones, John E. Karlburg, Christian Kaus, William Kelley, Edward La Comb, Joseph D. Leyshon, Edward Lyst, Alfred C. McDowell, Thomas Meguire, James Miles, William Nichols, Dennis Perry, John Rafferty, Peter Roberts, Samuel C. Joslyn, Michael J. Rowland, Philip Schopp, Jr., Martin Sedlack, Edward L. Sellon, George W. Sessions, Peter E. Sperling, Hans Tuesen, Orié A. Vanblaricon, Paul Wilkinson, Robert Wilkinson, William A. Woolam, Dana N. Woods, Herbert S. Wright, Alfred Zemp.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

On May 18, 1898, the battalion entrained at the Union Pacific Railroad station in Cheyenne for San Francisco, where it arrived on the morning of the 21st and went into camp at Camp Merritt, where the boys remained, drilling and doing camp duty until June 27, 1898. On that date the battalion embarked upon the steamer Ohio, which arrived at the mouth of Manila Bay on the last day of July. The troops remained on board until the 6th of August, when they were disembarked and went into camp at Paranaque. After a week's experience in the trenches came the Battle of Manila on August 13, 1898.

The battalion was assigned to the reserve of the First Brigade, First Division,

on the extreme left of the line. This position caused some complaints among the men, who wanted to be "where there was something doing." Before noon Fort Malate was in the hands of the American troops and the reserves were ordered forward. Then the Wyoming boys made up for lost time and at 4:45 P. M. their battalion flag—the first United States flag raised in Manila—was seen floating over the captured city. General Anderson, commanding the First Division, as a mark of appreciation of the fact that the battalion was the first organization to reach the city, designated the Wyoming troops as his body guard.

After the Battle of Manila the battalion remained in the vicinity of the city until February 4, 1899, when it was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division. Early the next morning Major Foote received orders to join the movement toward San Pedro Macati. Some fierce fighting occurred along the Pasig River as the troops advanced toward Paco Church, but the California and Wyoming troops drove the insurgents steadily before them until the enemy made a stand in the churchyard of San Pedro Macati, from which position they opened a deadly fire upon the advancing line. Here Sergt. George Rogers and Private Ray F. Wiedmer of Company C were mortally wounded, and Harry Crumrine, a private in Company F, was slightly wounded as the battalion was taking a position behind some levees in a rice field. Once this position was gained the insurgents were driven from the churchyard and the Wyoming men occupied the firing line all the way into San Pedro Macati, which place was captured before 11 o'clock.

Upon being driven from the village, the insurgents retreated to Guadalupe Church. That afternoon a small party of the enemy were seen maneuvering on a hill south of the church and Companies F and G, under command of Captain O'Brien, were sent to drive them out. The movement was successfully executed without casualties, the two companies returning in about two hours. About 9 o'clock that evening Captain O'Brien was ordered to surround the church and hold his position until morning. He found the church deserted, broke in the door and found a small brass cannon and a number of rifles that had been left by the insurgents in their hasty departure.

On February 22, 1899, the battalion was engaged in the operations about Guadalupe Church, but no casualties resulted. Several days of comparative quiet followed, but on March 2d Company G was moved half a mile up the Pasig River, where trenches were constructed. Early on the morning of the 7th the Battle of San Juan del Monte was commenced by the Wyoming sharpshooters. A little later the line of Wyoming and Nebraska troops advanced and occupied a ridge about four hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks. The insurgents showed no signs of weakening until Companies C, F and H were ordered to charge. In this charge Private Joseph M. Spaeth of Company C fell mortally wounded near the enemy's works, Sergt. John A. McConnell of Company C, Capt. John D. O'Brien of Company F, and Oscar O. Carson of Company H were slightly wounded, but the insurgents fled precipitately before the impetuous charge. George E. Small of Company G was wounded near the Pasig River.

During the next three months several slight skirmishes with the insurgents occurred. In one of these on March 27, 1899, Private James M. White of Company C was slightly wounded, and on May 15th Private Alexander Dobby of Company F was wounded. Early in June the battalion took part in the Morong expedition and on July 6, 1899, orders were received to return to the United

States. The troops embarked on the steamer Grant, which sailed out of Manila Bay on the last day of July and arrived at San Francisco on the 29th of August.

THE WYOMING BATTERY

On May 25, 1898, President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers. Under this call the Alger Light Artillery of Cheyenne was accepted, on the condition that it should number 125 men. The work of recruiting commenced on June 11, 1898, and four days later the organization was mustered into the United States service as "Battery A, Wyoming Light Artillery," with 127 names on the roll, to wit:

Granville R. Palmer, captain; Harry A. Clarke,* first lieutenant; James M. Gilmore,* second lieutenant; Elton E. Fay,* first sergeant; Edwin O. Glenn, quartermaster sergeant; James L. Madden, veterinary sergeant; Charles A. Bristol,* Granville M. King,* Robert N. La Fontaine,* John E. McCabe, William M. Daily and John F. Rigdon, sergeants; Edward W. Hirst, Rufus W. Shrader, William C. Mills,* Joseph T. Dyer, William C. Wolcott, Robert B. Graham, Albert G. Cayler and Charles W. Mahan,* corporals; Thomas A. Sladden and Robert McFadden, farriers; Edwin C. Mentz and James Sullivan, artificers; John Olson, saddler; William Dillman* and Isaac W. Dreifuss, trumpeters; John F. Farrell,* wagoner.

Privates—Glenn W. Abbott,* Emil G. Abry,* John Anderson, Peter Anderson, Alonzo A. Bailey,* David Barnett,* George Barth,* Frank Bradley, George Bristol, Herman A. Brookhart,* Clifford H. Buck,* Charles Bushman,* John Caffrey,* James H. Connors,* Ernest R. B. Croston,* Henry L. Dale, John Darling,* George H. Davis,* John L. DeCory,* William DeHaas,* Charles S. Elkins, Daniel R. Ellis,* William M. Enslow,* Gus Fardy, Edward B. Fear, Fay Fifield,* Malcolm L. Freed, George B. Gale, Ira L. Garner,* William Gauff, William Gideon,* Martin E. Goden, Sidney D. Gonser,* Joseph P. Green, Edward Guinan, August Gustafson, William Haner,* Albert Hefelee, Andrew Hoffman, Arthur C. Holway, Herbert Hollyman,* John G. Honnold, James Humphrey, George A. Jackson, James S. Jackson,* Howard H. Jordan, Martin Joyce,* August Keilquist, John Kroeger, John T. Lane,* Victor Lardi,* Lauritz A. P. Lasson, Peter Lawless,* Abe Levett, Alsinon C. Lish, William J. McCall,* Marion McCullum,* Robert S. McDole, Edward L. McKiernan, Charles J. Marble, John Martin, Edward Meredith,* George Monroe,* John Mulligan, Herbert A. Murphy, John Oliver, Otto Pearson, John Peterson, Peter Peterson,* John Pointinen,* Charles Porterfield,* John J. Quinn, Andreas Rasmussen, John Rawson,* John P. Reedy,* Frank Robidon,* James F. Roberts,* Lee B. Sackett, Emil A. Sandberg,* W. A. Schilling,* William Sehestedt, Don L. Shirley, Frank J. Sinex, James T. Slane, George H. Smith,* Leslie E. Snow,* Martin Stamm,* Henry Steinhoff, William A. Stone, Oliver E. Swartz,* Edwin P. Taylor, Joseph Templin, William L. Tighe, Frank J. Timmins,* Bryant Turner,* William Van Noy, Herbert E. Wale, Charles Willard, William Weir.*

NOTE—Lieut. Harry A. Clarke was promoted to the captaincy on November 12, 1898, upon the death of Captain Palmer. Not all the men named on the above muster roll accompanied the battery to the Philippines, and several were discharged before the battery returned home. Those who were mustered out with the battery on September 23, 1899, are marked with a *.

On June 24, 1898, the battery started for San Francisco, where it remained in different camps and under different commanders until November 8, 1898, when it embarked on the transport Newport, with Brig.-Gen. M. P. Miller's command, and arrived at Manila on the 7th of December. It served under various commanders in the Military District of Cavite until July 8, 1899, when the guns were turned over to the Sixth United States Artillery and the men returned home with the Wyoming battalion on the steamer Grant, arriving at San Francisco on August 29, 1899.

In his message to the Legislature on January 9, 1901, Governor De Forest Richards said: "When the news reached Wyoming that our state troops, after their arduous campaign in the Philippines, were about to be returned to their homes, it was the general sentiment of our people that Wyoming should follow the example of other states and provide transportation for our soldiers from San Francisco to their homes. The intention in doing this was to arrange it so that our brave soldiers, many of whom were weak and debilitated from a long service in a foreign clime, might save the travel pay allowed them by the General Government and not reach their homes utterly destitute.

"The people of the state demanded that this be done, and as there were no funds available, several hundred public spirited gentlemen from all over the state, signed two notes, one to the Stockgrowers National Bank and one to the First National Bank of Cheyenne, dated August 24, 1899, for \$4,442.10 bearing 6 per cent interest per annum, and with these funds our volunteers were transported to their various homes without cost to themselves, thus being shown in the most satisfactory manner the appreciation in which their services were held by the state."

Upon the recommendation of the governor, the Legislature made an appropriation sufficient to pay the notes, and also made an appropriation of \$750 for the purpose of securing medals for the members of the battalion and battery, each medal being inscribed with the name of the recipient, etc.

TORREY'S ROUGH RIDERS

In addition to the troops already mentioned, Wyoming furnished seven troops to the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, more commonly known as "Torrey's Rough Riders." The regiment was raised by Col. Jay L. Torrey, a Wyoming man, who commanded it during its entire term of service. Troops A and B came from Colorado; C, E, F, G, H, K and L, from Wyoming; D, from Idaho; J, from Utah; and M, from Nevada. Of the field and staff officers, Wyoming furnished Col. Jay L. Torrey; Maj. James G. Harbord; Lieut. Herbert V. Lacey, adjutant; Lieut. Fred Rapp, quartermaster; Capt. Henry G. Golden, chaplain; Maj. Mortimer Jesurum, chief surgeon.

Troop C was recruited in the vicinity of Laramie and was mustered in at Fort D. A. Russell on May 23, 1898, with the following officers and enlisted men: George R. Shanton, captain; Morgan F. Knadler, first lieutenant; William J. Abrams, second lieutenant; Charles W. Gilmore, first sergeant; Otto Zoller, quartermaster sergeant; George S. Kline, Brutus H. Clay, Joseph T. Orr, Charles K. Harrington and Chris J. Silberg, sergeants; William A. Grosvenor, William J. Sine, Herman C. Peterson, Winter P. Hepburn, Thomas C. Hunt, Albert R.

King, Mortimer McKnight and Fred C. Hecht, corporals; Herbert Wallis and Hiram F. Davis, trumpeters; Charles M. Johnson and Jonas H. Farr, farriers; Charles Trew, saddler; Willis D. Jacus, wagoner.

Troopers—Joseph Aaron, Kirt Acor, Daniel L. Aldridge, James Barber, George W. Barker, Alfred A. Benjamin, Patrick Boyle, Henry A. Brown, Harvey B. Burk, George H. Burke, Arthur W. Chesebro, DeWitt Clary, Samuel Coen, William Craver, Tony Cuerden, Frank Curren, Alfred Daykin, Charles S. Dunlap, Sidney H. Dyer, Jack Fee, Jr., Hugh A. Ferguson, Paul Flackstein, Frank Flaherty, George R. Gardner, Harry Griffin, Rasmus Hansen, Hans T. Hansen, Tim Hamlin, Frederick C. Jenkins, Samuel Johnson, William E. Johnston, Meredith Jones, Fred Kassahn, William E. King, Hans T. Kulewatz, Cornelius Lenihan, Frank A. May, Charles W. Mans, Henry S. Mapes, John C. Matheson, Christian W. Miller, Hugh M. McPhee, Andrew C. Nielsen, James U. Nisbet, Adolph A. Olsen, Perry Parish, Albert F. Price, Frank P. Price, Charles B. Peirce, John J. Schenck, Lewis Sherwood, George Schaefer, Henry Steltz, William C. Tipler, Hugh Vass, William B. Wallace, James E. Walsh, Harry H. Whitman, William C. Whittenberg.

Troop E was recruited in the counties of Sheridan, Crook and Weston and was mustered into the United States service at Fort D. A. Russell on May 23, 1898, with the following officers and men: Henry H. Austin, captain; Norvel H. Baker, first lieutenant; Lewis S. Magruder, second lieutenant; T. J. Gatchell, first sergeant; Daniel L. Van Meter, quartermaster sergeant; George L. Wade, Harve Springer, Patrick J. Conway, Philo Carmon, George Skinner and Robert Long, sergeants; Arthur C. Schneider, Guy Campbell, Charles S. Brown, Elliott W. Brown, Joseph Sellers, Edward Anderson, William Hymmer and Bird Moore, corporals; Truman L. Fox and Anton Jenson, trumpeters, Herman Gerdel and William McWilliams, farriers; Milo Hamilton, saddler; Frank Valentine, wagoner.

Troopers—Richard Alleyne, Guy R. Barton, Ross Bennett, Charles C. Blake, William E. Bollen, Joseph L. Bomar, Marnus J. Cannon, Peter Cannon, Edward Clark, John Cole, Russell Conger, Harry L. Cooper, Harry Cosgriff, Albert M. Crafts, James W. Croghan, John Davey, William Davis, John Davaney, Frank Dooley, Benjamin F. Draper, Arthur Evans, Benjamin Freeman, Carl Gleason, John Gurney, Clarence E. Heffner, William J. House, Charles Hulett, Charles Kolberg, Arthur Krusee, Harry M. Krusee, Wesley Leaming, John Loafman, Finley Lowry, Roland J. Lytle, Eugene McCarthy, Henry McConaghy, James H. Magoon, William Moncrieffe, Samuel B. Pohlman, Chris Rasmussen, Burl Robinett, Alonzo Robinett, Walter Robinson, James F. Rose, Charles Ross, Luther M. Roush, Warren Sawyer, Nelson Simpson, Edward J. Smith, Guy L. Smith, Archie Sollars, David Spitz, Jacob E. Stauffer, Daniel Sweeney, Robert C. Wilkerson, Paul Willitts, Charles F. Wilson, Frank E. Wood.

Troop F came from Rock Springs, Green River and Cheyenne. It was mustered in at Fort Russell on May 27, 1898, with Willis F. Hoadley as captain; Leonard L. Deitrick, first lieutenant; Thomas J. King, second lieutenant; Frank Kidd, first sergeant; Daniel B. Shields, quartermaster sergeant; John A. Jackson, George E. Artist, George Landenberger, George D. Solomon, William A. Crawford and Jeremiah Maly, sergeants; John W. Peters, Bert McClure, Angus J. Matheson, Jacob L. Parrott, Frank C. Wells, Melville W. James, Josiah H.

Eardley and John E. O'Riley, corporals; Frank J. Gunther and Edward F. Ely, trumpeters; Lucius A. Place, saddler; James Paulson, wagoner.

Troopers—Benjamin Benz, Joseph Bird, Henry C. Bloom, John N. Bodendick, John E. Brooks, Samuel K. Brown, Morrison Chester, Charles W. Cole, Bert Collins, Thomas Craig, Allison Davis, Walter Durbin, Albert B. Ekdall, Max Fairbanks, William Farley, Rufus E. Garner, Frederick Hagen, Patrick W. Haley, Frank O. Johnson, Leo Leffler, Milton M. Lewis, George H. McBride, James W. McGuire, Robert McKlem, Arthur Maher, Robert Manassa, Philip Michaels, William D. Moffatt, John Muir, Robert Myers, Charles O'Brien, William O'Brien, James H. Patterson, Harry N. Pauley, Walter J. Peckham, Emile Peterson, Edward Petteys, Charles A. Pierson, Ellsworth Porter, Lawrence Riordan, George G. Robinson, George W. Sadlier, Adolph C. Saunders, Edward G. Schoel, Benjamin Smith, Edgar M. Smith, Eugen Tiberghin, Frederick O. Wale.

Troop G was raised in and around Sheridan, Charles Lenwood being especially active in recruiting. Owing to a defect in his sight, Mr. Lenwood was rejected by the board of medical examiners. Had it not been for this he would undoubtedly have been captain of the troop. It has been said of Troop G that it had "on its roster more representatives of the genus frontiersman than any other troop in the regiment. To the manner born, these men were most at home on the arid plains of the west. Sitting their horses like centaurs, they handle their 'shooting irons' with that perfection of ease and deadly aim which springs only from long familiarity."

The personnel of the troop at the time it was mustered in was as follows: John B. Mahardi, captain; John H. Ivey, first lieutenant; Ralph B. Cooper, second lieutenant; John Timothy, first sergeant; Joseph V. E. Marsh, quartermaster sergeant; John G. Thornton, Robert Holland, Wallace B. Hodge, Homer R. Peret, Samuel L. Brown and Adelbert Flores, sergeants; Thomas L. Coble, Charles W. Fischer, Peter H. Jones, Clarence Milner, Oscar Palmer, Thomas H. MacCallum and James A. Brown, corporals; Ethan T. Chilcott, farrier; Thomas E. DeNike, blacksmith; George E. Dorsey and George P. Webster, trumpeters; Samuel E. Bayless, saddler, Augustus C. Hitt, wagoner.

Troopers—Edward F. Beam, Frank Bodle, Albert W. Bristol, Bert R. Bross, Elijah L. Brown, Frederick G. Burto, William Callahan, Alden Carpenter, George W. Curtis, John S. Dugan, John W. Embree, John G. Fletcher, William J. Fox, Thomas Gallagher, George R. Goulding, August Gronen, Alexander Hagan, Lester B. Haley, Hans P. Hansen, William C. Hopkins, Marion V. Inskeep, John F. Karling, George L. LaDomas, Charles C. Langley, John H. Latta, John C. Lee, Thorwald Leesborg, Ira Loud, John D. Lowry, William McAdam, George W. McDonald, Rudolph R. Mayer, Walter Meldrum, James Menecke, Leonard Metz, Elias O. Moore, Merion M. Moore, Joseph M. Morrow, Charles A. Peavey, John M. Pelfrey, William I. Powell, Richard H. Redmond, Arthur Reece, A. S. Reynolds, Charles W. Reynolds, Archie A. Sackett, Thomas Savery, Ara Sawyer, William B. Schrantz, William Schurr, William Shoemaker, James H. Skillen, William H. Smith, Emerie Swick, Charles R. Thompson, William A. Waldo, Jeffrey E. Walker, Ford L. Wanamaker, Roy Withington.

Troop H was raised in Carbon County by Louis G. Davis, who resigned the office of sheriff for the purpose, and who was elected captain of the troop. The

other officers were: Charles B. Osborne, first lieutenant; John H. Albro, second lieutenant; John J. Fagan, first sergeant; Frank J. Doyle, quartermaster sergeant; George W. Sisson, Frank Wyman, Richard Higbee, Norris P. Ballou, Herman C. Franke and James Blackhall, sergeants; Daniel J. Callahan, William M. Collins, Nelson A. Ekdahl, Edgar W. Hewitt, Clarke E. McGregor, Hartly B. Keeler, Fred M. Wolfe and William E. Lamb, corporals; Louis Stellenberger, trumpeter; George W. McDonald, farrier; Alfred Gasswint, saddler; John W. Hollandsworth, wagoner.

Troopers—George W. Adams, Joseph M. Adams, Herman F. J. Anderson, Stuart M. Anderson, Edgar F. Bailey, Ernest Brink, John R. Brown, William W. Brown, James Buckley, Albert Cariboni, Duncan Carr, William H. Childers, Richard Clark, Charles H. Cook, Luke Corrigan, John Cripe, Frederick J. Davis, John H. Davis, James Demaree, John Doner, George E. Franklin, Jesse D. Fouts, John H. Glazier, Ambrose Hemingway, John M. Mott, Robert J. Houston, Oliver E. Hunter, Thomas M. Hutchinson, Chauncy Hurlburt, Evan Jones, William S. Kinnaman, William Kruger, Ralph W. Leach, John J. Madden, Edward J. Marsh, Joseph Matthews, Charles A. Meeker, Elkana B. Miller, Richard Moran, Lawrence T. Mulvaney, Martin O'Brien, George E. Parker, George E. Priest, Perry M. Richardson, Conrad Rowland, Henry W. Sacknus, James Sherwood, John Siltomaki, William H. Slee, Charles J. Talbot, Hugh Thompson, Matthew Walsh, Robert L. Wheeler, Julius Wolff.

Troop K was made up of men from Rawlins, Casper and Douglas, and was composed of expert riders and marksmen. It was mustered in at Fort D. A. Russell in the latter part of May, 1898, with the following officers and enlisted men: Morgan H. Maghee, captain; Hugh L. Patton, first lieutenant; Alva C. Rice, second lieutenant; Edward S. White, first sergeant; Edward D. Johnson, quartermaster sergeant; William A. Duncan, Robert McAdams, Robert W. Wallace, Louis W. Launiere, Don A. Williams and George C. Thompson, sergeants; Albert J. Cook, Charles C. Carnham, Robert J. Allen, George W. Duffy, David A. Williams, Sheridan H. Reilly, George W. Timmons and Charles E. Nichols, corporals; Gustave Hakola and Albert W. Reed, farriers; Charles H. Lilly and William J. Faulkner, trumpeters; Hugi A. Beck, cook; Frank Fay, saddler; Melvin P. Wain, wagoner.

Troopers—John W. Arden, Mathew Barber, Otto C. Bartz, Frank F. Berry, Frank H. Betz, Fred G. Boller, Lyman Brown, William O. Comstock, Thomas G. Cook, John B. Dawson, Jesse J. Dement, Jacob N. Doersam, Oscar Donoho, Richard C. Doyle, Elmer C. Egerly, Albert L. Evans, Horace Evans, James H. Finley, Frank E. Fletcher, Raymond N. Gourley, Randall Hayes, Gilman A. Hackett, Frank M. Heuet, Charles Holland, Fred R. Ingalls, John F. Janecek, Samuel P. Kennison, Charles H. Laughrey, George Lobmeir, Maurice Locknane, James McGinness, Colin J. Mackenzie, Anton Maybaum, Walter Merrill, Charles H. Moore, Jonathan Morris, Roy W. Morse, August F. Neeseman, Eugene H. O'Brien, Charles T. Paden, Frank J. Payne, Fred Rodiger, Erastus W. Ruhl, Albert N. Sandberg, Frank L. Schott, Lewis D. Scott, Booker L. Smith, Bryden F. Spencer, Percy E. Springford, William E. Van Curen, James H. Webber, Elmer E. Wheeler, George E. White, Grant E. Williams, Thomas H. Williams.

Troop L was composed of men from around Evanston and Kemmerer and was mustered into the United States service on May 18, 1898, being one of the first

to complete its organization. Robert A. Hocker was commissioned captain; Edgar D. Shurtliff, first lieutenant; Thomas W. Davies, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were: Charles E. Davis, first sergeant; George Ellis, quartermaster sergeant; Frederick Richardson, Charles Dempsey, A. C. B. Lauder, Lewis C. Marx, Martin J. Cleary and Harry Shepherd, sergeants; Henry B. Dexter, William H. Evans, Henry N. Laskey, Sylvester Whalen, Curtis Durnford, Thomas Fife, Charles F. Coggle and James Walton, corporals; William Morrow, trumpeter; William T. Lane and William R. Welch, farriers; John L. Lee, saddler; Edward C. Sims, wagoner.

Troopers—Harold R. Amens, Case Bennett, Charles S. Beveridge, John B. Dowdige, William J. L. Carpenter, John C. Christensen, Thomas Cook, William Cook, Ralph Crumbaugh, William P. Darby, Byron C. DeLano, Norman E. Dempsey, George DeVore, Samuel J. Dickey, James Eardley, Dell GeHove, Clarence E. Gimmer, Arthur Goodman, Frank Hall, William P. Hartzell, Clarence Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Peter J. Johnson, Walter M. Johnston, Jonathan Jones, Jr., Frank Kennedy, Henry Lanstring, Clifford W. Long, Hiram Loveday, Garrett Lowham, Joseph Lowham, William R. Lush, Lewis W. McCarl, Orin McRea, James O. Mansfield, Orson Mathews, William T. Moore, Olaf Naster, Andrew Niemela, Harry Nye, E. Perkins, Glen J. Purdy, Orin Queal, Arthur L. Quinn, John Reed, Reuben A. Robinson, Henry Scharff, John Simpson, Charles H. Smith, Samuel Stover, Calvin E. Sturm, Jesse M. Taylor, James R. Tennant, Ernest Weeks, Joseph Wilkinson.

CAMP CUBA LIBRE

The regiment left Cheyenne on June 22, 1898, for Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla. At Tupelo, Miss., on the 26th, the second section of the troop train ran into the first section, which resulted in the immediate death of three troopers, three others died later, and eleven others were more or less injured. The killed were Samuel Johnson, Cornelius Lenihan and William B. Wallace, all of Troop C. Those who died later were Henry S. Mapes and Henry Steltz of Troop C, and Clarence E. Gimmer, of Troop L. The injured who recovered were Col. Jay L. Torrey, Joseph Aaron, Hiran F. Davis, Jonas H. Farr, George R. Gardner, William A. Grosvenor and John J. Schenck of Troop C, Arthur Evans of Troop E, Wallace B. Hodge of Troop G, and E. Perkins and Joseph Wilkinson of Troop L. Two Colorado men were also slightly injured. The regiment remained at Camp Cuba Libre until October, when it was mustered out.

In the battalion, the battery and the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, the State of Wyoming furnished a number of men aggregating four and a half times her proper quota, as apportioned by the war department—more in proportion to population than any other state in the Union.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

In his message to the Legislature in January, 1899, Governor Richards said: "The Wyoming Volunteer Aid Association, composed of the patriotic women of the state, has inaugurated a movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of the volunteers from this state who sacrificed their lives in maintaining

the honor of their country. It is desired that permission be given for the erection of this monument within the grounds of the capitol, and that a suitable contribution to the fund be made by the state."

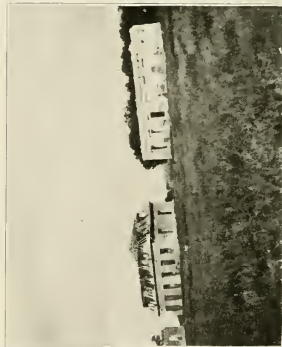
By the act of February 20, 1899, the requested permission was given and the sum of \$1,500 was set apart as a "Heroes' Monument Fund," to be delivered to the Volunteer Aid Association when so ordered by the governor. The monument was erected in 1900 by LaFontaine & Bradley and was at first located immediately east of the walk leading to the main entrance of the capitol. In 1917 it was removed to its present location at the southeast corner of the capitol grounds. The monument is of Vermont granite, surmounted by the figure of a soldier in the attitude of "Taking the Oath," and inscribed with the names of the organizations it was erected to honor. The figure on the top of the monument is supposed to be that of Jack Owens of Kentucky, then a soldier at Fort D. A. Russell, but the statue can hardly be said to be a "speaking likeness."



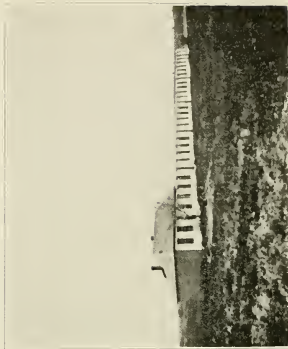
The old sutler's store, the rendezvous of famous generals, scouts, explorers and hunters.



"Old Bedlam," the first building erected at Fort Laramie, used as bachelor officers' quarters and club house.



Officers' quarters, built of concrete by soldiers in 1881.



The old non-commissioned officers' quarters, built of concrete.

CHAPTER XX

FORTS AND MILITARY POSTS

EARLY TRADING POSTS—FORT LARAMIE—FREMONT'S DESCRIPTION—PARKMAN'S FIRST GLIMPSES—GENERAL KEARNEY AND THE INDIANS—EARLY EXPLORERS—THE FORT ESTABLISHED—TIDE OF EMIGRATION—EXPEDITIONS AND TREATIES—THE ROMANCE OF AH-HO-AP-PA—UNIQUE BURIAL CEREMONIES—THE SEQUEL—FORTS BRIDGER, WALBACH, HALLECK, CASPER, RENO, SANDERS, PHILIP KEARNY, FETTERMAN, FRED STEELE, WASHAKIE, STAMBAUGH, MC KINNEY, MACKENZIE—FORTS IN ADJOINING STATES.

In the chapter on Fur Traders are given descriptions of many of the early trading posts, notably Forts Adams, Bonneville, Fraeb, Hall, Henry, John, Platte, William, the Portuguese Houses, as well as some of lesser note. These were not military posts in the true sense of the term, as they were not authorized by the Government, though they played a conspicuous part in the early history of Wyoming.

FORT LARAMIE

For more than half a century Fort Laramie was the most important historical point in the great Northwest region between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. It was the central base of supplies and a military station on the overland trails across the plains and mountains to Oregon, California and Utah, over which the "forty-niners," Mormons and Oregon emigrants trekked in huge trains and cavalcades. For many years it was the rendezvous of the most powerful Indian tribes of the Northwest. It was the headquarters of the most famous explorers, hunters, trappers, scouts, guides and fur traders known in western history, including such men as Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Jim Baker, Bordeau, Chatillion, La Ramie, St. Vrain, etc., and later Buffalo Bill, Frank Grouard, Big Bat and others.

Among the noted explorers and authors who at different times made camps or visits at Fort Laramie may be mentioned Captain Bonneville, Gen. John C. Fremont, Theodore Winthrop, Captain King, Francis Parkman, the historian, Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, Marcus Whitman, Captain Stansbury, Eugene F. Ware and many others. Nearly all of the early United States geological surveys and reconnaissances made Fort Laramie a base of operations or supplies. Many important military expeditions were organized there and some of the most noted Indian treaties were there concluded.

As a midway station on the old Government trail, it afforded protection and a resting place to thousands of emigrants crossing the plains bound westward, who recuperated their stock on the grasses of the valleys of the North Platte and Laramie rivers and here they purchased needed supplies before entering on their long and tedious journey through the mountains. When the Indians were on the war path they were here given military escort. During its early days as a military post many of the most famous generals of the Civil war were stationed here, such as Merritt, Gibbon, Crook, Dodge, Sumner and others.

THE OLD TRADING POST

The old fort or trading post was built in 1834 by Smith, Jackson & Sublette and afterward sold to Robert Campbell, who named it Fort William after his partner, William L. Sublette. Mr. Campbell soon after named it Laramie, in honor of a brave French trapper who was killed on the river which also bears his name. The names, Adams, John and Platte have also been attributed to Fort Laramie, but they were simply other trading posts in that vicinity and were independent establishments. Investigation shows that they were not located at the point where Fort Laramie stood and were not transferred with the old trading post when it was sold to the government. Robert Campbell sold the trading post which he had named Fort Laramie, to the American Fur Company in 1836.

To establish the separate identity of Forts Adams, John and Platte it is sufficient to say Fort Adams is described by Fremont as being two miles from Fort Laramie; that Fort John was built several miles away in 1839, and abandoned in 1846; and Fort Platte, three miles distant on the Platte, was not built till 1840.

DESCRIBED BY FREMONT

The fort as built by the American Fur Company is described by Fremont on his first expedition in May, 1842. He says: "This was a large post having more the air of military construction than Fort Adams, at the mouth of the river, being some twenty-five feet above the water, and its lofty walls whitewashed and picketed, with large bastions at the angles, gave it quite an imposing appearance in the uncertain light of evening. A cluster of lodges belonging to Sioux Indians was pitched under the walls outside and with the fine background of the Black Hills and the prominent peak of the Laramie Mountains, strongly drawn in the clear western sky, where the sun had already set, the whole formed at the moment a strikingly beautiful picture.

"I walked up to visit our friends at the fort, which is a quadrangular structure built of clay adobe, after the fashion of the Mexicans, who are generally employed in building them. The walls are fifteen feet high, surmounted by a wooden palisade and form the outside portions of the rows of houses which entirely surround a yard of about one hundred and thirty feet square. Every apartment has its door and window opening inside. There are two entrances, the main entrance having two gates with an arched passage intervening. A little square window high above the ground opened from an adjoining chamber, so that when the inner gate is closed and barred anyone inside may communicate with outside parties. This obviated the necessity of admitting suspicious persons."



OLD FORT LARAMIE, 1899

The building on the left is "Old Bedlam," made famous by Captain King's story of that name.

PARKMAN'S DESCRIPTION

Francis Parkman, the historian, visited Fort Laramie in the spring of 1846, with Henry Chatillion as a guide. He started from St. Louis, went on the south side of the Platte and forded the Laramie River directly at the fort. Parkman stayed at the fort for a while and then went out and lived among the Indians to study their habits and customs. The Indian village where he lived was at the point on the Laramie River now called Uva, some twenty-five miles from the fort, with which he always kept in touch. When he reached Fort Laramie with his party, Bordeaux was in charge, Papin, the manager of the fur company's affairs, being absent. He welcomed Parkman's party and took them into the fort. Parkman's description of the fort agrees with Fremont's. He describes the scene as they came in as follows: "Tall Indians in their buffalo robes were striding across the area or reclining at full length on the low roofs of the buildings. Numerous squaws gaily bedizened sat grouped about in front of the rooms they occupied, their mongrel offsprings, restless and vociferous, rambled in every direction, and the trappers, traders and employees of the establishment were busy in their labors or amusements."

He says the officials of the fur company had absolute sway over the vast region around them, as the nearest United States troops at that time were 700 miles to the east, while the west was practically an unexplored wilderness. Looking from the walls upon the surrounding hills, he observed scaffolds rising in the distance against the red western sky. They bore upon them the dead of the Dakota chiefs whose remains were placed in the vicinity of the fort for protection from enemy tribes, yet frequently the Crows ranging through had broken down the scaffolds and thrown the bodies to the wolves. Around many of these scaffolds were placed white buffalo skulls arranged in a mystic circle.

Parkman bravely took his chances in living among the Indians, but he saw that the country must soon be garrisoned with troops, for he observes: "A military force and military law are urgently needed in this perilous region, and unless troops are speedily stationed at Fort Laramie or in the neighborhood, emigrants and travelers will be exposed to imminent risks."

GENERAL KEARNEY AND THE INDIANS

The first troops to reach Fort Laramie before it became a military post was an expedition organized under Gen. Stephen W. Kearney in 1845. Kearney, with several companies of dragoons, left Fort Leavenworth and marched to Fort Laramie. From there he sent a part of his command to the Sweetwater, while he remained at the fort. Then, for the first time, the Indian tribes of that vicinity saw white warriors and were lost in astonishment at their fine equipment and gay attire, and at the regular order of their marches and evolutions.

The Arapahoes at that time having committed several murders, General Kearney had them called in, and told them he would annihilate the whole tribe if they killed any more white people. To add to the effect of his threat, he ordered a howitzer fired and a rocket thrown up. This created the utmost consternation among them. Many threw themselves on the ground and others ran away in terror and amazement. It is related that on his trip across the plains Kearney



"MIKE" HENRY, OF DOUGLAS

At the age of thirteen. Drummer boy and bugler at old Fort Laramie.

had a mountain howitzer loaded on his rear wagon and concealed by the canvas wagon cover. On one occasion the train was attacked by a large band of Indians on horseback, who rode up behind and began to shoot arrows into the train. The howitzer was turned loose on them with great effect. Many were knocked off their horses and killed. It was as if a bolt of lightning had come out of a clear sky. They were terribly surprised. As a frontiersman would say, they "hit the breeze" with great suddenness and unanimity. For a long time they would not go near a wagon, as they had a superstition that a "white man's wagon heap shoot."

EARLY EXPLORERS

Captain Bonneville's party encamped on the Laramie River, May 25, 1832, and spent six weeks between Fort Laramie and the Sweetwater examining the country. An account of this expedition is given in another part of this history.

The Oregon expedition, undertaken by Nathaniel J. Wyeth in 1834, reached Fort Laramie on June 1st of that year. On this expedition Wyeth built a fort near Jackson's Hole.

The first considerable emigration across the continent by the Oregon Trail began in 1841, and most of it went to Oregon up to about 1847, when the Mormon influx began, which was followed by the California gold seekers in 1849. The caravans were mostly made up of ox teams which traveled slowly. All the trains made a stop at Fort Laramie, whether it was a trading post or a fort.

In 1846 Congress passed an act providing for the building of forts along the Oregon-California Trail. The Mexican war, then in progress, stimulated overland travel to the Pacific coast, and the new explorations of the West and the increasing trade with the Indian tribes aroused the ambition and enterprise of Americans to plunge into the frontier.

THE FORT ESTABLISHED

It was not until 1848, however, that Lieut. Daniel P. Woodbury of the United States Engineer Corps was sent out to select sites for the new forts. He first recommended the site of the American Fur Company at the fork of the Laramie and Platte rivers as a proper and needed location for a fort, and having obtained an offer of the property for \$4,000, he was authorized to make the purchase from the fur company. Soon thereafter new buildings were constructed, the first structure of good size being the building which afterwards was named "Old Bedlam," the lumber for its construction having been brought 800 miles in wagons from Fort Leavenworth at a cost of \$60,000. This building was used for quarters and clubhouse of bachelor officers and was the scene of Captain King's story entitled "Laramie, or the Queen of Bedlam," and was one of the earliest of his popular military novels. The first United States troops garrisoned at the fort were Companies C and D, Third Cavalry, under Major Sanderson. A little later they were followed by Company G, Sixth United States Infantry. The Government afterwards set apart a military reservation of fifty-four square miles, being a parallelogram nine miles north and south and six miles east and west. A timber reserve was also established near Laramie Peak, about fifty miles west of the

fort, where the post thereafter secured its wood and lumber supplies. Other buildings were added from time to time, mostly built of concrete. Officers' quarters, cavalry and infantry barracks, large supply warehouses, stables, blacksmith and other workshops were substantially built. Numerous small cottages were built for married sergeants and civil employees, together with a guard-house and hospital, which in early days were utilized by citizens, settlers and civilian employees. Many settlers located on ranches nearby, to be under the protection of the military forces. They engaged in raising grain, vegetables, cattle, horses and hay, and working teams on Government contracts. Thus Fort Laramie became not only a military post, but a busy emporium of trade for the whole surrounding region—a city in the wilderness.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION

The Oregon emigration was greatest from 1841 to 1845. The Mormon immigration began in 1847, the first Mormon colony reaching the fort in the spring of that year. They were followed by another Mormon party, which reached Fort Laramie in June, both expeditions moving on to Salt Lake after a brief stay at the fort. It is estimated that one hundred thousand Mormons crossed the plains by way of Fort Laramie in the succeeding five years.

But the high tide of emigration was reached about 1850-51. A new era in the life and settlement of the mountain West began with the discovery of gold in California. To the dull routine of ox team travel over the Oregon Trail was added the zest of fortune hunting and adventure. The rush of the gold seekers was one of the most unique phases of American history and led to the rapid settlement and development of all the far western states. In the early season of 1850, Langworthy says 60,000 gold seekers went over the Government Trail, and teams had gone forward before he arrived at Fort Laramie on June 13th of that year. He says the excitement and hurry of the travelers were so great that they threw away much of the freight which impeded their progress. Thus the trail was marked with anvils, crowbars, drills, axes, grindstones, trunks, clothing, etc. Another estimate says that ninety thousand animals went over the trail during one season. One traveler, in going five miles, counted 429 wagons with their human freight and supplies. One might travel a hundred miles and never be out of sight of moving trains. Thus Fort Laramie became the center, the "Midway Plaisance," of all these trains and the immense traffic they brought.

EXPEDITIONS AND TREATIES

The various expeditions fitted out for Indian campaigns at Fort Laramie and the important Indian treaties made there are described in other portions of this history. It will be sufficient to mention them without details. Passing over the early expeditions of Bonneville, Marcus Whitman, Wyeth and Fremont, which became history before the United States made Fort Laramie a military post, we can refer to the following:

Captain Stansbury's expedition in 1849, to make a reconnaissance for a railroad from Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger; General Harney's expedition in 1855 against the Sioux; Lieutenant Warren's expedition in 1857 from Fort Laramie

to the Black Hills for geologic and topographic investigations; General Sumner's expedition in 1857 to suppress Indian outbreaks; General Connor's expedition in 1865 against the tribes of Western Wyoming and Utah; Colonel Carrington's expedition in 1865 to establish Forts Phil Kearny, Reno and C. F. Smith; and General Crook's expeditions of 1875 and 1876 against the Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull bands of Indians.

Of the treaties made at Fort Laramie, that of September, 1851, was the first. Col. D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs, called a council at the fort to fix the boundaries of the different tribes. The council was in session twenty-three days and was attended by 10,000 Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho and Crow Indians. When the provision trains arrived the Indians and whites joined in a grand feast. Under this treaty the Government paid the Indians \$50,000 annually for ten years for a trail and right of way over their lands, and each tribe accepted certain boundaries as hunting territory.

On June 1, 1865, Col. H. F. Maynadier, commandant at Fort Laramie; E. B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs; Thomas Wister, of Philadelphia; and R. N. McLaren, of Minnesota, as United States commissioners, met the principal chiefs of that section and concluded a treaty of peace and the concession of a right of way over the Bozeman Road to Montana. Red Cloud refused to sign this treaty and withdrew from the council, resulting in further Indian wars. Another treaty was made in 1866, which was not ratified by the Government. The Indians began to get bad and committed many depredations. Early in 1868 all the ranches between Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman were destroyed and several settlers were killed at Horse Shoe, Twin Springs and La Bonte.

FAMOUS TREATY OF 1868

This condition precipitated the famous treaty of 1868, when Generals Sherman, Terry and Augur, representing the army, and John Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, Nathaniel G. Taylor and J. B. Henderson, civilians, were appointed a committee to negotiate with the Indians. Henry M. Stanley accompanied the commission as newspaper correspondent. They came to Fort Laramie in May and called the Indians together. The treaty gave the Indians the country north of the Platte as hunting ground. The Indians who signed the treaty were the Sioux chiefs, Red Cloud, Medicine Eagle, Black Tiger, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, and a number of minor chiefs.

A treaty made by the same commission with the head men of the Crow nation gave that tribe a reservation in Southern Montana, and they in return ceded the greater part of their lands in Wyoming to the whites. Three days later the commission concluded a treaty with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by which they relinquished all claims to lands and agreed to accept homes and Government aid on specified reserves. Later in 1875 the Arapahoes agreed to accept homes on the Wind River reserve, where they are now located.

THE ROMANCE OF AH-HO-AP-PA

The romance of the love story and death of Spotted-Tail's daughter has been made the basis of much writing, interspersed with fact and fiction.

For several years Ah-ho-ap-pa lived in the Indian village near the fort and became a constant visitor, until she was well known to the officers and soldiers. She especially enjoyed seeing dress parade and guard mount.

It seems to be a well authenticated fact that she fell in love with a cavalry officer, Captain Rhinehart, and became deeply infatuated with him, although he showed her only polite attention, which was her due as daughter of a celebrated chief. The captain was killed in an expedition against the Sioux, and the Indian maid mourned him inconsolably. In the meantime Spotted-Tail took his band up into the Powder River country and moved backwards and forwards to Big Horn, Rosebud and Tongue rivers, taking his daughter with him.

Eugene F. Ware, afterwards United States commissioner of pensions, who was then adjutant at Fort Laramie, wrote at that time as follows of the situation in Spotted-Tail's camp:

"Ah-ho-ap-pa was living in a chilly and lonesome tepee among the pines on the west bank of Powder River. She had not seen a white person since her visit to Laramie in August, 1864. Ah-ho-ap-pa's heart was broken. She could not stand up against her surroundings. In vain her father had urged her to accept the conditions as they were, to be happy and contented, and not worry about things out of her reach. She had an ambition—a vague one; but her hopes were gone.

"Shortly before her death a runner from Fort Laramie announced to the Indians on Powder River that commissioners would come, with the grass, who would bring the words of the Great Father to his Indian children. Shan-tag-alisk (Spotted-Tail) was urged to send runners to all the bands south and west of the Missouri River and to meet at Fort Laramie as soon as their ponies could live on the grass.

"Ah-ho-ap-pa heard the news, but it did not revive her. She told her father that she wanted to go, but she would be dead; that it was her wish to be buried in the cemetery at Fort Laramie, near the grave of 'Old Smoke,' a distant relative and a great chief among the Sioux in former years. This her relative promised her.

"When her death took place, after great lamentations among the band, the skin of a freshly killed deer was held over the fire and thoroughly permeated and creosoted with smoke. Ah-ho-ap-pa was wrapped in it and it was tightly bound around her with thongs so that she was temporarily embalmed."

This was in the spring of 1868. Spotted-Tail started with the body on their sad journey to Fort Laramie, 200 miles distant. When the funeral party arrived within fifteen miles of Fort Laramie it camped and a runner was sent in to announce its coming to Colonel Maynadier. That officer was a prince at heart, as well as a good soldier. Moreover, he had been sent to Fort Laramie to smooth the way for the big peace commission. Spotted-Tail still stood high among his people. Why not take pains to impress him with the good intentions and peaceful views of the whites? The post commander at the time was Maj. George M. O'Brien, a graduate of Dublin University, subsequently brevetted to the rank of general. He afterwards practiced law at Omaha and died there. He was a brother of Col. "Nick" O'Brien of Cheyenne, now known as the hero of Julesburg.

BURIAL CEREMONIES

The result of a consultation held by the officers was that an ambulance was dispatched to the Indian camp, guarded by a company of cavalry in full uniform, followed by two twelve-pound mountain howitzers with postilions in red chevrons. When the camp was reached, Ah-ho-ap-pa's body was placed in the ambulance, her two white ponies were tethered behind the vehicle, and the procession slowly moved toward the fort. Concerning what follows, Eugene F. Ware says:

"When the cavalcade had reached the river, a couple of miles from the post, the garrison turned out and, with Colonel Maynadier at the head, met and escorted them into the post, and the party were assigned quarters. The next day a scaffold was erected in the military cemetery near the grave of 'Old Smoke.' It was made of tent poles, twelve feet long, embedded in the ground and fastened with thongs, over which a buffalo robe was laid and on which the coffin was to be placed.

"To the poles of the scaffold were nailed the heads and tails of the two white ponies, so that Ah-ho-ap-pa could ride through the fair hunting grounds of the skies. A coffin was made and lavishly decorated. The body was not unbound from the deerskin shroud, but was wrapped in the coffin mounted on the wheels of an artillery caisson. After the coffin came a twelve-pound howitzer, and the whole was followed to the cemetery by the entire garrison in full uniform.

"The tempestuous and chilly weather moderated somewhat. The Rev. Mr. Wright, who was the post chaplain, suggested an elaborate burial service. Shan-tag-a-lisk was consulted. He said he wanted his daughter buried Indian fashion, so she would go not where the white people went, but where the red people went. Every request of Shan-tag-a-lisk was met by Colonel Maynadier with a hearty and satisfactory 'Yes.' "

The Indian customs were adopted, according to the chief's request, but in his honor the military burial service was added, with the post band, flags, detachments of troops, etc. When the parade reached the burial ground each of the Indian women came up, one at a time, and talked to Ah-ho-ap-pa. Some of them whispered to her long and earnestly as if they were sending by her a hopeful message to a lost child. Each put some little remembrance in the coffin. One put in a little looking glass, another a string of colored beads, another a pine cone with some sort of embroidery of sinew in it. Then the lid was fastened on, the women took the coffin, raised it and placed it on the scaffold. The Indian men stood mutely and stolidly around looking on, and none of them moved a muscle or tendered any help.

The sequel to this interesting story is told in the return of Spotted-Tail to the fort for the remains of his daughter in 1875. John S. Collins, who was post trader at the time, says in his book of "Frontier Experiences":

"Spotted-Tail came to the fort in 1875 for his daughter, who had died several years before and had been placed in a box and set up on four posts at the sand bluffs. At her head was nailed the head of her favorite white pony and at her feet its tail, to travel with her to the happy hunting grounds. In the box were placed trinkets and ornaments she wore when alive.

"'Spot' said to me, 'My daughter was buried here where my Indians lived and many of our children were born. We traded here, raced our ponies here,

and the soldiers were good to us. Now that has passed, we want our dead at one place. I came to take her to my agency at Beaver Creek.'"

Thus the story of Ah-ho-ap-pa ends. Her father, Spotted-Tail, was greatest among the chiefs of his day. He was a born orator and a natural diplomat and statesman.

Up to August, 1865, Fort Laramie was headquarters of the military division called the "District of the Plains." The district was abolished by General Pope and the District of Nebraska was formed to include Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming, with Major General Wheaton in command.

The fort was abandoned by the Government in the spring of 1890, and the reserve opened to homestead settlers. The last troops left the fort April 20, 1890. The Government sold the military supplies by an auction sale in March and the buildings were sold at another sale in April, that year. Following this, homestead filings were made on the best lands of the reserve, John Hunton, the last post trader at the fort, locating the most central and valuable quarter section, containing a number of fort buildings, some of which he built at his own expense for carrying on his trade at the post. Joe Wilde, another old-timer, got by purchase and entry other valuable lands and buildings. Together they projected a fine irrigation system, and constructed a large canal from a point on the Laramie River several miles southwest, and thus the new Fort Laramie was made "to blossom as the rose."

The writer visited the fort in May, 1918, as the guest of Mr. Hunton and his estimable wife, and while the vestiges of the old fort are still standing, some of the buildings in ruins and others rehabilitated, the scene was indeed an attractive one. The glistening waters of the Laramie winding in and out through grassy meadows and cottonwood groves, the fields of alfalfa, beautifully green, from which the meadow larks were rising and singing, the surrounding hills in the distance cut through into deep gorges by the big Government Platte River project, and showing piles of sand resembling the great pyramids, made a new and impressive picture of nature in its quiet and serene moods, in which the Indian, the trapper, the soldier and the mule skinner faded from view and the memories of those old, stirring, heroic times became but a fleeting vision of "a tale that is told."

FORT D. A. RUSSELL

For the protection of the men engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, military camps were established along the line in advance of the working forces. A year before the road was completed to the present site of Cheyenne, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge with his corps of engineers and a company of soldiers, encamped on Crow Creek where Fort Russell is now located. They lived in tents but soon began to erect log cabins. Early in 1867, the Government decided to make Fort Russell a permanent post and erect substantial buildings. The first trip made by John Hunton into Wyoming was when he took a freight train with finishing lumber from Julesburg to be used in the construction of the fort. This was in the spring of 1867, before Cheyenne was on the map. Therefore the origin of Fort Russell antedates Cheyenne.

Fort Russell thus established over fifty years ago, has been from time to

time enlarged and improved until it has become one of the most important, permanent military establishments of this country. Including its new, modern construction, military reserves and water supply system, it has cost the Government about \$7,000,000.

It is centrally located at the base of the Rocky Mountains on two great continental railway systems, the Union Pacific and Burlington, running north, south, east and west, thus giving direct connection with every section of the country. Its elevation is 6,000 feet above sea level with climatic conditions unsurpassed for healthfulness, being cool in summer and moderate in winter. Its pure air and bright sunshine are a perpetual tonic and the surrounding region is admirably adapted to the rough and hardy physical exercises and open air life pertaining to the school of the soldier.

The reserve proper on which the post is located consists of 5,560 acres or nine and one-seventh square miles, giving ample room for any enlargement in the future. Crow Creek, a fine mountain stream flows centrally through the reserve. The buildings are nearly all new, substantial, brick structures expressly built for and adapted to, the various branches of military service, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal service, pack trains, hospital service, target practice, etc., together with all the necessary auxiliary equipment of stables, warehouses, workshops, gymnasium, guard houses, club houses, riding school building, etc. It has a fine hospital training school building for the education of nurses and medical assistants. Its main hospital building is the largest structure at the fort and is probably the largest military hospital in the country.

Auxiliary to Fort Russell the Government has established the largest military maneuver reserve in this country covering an area of nearly one hundred square miles. This reserve is ideal in topography and situation for handling large bodies of troops in brigades and divisions, for military exercises, mimic battles and marches, being remote from settlements and comprising hills, valleys, ravines, open and rolling ground, mountain streams and timbered areas.

Two secretaries of war (Stimson and Garrison), have personally visited this reserve and have expressed their admiration not only of its scenic beauty but of its rare, practical adaptability for military maneuvers on an extended scale, and as a beautiful summer and winter camp for large bodies of troops. These maneuver grounds are situated about twenty-five miles west of Fort Russell.

FINE WATER SYSTEM

Fort Russell has the largest, finest and most complete water system of any army post in this country. It has an unlimited supply of pure mountain water piped some twenty-five miles from reservoirs filled from running streams. This is brought to the fort through a new sand filter and purifying plant built by the city of Cheyenne at a cost of \$80,000. The entire water system cost about \$2,000,000 of which the United States Government paid \$400,000 and thus became a partner and co-owner with the city of Cheyenne under a contract which assures to the fort a perpetual supply of pure water for all purposes for domestic, irrigation and garrison uses.

The total supply of water from the mountain streams of the water shed is estimated by the engineers at 20,000,000 gallons daily. In ordinary seasons with

a garrison of 5,000 men the city and fort together use about 5,000,000 gallons daily, leaving 15,000,000 gallons daily surplus unused. The reservoirs of the system contain 4,178,093,000 gallons, enough to supply the city and fort for nearly three years without any rain or inflow at all. An army of 50,000 can be assembled here and be amply supplied with water for all purposes. The City of Cheyenne pays the entire expense of the upkeep of the system for itself and the garrison at the fort. The Government contract with the city reads as follows:

"It is understood that the City of Cheyenne grants a perpetual water right in the system to the extent required for the use of the military post and its appurtenant reservation, and it hereby agrees to furnish to the United States perpetually a sufficient supply of potable, wholesome water for the uses of said military post and reservation through its connecting mains and service pipes."

In addition to this the fort has five artesian wells, one being connected with a pumping plant with facilities for supplying water at any time. This well alone flows sufficient water to supply the entire domestic wants of the fort at any time should an emergency arise when it would be needed.

This fort being practically in the center of the continent remote from any probable war zone and exempt from foreign invasion by armies advancing from either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, is the most admirably situated of any army post in this country for the mobilization and assemblage of troops and supplies and with its great reserve camp for drill and practice in the school of the soldier where long marches and maneuvers of large army divisions are required. Its other important advantages have already been cited.

CAMP CARLIN

Shortly after the establishment of Fort Russell and the completion of the railroad across the continent, supplies that were formerly transported by wagon were shipped by rail and it became necessary to establish distributing points for handling army freight. Accordingly a quartermaster's depot was located at Cheyenne, or more properly, on the Fort Russell reserve about half way between the city and the fort. When first located it was given the name of Camp Carlin, but when enlarged and completed it obtained the official name of "Cheyenne Depot."

The central situation of Cheyenne between Omaha and Salt Lake City and its military trails going into the mountains and connecting with ten different army posts made it an especially advantageous location for an army depot, and in a short time it became the second in size of the military depots of this country, having sixteen large warehouses and many workshops for wheelwrights, blacksmiths, carpenters, saddle and harness makers, painters, etc. Two lines of railway side track ran through the depot connecting with the platforms of the warehouse for shipping or receiving freight. From three hundred to five hundred civilian laborers and teamsters were employed.

But its principal feature was the handling of wagon transportation to ten or twelve military posts, some of them four hundred miles away. Over one thousand mules were kept in the corrals of the depot and five trains of twenty, six-mule wagons and from three to five pack trains were a part of the regular

equipment of the camp. The workshops were kept busy shoeing mules and horses, repairing wagons, making saddles and harness and outfitting expeditions into the Indian country.

Millions of dollars worth of supplies were assembled and sent out from this depot, including quartermaster stores, commissary stores, and ordnance and wagon equipment. Various Indian expeditions were outfitted at Camp Carlin, the last being the Milk River expedition, which under General Crook went to the relief of Thornburg forces in 1879. With the peaceful settlement of the Northwest and the subsidence of Indian outbreaks many forts were abandoned and the necessity for a supply depot disappeared, and Camp Carlin was abandoned by the Government in the spring of 1882.

FORT BRIDGER

Some time in the year 1842 James Bridger and Benito Vasquez established a trading post on Black's Fork of the Green River, about thirty miles east of the present city of Evanston and gave it the name of Fort Bridger. Here was made the second permanent settlement in Wyoming. The post was several times attacked by Indians, one of the most disastrous occurring in August, 1843. The fort was surrounded by a number of Shoshone Indian lodges, that tribe being on friendly terms with the old trader and his partner. While the men were absent on an antelope hunt a large party of Cheyenne and Arapaho made a descent upon the place, killed several squaws and ran off a herd of ponies. They were pursued by the Shoshone warriors, the horses were recovered and several Arapaho Indians were killed in the encounter. Lieut. John C. Fremont, then on his Rocky Mountain expedition, encountered the same war party shortly after the fight and reported that a number of wounded men "were trailing along in the rear." These savages made a hostile demonstration against Fremont, but a shot from the howitzer put them to flight.

Joel Palmer, who led a company of Oregon emigrants westward in the summer of 1845, made this entry in his journal for July 25th: "This day we traveled about sixteen miles, crossed the creek several times, and encamped near Fort Bridger. This is a trading post owned by Bridger and Bascus (Vasquez). It is built of poles and daubed with mud; it is a shabby concern. The fort is surrounded by about twenty-five lodges of Indians, or white trappers who have married Indian wives."

In 1854 Bridger sold his fort and a Mexican grant of thirty square miles of land to a Mormon named Lewis Robinson, for \$8,000. The next year the Mormons built a bowlder wall fourteen feet high enclosing a space 100 feet square and a large corral for live stock. They changed the name of the post to "Fort Supply," the new post being intended as a supply point for westbound emigrant trains. When Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition reached this place in the fall of 1857, the Mormons evacuated the fort and returned to Salt Lake. Part of Johnston's men wintered there during the winter of 1857-58, and when Colonel Johnston moved on toward Salt Lake City, Lieut.-Col. William Hoffman was left with a detachment of troops at Fort Bridger.

During the summer of 1858 Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman erected a number of log buildings, cleaned up the place and the Government then established there

a military post and reservation bearing the old name of Fort Bridger. A garrison was maintained there for about thirty years, during which time numerous changes were made in the fort and the adjacent country. In May, 1861, soon after the beginning of the Civil war, Colonel Cook sold the Government supplies at Fort Bridger to the Mormons and left the post in charge of an orderly sergeant. About a year later the Indians began to assume a threatening attitude toward emigrants, and a detachment of the Third United States Cavalry was ordered to Fort Bridger. During the next three years these soldiers were kept busy in guarding the mails, escorting trains and holding in check the hostile Indians in the vicinity.

In the fall of 1867 five companies were stationed at Fort Bridger to protect the surveyors and construction camps of the Union Pacific Railroad. The following summer Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. A. H. Terry, Gen. C. C. Augur and Gen. W. S. Harney all visited the fort and there concluded a treaty with the chiefs of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes on July 3, 1868, by which those Indians relinquished all their lands in Wyoming except the reservation in the Wind River Valley. A full account of the negotiation of this treaty is given in another chapter of this work.

After the treaty a portion of the garrison was removed to other posts and for a number of years only a small detachment was kept at Fort Bridger. In 1881 Post Trader Carter constructed a road from the fort to Fort Thornburg, which was located at the junction of the Du Chesne and Green rivers in Utah. Two years later new barracks and quarters were erected and in 1884 the garrison was increased. Fort Bridger was finally abandoned about 1890.

FORT WALBACH

Under an order dated September 20, 1858, Fort Walbach was established on Lodge Pole Creek, near Cheyenne Pass, eighty-five miles southwest of Fort Laramie. It was named in honor of Brig.-Gen. John DeB. Walbach, a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812. As the post was not intended as a permanent institution, only buildings of a temporary nature were constructed. The fort was abandoned on April 19, 1859. The site of this old fort was marked by the Wyoming Daughters of the American Revolution in 1914.

FORT HALLECK

Fort Halleck, named in honor of Gen. Henry W. Halleck, one of the noted Union generals in the Civil war, was established on July 20, 1862. It was located near the foot of the Medicine Bow Mountains and was for a time the most important military post in the Rocky Mountain region, being the center of the Indian warfare of that period. In the spring of 1863, when Capt. J. L. Humfreville of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry was in command of the post, the troops worked both east and west from the fort, guarding mail coaches and emigrant trains, and saw hard service. Early in 1865, when the Indians began their raids on the Overland stations, the garrison at Fort Halleck was increased. A year later the seat of Indian warfare had shifted to the valleys of the Big Horn and Powder rivers, and on July 4, 1866, Fort Halleck was abandoned.

FORT CASPER

Early in the year 1865 a military camp was established near the present City of Casper and was known as "Platte Bridge." Upon the recommendation of Lieut.-Col. W. O. Collins of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, it was changed from a small and occasional troop station to a permanent post. In his official communication, Lieutenant-Colonel Collins said: "The permanent cure for the hostilities of the northern Indians is to go into the heart of their buffalo country and build and hold forts until the trouble is over."

On March 28, 1865, the District of the Plains was established by order of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, with Gen. P. E. Connor in command of the new district. Platte Bridge was then made one of the most important posts of the district. Being located as it was, on the North Platte River, 120 miles west of Fort Laramie, it was in the center of the Indian hostilities. Lieut. Caspar Collins, a son of Lieut.-Col. W. O. Collins, had come west with his father in 1862, and when the latter returned east, remained with his company on the plains. An account of his death at Platte Bridge, in the engagement with the Indians on July 26, 1865, is given in the chapter on Early Military History, and on November 21, 1865, Maj.-Gen. John Pope issued the order changing the name of the post to Fort Casper, in his honor. The fort was finally abandoned in 1867.

FORT RENO

On August 11, 1865, when Gen. P. E. Connor reached the Powder River, 23½ miles above the mouth of Crazy Woman Fork, he established there a small post which was named Camp Connor. In the latter part of June, 1866, Col. H. B. Carrington repaired and garrisoned the fort and the name was changed to Fort Reno, in honor of Gen. Isaac Reno, a hero of the Civil war. It was abandoned under an order issued by General Grant on March 2, 1868.

FORT SANDERS

By orders from the war department, Fort Sanders was established on July 10, 1866, three miles south of Laramie City, and was at first known as "Fort John Buford." On September 5, 1866, the name was changed to Fort Sanders, in honor of W. P. Sanders, captain in the Second United States Cavalry and later a brigadier-general of volunteers. It was established as a protection for the Denver & Salt Lake stage line and the emigrant trains passing over the Oregon Trail. The Union Pacific Railroad was completed to this point late in the spring of 1868, and on June 28th of that year the reservation was enlarged to embrace a tract of land nine miles square. At that time the buildings consisted of log structures with quarters for six companies, officers' quarters, a guardhouse, post store and stables. The fort was abandoned in May, 1882, and in 1889 part of the reservation was granted to the State of Wyoming for a fish hatchery.

On the highway from Laramie to Denver, where the old fort formerly stood, there is now a monument bearing the following inscription: "This monument marks the site of Fort Sanders, established September 5, 1866, abandoned May 18, 1882. Named in honor of Brig.-Gen. William P. Sanders. Erected by the

State of Wyoming and Jacques Laramie Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June, 1914. From July 10 to September 5, 1866, known as Fort John Buford."

FORT PHILIP KEARNY

This is one of two forts established by order of Maj.-Gen. John Pope on the Bozeman Road in 1866. Col. H. B. Carrington was commissioned to select the sites and build Forts Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith. The former was staked off on July 15, 1866, and the latter, ninety miles northwest, in Montana, early in August. Fort Phil Kearny was completed on the 21st of October and for several months the posts and the country immediately surrounding it were the scene of several conflicts with the hostile Indians. An account of the massacre of Capt. W. J. Fetterman and his command on December 21, 1866, is given in the chapter on Early Military History.

On March 2, 1868, Gen. U. S. Grant issued an order for the abandonment of all the forts on the Bozeman Road and the withdrawal of all troops from the Indian country in Northern Wyoming. Fort Phil Kearny was abandoned under this order in August, 1868, and the buildings were afterward burned by the chief Little Wolf. A monument commemorating the Fetterman Massacre was unveiled on the site of the fight on July 4, 1908. The massacre occurred seven miles from the fort, which was located on Piney Creek, four miles from the Big Horn Mountains and about fifteen miles northwest of the present City of Buffalo. After the fort was abandoned, George Geier purchased that part of the reservation where the buildings formerly stood and established thereon a ranch.

FORT FETTERMAN

On July 19, 1867, Fort Fetterman was established at the mouth of the La Prele Creek and was named in honor of brevet Lieut.-Col. W. J. Fetterman, captain in the Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry, who was killed near Fort Phil Kearny on December 21, 1866. By 1872 it had been enlarged to a post of four companies and was one of the best equipped military establishments in the state. At that time the nearest Indians were the Ogallala Sioux, 385 lodges; the Cheyenne, 300 lodges; the Arapaho, 150 lodges; and a few straggling bands of other tribes. A small garrison was maintained here until 1878, when the necessity for a military post in the locality no longer existed and the fort was abandoned by order of the secretary of war, nearly all of the reservation of sixty square miles being then transferred to the interior department.

FORT FRED STEELE

This fort was located at the point where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the North Platte River, in Carbon County, and was established by Col. Richard I. Dodge on June 30, 1868, as a protection to the builders of the railroad. It was named in honor of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele of Civil war fame. Within

forty-eight hours after the completion of the fort, camp followers to the number of five hundred or more had established the town of "Brownsville" near by. Five days later the population of the town was estimated at fifteen hundred.

On June 28, 1869, the Government established the reservation of thirty-six square miles. The frame buildings of the post provided quarters for four companies and a garrison was maintained here for more than ten years. On January 24, 1878, Gen. George Crook, in his annual report, stated: "While no military necessity now exists for troops at Fort Fred Steele or Fort Sanders * * * yet they are cheap places for the stationing of troops." The fort was finally abandoned in 1881.

FORT WASHAKIE

The Shoshone or Wind River Reservation was established by the treaty concluded at Fort Bridger on July 3, 1868, and on June 28, 1869, an order was issued for the establishment of a garrison at some point upon the reservation. A site was selected near the junction of Trout Creek and the Little Wind River and a post was established under the name of Camp Augur, in honor of Gen. C. C. Augur, one of the officers who had negotiated the treaty the year before. On March 28, 1870, the name was changed to Camp Brown and on December 30, 1878, it was changed to Fort Washakie, in honor of Chief Washakie of the Shoshone tribe. As early as 1872 the post consisted of log buildings with accommodations for a garrison of 115 men. A few additional buildings were erected during the next twenty years, and in 1893 Congress made a considerable appropriation for permanent improvements at the fort. Troops were stationed at Fort Washakie until 1909.

FORT STAMBAUGH

Soon after the discovery of gold in the South Pass region in 1867, a request was made for troops to protect the miners from Indian depredations. The request was ignored for a time, but in June, 1870, a small military station was established in Smith's Gulch, near Atlantic City, and given the name of Camp Stambaugh. Two years later it was garrisoned by two companies, which were quartered in four large log buildings. The presence of these troops kept the Shoshone and Bannock Indians from a possible outbreak. On January 27, 1878, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan recommended the removal of the garrison, and on August 17, 1878, the official order for the abandonment of the post was issued by the war department.

FORT MCKINNEY

On October 12, 1876, Fort McKinney was established on the northwest bank of Powder River, three miles above and south of the site of old Fort Reno. It was at first called "Cantonment Reno." On July 18, 1877, the location was changed to the north bank of Clear Creek, a short distance west of the present City of Buffalo and about two miles above the crossing of the old Bozeman Road. The

old site was then used as a depot. The name of Fort McKinney was given to the post on August 30, 1877, after the removal. The first substantial buildings were erected in the fall of that year.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, in a report dated March 9, 1882, stated that the fort was still incomplete and recommended that it be improved, as it would be a "necessity in Indian warfare for many years to come." Upon this showing Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the improvement of the fort. In 1892 three cavalry barracks were destroyed by fire and the following session of Congress made an appropriation to rebuild them.

Even then it was apparent to military experts that no further necessity for the maintenance of the post existed. As early as 1889 a small portion of the reservation had been annexed to the City of Buffalo. In 1895 all of the fort buildings and two sections of land were donated to the State of Wyoming and the remainder of the land was transferred to the department of the interior.

FORT MACKENZIE

On January 13, 1899, Francis E. Warren, United States Senator from Wyoming, introduced a bill for the erection of a Government military post near the City of Sheridan. The necessity for such a post had been brought to the attention of President McKinley the year before and an executive order had been issued for the establishment of temporary barracks, under the supervision of Gen. E. V. Sumner. In the debate on the Warren Bill the fact was brought out that there were over twenty-three thousand Indians upon the various reservations tributary to the proposed fort. These included the Fort Benton, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations in the Dakotas; the Blackfoot, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Crow, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Indians in Montana; the Fort Hall Indians in Idaho; and the Uintah and Uncompahgre Utes in Utah.

In 1905 the fort had become a well equipped military establishment. In February of that year the State of Wyoming granted to the post a large tract of land for the enlargement of the reservation, taking in exchange other Government lands. The same year the post hospital was built and since then other buildings have been erected. A system of waterworks was constructed for the post at a considerable cost, and Fort Mackenzie became the second post of the state in importance, being exceeded only by Fort D. A. Russell at Cheyenne.

In the spring of 1918 the garrison consisted of Lieut. Herman Hurring and six men belonging to the quartermaster's department, and a movement for the abandonment of the post was inaugurated. In an article contributed to the Cheyenne Leader, the writer says: "Fort Mackenzie, with its 5,000 acres of land, would make an ideal location for a military school. Its buildings are of pressed brick and substantially constructed, and with little expense could be made to serve admirably the purpose of an academy. * * * If proper representations were made by those in authority, it is very probable that the fort could be secured upon most favorable conditions. Naturally, nothing can be done until formal orders come abandoning the fort as a military post, but in my judgment this order may be expected at no distant day."

OTHER FORTS

In the states adjoining Wyoming were a number of forts that played a part in the military history of the state. Among these may be named Fort Hall, Idaho; Uinta and Thornburg, Utah; Sedgwick (first known as Fort Rankin), Colorado; C. F. Smith and Custer, Montana; and Robinson and Sidney in Nebraska.

CHAPTER XXI

EARLY TRANSPORTATION METHODS

PROGRESS OF FOUR SCORE YEARS—EARLY TRAILS—THE OREGON TRAIL—CAMPING PLACES IN WYOMING—MARKING THE TRAIL—THE PONY EXPRESS—DAY OF THE STAGE COACH—THE OVERLAND LINE—CHANGING THE ROUTE—BEN HOLLIDAY—EQUIPMENT—EDUCATING A TENDERFOOT—MARKING THE OVERLAND—CHEYENNE & BLACK HILLS STAGE LINE—PERILS OF STAGE COACHING—ROAD AGENTS—PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH—FREIGHTING ACROSS THE PLAINS.

The first white men in Wyoming—the trappers and the fur traders—traveled on foot or on horseback, following the banks of the streams or the old Indian trails through the forests and mountain passes. In 1832 Capt. Benjamin Bonneville took the first wagons through the South Pass. It is a far cry from the heavy, lumbering Conestoga wagon or "prairie schooner" of Captain Booneville to the sumptuous passenger coaches of the year 1918, yet such has been Wyoming's progress within the comparatively short space of four score and six years.

EARLY TRAILS

In the early part of the Nineteenth Century, before the people of the United States had even dreamed of a trans-continental railway, the pioneers of western civilization sought out lines of travel, which have been developed into the great avenues of commerce between the East and the West. Without a practical knowledge of engineering, actuated in a majority of cases by the hope of personal gain, perhaps with no thought of the effect of his labors upon future generations, the old trail-maker "followed the line of least resistance," dodging marshes, circling the hills, seeking the open places through the forests, but always keeping in view suitable camping grounds and watering places.

One of the oldest of the great trails to the west, and one of the most noted, with the Santa Fé Trail, which was declared a Government highway in 1824, through the efforts of Thomas H. Benton, then United States Senator from Missouri. The line of this trail is now marked by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, which follows it closely from Kansas City, Mo., to Santa Fé. From 1825 to the beginning of the Civil war, the trade that passed over the Santa Fé Trail amounted to several millions of dollars. This trail did not touch Wyoming, but its starting point was also the starting point of Wyoming's historic route of early days to the Pacific Coast, viz.:

THE OREGON TRAIL

This noted trail, over which thousands of emigrants and gold seekers passed on their way to Oregon and California, had its eastern terminus at Independence, Mo., about ten miles east of Kansas City. Independence was the last white settlement of consequence west of St. Louis as late as 1832, when Fort Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs came into prominence as outfitting points for emigrant parties bound for the "Far West." From Independence the Oregon and Santa Fé trails were one up the valley of the Kansas River to about where the present City of Lawrence (Kan.) is now located. There the Santa Fé Trail turned more to the southwest, while the Oregon Trail kept on up the Kansas River to the site of the present City of Topeka (at first called Papan's Ferry). There it left the river and pursued a course toward the northwest, through what are now Pottawatomie, Marshall and Washington counties in Kansas, crossing the northern boundary of that state near the northeast corner of the last named county.

After Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph became active competitors of Independence in the outfitting business, a trail from those places intersected the main road not far from the present Town of Blue Rapids, Kans. From the Kansas line the trail continued in a northwesterly direction until it struck the Platte River where Grand Island, Neb., now stands. A short distance above Grand Island the trail crossed the river and followed the north bank to Fort Laramie.

Another trail left the Santa Fé, not far from the present City of Great Bend, Kans., and followed up the Arkansas River to Bent's Fort where it turned northward and descended the South Fork of the Platte River for some distance, when it crossed over to the North Fork, striking that stream a little below Scott's Bluff, Neb. It then ascended the North Platte to Fort Laramie, where it joined the main trail. From Fort Laramie the trail followed the river for about fifty miles, when it left the Platte to strike it again near the present City of Casper. At this point the road crossed to the north side of the river and proceeded via Willow Springs and Independence Rock up the Sweetwater River to the South Pass. At Pacific Springs, a few miles west of the South Pass, the trail divided, one branch crossing the Green River not far from the mouth of La Barge Creek, in what is now Lincoln County, and the other running southwest to old Fort Bridger and thence to the upper waters of the Bear River. Near the western boundary of Wyoming the two were united for a short distance, only again to be divided into two separate trails. The northern branch ran by way of Fort Hall and Boise to Oregon, and the southern by way of Great Salt Lake to the Sacramento Valley in California. The latter was known as the "California Trail," though the Mormon emigrants called it the "Mormon Trail" or the "Salt Lake Trail." The distance from Independence to the mouth of the Columbia River over this historic trail was 2,124 miles.

Some writers give to Wilson P. Hunt and his expedition of 1811 the distinction of being the first explorers over the Oregon Trail, but this is incorrect. Hunt ascended the Missouri River and came into what is now the State of Wyoming from the north. That part of the trail between Independence and Grand Island was in use at a very early day, perhaps before the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, but no record of when or by whom it was first used can be found. That portion between the upper waters of the Green River and Grand Island was no



DR. GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD
Unveiling the monument marking the old Oregon Trail at
Torrington.

doubt first traversed by the six Astorians who left the Walla Walla Valley in June, 1812, to return to St. Louis. Gen. William H. Ashley discovered the route through the South Pass in 1824, and the first written account of the trail was that of John B. Wyeth, published in 1833.

CAMPING PLACES IN WYOMING

Thwaites' "Early Western Travels" (Vol. XXX) gives a list of the principal camping places along the Oregon Trail, with the number of miles from each camp to the next. On the trail south of the Platte River, the first camping place in Wyoming was at Horse Creek, which was twelve miles from Scott's Bluff. On the trail north of the river the first camp was near the present Town of Torrington. From the camp on Horse Creek to Fort Laramie the distance is given as twenty-four miles. From Fort Laramie to the South Pass the best known camping grounds, with the number of miles between, are shown in the following table:

Big Springs	12
Bitter Cottonwood	10
Willow Branch	7
To Where Road Leaves the River	23
Big Timber Creek.....	16
Marble Creek	5
Mike's Head Creek	12
Deer Creek	16
Crossing of the North Platte	25
Mineral Springs	8
Willow Springs	5
Independence Rock	22
Devil's Gate	5

From Devil's Gate to the South Pass was 104 miles, with several good camping places along the route. Over the dividing ridge to Pacific Springs, the first camping place west of the South Pass, was five miles. From there to old Fort Bridger was 109 miles. The best camps on this part of the trail were at Little Sandy, Big Sandy, Green River and on Black's Fork. During the Oregon emigration and the rush to the California gold fields, thousands of wagons passed over this old trail and scarcely a night passed that the blaze of camp fires could not be seen at the various camping places along the road. Ox teams, mule teams and horses were used and weeks were required to make the long, tedious journey across the plains and over the mountains—a journey that is now made by rail in less than three days.

MARKING THE TRAIL

Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming have all made appropriations to defray the expenses of placing monuments or markers along the Oregon Trail. By an act of the Wyoming Legislature, approved on February 20, 1913, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for the purpose of purchasing and placing suitable markers "under the supervision of a commission of three members, the same to serve

without compensation, to be appointed by the governor." The act also provided that: "Any person who shall destroy, remove or injure any monument or marker erected as herein provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days; or both by such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court."

Governor Carey appointed as the members of the commission A. J. Parshall, state engineer; H. G. Nickerson, of Lander; and Mrs. Emily A. Patten, of Cheyenne. Subsequently Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, of the State University, succeeded Mrs. Patten and Mrs. J. T. Snow, of Torrington, succeeded Mr. Parshall. Under the auspices of these commissioners markers have been placed at the most noted stopping places along the trail in Wyoming, the most eastern monument being located at Torrington, the county seat of Goshen County.

THE PONY EXPRESS

Following the discovery of gold in California in 1848, there was a rush of emigrants from the older states and it was not long until Congress and private firms and corporations began to realize the needs of improved methods of communication with the West. The great freighting and stage line firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell sprang into existence in the early '50s and until after the beginning of the Civil war practically controlled the freight and passenger traffic across the plains. As early as 1855 William Gwin, the United States Senator from California, introduced a bill providing for a weekly mail or letter express between St. Louis and San Francisco, to operate on a ten-day schedule, the cost of each round trip not to exceed five hundred dollars. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs, which never reported it back to the Senate.

The census of 1860 showed nearly half a million inhabitants west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Government saw that better service was necessary, especially as war was imminent. There were then three recognized lines of mail transit between the East and West. First, the Panama line, which was most patronized, but which would be greatly endangered if the Southern States withdrew from the Union, on account of its location; second, the "Butterfield Route," which started from St. Louis and ran far to the southward, entering California at the southeast corner of the state; third, the "Central Route," which followed the Platte River into Wyoming and reached the State of California via Salt Lake City. The Gwin bill of 1855 recommended this route, and in 1860 it was regarded as the most practicable, as it could be controlled by the North in the event of war.

In the winter of 1859-60, William Russell, senior member of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, was in Washington in connection with some freight contracts with the Government. An overland mail route was discussed by him and Senator Gwin and he saw an opportunity to secure a profitable contract with the Government for carrying the mail, if he could manage to keep the route open during the winter seasons and equal or lower the time schedule of the Panama line. He even went so far as to commit his firm to the undertaking without first consulting his partners. Upon his return to Leavenworth, he found Majors and Waddell rather unfavorable to his scheme, but as he had agreed to make the

trial they joined him in the incorporation of the "Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company," which was granted a charter by the Territory of Kansas, and which was empowered to operate a passenger and freighting business in addition to the "Pony Express."

The first Pony Express rider left St. Joseph, Mo., on the afternoon of April 3, 1860, and at the same hour the east bound mail left San Francisco on a fast steamer and sent up the Sacramento River to Sacramento, where it was transferred to the Pony Express. Johnny Frey took the first mail out of St. Joseph, and Harry Roff was the first rider out of Sacramento. At the stations along the route relay riders and steeds were stationed and when the two mails met the riders set out upon the return trip. Each rider received a salary of from \$125 to \$150 per month, and was required to take an oath to abstain from intoxicating liquors and profane language while in the employ of Russell, Majors and Waddell as a mail carrier.

The route followed in general the Oregon Trail, except where some distance could be saved by a short cut across the prairies. From Fort Kearney, Neb., it followed the south bank of the Platte for about two hundred miles. At Cottonwood Springs (the junction of the North and South forks of the Platte) the rider took a course almost directly westward, past O'Fallon's Bluffs, Beauvais Ranch, Alkali and Diamond Springs to Julesburg. There he forded the South Fork of the Platte and then followed the course of Lodge Pole Creek to Thirty-Mile Ridge. From that point to Scott's Bluffs he pursued nearly a direct line; then via Fort Laramie, Platte Bridge and South Pass to Fort Bridger; thence to Salt Lake City; then crossing the Humboldt River into Nevada he passed by Carson City to Placerville, Cal., and from there by the shortest route to Sacramento. A large part of this route traversed the wildest regions of the United States, and there were but four military posts along the line.

The saddle-bag used for carrying the mail was called the "mochila." It contained four pockets—two in front and two behind the rider's legs. Letters were wrapped in oiled silk to protect them from moisture. The postal charges were at first \$5 for each half-ounce letter, but this rate was afterward reduced to \$1. Eighty riders were employed and they were always on the go, except for the few hours' rest between the change from east to west, one-half riding in one direction and the other half in the opposite direction. They were men who could be relied on to retain their presence of mind in an emergency, were strangers to fear and expert horsemen. Stories of the thrilling experiences of the Pony Express riders discount fiction. Among the most noted of these riders may be mentioned "Jim" Moore, Johnny Frey, Harry Roff, William F. Cody (better known as Buffalo Bill), Robert Haslam (commonly called "Pony Bob"), J. G. Kelley, George Gardner, Dan Westcott, "Boston," Sam Hamilton and the one known as "Irish Tom."

Cody's "run" was from Red Buttes to the Three Crossings on the Sweetwater River, so called because the trail crossed the stream three times within a quarter of a mile, a place always difficult to negotiate and in times of high water actually dangerous. Yet he rode this "run" back and forth as long as the Pony Express was in existence. The distance was seventy-six miles. On one occasion, when he reached the Three Crossings, Cody found that the man who was to take the mail on west had been killed the night before. He therefore continued his



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

GEORGE GARDNER
Pony express rider.

O. P. HANNA
The scout.

ride to Rock Ridge, eighty-five miles, and then returned to Red Buttes, making a total of 322 miles without delay or rest, the longest run on record in the history of the Pony Express. Another time, when he carried a package containing a considerable sum of currency, fearing he would be held up by road agents, he provided himself with a dummy mochila and concealed the real mail bag under his saddle blanket. Sure enough, at a lonely spot on the route he was met by two highwaymen who commanded him to "throw up his hands." Confronted by two rifles leveled at him, he obeyed, remonstrating with the robbers, who commanded him to throw them the mail pouch and not try to reach for his gun, threatening to fill him full of holes if he did not obey orders. He loosed the dummy mail bag and, watching his opportunity, hurled it at the head of the robber nearest him, who dodged, and, while thus taken off their guard momentarily, Cody quickly drew his revolver and by an accurate shot disabled the other man. Then, putting the spurs to his horse, he rode over the one who had stooped to pick up the mail bag. Before the bandit could recover his equilibrium and take aim, horse and rider were out of range and the mail was saved.

When Edward Creighton completed the Pacific Telegraph in October, 1861, the Pony Express went out of business. It had been a losing venture financially. The purchase of some four hundred good horses, the establishment of stations every ten or twelve miles along the route, the wages of the riders and station keepers, the transportation of supplies, etc., absorbed the receipts and left a deficit. But while the Pony Express was in existence it added romance and adventure to the Great West about which volumes have been written. During the sixteen months from April, 1860, to October, 1861, the Pony Express riders traveled over six hundred and fifty thousand miles in the aggregate. All had adventures with hostile Indians, blizzards and road agents, and some of them lost their lives while in the discharge of their duty, but the history of the West shows no more courageous, faithful and persistent men than the Pony Express riders.

DAY OF THE STAGE COACH

One of the earliest stage coach lines in the West was that of John M. Hockaday and William Liggett, which was established in 1851 to carry mail, express matter and passengers between St. Joseph, Mo., and Salt Lake City. The stages on this line at first made monthly trips, but later became semi-monthly. Hockaday & Liggett sold out to Russell, Majors & Waddell in 1858.

W. F. McGraw, of Maryland, began operating a stage line between Sacramento, Cal., and Salt Lake City in the early '50s. At Salt Lake City his stages connected with those of the Hockaday & Liggett line. In 1854 Congress voted to appropriate \$80,000 annually for direct mail service from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. McGraw received every year \$13,500 of this appropriation, but even with this assistance from the Government he failed in 1856.

On September 15, 1857, the Butterfield Overland Mail Company entered into a contract with the United States postoffice department to carry the mails between some point on the Missouri River and California for a period of six years, service to commence within one year from the date of contract. St. Joseph, Mo., was selected as the starting point and the first Overland stages started from

St. Joseph and San Francisco on September 15, 1858. The principal promoters and largest stockholders of the company were John Butterfield and William G. Fargo. The route followed by the Butterfield Company's stages was known as the "Southern Route," through the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Southern California. Some of the coaches went by way of El Paso and others by way of Albuquerque. The time required for the trip was twenty-five days. The Southern Route was followed regularly until the beginning of the Civil war, when the Northern (or Central) Route via Forts Kearny, Laramie and Bridger and Salt Lake City to Placerville, Cal. The first stages over this route left St. Joseph and Placerville simultaneously on July 1, 1861. Over the new route the time was shortened to seventeen days.

In the meantime the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell had inaugurated the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express in the summer of 1859, and by the close of that year there were six different mail routes to the Pacific Coast, the aggregate cost of which to the Government was not far from two millions of dollars annually. In 1860 the Pony Express was started by Russell, Majors & Waddell, as already narrated. In the fall of 1861 Ben Holliday succeeded to the business of Russell, Majors & Waddell and the Butterfield Overland Company, and in a short time he became known as the "King of Western Transportation." At the height of the Overland's prosperity, Holliday had 500 stage coaches, 500 freight wagons, over five thousand horses and mules and a "host of oxen." He also owned sixteen steamers which plied between San Francisco, Panama, Oregon, China and Japan, and the Government paid him about one million dollars annually on mail contracts.

CHANGING THE ROUTE

During the first twelve months after Holliday took possession, he expended nearly two million dollars in improving the service and establishing stations. Scarcely had these stations been opened when the hostile Indians, as told in another chapter, began making raids. The annoyance from this quarter became so great that in July, 1862, the route was changed to the South Platte, via Julesburg, Laramie Plains, Bridger's Pass and Green River to Fort Bridger, where the old line was struck and followed to Salt Lake. Indian raids continued, however, and so crippled the line that in November, 1866, Holliday sold the Overland to Wells, Fargo & Company.

EQUIPMENT

The coaches used by the Overland Company were of the type known as the "Concord," so called because they were built at Concord, N. H., and the harness was made by the Hill Harness Company of the same place. At the front and rear of each coach was a "boot." In the front boot was carried the treasure box, and the mail was carried in the hindmost boot. The passengers rode inside the coach, their baggage being piled on top. The horses were mostly Kentucky bred. While Holliday was at the head of the company it was his boast that no transportation company ever owned a better lot of horses. The six horses of each team were matched as to color and size as nearly as possible.

Among the stage drivers were men who became celebrated in the frontier romance of the plains. One of these was Hank Monk, who was made famous by Horace Greeley. Others were Jack Gilmer, Billy Opdike, "Keno" Armstrong, Enoch Cummings and "Bishop West." On one occasion Keno Armstrong drove 610 miles in 110 hours without "a wink of sleep." Every driver was a man in every sense of the word and the stage driver was a character to be respected in all western settlements. So famous were some of these men in the annals of the West that a popular song of that period was entitled "The High Salaried Driver of the Denver Line."

EDUCATING A TENDERFOOT

Dr. W. R. Thomas, in his "Romance of the Border," tells a story of Bishop West that is regarded as worth repeating here. He got his sobriquet of "Bishop" from the fact that one of the station keepers was a Mormon bishop named West, and the other drivers along the line gave the nickname to their comrade. Between Central City and Idaho Springs, where West had his "run," the road ran along the Virginia Canyon, "three miles up hill and three miles down." It was one of the best pieces of road on the entire Overland line and West was one of the most expert drivers in the company's employ. On one trip his only passenger was a man from the East, who rode on the box with West, and as the coach ascended the ridge he was constantly complaining at the slow pace.

"I have heard a good deal about Rocky Mountain stage driving," he remarked to the driver, just before they reached the summit, "but I haven't seen any of it yet."

"Maybe you will before you get out of the mountains," replied Bishop, with a quizzical glance at his passenger, at the same time dismounting from the box to see that his brake blocks were properly adjusted before undertaking the descent.

"Aren't we going near enough to a snail's pace now," testily asked the tenderfoot, "without stopping to bother with the brakes?" He failed to notice the look in the driver's eye, however, a look which Doctor Thomas describes as "malicious."

Having adjusted the brakes to his liking, West resumed his seat on the box and a few rods farther the coach rolled over the crest of the hill. Then things began to happen. With a yell like a Comanche Indian on the war path, Bishop "threw the silk" into the flanks of the leaders and away they went at full speed. The passenger first begged, then stormed and raved, but the only response was the cracking of the whip like a pistol in the horses' ears and the yells of the driver to them to "Get out of the way!" When about half way down the slope the rate of speed became so great that the passenger grew desperate, and finding protestation and supplication alike in vain, he leaped from the coach. Without looking back to see what had happened to his passenger, Bishop went on down the hill until he reached Idaho Springs, having made the descent of three miles in 11½ minutes. About an hour later the tenderfoot came limping in, scratched and bruised, with torn clothing, uttering anathemas against all stage drivers, but especially against Bishop West. But he was never again heard to complain as to the slowness of the Overland coaches. His education in that respect was complete.



From the Herbert Cutsen Collection

LAST BLACK HILLS COACH LEAVING CHEYENNE
February 19, 1887.



THE LAST STAGE THAT RAN OUT OF SARATOGA, SHOWING THE "CRACK SIX"
THAT HAULED IT
Outfit owned by Charles Scribner, Saratoga.

MARKING THE OVERLAND

In establishing the relay stations, where horses were changed, along the Overland, many of them were located at the camping places on the old Oregon Trail. The most noted stations in Wyoming were at Fort Laramie, Deer Creek, Platte Bridge, Devil's Gate, Split Rock, South Pass, Pacific Spring, Green River and Fort Bridger. Quite a number of the places where these stations were located have been marked by monuments erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wyoming and Colorado, with the assistance of the appropriations made by the state Legislatures of the two states.

One of these markers, on the boundary line between Colorado and Wyoming, was unveiled on July 4, 1917. Dean S. Walter Johnson, of the Colorado Agricultural College delivered the principal address, in which he reviewed the history of the Overland Route, closing his address with these words: "If there is such a thing as manifest destiny, does not this stone mark its trail?" Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the Wyoming State University also spoke in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the two states.

CHEYENNE & BLACK HILLS STAGE LINE

About the middle of February, 1876, Luke Voorhees, now receiver in the United States Land Office at Cheyenne, came to Cheyenne from Salt Lake City to organize the Cheyenne & Black Hills Mail and Express Company. Thirty Concord coaches and 600 horses were needed and as soon as a sufficient number had been secured a tri-weekly line between Cheyenne and Deadwood was opened. The excitement over the discovery of gold in the Black Hills region was then at its height and for a time the stage line did a thriving business. The tri-weekly line was inadequate to accommodate the rush and it was not long until daily stages were running. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Indians, the line continued to do a good business until railroads were built into the Black Hills from the east and south, then it was discontinued. One of the drivers on this line was William Sherman, who died at Sheridan on March 28, 1918. He was a veteran of the Civil war, came to Wyoming soon after the war was over, and at the time of his death was eighty-two years of age.

PERILS OF STAGE COACHING

The life of the stage coach driver was by no means a path of roses. Besides the danger from hostile Indians, about 1877 a gang of organized "road agents" began operating in Wyoming, robbing stages and even express trains. In the spring of 1878 the coach from Cheyenne to Deadwood was robbed by six masked men. When the driver met the southbound coach he described the robbers as well as he could, the spot where the robbery occurred, and warned the driver and passengers to keep a sharp lookout. On the southbound coach there were three inside passengers, while the express messenger and a man named John Flaherty rode outside with the driver. Capt. Eugene Smith accompanied the stage on horseback, and after meeting the other coach rode about a quarter of a mile in advance, looking for signs of the robbers. Upon reaching the place where

the northbound stage had been held up, he found the envelopes of a number of registered letters and struck the trail of the bandits, which led up the valley of a dry creek. Smith rode into the ravine, but had gone only a short distance when one of the robbers fired at him. About fifty shots were exchanged, Smith's horse was killed, when the bandits mounted and fled.

Later in the same year a coach on the same line was held up near Hat Creek by Charley Ross and a man named Brown. Upon the order to the passengers to "hold up your hands," one of them, Daniel Finn, "came a shooting." Ross returned the fire and Finn was slightly wounded in the face. Brown was shot through the body and captured. Sheriff T. J. Carr, of Cheyenne, learned through Brown that Ross was at Eureka, Nev., and went after him. He was brought back to Cheyenne, tried and convicted of highway robbery. Wyoming prisoners were then kept in the Nebraska penitentiary at Lincoln. Ross was taken there and after failing to secure a pardon, committed suicide. His photograph remained in Sheriff Carr's collection for several years after his death, labeled: "Charley Ross, road agent and murderer on the Black Hills stage road, 1877-78; captured at Eureka, Nev., December, 1878, by T. J. Carr; committed suicide at Lincoln, Neb., penitentiary, February 16, 1885."

In November, 1878, the coach from the north, bound for Laramie City, carried two road agents—Mansfield and McLaughlin—as prisoners. At the crossing of the Platte River the stage was stopped by a company of masked men, the guard overpowered and the two bandits were taken out and hanged.

About that time Gen. D. J. Cook, of Colorado, organized the Rocky Mountain Detective Association for the purpose of breaking up the gang, and a number of Wyoming men became members. Nathaniel K. Boswell, of Laramie, learning that the road agents had a rendezvous near Rock Creek, took thirteen deputies and started for the place. Six men were captured and were afterward convicted. Boswell also captured Jack Watkins, one of the worst of the desperadoes, when no one else would undertake the task. Finally, through the combined efforts of the detective association, the territorial authorities and the United State troops, the gang was broken up. Among the road agents were Bill Bivins, Marriner, Harrington, Miller, Oaks, Congdon and others, some of whom were arrested and sentenced to prison and some "bit the dust" in their conflicts with officers of the law.

An occasional stage robbery occurred after the organized road agents were put out of business. In September, 1889, Bill Brown and Dan Parker stopped the United States mail coach near Rawlins and robbed the mail and the passengers, after which they escaped to Brown's Hole. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for their arrest. Parker was arrested by Sheriff T. J. Carr at Provo, Utah, brought to Wyoming and received a penitentiary sentence. Brown was arrested near Buffalo, Wyo., on April 2, 1891, and on the 18th received a prison sentence.

PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH

With the building of the Union Pacific Railroad the stage coach began to decline. Wells, Fargo & Company, who succeeded Ben Holliday as the proprietors of the Overland, began running their stages from stations on the railroad to the towns in the interior. A stage line was opened from Rawlins to Lander

in the spring of 1887. As the Union Pacific was in process of construction, the Overland stages ran from the terminus of the road westward until the railroad was finished, and the same system was followed when other railroads began to be built through the state. In the fall of 1891 all the stage lines centering at Buffalo were consolidated under one management, known as the Buffalo & Burlington Stage Company. Daily stages were run from Buffalo to Fort Custer, Gillette, Sheridan and Douglas, and return stages from these towns also made daily trips. The time from Buffalo to Fort Custer was four hours. There are still a number of stage lines in operation in Wyoming, one of the most important of which is the line from Cody to the eastern entrance of the Yellowstone National Park. But with the advent of the railroad the glory of the old coaching days departed, never to return.

FREIGHTING

With the Mormon emigration, the rush to the gold fields and the Oregon emigration, numerous settlements and mining camps sprang into existence. These settlements and mining camps needed supplies. The West was without navigable rivers or railroads, so that the great quantity of provisions, etc., needed by the pioneers had to be transported in wagons. One of the first to engage in this business of freighting was Abe Majors, founder of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Majors had been a "bull-whacker" on the old Santa Fé Trail before embarking in the business on his own account. He was an experienced ox driver, knew all the details of the freighting business, and held the record of having made the round trip from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fé in ninety-two days. He began freighting on a small scale in the early '50s, and was soon succeeded by the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

At one time this firm owned 6,250 wagons and 75,000 oxen. In 1860 the number of freight wagons crossing the Great Plains was about five hundred daily, and five years later this number was greatly increased, the amount of freight transported in the latter year exceeding eleven thousand tons. The wagons used were of the Conestoga type, called "prairie schooners." They were built at Pittsburgh, Pa., were equipped with boxes or beds about sixteen feet long and from four to six feet deep, and were covered with a heavy white canvas cover. Each wagon was capable of carrying from two to six tons of freight, owing to the nature of the cargo, and nearly all were drawn by oxen. These wagons cost about one thousand dollars each, so it may be seen that considerable capital was necessary to engage in the freighting business.

The wagons generally went in trains of twenty-five or more, each train in charge of a "wagon master," for better protection against the Indian raids. Rates were made by the pound on all freight and varied from 15 cents for bacon and flour to 25 cents for trunks and boxed goods. Thus the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from the Missouri River to the coast was about thirty dollars. St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., were the principal starting points of the freight wagon trains crossing the plains, and the merchants of those towns did an annual business amounting to millions of dollars. Freight was brought up the Missouri River in light-draft steamers to the outfitting points and there transferred to the wagons.

In 1876 and 1877 hundreds of wagons were employed in freighting between Cheyenne and the Black Hills mining districts and the Indian agencies. The winter of 1877-78 was mild and the road was dotted with freight wagons all the time. On the night of March 8, 1878, a blizzard commenced and lasted for five days. A number of wagon drivers lost their way when the road became covered with the deep snow and were frozen to death, some of them within a few miles from Cheyenne and others near the stations along the line. Such were the perils of freighting in the early days. In that storm houses were snowed under until only the top of the roof and chimneys could be seen. Hundreds of cattle were lost, and in Cheyenne the roof of one building collapsed under the weight of snow.

The stage coach and the freight wagon were potent factors in the development of the Great West, and their career has been told in story and celebrated in song. There was a romance connected with the stage driver and the freighter that will never be duplicated concerning any other class of men in this country. The locomotive whistle has taken the place of the crack of the "bull-whacker's" whip, and the towns away from the line of the railroad are now reached by automobile instead of the old Concord coach. Instead of requiring a whole summer to freight a consignment of goods from the Missouri River to Oregon or California and make the return trip, the railroad now transacts the business in a few days. The story of the railroad development in Wyoming is told in the next chapter, but it lacks many of the thrilling and romantic features of the old-time stage coaching and freighting days when the West was young.

CHAPTER XXII

HISTORY OF WYOMING RAILROADS

FIRST RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—EARLY OPPOSITION—A WISE SCHOOL BOARD—THE UNION PACIFIC—CREDIT MOBILIER—THE CENTRAL PACIFIC—MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT THE UNION PACIFIC—CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY—CHEYENNE & NORTHERN—COLORADO, WYOMING & EASTERN—OREGON SHORT LINE—MINOR RAILROADS—RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE STATE—AID TO RAILROADS.

The first railroad in the United States was built in 1826. It was three miles in length, running from the granite quarry at Quincy, Mass., to the sea coast, and was constructed for the purpose of transporting the stone for Bunker Hill monument to the barges that were to carry it to Boston. The cars on this road were drawn by horses.

About a year later a railroad nine miles long was built from Mauch Chunk, Pa., to some coal mines. In the construction of both these early railways, wooden rails were used, with a strap of iron nailed on the top to prevent wear. On the Mauch Chunk Road a diminutive engine—about the size of some of the engines used by threshermen of the present day—was employed, and the cars would not carry over five tons of coal each. Wrecks were frequent, due to the nails through the iron strap working loose. Yet a railroad even of this crude character awakened capitalists to the possibilities of steam as a means of land transportation, and through their influence the Legislatures of several states granted charters to railroad companies during the decade following the completion of the Mauch Chunk line.

EARLY OPPOSITION

In this year, 1918, of the Christian Era, when the entire nation is covered by a network of railroads, it seems almost incredible that any intelligent person should ever have opposed their construction. Yet such was the case. About 1828 some young men of Lancaster, Ohio, formed a debating society and requested the school board to permit them to use the schoolhouse, in which to discuss the question of whether railroads were feasible as a means of transportation. To this request the school board replied as follows:

“We are willing to allow you the use of the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads we regard as rank infidelity. If God had ever intended his children to travel over the face of the country at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, He would have foretold it clearly through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lure immortal souls down to hell.”

While this incident has no direct bearing upon the railroads of Wyoming, the story is introduced here to show how some people looked upon the railroad less than a century ago. The railroad company of the present day that could not run its trains faster than fifteen miles an hour would not receive a great amount of patronage and the stockholders would not be likely to draw profitable dividends upon their investment. Yet this rate was considered "frightful" in 1828 by the Lancaster school board, men who were chosen, no doubt, for their wisdom and sagacity and charged with the education of the young people of that city. By the time the first permanent settlements were made in Wyoming, public sentiment had undergone a radical change. The railroad was no longer regarded by anyone as "rank infidelity," but it had become one of the established institutions of the country. People everywhere looked upon it as one of the most potent agencies of civilization.

THE UNION PACIFIC

Robert Fulton demonstrated to the world in 1807 that steam could be used to advantage as a power in propelling vessels upon the water, and thoughtful men began to consider the advisability of using it for land transportation. As early as 1819, eight years before the construction of the little Mauch Chunk Railroad, Robert Mills, of Virginia, first proposed a "cross-country" railway. His views on the subject were first presented to the general public through the columns of the newspapers and later to Congress, to which body he suggested, if found to be practicable, "steam propelled carriages for quickened service across the continent, to run from the headwaters of inland navigation over a direct route to the Pacific."

Mr. Mills was several years in advance of the times, and little attention was paid to his suggestions and theories, but there is no question that he was the first man to propose a transcontinental railway. About fifteen years later Asa Whitney, of New York; Salmon P. Chase, Hosmer and Wade, of Ohio; Butler S. King and General Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Pierce, of Indiana; Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and a number of other foresighted men, urged the construction of a railroad from some point on the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. Nothing definite was accomplished at that time and the subject lay dormant for nearly twenty years. In 1853 Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for surveys of four routes to the Pacific Coast, to-wit: 1. A line from the Upper Mississippi River via the Yellowstone Valley to Puget Sound; 2. A line along or near the thirty-sixth parallel, through Walker's Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to strike the coast somewhere near Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal.; 3. A line through the Rocky Mountains near the headwaters of the Rio Del Norte and Huerfano rivers, via the Great Salt Lake Basin; 4. A line along the thirty-second parallel, via El Paso and the Valley of the Colorado River, to strike the coast somewhere in Lower California.

Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, by what authority is uncertain, sent five engineering corps into the West to examine and report upon the feasibility of constructing a transcontinental railway on one or more of five different routes. One of these surveys was made for a line between the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels, known as the "Northern Route"; the second was made between

the forty-first and forty-third parallels, called the "Central Route," also the Overland or Mormon Route; a third survey followed the thirty-ninth parallel and was called the "Buffalo Trail"; the fourth followed the thirty-fifth parallel, starting from the Missouri River near Kansas City, and the fifth, known as the "Southern Route." Under date of January 27, 1855, Mr. Davis made a complete report of what had been done in the way of surveying or reconnoitering the routes above mentioned.

In that same month Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois, introduced a bill proposing three routes to the Pacific Coast—one via El Paso and the Colorado, to be called the "Southern Pacific"; one from some point on the western border of Iowa, to be called the "Central Pacific," and the third farther north, to be known as the "Northern Pacific." It is a fact worthy of note that three great trunk lines were afterward built upon practically the lines designated in the Douglas Bill of 1855, and that they bear the names suggested by that bill.

On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln approved the bill creating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was authorized and empowered "to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph, with the appurtenances, from a point on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the Valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the Valley of the Platte River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory," etc.

The bill granted to the railroad company a right of way 400 feet wide through the public lands, and also every alternate or odd numbered section of land to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the road within the limit of ten miles, not sold or otherwise disposed of, mineral lands excepted. It was further provided that bonds to the amount of \$16,000 per mile should be issued by the Government to aid in the construction of the road, that amount to be trebled through the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, said bonds to become a first mortgage lien upon the property. Another provision required the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company to meet in Chicago on the first Tuesday in September, 1862, for the purpose of organization. Pursuant to this requirement, the board met at the place designated on September 2, 1862, and organized by the election of William B. Ogden as the first president. At the next meeting of the board, which was held in New York City on October 29, 1863, Gen. John A. Dix succeeded Mr. Ogden as president and Dr. Thomas C. Durant was elected vice president. Doctor Durant became the moving spirit of the company, giving the enterprise the benefit of his great constructive genius and his fortune.

Section 14 of the act of July 1, 1862, authorized the railroad company "to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States." In accordance with this provision, President Lincoln, on November 1, 1863, designated the City of Omaha as the terminal point. The conditions imposed by the act had been accepted by the board of directors, and on December 2, 1863, ground was broken in the "North Omaha Bottoms." The long talked of Pacific Railroad was actually begun.

Peter A. Deý was employed to survey the route, but the early work of con-



UNION PACIFIC STATION, CHEYENNE



UNION PACIFIC AND ST. JOHN'S HOSPITALS, CHEYENNE

struction was slow, owing to the inflated prices of materials caused by the Civil war. These inflated prices affected the credit of the contractors to such an extent that Mr. Dey retired as chief engineer early in 1865, under the discouraging conditions, and was succeeded by D. H. Ainsworth, though J. E. House completed the survey up the Platte Valley to the point where that river was to be bridged. A contract for the construction of the first 100 miles west from Omaha was awarded to H. M. Hoxie on October 4, 1864. The first rail was laid on July 10, 1865, and on September 22, 1865, ten miles of the road were completed. On January 26, 1866, the first Government inspection was made by Col. J. H. Simpson, Gen. Samuel R. Curtis and Maj. William White. There were then about thirty miles of road completed and several miles more were graded. This work had been done by Mr. Hoxie, who had surrendered his contract on account of the difficulties encountered.

CREDIT MOBILIER

Early in the year 1867 Oakes Ames, General Dix, Doctor Durant and others connected with the Union Pacific Company bought out the moribund concern called the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Company," which had been chartered by that state in 1859 as a general loan and contract business, and reorganized it as the "Credit Mobilier of America"—a construction insurance company. Before the close of the year the Credit Mobilier, which took over the unfinished contract of Mr. Hoxie, had completed the railroad to the infant City of Cheyenne, the first passenger train arriving there on November 13, 1867, with a special party on board. Unfortunately, the Credit Mobilier became involved in scandal and entangled in political intrigue, which destroyed its usefulness as a railroad builder. Its purposes—much misunderstood and mistrusted from the first—were discredited by rumors and it was forced to suspend. In 1872 Congress ordered an investigation and several members of that body were found to be connected with the Credit Mobilier as stockholders.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

Although this road does not touch the State of Wyoming, its connection with the Union Pacific in providing the latter with an outlet to the western coast has made it an important factor in the railroad annals of the nation. Among the men who were active in building the Central Pacific were Collis P. Huntington, Charles and Edward B. Crocker, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Cornelius Cole and Theodore D. Judah, the last named being the chief engineer. Ground was broken for the road at Sacramento, Cal., February 22, 1863, nearly nine months before ground was broken at Omaha for the Union Pacific.

The act of July 1, 1862, chartering the Union Pacific, authorized the company to build its line to the western boundary of Nevada. By a supplementary act, approved by President Johnson on July 3, 1866, this was changed, the Central Pacific being given authority to build on eastward until a junction with the Union Pacific was formed. The same bill also gave the Union Pacific Company the privilege of extending its road beyond the western boundary of Nevada, unless a junction should be sooner effected. With the passage of this act the race began

in earnest, each company doing its best to reach the construction limit of its charter. Cheyenne was the western terminus of the road during the winter of 1867-68, but as soon as the weather would permit in the spring of 1868, work was resumed. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge was then in charge of the work, and all previous track-laying records were broken. On May 8, 1868, the track was completed to Fort Saunders; about noon the next day the workmen had reached Laramie; before sunset they were out of sight to the west; and in October the road was finished and trains were running to Bridger's Pass.

Meantime the Central Pacific was being pushed rapidly eastward. In the winter of 1868-69 the grades of the two roads met in Western Utah and passed, paralleling, until the Union Pacific had about two hundred miles graded beyond the most advanced work of the Central. Congress was called upon to adjust the difficulties, but before that body could act, the officials of the two companies agreed upon Promontory Point as the place of union. There, on May 10, 1869, was driven the last spike that welded together the East and the West by a great transcontinental railway. The following description of the ceremonies on that occasion is taken from General Dodge's book, "How We Built the Union Pacific Railway":

"Hon. Leland Stanford, governor of California and president of the Central Pacific, accompanied by Messrs. Huntington, Hopkins, Crocker, and trainloads of California's distinguished citizens, arrived from the West. During the forenoon Vice President T. C. Durant, Directors John R. Duff and Sidney Dillon and Consulting Engineer Silas A. Seymour, of the Union Pacific, with other prominent men, including a delegation of Mormons from Salt Lake City, came on a train from the East. The National Government was represented by a detachment of regulars from Fort Douglas, Utah, accompanied by a band, and 600 others including Chinese, Mexicans, Indians, half-breeds, negroes and laborers, suggesting an air of cosmopolitanism, all gathered around the open space where the tracks were to be joined. The Chinese laid the rails from the west end and the Irish laborers laid them from the east end until they met and joined.

"Telegraphic wires were so connected that each blow of the descending sledge could be reported instantly to all parts of the United States. Corresponding blows were struck on the bell of the city hall in San Francisco, and with the last blow of the sledge a cannon was fired at Fort Point. General Safford presented a spike of gold, silver and iron as the offering of the Territory of Arizona. Governor Tuttle of Nevada presented a spike of silver from his state. The connecting tie was of California laurel, and California presented the last spike of gold in behalf of that state. A silver sledge had also been presented for the occasion. A prayer was offered. Governor Stanford made a few appropriate remarks on behalf of the Central Pacific and the chief engineer (General Dodge) responded for the Union Pacific. Then the telegraphic inquiry from the Omaha office, from which the circuit was to be started, was answered:

"To everybody: Keep quiet. When the last spike is driven at Promontory Point we will say "Done." Don't break the circuit, but watch for the signals of the blows of the hammer. The spike will soon be driven. The signal will be three dots for the commencement of the blows."

"The magnet tapped one—two—three—then paused—'Done.' The spike was given its first blow by President Stanford, and Vice President Durant followed.

Neither hit the spike the first time, but hit the rail, and was greeted by the lusty cheers of the onlookers, accompanied by screams of the locomotives and the music of the military band. Many other spikes were driven on the last rail by some of the distinguished persons present, but it was seldom that they first hit the spike. The original spike, after being tapped by the officials, was driven home by the chief engineers of the two roads. Then the two trains were run together, the two locomotives touching at the point of junction, and the engineers of the two locomotives each broke a bottle of champagne on the other's engine. Then it was declared that the connection was made and the Atlantic and Pacific were joined together, never to be parted."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT THE UNION PACIFIC

The first locomotive purchased by the Union Pacific Company was named the "General Sherman," with Thomas Jordan as the first engineer. The second locomotive, the "General McPherson," came up the Missouri River to Omaha on the steamer Colorado in July, 1865, and was placed in commission on the 3d of August. The first engine arriving in Cheyenne, in November, 1867, was the "No. 54," which was exhibited during the Frontier Day celebration in July, 1917.

Since the Union Pacific was opened for traffic in May, 1869, the main line has been double tracked from Omaha west to Granger, Wyo., a distance of 854 miles, and from San Francisco east to Blue Canyon, a distance of 268 miles. It is a question of only a few more years until the entire main line will be a double-track thoroughfare.

During the year 1915 the road carried over eight million passengers. The average length of each passenger's trip was 103 miles.

The Union Pacific was the first railroad west of the Missouri River to run sleeping cars, dining cars and electric lighted trains, and it is the only trans-continental line that operates two daily trains carrying mail and express matter exclusively. These trains constitute the Government's fast mail route to the Pacific Coast.

The passenger station of the Union Pacific at Cheyenne was completed in the early part of the year 1887, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. It is one of the finest west of the Missouri River.

On July 10, 1889, the cornerstone of the Union Pacific shops at Cheyenne was laid, under the auspices of the Cheyenne Board of Trade. J. K. Jeffrey was chief marshal, the Seventeenth Regiment band from Fort Russell furnished the music, a detachment of soldiers from the fort was present, and Gen. J. C. Thompson was the orator of the day. From twelve to fifteen hundred men are now employed in these shops, which represent an investment of several millions of dollars.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

On January 10, 1836, the Illinois Legislature chartered the Galena & Chicago Union Railway Company, which was authorized to build and operate a railroad from Chicago to the lead mines on the Mississippi River. The first train that

ever left Chicago for the West was on this road, October 24, 1848. It was drawn by a little locomotive called the "Pioneer," which was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and which is still kept by the Chicago & Northwestern Company as a relic of early railroad days.

In the panic of 1857 the Galena & Chicago Union Railway Company became seriously involved and was reorganized as the Chicago & Northwestern, an event which marked the beginning of one of the great railway systems of the United States. At the time of the reorganization emigrants from the older states were pouring into the country west of the Mississippi, and the directors of the new company immediately began preparations for extending the road into the rapidly developing West. Early in the '60s the first train crossed the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa, and on January 17, 1867, the first train rolled into Council Bluffs. By making connection with the Union Pacific at Omaha, on the opposite side of the Missouri River, an outlet to the markets of the East was provided for the products of the farmers living near the great transcontinental railway in Nebraska and Wyoming.

From Omaha branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern were built to several of the principal towns of Nebraska. On January 20, 1869, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Company was organized under the laws of Nebraska, to build a road from Fremont to the west line of the state. Work went on slowly and it was not until January 20, 1885, that Congress granted the company the right to run its line through the Fort Robinson military reservation in Northwestern Nebraska. The Wyoming Central Railway Company was incorporated under the laws of Wyoming in October, 1885, and was authorized to build a railroad from some point on the east line of the state to a point on the Platte River. This road was connected with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley at the state line and in 1886 trains were running to Douglas. About that time the two roads passed into the hands of the Chicago & Northwestern Company. The Cheyenne Sun of March 12, 1887, published an item to the effect that the Chicago & Northwestern was to build a line from Douglas (or Fort Fetterman) to connect with the Oregon Pacific, and that work would begin about the first of April. The road was completed to Casper in 1888, and that city remained the terminus for several years, when the line was extended to Lander.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

On April 6, 1887, articles of incorporation of the Cheyenne & Burlington Railroad Company were filed in the secretary of state's office at Cheyenne. The directors named in the articles were: George W. Holdredge, J. G. Taylor, C. D. Dorman, W. A. Higgins and C. J. Greene, and the capital stock was announced at \$600,000. The day following the incorporation the directors purchased the property of the Warren Mercantile Company on the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Capitol Avenue for a passenger station. The incorporators were all connected with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad (later the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and the building of the Cheyenne & Burlington was the introduction of this system into the State of Wyoming.

Work was commenced on the road immediately after the incorporation, and

in October the track-layers were approaching Cheyenne at the rate of three miles per day. On November 9, 1887, the track was finished to Baxter's ranch, twenty miles from Cheyenne, and on December 1st the last rail was laid. Freight trains began running regularly over the road on December 15th. The first regular passenger train arrived in Cheyenne shortly after noon on Sunday, January 22, 1888, and the first passenger train left the city at 8 P. M. the same day.

Articles of incorporation for the Big Horn Valley Railroad Company were filed with the Wyoming secretary of state on September 23, 1891, to build a railroad "from some point west of Casper to the headwaters of Clark's Fork." The incorporators were: W. W. Dudley, of Richmond, Ind.; L. T. Mitchner, of Shelbyville, Ind.; E. B. Crane and N. F. Howe, of New York; E. W. Dawson, of Baltimore, Md.; John T. Sinclair, of Philadelphia; and John W. and C. T. Hobart, of New Jersey.

About that time the Burlington Route was extending its line from Alliance, Neb., into Wyoming, running up the North Fork of the Platte to Douglas, from which point it paralleled the Chicago & Northwestern to the old eastern boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation. The charter of the Big Horn Valley Railroad passed to the Burlington and a road was built down the Big Horn River to Billings, Mont. A branch road leaves this line at Frannie and runs to Cody, the county seat of Park County.

Another division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system enters the state near the southeast corner of Weston County and runs in a northwesterly direction through the counties of Weston, Campbell and Sheridan to Billings, Mont. In July, 1892, a force of nearly four thousand men was at work on this line, which was completed late in that year. The Big Horn Valley division was completed in September, 1894. Burlington trains run between Cheyenne and Wendover over the tracks of the Colorado & Southern Railroad.

CHEYENNE & NORTHERN

This road was first projected and some work was done late in the year 1886. About the middle of March, 1887, contracts were made for the construction of the line northward to the Platte River. On October 22, 1887, the first train from Cheyenne crossed the new bridge over the Laramie River near the little hamlet of Uva, Platte County. James Duffy was the conductor on that special train and Harry Millyard was the engineer. Laramie County had voted aid toward the building of the road, with the stipulation that before the county commissioners could issue the bonds they must personally inspect the work. With the commissioners on this first tour of inspection were Governor Moonlight, several of the county and city officials, Chief Justice Maginnis, representatives of the newspapers and several prominent citizens. The train left Cheyenne at 7:40 A. M. and returning reached the city at 5:15 P. M.

Early in 1891 the road was extended to Orin Junction, fourteen miles east of Douglas, where it made connection with the Chicago & Northwestern. That part of the road between Orin Junction and Wendover afterward passed into the hands of the Burlington system, and after the completion of the line from Cheyenne to Denver the road took the name of the Colorado & Southern.

COLORADO, WYOMING & EASTERN

The Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern, sometimes called the "Laramie Railroad," runs from the City of Laramie to Coalmont, Colorado, a distance of 111 miles. Articles of incorporation were filed with the Wyoming secretary of state on March 17, 1887. They were signed by Edward O. Wolcott, Joel F. Vaile, Ethan A. Reynolds, Colin A. Chisholm and Harlan P. Parmelee, all of Denver. Right of way had previously been secured from Laramie to the Colorado line. Work was commenced immediately after the incorporation of the company, and the road was opened for traffic early in the year 1888.

OREGON SHORT LINE

Soon after the junction of the Union and Central Pacific railroads was effected at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869, Brigham Young caused the Utah Central Railroad Company to be incorporated, and on January 10, 1870, the line was completed from Ogden to Salt Lake City. By an act of Congress, approved on March 3, 1873, John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, received a charter to build a road from Hamsfork, Wyo., along the line of the old Oregon Trail westward to connect with the Northern Pacific. This road was known as the Utah & Northern. In 1880 the road was completed to Silver Bow, Mont., and the next year to Butte and Garrison. It was at first a narrow gauge road and remained so until 1889.

In 1880 an extension was commenced at Granger, on the Union Pacific in Western Wyoming, to pass through McCammon and Pocatello, Idaho. Three years later 390 miles of this extension had been completed, under the name of the Oregon Short Line. On August 1, 1889, the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line were consolidated and in 1897 the name of the Oregon Short Line was adopted for the entire system of about two thousand miles. Branches have since been built from Moyer Junction to the towns of Glencoe, Elkol, Conroy and Cumberland, and from Cumberland to Quealy. The Oregon Short Line is now one of the three units comprising the Union Pacific system.

MINOR RAILROADS

The Saratoga & Encampment Railway leaves the Union Pacific at Walcott and runs southward to Encampment or Riverside, in the southern part of Carbon County. It is about forty-five miles in length. The principal stations on this road are Meads, Lake Creek, Saratoga and Canyon.

A road called the Colorado & Wyoming runs from Hartville Junction to Sunrise, in the northern part of Platte County. It is only about fifteen miles in length.

The Wyoming & Missouri River Railroad runs from Aladdin, Crook County, to Bellefourche, S. D., where it connects with the Chicago & Northwestern. It is about twenty-five miles long, but less than seven miles are in the State of Wyoming.

A line of railway known as the Wyoming Railroad has been projected and partly constructed from Clearmont, Sheridan County, to Buffalo, a distance of

about forty miles. At Clearmont it connects with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

In Converse County there is a little railroad eight miles in length called the Wyoming Northern, and there are about ten miles of railroad in the state belonging to the mining companies.

RAILROAD MILEAGE

The report of the territorial auditor for the year 1887, which was really the first year of active railroad construction in Wyoming after the completion of the Union Pacific, gives the total mileage in the territory as 877, more than half of which (the Union Pacific) had been in operation since 1868. According to the biennial report of the state auditor, issued in 1916, Wyoming then had in operation nearly two thousand miles of railway, to-wit:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	693.61
Chicago & Northwestern	130.45
Colorado & Southern	153.58
Colorado & Wyoming	14.52
Colorado (in Laramie County only).....	13.88
Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern.....	67.47
Oregon Short Line	128.35
Saratoga & Encampment	44.60
Union Pacific	512.84
Wyoming (not reported)
Wyoming & Missouri River.....	6.40
Wyoming & Northwestern	147.90
Wyoming Northern	8.00
Mining railroads, etc.	8.79
Total mileage	1,930.39

AID TO RAILROADS

The Union Pacific was aided by the Federal Government through bond issues and the grant of alternate sections of land on each side of the road within the limit of ten miles. During the territorial regime in Wyoming, some of the counties voted aid to railroad companies, but in the constitution adopted in 1880, Section 5, Article X, relating to railroads, provides that: "Neither the state, nor any county, township, school district or municipality shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any railroad or telegraph line; provided, that this section shall not apply to obligations of any county, city, township or school district contracted prior to the adoption of this constitution."

The next section stipulates that: "No railroad or other transportation company or telegraph company in existence upon the adoption of this constitution shall derive the benefit of any future legislation without first filing in the office of the secretary of state an acceptance of the provisions of this constitution."

The adoption and enforcement of these provisions may have had the effect

of retarding the building of new lines of railway, especially through the mountainous sections of the state, where the cost of construction would necessarily be heavy, but they have prevented the people from assuming burdens of taxation and indebtedness in aid of railway corporations. Fully one-third of the railway mileage of the state has been built since the adoption of the constitution, which is sufficient evidence that the railroad will come when transportation needs of the state demand it, whether assistance in the way of bonds or donations be given or not. Under the present rapid development of Wyoming's vast natural resources—coal, iron, oil, live stock, etc.—and the great increase in the industrial and farming population, the demand for new railroad lines and extensions is becoming imperative. No state in the Union presents better opportunities for such investments, and it is safe to predict the construction of new lines of railway in the near future.

CHAPTER XXIII

AGRICULTURE IN WYOMING

FARM LIFE IN WYOMING—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—FARMING CONDITIONS—OUR ADVANTAGES—DRY FARMING—SWIFT PROGRESS UNDER THE NEW METHODS—DRY FARMING AS A SCIENCE—ANTIQUITY OF DRY FARMING—IRRIGATION FARMING—PRECIPITATION—EARLY IRRIGATION—EXPENSE OF BIG PROJECTS—ECONOMIC USE OF WATER—U. S. RECLAMATION PROJECTS—PATHFINDER PROJECTS—CAREY ACT PROJECTS—BEST IRRIGATION LAWS—FUTURE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT—SUCCESS IN CO-OPERATION.

On the beautiful railroad station in Washington, D. C., carved on its marble facades, are several inscriptions chosen by ex-President Eliot of Harvard University. One of them refers to agriculture and reads as follows:

"The Farm—Best Home of the Family—Main Source of National Wealth—Foundation of Civilized Society—The Natural Providence."

In impressive contrast to this picture, is Markham's characterization of city life, when he says:

"Out of the whirlwind of cities,
Rise lean hunger and the worm of misery,
The heart break and the cry of mortal tears."

The future character of American citizenship as well as the future material development, prosperity and general welfare, are so dependent on the farmer and his crops, that we are pleased to state, Wyoming is becoming a great farming state.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

For the year 1917, agricultural products made the largest item of the state's production, amounting to \$54,230,820 and yet the state is in the infancy of its farming capacity and has an unsettled area of nearly 30,000,000 acres adapted to farming, with unrivaled advantages in climate, soil and environment and an opportunity is given the settler of obtaining large homesteads of three hundred and twenty, and six hundred and forty acres. Practically every acre of Wyoming's area, except high mountain and timber land, can be successfully farmed by dry farming methods.

Wyoming offers unrivaled advantages for the twentieth century farmer. All history shows that in the natural order of progress the first step is to settle up the vacant public lands. When that is done and it is found in half a century or more

that the population has multiplied faster than crop production has increased, then comes intensive farming, which will add from fifty to even one hundred per cent to the farm crops. For the present Wyoming farms are conducted on a large scale, as far as possible with labor saving machinery, and no part of the country offers such splendid inducements to the young home farmer or the incoming settler.

FARMING CONDITIONS

The conditions of farming in this state are very much diversified owing to variations of altitude, climate and soils. As a whole the state is located in the heart of the mountain and plateau portion of the arid region. The average altitude of agricultural areas is from five thousand to six thousand feet above sea level, the largest areas being less than five thousand feet. The growing season, free from frost, varies from ninety to more than one hundred and fifty days. The mean, annual temperature varies from forty degrees to forty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation is about twelve inches in the farming sections.

The soils of the state as a whole are wonderfully fertile as they have not been subject to leaching by heavy rainfalls and contain all the plant food which was in the original rocks from which they are formed. The soil is especially rich in mineral nutriment making it especially adapted to hardy grains and to grasses. The more it is cultivated the more humus is gained when that element is needed.

The productions adapted to the soil and climate may be mentioned as alfalfa, at any altitude; wheat, oats, rye and barley are good crops over the state, potatoes and root crops are very successful, in fact everything that does not require a tropical or semi-tropical climate flourishes in Wyoming. On account of the rich, natural grasses of the state, mixed farming and stock raising is remarkably successful.

OTHER ADVANTAGES

Other conditions make agriculture highly remunerative in this state. Owing to the rapid development of mineral resources and the industries arising from them the farmer has a splendid home market for everything he can raise at very good prices. Even under the most primitive conditions the early farmers and ranchmen have been universally prosperous. Now the frontier has disappeared and the farmers have all the luxuries and facilities of the most highly civilized life, including of course the automobile, churches, schools, lecture courses, picture shows, etc.

DRY FARMING

Accurately stated there is no such thing as "Dry Farming." It is a term of convenience. Its real meaning is, simply farming on slight rainfall. During the past fifteen years so-called dry farming has been re-discovered, scientifically studied and practically demonstrated. The fact that it can be applied successfully to 30,000,000 acres of land in Wyoming and to 400,000,000 acres of land in the arid and semi-arid belt of the United States makes it the most tremendous factor of national development.

This fact is all the more startling because it was undreamed of a few years ago. People are just beginning to learn the wonderful productiveness of this land of mountain and plain—a region showing every variety of climate and vegetation, of high and low altitudes, snow clad peaks, table lands and valleys, but everywhere a soil rich in plant food. In what was once called the desert, there were abundant natural growths of yucca, cactus, greasewood, sagebrush, mesquite, gramma grass and wild flowers. Why should not the same soil produce wheat, corn, oats, etc.? The question has already answered itself. In every part of Wyoming dry farming has proved a success and the thousands of incoming settlers from the old farming states of the east are getting bigger crops per acre on Wyoming lands than are produced in Kansas, Iowa and the old states farther east.

SWIFT PROGRESS OF DRY FARMING

Dry farming was begun in Wyoming at Salem forty miles northeast of Cheyenne, over forty years ago by a settlement of Swedes and they have prospered ever since. At Manville, Niobrara County, dry farming has been practised over thirty years and in Crook County it has been a success ever since the county was settled, but it is only within the last twelve years that the rush of high class, well-to-do farmers has swept into Wyoming from the old states and nearly swamped the six United States Land Offices of the state with their homestead applications for dry lands. Within ten years the section east of Cheyenne now known as the "Golden Prairie" which was but a sheep and cattle range up to that time, has been settled by eight or ten thousand dry farmers, and where once even the sheep-herder was lonesome, there are thriving villages with schools, churches, elevators and banks. The dry farmers ride around in automobiles, hold institutes and fairs and send to market over a million bushels of grain annually, besides live stock, dairy of Wyoming. In two years' time the Chugwater flats, formerly without habitation, was colonized by four thousand people who built seven hundred houses. It was so quietly done that it was hardly noticed by the general public. A little later these thriving communities dotted the whole state.

DRY FARMING AS A SCIENCE

It has been found that profitable farming can be carried on where the annual precipitation equals ten inches annually. In Wyoming the average precipitation equals ten and one-half inches and there are only two sections in the state where it averages less, while the highest precipitation exceeds twenty-five inches. It is fair to estimate that three-fourths of the unappropriated public lands of the state, or over 20,000,000 acres is good dry farming land, while the remainder is good grazing land. Former Governor Brooks, in an address before the Industrial Club of Cheyenne said: "We will eventually be able to reclaim practically every acre of land in this western country, and make it produce profitable crops, where it was formerly thought nothing but weeds and range grass would grow."

Byron Hunter of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Considerable wheat is now being produced on each side of the Columbia River with as little rainfall as eight or nine inches. Under such dry conditions the land is



DRY FARM CROP OF POTATOES, GOLDEN PRAIRIE, NEAR CHEYENNE



DRY FARM WHEAT CROP

Photo taken near Cheyenne in 1910. From left to right: R. P. Fuller, land commissioner; Gov. B. B. Brooks; Hon. W. E. Mullen, attorney general; state geologist H. C. Beeler; Dr. V. T. Cooke, dry farming expert.

summer fallowed every other year in order to conserve the rainfall for the use of the growing crop next season."

Scientific dry farming is now practiced in a system based upon the following agricultural methods: 1. Conservation of moisture, or gathering all the year's snow and rainfall in the soil and retaining it for the season's crop; 2. Thorough tillage, deep plowing and the pulverization of the soil for the creation of a fine soil mulch, which prevents the evaporation of moisture; 3. Selection of drouth-resistant crops and the use of seed adapted to the various soils of the localities farmed; 4. Summer fallowing where the annual rainfall is less than ten inches, or making one crop in two years, planting one-half of the farm's acreage each year; 5. Economy in farming by a community system in the use of large power steam or gasoline tractors and the best machines for plowing, reaping, threshing, etc.

Old fashioned farming has practically disappeared. Universities, colleges, agricultural schools, experiment stations, farmer's clubs are now having courses of study in agriculture, just as we have always had in engineering, medicine and law. New states like Wyoming always adopt the most modern methods and achieve results. The arid and elevated regions of the earth are being searched by the consuls and agricultural agents of the Government for hardy drouth-resistant plants and seeds suitable for the great plains and uplands of this country, and it is a common thing for the American dry farmer to sow durum wheat from the Mediterranean, kaffir corn from Africa, spelts from the steppes of Russia and hardy grains from Turkey and Egypt.

THE ANTIQUITY OF DRY FARMING

Recently discovered Egyptian carvings and inscriptions prove that long before the Christian Era farmers made the rainless lands of the desert yield abundantly. They used the soil mulch, the systematic tillage, and packed the earth by using the hoof beats of their herds in place of the sub-soil packing machine of the present day. Dry farming was practiced in Syria in ages long past. It was practiced in India and China, is now practiced in those countries and in portions of Africa, Australia, Italy, Manchuria, Hungary and other countries.

Now there is a new invasion of the desert, which cannot fail to bring about a tremendous increase to the productive capacity of Wyoming and the country at large. The transformation seems the more impressive when one looks back to the time when Wyoming was marked on the map as a part of "The Great American Desert," which Daniel Webster in 1844 said, "was not worth a cent," being as he declared "a region of savages, wild beasts, shifting sands, whirlwinds of dust, cactus and prairie dogs." Senator Duffy at about the same time described it as, "an uninhabitable region where rain seldom falls, a barren, sandy soil, unpassable mountains of no earthly use for agricultural purposes," and he added sentimentously, "I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole of it!"

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION

In contrast to these opinions we will quote the statements made by Hon. John W. Springer at the National Dry Farming Congress at Denver in 1907. He said in part:

"Ten years ago I came to this state. I went out here fifteen miles from Denver and began to buy land, and those old fellows who had lived there for twenty-five years got together in a place down there, and they said: 'There is some darn fool here buying land; let us appoint a committee to give him the whole country.' They gave me a good end of it and I have got it yet, and now they all want it back, but they can't have it. 'Why,' they said, 'that blamed Springer is from Illinois, and while he isn't looking let's put ten thousand acres in his pocket so that he will have enough of what he thinks is a good thing.' There had never been a man able to make a living out there. They didn't have a well. They didn't even have a fence that would turn a coyote or anything else. They didn't have any trees, they didn't have any houses. Well, what in ten short years? Houses, stables, orchards are to be seen on every hand. Why, go up and down those canyons and you will find wild cherries and plums. I sent to Kansas and told them to send me the best young cherry trees they had, and now I cannot gather my cherry crop, and haven't for three years, there are so many of them. They have grown and they never had a drop of irrigation. This good school up here at Fort Collins that is doing such wonderful work sent me a sack of broome grass seed, and I have a broome grass meadow out there that never was irrigated a drop and that is as good as any in Illinois worth \$200 an acre today."

That was written ten years ago, almost at the beginning of dry farming experiments, but it expresses with much terseness and humor the practical and notable change that has taken place in mountain and plain farming.

ADVANTAGES IN WYOMING

The fact that Wyoming has a rich, mineral soil that has been accumulating for ages, its unused nutrition is one important factor, an incomparable climate, a land of sunshine and pure air, excellent schools, a high class citizenship are considerations that should weigh heavily in selecting a homestead on the public lands and Wyoming offers all these advantages to its homebuilders in addition to a fortune for the settler, his children and his children's children—a vision of future happiness and prosperity.

IRRIGATION FARMING

On account of its numerous rivers and the great accumulations of snow in the mountain ranges, Wyoming is the most favorably situated of all the arid states for the development of large areas by irrigation. Every student of history knows that the most splendid civilizations of remote antiquity have been established in desert regions. The remains of ancient cities in the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates are impressive object lessons of their former greatness, wealth and material prosperity, all attained by the development of irrigation enterprises. Wyoming has all the advantages possessed by the ancient kingdoms and many more, in its great mineral wealth and better climatic conditions. The topography of the state, which has been fully described in the first chapter of this history, is peculiarly adapted to the selection of sites for irrigation enterprises.

PRECIPITATION

In the plains area the annual precipitation ranges from ten to twenty inches and averages fourteen and five-tenths inches; in the mountain area it ranges from twenty to more than forty inches and in the plateau region from eight to fourteen inches, averaging about eleven inches. The annual precipitation falls as low as six inches in portions of the Big Horn basin and eight inches in the Red Desert and Green River basin. In the mountain area the annual precipitation is very great and furnishes a very large unit area run-off as the fountain head of many Wyoming streams which, having their source on the crest of the continent, find their way to both the Atlantic and Pacific. The Atlantic receives, by way of the Mississippi-Missouri, the waters of the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Tongue, Powder, Little Missouri, Cheyenne and North Platte rivers; the Pacific receives the waters of Green River through the Colorado, and Snake River by way of the Columbia. The streams of a small area in Southwestern Wyoming are tributary to Great Salt Lake through Bear River.

The topographic and climatic conditions prevailing in Wyoming have inevitably led to irrigation and thus by artificial diversions the prolific flow of the mountain streams has been utilized to supplement the inadequate precipitation of the valley lands and has transformed vast arid regions into fertile productive farms.

EARLY IRRIGATION

Irrigation in Wyoming began in the early '60s and its growth and expansion have been gradual, keeping pace with the settlement and development of the state. The early methods were of necessity very primitive, intended to increase the growth of native hay and grasses lying in the narrow valley and bottom lands immediately adjacent to the streams and thus to secure winter feed for flocks and herds that lived most of the year on the free public range. The rapid expansion of the live stock industry naturally stimulated the use of water in this manner on tributaries rather than on the main streams. These tributaries have usually well sustained summer discharges, with favorable gradients and low banks, so that it has been possible to build large numbers of ditches, at small cost, to water the extensive bottom lands bordering the streams.

This development specially suited pioneer conditions better than would a higher grade of culture, for, although it yields very low crop returns and is highly uneconomic in use of both land and water, it meets the peculiar requirements of the stockman principally because operating costs are almost nominal with little demand on their time and attention. However, the limits of this kind of development have nearly been reached, owing to the fact that opportunities for such cheap construction are practically absorbed.

Gradually, as the opportunity to extend irrigation in these bottoms became exhausted, the irrigation of the higher lands was attempted. It was, however, generally found impossible for individuals to construct the necessary works. The cost of both construction and operation so far exceeded that of the more primitive irrigation of bottom lands, that a higher type of cultivation, better equipment and a larger acreage return from crops were necessary to make such develop-

ment a financial success. These attempts have been going on sporadically for the past thirty years, at first as corporate enterprises and later as Carey Act projects.

EXPENSIVE PROJECTS

Results from these attempts to bring water to the higher bench lands have ranged all the way from absolute failure to unqualified success. The failures have been largely due to the difficulties experienced in colonization and efforts to bring successful settlement to these potentially fertile lands. Today, in Wyoming, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of unoccupied lands which are commanded by completed irrigation systems. The unaided settler of small means cannot hope to succeed on these lands under the present systems and policies. The cost of equipping a farm alone has largely increased in the past twelve years, to say nothing of the time and money required for improvement. There is an abundant supply of land and water but, in the service-union of these two the great human problem involved has been so far overlooked. The time swiftly approaches when the state must take an active part in the colonization of its irrigable lands and furnish material, financial aid, oversight and direction, in tiding the new settler of small means over the trying pioneer period of development and thus make it possible for him to bring his land quickly under cultivation and obtain from the land itself an independent living income.

ECONOMIC USE OF WATER

The normal low flow of many small streams has become fully appropriated and late appropriators find themselves facing a serious shortage of water during the critical period of the irrigation season. This has been remedied to a great extent by the building of storage reservoirs, and any large new development must necessarily include plans for storing the winter and flood flow of the streams. This condition, together with the increasing value of both land and water, has gradually brought about a more economic use of water and more intensive cultivation of the soil. In the elevated plains and plateau regions a large area is still devoted to the raising of native hay, although portions of this land are gradually coming into cultivation, with alfalfa, field peas and the hardier grains successfully grown at elevations of 7,500 feet above sea level. In regions favored with a lower elevation and a correspondingly longer growing season, notably the valleys of the Big Horn, Tongue and Platte rivers, intensive diversified farming is rapidly on the increase and the value of the produce compares favorably with that of any similar area in the entire arid region of the West.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The United States Reclamation Service has constructed three large reservoirs in Wyoming. The Jackson Lake reservoir on Snake River in the western part of the state has a storage capacity of 789,000 acre-feet of water. The water stored in this reservoir is used entirely for the reclamation of lands in Idaho. The dam, consisting of the outlet and spillway section and the dike connecting it to

the shores is about five thousand feet long with a maximum height of sixty-seven feet and cost approximately \$800,000.

The Shoshone reservoir is located on the Shoshone River in the northwestern part of the Big Horn Basin. This reservoir has a storage capacity of 456,000 acre-feet and the water so stored is used to supplement the normal flow of the river for the irrigation of about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land lower down the stream. The dam is a monolithic rubble concrete structure of the arch type with a maximum height of 328 feet. The width of the canyon across which the dam is placed is 200 feet at the top of the dam and seventy feet at the river bed. The outlets consist of two tunnels driven at different elevations through the granite cliff on the south side of the canyon, and the water discharging through them is controlled by two 58-inch balanced valves. The dam and its appurtenances were constructed at a total cost of \$1,155,000. About fifty thousand acres of land under this project are now under cultivation and the annual crop yield approximates a value of half a million dollars. Alfalfa is at present the principal crop, and three cuttings averaging about three tons to the acre are secured. Grain crops are giving excellent results but highest net returns are secured from potatoes and sugar beets. Extensions of canal systems are constantly bringing new lands under cultivation. This project promises to result in establishing one of the most fertile farming districts in the state. A serious menace to some of these lands from seepage was promptly and successfully remedied by an effective drainage system which is considered the most model system of the United States.

The Pathfinder reservoir is formed by an arch dam located about fifty miles southwest of Casper in the bed of the North Platte River. The dam is built of uncoursed cyclopean granite masonry, except the faces, which are laid in two and three foot courses. The height is 214 feet above the river bed. It is 432 feet long, 10 feet wide on top and 90 feet wide on the bottom. A spillway about six hundred and sixty feet long is cut in the granite north of the dam. Its control is effected by six cylindrical valves each fifty-eight inches in diameter operated by balancing water pressures and four cast-iron sliding gates discharging into outlet tunnels through the south and north canyon walls, respectively. The cost of the construction of this dam and controlling works was \$1,409,000, and it impounds 1,025,000 acre-feet. The water thus stored, together with the natural flow of the North Platte River is used to irrigate lands on both sides of the river in Wyoming and Nebraska. The several canals and distributing systems will eventually reclaim about two hundred and thirty thousand acres of land, seventy-eight thousand acres of which are located in Wyoming and one hundred and fifty-two thousand in Nebraska. At present about seventy-five thousand acres of land are irrigated under this project the principal products being alfalfa, cereals, corn, sugar beets and potatoes.

CAREY ACT PROJECTS

Of the numerous Carey⁹ Act projects, that of the Wyoming Development Company is the oldest and most successful. Although this project is entitled by priority of appropriation to a large volume of the direct flow of the Laramie River, this supply has been augmented by the construction of a channel reservoir

in the Laramie River which has a storage capacity of 120,000 acre-feet. The water stored in this reservoir is conveyed through a tunnel 3,000 feet long into Blue Grass Creek, thence down Blue Grass Creek into Sybille Creek, whence it is diverted and applied to the irrigation of lands lying south and west of Wheatland. At present 35,000 acres of land are irrigated under this system and ultimately a total of about one hundred and forty thousand acres is proposed to be reclaimed. Alfalfa, grains, sugar beets and diversified farm crops are grown very successfully on this project.

BEST IRRIGATION LAWS

Wyoming is justly proud of her irrigation laws. In no other state are water rights perfected and held with less resort to the courts for aid and protection. They have been used as a model for similar laws in the states of the semi-arid region and in Canada. For the establishment of this system the state is indebted to Prof. Elwood Mead, who is known as the father of the Wyoming irrigation laws. Professor Mead served as territorial and state engineer during the pioneer period from 1888 to 1898. He was succeeded by Fred Bond who served from 1898 until his untimely death in 1903. Clarence Johnston served as state engineer from 1903 to 1911, A. J. Parshall from 1911 to 1915 and James B. True succeeded Mr. Parshall in 1915. Mr. True is the present state engineer.

Nearly two million acres of land are now irrigated in Wyoming. Irrigated agriculture and the live stock industry are interdependent and together constitute fifty per cent of the industrial wealth of the state. The irrigation of an acre of land greatly enhances the value of at least ten acres of the contiguous grazing land. Future development and expansion of irrigation will carry with it a corresponding increase in the live stock industry. There is sufficient water, if properly conserved and economically used, to irrigate many million acres of land.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Real progress will march hand in hand with this development. Communities of contented, prosperous citizens will bring increased agricultural products and taxable wealth. Successful rural settlement will bring new social standards and industrial enterprises, governed by developed and natural resources, will find foothold.

This, however, is but one of the beneficial uses to which water is applied. No one can truly prophesy the enormous benefits to be derived through the transversion of water energy into electrical power. The study of hydro-electrical power, its application to every phase of the mechanism of modern civilization and inventions to convert this power into new fields of endeavor and enterprises, are in their infancy. Miracles of today will become the common realities of tomorrow through the development of hydro-electrical power. There is a vast amount of undeveloped water power in Wyoming. The fitness of things is demonstrated by the fact that this power can be developed without interfering with the use of water for irrigation. As a matter of fact, it will eventually aid very materially in the reclamation of lands by lifting water to part of those that are too high to be reached by a gravity system.

SUCCESS IN CO-OPERATION

Knowing that the state has the fertile soil, proper climate and an abundant water supply to produce remunerative crops, the citizens feel that the success of Wyoming as an agricultural state is assured. Since irrigation is essentially an art requiring co-operation in the highest degree, and since the spirit of co-operation is the leaven by which mankind has been united and inspired to overcome all obstacles in the path of progress, they also feel that future development must of necessity depend on financial aid and competent supervision by some centralized public authority, which will not only place the landless man on the manless land, but will make it possible for him to obtain a living income from the service-union of the water and the land.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

ORIGIN OF THE CATTLE BUSINESS—THE GREAT GRASS RANGES—THE CALL OF THE WILD—EARLY CATTLE GROWING METHODS—POSSESSION NINE POINTS—IMPROVED CONDITIONS—THE OLD TEXAS TRAIL—SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY—EARLY CONDITIONS—RANGE DISPUTES—BETTER CONDITIONS—FOREST GRAZING—WOOL PRODUCTION—HORSE RAISING IN WYOMING.

The live stock industry of Wyoming, which for a long time was its only general industry, has a history varied and romantic, with occasional episodes of the tragic and spectacular. After the nomadic, roaming adventurers—the explorers, hunters, trappers and fur traders—came the first permanent settlers, who were stockmen. These brave, enterprising frontiersmen began to settle and make homes in Wyoming long before the Indians were driven out or made peaceable. They endured all the privations and dangers of the wilderness. The forts established along the old trails gave them a little protection and at the same time afforded them a market for the beef and horses which the Government required.

ORIGIN OF THE CATTLE BUSINESS

The origin of the cattle business, although many writers have asserted that the discovery of the remarkable value of Wyoming's grass ranges was the cause, was made as follows:

"Early in December, 1864, a Government trader with a wagon train of supplies drawn by oxen, was on its way to Camp Douglas, Utah, but on being overtaken on the Laramie Plains by an unusually severe snow storm, was compelled to go into winter quarters. He turned his cattle loose, having no place to protect or feed them, expecting they would perish by exposure and starvation. They remained about the camp, and as the snow was blown away found abundant forage in the cured buffalo grass. When spring opened, instead of losing any, he found them in better condition than when they were turned out to die."

Similar experiences came to many of the caravans following the old Oregon and California trails. Footsore and weak oxen, unable to travel any farther, were turned out to become the prey of wolves and mountain lions, their owners never expecting to see them again, but on return trips they were found fat and healthy. Their tameness and natural instinct led them to graze along the trails and watering points which every trail must have, and in this way they were easily found.

THE GREAT GRASS RANGES

Very soon Wyoming became known as the finest grass range territory in the United States, and as fast as protection could be given to permanent settlers, the industry grew to large proportions. The industry soon began to appeal to the capitalists of the East as an especially remunerative investment. It also made a romantic and adventurous appeal to the scions of nobility and rich men's sons in Europe, having the "call of the wild" in their veins, and dreaming of life on the plains and mountains, under the open sky, riding, hunting, fishing and camping out. At that time immense herds of antelope roamed the plains, thousands of elk in large bands roamed in the mountains, and deer were plentiful in the foothills. Even the buffalo had not been driven out.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

Wyoming has a fascination for red-blooded men. The pure mountain air, the brilliant sunshine, cloudless skies and scenic attractions of hill, valley and mountain, were part of the assets of the business in the eyes of foreign investors. They were sentimental assets that counted as money. From 1870 to 1885 the cattle industry grew by leaps and bounds. The old cattlemen sold out their holdings at a big profit, and in many cases reorganized as companies with largely increased capital. The cattle business became a fad—a fashion. Rich men's sons, college and university graduates, foreign investors in France, England and Scotland put their money in the business. The Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, the first association of the kind ever formed, represented a capitalization of over one hundred million dollars when Wyoming was still a wilderness. Wyoming was then Cheyenne and Cheyenne was Wyoming. According to live stock capitalization then, Cheyenne was the richest city in the world on a per capita basis.

EARLY CATTLE GROWING METHODS

Picture Wyoming as an immense and high plateau, broken by foothills and lofty mountain ranges, with a network of rivers and small streams spreading out over the state, interspersed with intervening stretches of level or rolling grass lands. Picture the territory as practically without settlement, a wilderness of free Government lands open to the world and entirely unappropriated. It was "any man's land," and so the cattlemen took possession. None of the great cattle companies then took the trouble to homestead or file on land under the Government laws. A company organized to go into the range business would start in by first selecting a range. The manager and perhaps one or two of the owners would ride over the country and examine its grazing facilities, water supply, timber or hill protection, etc. They would select the range they wanted and then find the best place on it for the "home ranch" or headquarters of "their range." They then established definite, natural boundaries of the range, naming its north, south, east and west lines. As soon as they got their cattle moved and their brands purchased and recorded, they would issue a public announcement in the advertising columns of a well-circulated newspaper as follows: First, a cut of a steer and a horse with the brand of the company plainly printed on the

animal; then the name of the company and a list of brands they owned; and then followed by the notice, reading about this way: "The I. X. L. Cattle Company; home ranch on Poison Spider. *Our range* extends from Muddy Creek, north to Elk Buttes, east to Slam Bang Mountain and west to Stag River."

This domain was taken possession of and all parties were thus warned not to trespass on the same, under penalty of disobeying an unwritten law. The early cattlemen all respected these defined ranges, because each cattle owner or company held their own tenure under the same custom and rules of possession. In most cases there was not even a filing or application for the ground upon which they built their cabins, corrals, etc. Although this system smacks of medieval times, for many years it held sway without any objection or interference. It was a wild, unsettled country that no one cared to use, and the cattle pastured thereon, fattened and shipped to market, was so much added to the resources of the settlers and the state. It was a new country, a free-for-all room for everybody, for about twenty years, when the range began to be overstocked and settlers began to come in, take up homesteads and build wire fences. Then little troubles started, and when the sheepmen began to introduce their flocks, big troubles and murderous feuds resulted. A wire fence was then an abomination to the range cattlemen. It prevented the herds from drifting in storms and finding a natural shelter in the timber and brush or hillsides.

GREATLY IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Formerly inferior grades of wild Texas or Mexican cattle were turned out on the ranges to face the storms and rigors of winter, frozen streams, short grass and almost an entire lack of human care and attendance. There were practically no cultivated farms, no forage crops, very little hay and few improvements in the way of sheds and corrals, or barns for shelter. Cattle were turned out at the mercy of the elements and those that were shipped to market were simply grass fed. Most of the companies and owners of herds managing the business on the old, barbaric method "went broke" in the end, as they deserved, but they learned their lesson. They bet on the capacity of a steer to rustle for himself and make money for them while they were living luxuriously in club-houses or traveling in Europe, and they lost.

Now all is changed. The old system is only a memory. Today Wyoming is dotted with improved farms, both dry and irrigated. All the enterprising stockmen own fine improved ranches with sheds, fences, corrals, and barns, as well as fine residences. No one can now travel very far in Wyoming without seeing barns, haystacks, fields of alfalfa, oats and corn, and he will note the sleek, well-fed stock grazing as quietly and contentedly as in New England pastures. The stockman has not only found out that it pays to keep his cattle well housed and well fed, but also that better breeding is a great money making proposition. There has been a wonderful improvement in the high grade character of our cattle and in the new values thus obtained. The Texas longhorn and Dogie is no longer roaming the ranges. A glimpse of the growth and development of the cattle business of the state may be had in the following table, showing the number of cattle assessed and valuation by decades from 1886 to 1916:

CATTLE ASSESSED

	Number	Valuation
1886	898,121	\$14,651,125
1896	297,240	3,732,558
1906	508,075	7,233,427
1916	735,217	26,241,059

NOTE.—As the assessment is at least forty per cent below the actual number and value of the cattle, an allowance must be made to that extent, but the relative proportions of the different years will remain the same. The actual number will reach 1,120,000, having a real value of over \$50,000,000.

It will be seen from this table that the cattle industry of the state is making great strides, notwithstanding the gradual disappearance of the public range and the influx of dry farming settlers. It is in fact becoming more firmly established and the rapid increase of the number of cattle raised and marketed from the state can be confidently predicted as keeping pace with the increased number of farm and grazing homesteads.

THE OLD TEXAS TRAIL

In referring to old-time range conditions as a matter of history, an interesting and characteristic feature was the "Old Texas Trail." We quote from a valuable contribution on that subject by United States Senator John B. Kendrick, in the State Leader of December 10, 1916:

"The 'Texas Trail' was the highway over which a tide of cattle was moved from Southwestern and Western Texas to the northwestern states, including Indian Territory, Kansas, Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming Territory, North and South Dakota and Montana. The surplus of these cattle had been accumulating for many years, being the increase of herds during the period just preceding and including the period of the Civil war. Many of the cattle were even unbranded at the time the movement began.

"The millions of cattle ranging in Southern and Western Texas at the close of the Civil war were all of the Spanish breed and originated from the cattle taken to Mexico by the Spaniards in the Sixteenth Century. The movement began in the early '60s, including first a few droves of cattle that found market in the Indian Territory and Eastern Kansas, increasing in volume with each passing year until it reached its flood tide in 1884, when it was estimated that 800,000 cattle were moved over the trail."

After giving an account of his adventures on a trip over the trail, he says: "On my first trip we never saw, as I remember it, a single habitation of man from a point in Texas, fifty miles south of Red River, until we reached Dodge City, Kan., fifty miles north of the Kansas and Indian Territory line, at the crossing of the Cimarron River, a distance of 400 miles. When we reached the river there was nothing in sight but a bed of sand over which one could walk without even dampening the soles of his boots; within half an hour after this enormous herd of cattle had 'struck' the river bed there was a flow of at



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

SHEEP ON THE RANGE NEAR BUFFALO



HOME OF THE CORRIEDALES

least six inches of water running over the sand, as a result of the tramping by the cattle, and in this way our herd was watered without difficulty.

"Another interesting thing I might mention is that I do not remember coming in contact with or seeing a wire fence between Fort Worth, Texas, and the head of the Running Water in Wyoming. The most hardened and unobservant cowboy could not help but be impressed with the beautiful and ever varying scenery on the way. The element of danger that was a part of almost every day's experience did not detract from the fascination of the trip, you may be sure—the danger from Indians and the holding of a large herd of cattle in a night so dark that no ray or glimmer of light was to be seen, and when the most insignificant incident or the slightest accident—a stumbling horse, a flash of lightning, the smell of a wild animal—might cause a stampede that would last for hours. After such a night of hardship and terror the men would be exhausted and utterly discouraged with their lot, but a good night's rest would cause them to look upon life in the same cheerful way again."

What at one time was the great highway traversed by great herds of cattle in charge of capable men and accompanied by thousands of horses, has been abandoned and lives now, if at all, only as a part of the history and development of the Great West.

The future of Wyoming's cattle industry is assured. The enactment of the 640-acre grazing homestead bill will undoubtedly add two or three hundred per cent to the number and market production of all classes of live stock. That not only assures the utilization of every acre of the public domain, but, together with dry farming and irrigation, means ample provision for home feeding, fattening and maintaining the best breeds, thus providing against losses and giving greater profits than the industry has ever had.

THE SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY

As a sheep and wool growing state, Wyoming leads all the other states of the Union. At different times Montana has contested this position, but now holds second place, with New Mexico a good third. The first sheep were introduced in Wyoming by Durbin brothers of Cheyenne in 1870. That year they trailed 800 sheep from New Mexico through Colorado to the vicinity of Cheyenne, mainly for slaughter, some for grazing. In 1871 they brought in 1,500 more. A few others began to bring in small bunches until in 1878 there were 9,000 head in the state. These were practically wiped out by the great snow storm of March, 1878.

Notwithstanding this disaster, others began to engage in the business, and the flocks increased gradually. In 1886 there were over five hundred thousand head. Taking the official assessments, which accounted for about two-thirds of the actual numbers, the growth of the industry may be indicated by decades as follows: In 1896 there were 1,962,005 head; in 1906 there were 4,312,030 head; and in 1916 there were 4,437,445 head. The official figures for 1917 are not available, but owing to the great stimulus given to the industry by the high prices of mutton and wool and the world war demands, the number of sheep in Wyoming today is undoubtedly greater than ever before.



WYOMING CORRIEDALE SHEEP CO.'S CORRIEDALES. 1 RAM, 2 YEAPLING EWES, 2 EWE LAMBS
Champion flock at San Francisco Exhibition.

EARLY CONDITIONS

Although the sheep industry as a whole was immensely profitable, it has had many ups and down from its inception in this state. Under the primitive conditions of its early introduction it was a gamble. The sheep grower hired a herder who took the flock out on a free range (usually about two thousand in a bunch), and with one or two sheep dogs, and a tent or canvas protected bedding, lived with the sheep and wandered around with them from day to day, seeking new grass and bedding grounds. He packed his grub, cooked his meals and carried a rifle to kill game and keep off wolves. It was a purely nomadic life. There was no shelter except such as nature gave in the timber, under the cliffs or under the cottonwood groves along the mountain streams. It was like the days of Abraham. The obstacles they had to contend with were the general opposition of the cattle growers and cowboys, inclement weather in the lambing or shearing seasons, predatory animals and range disputes.

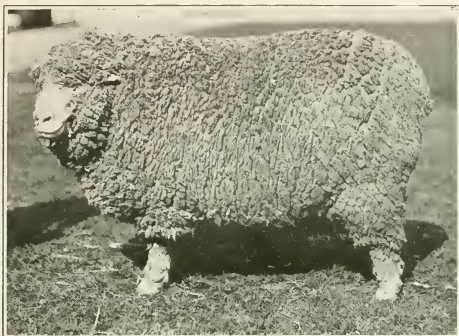
RANGE DISPUTES

As the ranges began to be fully stocked and occupied, serious conflicts between the cowmen and sheepmen occurred. The cattlemen were usually the aggressors, as they claimed a prior right to the range, by early occupation and the prevailing, unwritten law of possession. Sheep were killed, wagons burned, herders driven off and frequently killed. Depredations of this character became quite common. Deadlines were drawn and the sheep men notified not to cross them. These troubles, however, lasted but a few years. The law was invoked and finally enforced and the sheep grower was fully protected in his rights. In some cases prominent and wealthy cattlemen were sent to the penitentiary. These occurrences were phases of frontier life that grew out of the unsettled conditions of a new state, with such a sparse population that there might not be a dwelling existing within fifty or a hundred miles away from the scenes of disorder.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Today the new and improved methods of handling sheep have wrought a great transformation in the business and given it a permanence and security it never had before. All the leading sheep companies now have established ranches with extensive corrals, sheds and sheep-feeding stations. When inclement, cold and stormy seasons prevail the sheep are fed hay, alfalfa, corn or oil cake, etc. Every intelligent sheep grower lays in a stock of feed to tide his flocks over the winter in case of heavy storms, and those who do not raise sufficient fodder on their own ranches go into the market and purchase their supplies before winter sets in. Every sheep raising section has its sheep shearing pens, dipping pens and lambing sheds. Great attention is also paid to breeding the best grades of sheep, and the quality of the flocks is being constantly improved by scientific selection.

Another thing that has added very much to the civilized life of the sheep herder is the universal employment of the modern sheep wagon, with its fine equipment of spring bed, stove and kitchen outfit, which makes a comfortable



ENSOR'S QUALITY IV



BOLD BRAND

CHAMPION CORRIEDALES

Owned by Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Co., Cheyenne.

home in the hills, on the desert or plains. The herder is amply supplied with good food and often camps by mountain streams where he catches trout or shoots sage grouse and rabbits to add appetizing dishes to his larder.

FOREST GRAZING RESERVES

The sheep industry has been aided by the system inaugurated by the United States department of agriculture, authorizing the grazing of live stock on the forest reserves of the state. Permits are issued and a charge made for the season of from 5 to 7 cents per head for this privilege, and the last report made for the year 1916 shows that 562,650 head of sheep were grazed that year on the reserves, as shown by the department records:

SHEEP AND CATTLE ON FOREST RESERVES IN 1916

Forest	Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats
Big Horn	36,450	106,500
Black Hills	6,000
Bonneville	10,300	10,000
Bridger	17,100	62,750
Hayden	7,400	206,000
Medicine Bow	9,800	62,000
Shoshone	12,300	71,300
Washakie	12,350	44,100
Totals	111,700	562,650

WOOL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the wool production by pounds in the state for ten years to 1915, together with its value:

	Number of Sheep	Wool Production	Value
1906	4,531,000	32,849,000	\$7,253,225
1907	4,484,931	33,637,000	7,211,773
1908	4,651,628	37,213,024	6,004,084
1909	4,878,125	40,000,624	8,576,133
1910	4,650,000	36,037,500	6,342,600
1911	4,142,000	34,000,000	5,304,000
1912	3,500,000	28,000,000	5,550,000
1913	3,600,000	29,880,000	4,075,632
1914	3,560,000	28,476,000	5,168,394
1915	3,630,000	29,040,000	6,824,400

This table is made from the official estimates compiled by the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association. The reports for the years 1916 and 1917 will show not only an increase in sheep and wool production, but will show a tremendous advance



A WYOMING PRODUCT—"LARAMIE BOY".

Undeclared ram of America—Grand champion at Chicago International, 1910 and 1911, and champion and grand champion of all fine wool breeds at the National Wool Growers' Association, Omaha, 1912. The sire of more prize winning rams of recent years than any ram in America. Bred, raised and owned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie.

in prices of wool and mutton, amounting in some cases to 300 per cent in 1917-18, so that the value of Wyoming's wool for the year 1918 may be estimated at \$20,000,000.

Lamb fattening has become an important branch of the industry within the last ten years. As the sheep have multiplied and the free range diminished through settlement and segregation, flockmasters have been keenly alive to the importance of improving the quality of the wool and the necessity of early maturity in mutton; hence the lambs are going to market in an ever-increasing flood, while winter feeding of lambs is rapidly becoming an important branch of the sheep industry. Lambs are fed on alfalfa hay, together with grain of some sort, or peas, and in one hundred days of winter feeding are made to weigh eighty to ninety pounds. Mutton so produced is considered by epicures the best in the market.

HORSES

It has been proven beyond question that horses raised on the foothills and mountains, in the pure, light air of an elevation of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet, have better lungs, stronger and better developed bone and muscle, and tougher hoofs, than horses from any other country. This is borne out by the fact that not only the United States Government during the Spanish-American war and since, but the English Government, for service in South Africa, purchased as many thousand head of horses in Wyoming as could be obtained.

Since the world war began, agents of the French and English governments have combed the state for horses fitted for artillery, cavalry or ambulance service, and military experts have universally regarded Wyoming-raised horses superior in endurance, muscle and tenacity to those of any other section, and as being especially adapted to the hard and strenuous work required in army campaigns.

When the range cattle industry started in Wyoming on the Texas plan, every large cattle company employed from fifteen to twenty cowboys, and every cowboy had to be provided with a string of from six to ten ponies. At first these ponies were brought in from Texas and Mexico and were usually designated "Mexican" or "Indian" ponies. They were fleet, tough and wiry, and only required grass as a feed.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

Soon the cattlemen began to raise their own ponies and a pony herd with every cattle outfit was an absolute necessity. After a while it was found that Wyoming was just as well adapted to raising high grade horses as range ponies and the industry has become an important one in the state and has developed to large proportions.

Taking the annual assessment as a basis, this state in 1900 had 127,500 head of horses and 1,200 mules. In 1916 the number of horses was 250,000 and the number of mules was 5,200. In 1900 the horses were assessed at \$16.75 per head, in 1916 at \$54.79 per head, showing a remarkable increase in the grade and value of the stock now raised, compared with the cow ponies of twenty years ago. Since 1900 the aggregate value of Wyoming horses has increased nearly

ten times. No horse in the world can compete with the Wyoming horse in endurance of all kinds of hardship to which horse flesh is subjected by man. This is a broad statement, but we make it without fear of refutation; every horseman and horse in the state stands ready to back it up. All kinds of stock do well in this state, health conditions being a great factor in raising swine, chickens, turkeys, etc.

Embracing about ninety-eight thousand square miles of territory, nearly every acre of which is clothed in a mantle of the most nutritious grasses and sage brush browse, Wyoming presents a territory for grazing purposes 40 per cent larger than is found in all the eastern states combined. Add to this vast food supply the most delightful climate in the world, with cool summers and dry, mild winter, and it is but little wonder that Wyoming has been called the "Stockman's Paradise," and that it has become an important factor in supplying beef, mutton, and wool to the eastern and western markets.

CHAPTER XXV

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGY OF WYOMING—GEOLOGY OF OIL, IRON AND COAL—EARLY OIL DISCOVERIES—
DEVELOPMENT OF THE OIL INDUSTRY—IRON DEPOSITS—HISTORY OF THE HART-
VILLE IRON INDUSTRY—THE SUNRISE IRON MINES—WYOMING'S GREAT COAL
MEASURES—HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY, PRODUCTION, ETC.—METALLIC ORES,
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.—OTHER VALUABLE DEPOSITS—OFFICIAL CATALOGUE
OF WYOMING'S MINERALS IN 1916.

The enormous mineral resources of Wyoming can be but imperfectly understood because they are mainly undeveloped. Scientific investigation and practical prospecting, however, have shown that the state has more oil and coal than any similar area on the globe. In the three important factors of modern commerce and industry, iron, coal and petroleum, this state has no equal or rival anywhere. The facts as developed by researches, geological surveys, borings and discoveries made within the past few years are so bewildering in their vastness as to be almost incredible. Yet, when the cold blooded engineers of the United States Geological Survey, after three years of a patient, thorough exploration of the state, report 324,000,000,000 tons of coal underlying the state's surface, the ordinary laymen or citizen must accept the figures. The only exception we could make as to the correctness of the report would be that it is undoubtedly an under estimate, as they only report what they find. The undiscovered coal areas of course have never been measured or reported.

The extent of the iron deposits of the state must be largely a matter of estimate, but taking a consensus of the examinations made by territorial and state geologists, the reports indicate at least 2,000,000,000 tons. In the matter of oil now in the infancy of its development in Wyoming the number and area of newly discovered fields is constantly increasing and a most wonderful era of production and industrial development has begun. The extent of the oil fields, their production and their geological occurrence will be given in a paper expressly prepared for this history by Albert B. Bartlett who as geologist and mining engineer has had a practical experience of over eighteen years' study of Wyoming's mineral structures, in the field, a portion of that time being connected with the United States Geological Surveys, and at other times with the State Engineering department as Deputy State Engineer. Mr. Bartlett has also contributed the data referring to the geology of Wyoming oil, coal and iron, which follow the geology of the state.

Governor Frank L. Houx has also contributed a timely and excellent article,

entitled "Wyoming, the New Oil State," which we are pleased to present as a part of this history.

GEOLOGY OF WYOMING

BY ALBERT B. PARTLETT, M. E.

The remarkable extent and great variety of the mineral deposits of Wyoming make their geological occurrence of special interest to the student, prospector and capitalist, and to all engaged in the great industries they represent.

Geology is the science which investigates the history of the earth. To properly consider the geology of Wyoming it will be necessary to briefly discuss the geology of the earth and compare conditions in Wyoming.

Scientists are agreed that the earth began its separate existence as a globe of fused or vaporous material, in which the various substances arranged themselves somewhat in the order of their density. The specific gravity of the earth as a whole exceeds 5, while that of the rocks on the surface ranges from 2.5 to 3, which shows that the interior of the earth is much denser than its outer surface. It has been learned that the interior of the earth is in a molten condition, and its shape, that of an oblate spheroid flattened at the poles, is that which would be assumed by a rotating liquid or a plastic body.

On the molten mass an outer crust was formed by the slow cooling of the surface. How often this crust was broken up and remelted and formed again, we have no means of knowing, but eventually a solid, permanent crust was established and thickened by additions from below. When the crust became sufficiently cool to permit the condensation of water, oceans and streams were formed, the processes of erosion began, and animal and vegetable life appeared.

Archaean—To the rocks formed during the period before the erosional processes began, the original rocks of the earth's crust, the name Archaean has been given. The Archaean is composed of completely crystalline rocks of various types confusedly mixed together, massive rocks, such as granite and basic eruptives, and foliated rocks, like gneissoid granite, gneiss, and various schists, are intermingled in the most intricate way. In Wyoming the Archaean is exposed in most of the principal mountain ranges, these being mainly giant folds in the earth's crust, from which the rocks deposited later have been removed by erosion, showing the Archaean granites beneath.

Algonkian—The name Algonkian has been given to the great series of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which lie between the basal Archaean complex and the oldest Palaeozoic strata. The Algonkian rocks seem to represent the first series of deposits made under water and the first chapters in the history of life. Fossils have been found in the less changed sediments, but they are too few to tell much of the life of the times. It is believed, however, that both animal and vegetable life had their beginnings in this period. The Algonkian rocks are especially notable in the Black Hills region in Northeastern Wyoming, and also in the Hartville region where immense deposits of high grade iron ore occur. The most important gold bearing deposits in the state near Atlantic City and South Pass also belong to the Algonkian.

Metallic Minerals—Practically all of the precious and base metals of the

state are found in the rocks of the pre-Cambrian complex, which is exposed over an area of approximately 10,000 square miles, or one tenth of the area of the state. The principal exposures are the Laramie Range, extending from Casper Mountain east and south to the Colorado line, containing gold, copper, lead, zinc, titanium, iron, asbestos, graphites, mica, chromium. The Medicine Bow Range, a mountainous area of nearly two thousand square miles, lying west of Laramie and south of Rawlins is rich in minerals, having produced platinum, gold, silver, copper, in large quantities, in addition to other metals. The Fremont or Wind River Range is the largest exposure of pre-Cambrian rocks in the state, covering about two thousand four hundred square miles near the center of the western half of the state. It is also the highest and most inaccessible mountainous area, some of its peaks rising more than fourteen thousand feet above sea level. The southeastern end of this exposure is the Atlantic City-South Pass District, the most important gold bearing area in Wyoming. Other metallic minerals undoubtedly occur in this great area, and offer an attractive field for the prospector. The Big Horn Mountains covering probably one thousand square miles south of Sheridan, also contain extensive deposits of gold and copper bearing minerals.

The occurrence of metallic minerals is limited to the pre-Cambrian rocks, but practically every exposure of these rocks has associated with it metalliferous veins or other deposits, copper and gold being the most common. The attention of prospectors is therefore invited to these rocks.

Palaeozoic—The strata following the Algonkian are fossiliferous, and are divided into three main groups, the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic Eras. The Palaeozoic is composed of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and limestones, attaining great thickness, though relatively less in Wyoming than in the eastern part of the United States. The rocks are in a majority of cases of marine origin. The first subdivision of organic and geographical development of the Palaeozoic is the Cambrian, containing the first known and recognizable fossils, those of the simplest marine fauna, no plant remains having been identified.

Cambrian—In Wyoming the Cambrian is entirely missing in the southern half of the state, and not of great importance in the northern half, its main outcrops being in the Big Horn Mountains, and west of Big Horn Basin, attaining a thickness of seven hundred to nine hundred feet at the latter location. The rocks are mainly a red, basal conglomerate resting unconformably upon the Algonkian, also shale, limestone, and red sandstones. In the northeastern corner of the state, the Cambrian is very thin. So far as is known, the Cambrian contains no economic minerals.

Ordovician—The next succeeding subdivision of the Palaeozoic is the Ordovician, which has a geographical distribution similar to the Cambrian, upon which it lies. Its greatest thickness, in the vicinity of Big Horn Basin, is only about three hundred feet, the rocks being siliceous, grey limestone, very hard and massive, not known to contain any valuable minerals.

Silurian & Devonian—During the Silurian and Devonian Periods the entire area of Wyoming remained above water level, consequently there are no representatives of these rock systems, and sufficient time elapsed to allow the land surface to be reduced almost to a peneplain, upon which the Carboniferous sediments were laid down, almost conformably.

Carboniferous—The name Carboniferous was given to the next system of rocks because of the importance of the coal seams present in it in other parts of the world, though in Wyoming it contains no coal as the Carboniferous sediments were laid down in the deep sea and in salt lakes, resulting in massive limestones of great thickness in the Lower Carboniferous, and red sandstones, shales, and occasional gypsum deposits in the Upper. The thickness of the Carboniferous is about one thousand feet in the southeastern part of the state, about two thousand in the northeastern, increasing to approximately five thousand feet in the western part. In the southwestern part the lower member is a quartzitic sandstone over one thousand feet thick, overlain by more than seven hundred feet of sandy limestone.

Economically the Carboniferous is important as it contains immense deposits of pure limestone which occur in thick beds in the lower part of the system, which furnish excellent quarries wherever they outcrop under favorable conditions. The principal limestone quarries are at Hartville, while others are being worked at Laramie and Rawlins, and in the Big Horn Basin, the stone being used by the sugar refineries. Copper also occurs in the Carboniferous in the Hartville Uplift, also in the southwestern part of the state, among other localities, and warrants further prospecting. The Embar sandstone, in the Upper Carboniferous, is an important oil sand near Lander in the central part of the state, and north of Powder River Station. Some geologists assign this to the Permian subdivision.

Permian—The Permian is the latest subdivision of the Palaeozoic Era. It is of little importance in Wyoming, there being a thickness of only 80 to 100 feet in the Hartville and Black Hills regions, the rocks being thin, bedded, sandy limestones, sandstones, and thin red shales.

Mesozoic—The Mesozoic Era is distinguished by marked changes in plant and animal life, many new insects having appeared, fishes became modernized, birds and mammals made their first appearance, but the most characteristic feature was the reptiles, which attained an extraordinary state of development, being the dominant form of life. The Mesozoic Era comprises three periods, the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Triassic—The Triassic of Wyoming is of fresh water origin, in some localities resting upon pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks, but in general upon Permian or Carboniferous beds usually in apparent conformity. The rocks consist of bright, red sandstones and red, sandy shales, being well known as the Chugwater Red Beds, their thickness in the northeastern part of the state and the Hartville region being about 500 feet, in the Big Horn Basin, central part of the state, and southeastern part being about one thousand feet increasing to two thousand feet in the southwestern part.

An important characteristic of the red beds is gypsum, which occurs in beds of considerable thickness in many localities. Several plaster mills are located at Laramie where gypsum is mined. It is also mined near Sheridan. Thick gypsum beds of pure variety occur near Cody and will undoubtedly be mined when railroad facilities become available. Gypsum can be found in the red beds almost anywhere they outcrop. Fossils however are exceedingly rare.

Jurassic—The Jurassic in Wyoming was laid down in a great inland sea and thins out toward the east, the formations being buff sandstones at the base, above which are variegated shales and clays with occasional sandstones and limestones.

In the southeast part of the state its thickness is only 150 feet increasing to 350 feet in the northeast part, to 1,100 feet in the Big Horn Basin, and attaining its greatest thickness of 3,800 in the southwest. The name Twin Creek has been applied to the formation in the southwestern part of the state, and Sundance over the remainder of Wyoming.

Cretaceous—The Cretaceous is of great importance in Wyoming, as it contains most of the oil and gas bearing strata, and workable coal beds, and is displayed on a vast scale. At the end of Jurassic time Wyoming was a broad flat plain which slowly subsided causing the Cretaceous seas to invade gradually resulting in the deposition of the Lower Cretaceous in practical parallelism with the older formations. The formations first laid down were the Beckwith and Bear River formations in the southwestern part of the state, and the Morrison, Dakota, and Fuson over the rest of the state. The sediments deposited in the Cretaceous sea were mainly derived from a great land mass on the west, as the deposition is much heavier in the western part of the state. The Beckwith formation consists of yellow shales and sandstones with occasional conglomerate beds, and attains a thickness of 5,500 feet. The Bear River is composed of dark shales and thin bedded sandstones, and is about 5,000 feet thick in places. The Lower Cretaceous over the remainder of the state is only 300 to 600 feet thick, the lowest member being the Morrison composed of purplish and greenish grey shales with interbedded sandstone; resting on this is the Lakota, massive buff sandstones, with local coal beds in the northeastern part of the state, followed by the Fuson composed of thin shales and sandstones.

The Dakota is the basal member of the Upper Cretaceous, and is of very uniform character over nearly the entire state. It is a coarse conglomeratic sandstone, the formation being from 50 to 300 feet thick, in places there are two sandstone beds separated by shale. The name Cloverly is also applied to it in the Big Horn Basin, where it is of great importance as the carrier of large quantities of oil and gas.

Colorado Group—Upon the Dakota rests a great thickness of shale, with beds of sandstone, the lower part being of the Colorado group of marine origin, and the upper, the Montana, of fresh water origin, with coal beds and a greater proportion of sandstones. The Colorado contains near its base the Mowry shale member, with an intermittent sandstone often productive of oil and gas, also a bed of bentonite. The principal shale beds, however, are the Benton in the eastern and central part of the state, and the Frontier in the west and south, containing the famous Frontier or Wall Creek sands which are the most important oil producing formations in this part of the United States. The Frontier sandstones are greater in number and thickness in the western part of the state where there are eleven beds, thinning out toward the east, seven at Pilot Butte near Lander, three in the vicinity of Casper, and only one as far east as Lusk, while in the Newcastle district, there is no sandstone member in this part of the Colorado group distinguishable. The Upper member of the Colorado, is the Niobrara. The Colorado varies greatly in thickness in different parts of the state, approximately fifteen hundred feet thick in the southeast, central and northwestern parts, two thousand feet in the northeast, and possibly ten thousand in the southwest.

Montana Group—The Montana group is composed of interbedded shales and

sandstones of great extent and thickness, containing many veins of coal. The thickness of this group varies from about two thousand feet in the northeastern part of the state to six thousand feet in other parts.

Fully half the area of Wyoming has the Cretaceous outcropping on the surface or covered by other formations, and as it is the great source of oil, gas, and coal, it can be readily understood why this state boasts of such great resources in these minerals.

Mountain Building—Though laid down over the entire state, the Cretaceous has been removed from nearly half the area by erosion, as the end of Cretaceous time was accompanied by tremendous mountain building. All of the main mountain ranges of the state and probably most of the minor folds were made at this time and remain today the most important topographic features. These folds were so great that in most cases the pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks have now been exposed where the overlying rocks have been eroded away.

Cenozoic—This brings us to the Cenozoic Era, which by gradual steps leads to the present order of things. The rocks of the Cenozoic are loose and uncompact and are locally restricted in their range. While rich in animal fossils, they are not important for economic minerals, and space does not permit of great consideration of them. During Cenozoic time great lava flows occurred from the region of Yellowstone Park and covered about one-twelfth of the state with several thousand feet of andesite tuffs and lavas, which are of no importance in a mineral way. The Cenozoic sediments are characterized by red and drab clays forming bad lands, also terraces of gravel and conglomerate, and chalky sandstones. These overlie the Cretaceous in the great synclinal troughs between the mountain ranges usually unconformably with the Cretaceous.

WYOMING OIL GEOLOGY

No discussion of the theories advanced to explain the synthesis of oil in rocks will be attempted here. It is sufficient to state that oil and gas are known to occur in shales, sandstones and sometimes limestones. Where a porous formation such as sandstone occurs between shales the oil migrates into the sandstone, and where the sandstones are not level the oil will travel down the slope unless the sandstone is saturated with water, in which case the oil will advance up the incline. If water saturated sandstones outcrop on the surface without an intervening reverse dip, the oil will escape at the outcrop. If, however, the sandstones are closed by a dome structure, and sealed in by several hundred feet of impervious rock, the rising oil is unable to escape and is trapped in the dome. Gas, if present, will rise above the oil, thus if the structure contains gas it will be found at the apex, the oil further down, and the water below the oil, all confined in the sandstone. The dome structure is the simplest and most general trap for oil in Wyoming, in fact there is only one field not a dome in which oil has been discovered in commercial quantities. All domes are not productive of oil, the oil bearing formations may have been eroded away or may lie at a great depth. Also there should be a considerable area of properly inclined strata to furnish a gathering ground, otherwise the dome may contain only small amounts of oil or gas. Drilling into the oil sands in localities not structurally favorable would be almost useless, as the oil would have migrated to points geologically higher, and water would be found in its place.

In addition to domes, other structural conditions which merit investigation in Wyoming are structural terraces, faults with sufficient throw to seal the ends of the sandstone beds against impervious shales, inclined lenticular bodies of sandstone in shales, inclined sandstones sealed in by unconformities with more recent formations, and inclined sandstones outcropping at the surface but containing an asphaltic oil which upon evaporation leaves asphalt in the rock, which clogs the pores and prevents the escape of the remaining oil.

The Lower Cretaceous contains nearly all of the productive oil formations, including the Dakota, Frontier, and Shannon series, the oil being a green paraffine oil of very high grade. Below the Dakota the oil is black, of an asphalt base, occurring in the Sundance, Chugwater, and Embar. Many of these formations contain gas pools under proper geological conditions. Practically the entire area of the state has been examined for oil, and it is estimated that the number of structures which have oil possibilities is not less than one hundred to one hundred and fifty. In a majority of cases the geological conditions are easy of interpretation, hence it is possible to direct drilling operations with intelligence and with greater possibilities of success than in other states. With about five hundred producing wells, the number of important dry holes is comparatively small, probably fifty.

Wyoming first became mentioned in petroleum history in 1894, when the Shannon field, now a part of Salt Creek, contributed 2,369 barrels production, hauled to Casper, in trail wagons, and treated for its lubrication content, used largely by railroads. With slight variations the production increased to 8,960 barrels in 1903, and 11,542 barrels in 1904. There was a decrease then until 1908, when the total was 17,775 barrels. In 1910 the production was 115,430 barrels; in 1911, 186,695; in 1912, it had reached 1,527,306 barrels; in 1913, 2,406,522; in 1914, 3,500,373; in 1915, 4,245,525; in 1916, 6,234,137 barrels; while the estimate for 1917 is 9,000,000 barrels.

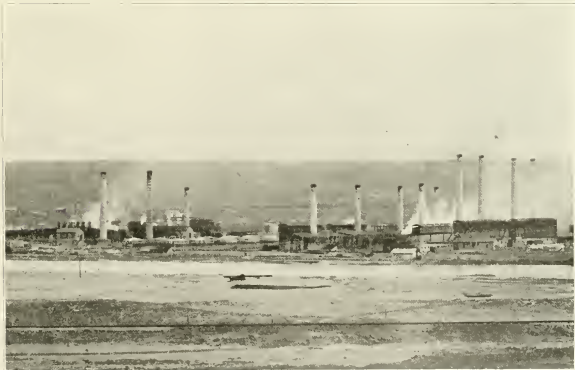
The present year promises to be one of extensive development, and if the 700,000 acres of land which have been withdrawn by the government, which is reckoned to be some of the best land in the state, is released this year, and it now seems almost certain it will, the development of the state will far exceed expectations. There are sixteen producing fields now, of which the eleven most important have a daily production as follows:

Field	Run	Shut In
Salt Creek	11,000	9,000
Grass Creek	5,000	1,000
Elk Basin	5,500
Big Muddy	4,500
Lander	800	400
Park County	600
Lost Soldier	2,000
Pilot Butte	500
Thornton, etc	150
Thermopolis	150
Totals	27,400	13,300



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MIDWEST REFINERY, CASPER



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STANDARD REFINERY, CASPER

There are also four important gas fields with individual wells making from two million cubic feet per day to twenty million, each.

It will be noted that the fields are not confined to any part of the state, but occur in all parts, with the central area and Big Horn Basin being most favored. There are thousands of square miles of possible territory so covered with shales that the structure formations are difficult and in many places impossible to read. Such formations as those which produced the Glen Pool in Oklahoma could exist in a hundred places without surface indications. Even in the producing fields deeper drilling may have unusual results. Salt Creek has punctured only three of the Wall Creek sands. A well 3,500 feet deep on top of the Salt Creek structure would be a fascinating speculation.

There are ten pipe lines already constructed, aggregating over three hundred and fifty miles of line. In addition to these about one hundred miles of additional line is proposed, some of which will probably be constructed during the present summer. Four large refineries, two at Casper and two at Greybull, one small refinery at Cowley and a carbon plant near that place, are now in operation. Several small refineries are now anticipated, and some are actually being built.

In addition to the well fields mentioned an important source of oil for the future will be the oil shales which occur at or near the surface over several thousand square miles in the southwestern part of the state in the Tertiary strata. These shales contain two to twenty barrels of oil per ton, in addition to valuable ammonium sales. The extraction of oil from shale is being done profitably in other states and countries, and will surely be undertaken in Wyoming soon, as it offers an unlimited field for the investor.

GEOLOGY OF COAL

According to the United States Geological Survey Wyoming contains 424,000,000,000 tons of coal in beds of workable depth and thickness, or enough to supply the entire United States for one thousand years at the present rate of consumption. In addition to the coal thus estimated, there are billions of tons at depths not now considered workable, but which in future years will be available.

Most of the coal occurs in the Cretaceous, in the fresh water deposits in the upper part of this series, and also in the Tertiary, the former being bituminous, the latter lignite. Coal also occurs in the Lower Cretaceous at some points, notably at Cambrai in the northeastern part of the state, where a deposit of some thirty million tons occur in the lower part of the Dakota, this being the only coking coal in the state.

Approximately thirty-five per cent of the area of the state, or about thirty-five thousand square miles, is underlain by coal veins, varying from three to eighty feet in thickness, most of them ranging between four and twelve feet thick. The geology of coal is generally well understood. It was formed from vegetation which accumulated in great thickness in fresh water, and occasionally salt marshes, and was later covered by sedimentary formations of sufficient thickness to compress it into the form of coal. It is estimated that one foot of coal represents fourteen feet of solid vegetation, from which one can attempt to imagine the luxuriance of the growth, and the time involved in the growth of sufficient vegetation to result in a workable coal bed.

The coal beds occur in nearly all parts of the state not occupied by mountain ranges, and their location has been worked out by the United States Geological Survey. Under former land laws it was possible to secure title to coal land at a cost of ten dollars to twenty dollars per acre. Some years ago, however, when the so-called movement of Conservation of Resources swept the country, the coal land to which the Government still retained title was classified at prices ranging up to five hundred dollars per acre. This had the effect of at once stopping the opening of new mines, as prospective operators could not pay for the land in addition to the necessary plant of machinery required for proper development. That this policy was a grave mistake is apparent from the present coal shortage in time of war. Congress now has a leasing bill under consideration.

GEOLOGY OF WYOMING IRON

Wyoming has four important deposits of iron ore, the locating places being at Sunrise, Rawlins, Seminoe and Iron Mountain, with other less notable deposits in other parts of the state.

The deposit at Sunrise is the only one from which shipments are being made, this camp having been producing about two thousand tons a day for a number of years. The ore is a very pure hematite known as a Bessemer ore, running about sixty-two per cent to sixty-six per cent metallic iron, and from one per cent to two per cent silica, being free from phosphorous and sulphur. Geologically it occurs mainly in the schist and also in the dolomite and along the contact of the two, in the Algonkian rocks; evidence, demonstrating that mineralization took place before the deposition of the Guernsey formation, is abundant. The ore occurs in long lenses of variable size, some of them five hundred feet or more in thickness and extending for considerable distances. An area of several square miles is underlain by this ore body, but the full extent of it is not known because of the overlying sediments, but it is certain that many million tons of ore are available.

The geological occurrence of the ore at Seminoe and Rawlins is similar to that at Sunrise, the former probably being nearly equal in size and quality of ore. Some ore has been shipped from Rawlins. The Seminoe deposit has been handicapped by its distance from the railroad.

The Iron Mountain deposit is very unique, the ore being a titaniferous magnetite of great purity, assaying about eighty-two per cent oxide of iron and about seventeen per cent titanic acid. The ore appears as a lens outcropping for about two miles on the surface, with a width of one hundred to two hundred feet. It occurs in basic granites of the archean series, probably having been formed by magnetic segregation while these rocks were in a molten condition. Smaller lenses of the same ore occur in other places in the vicinity.

While various attempts have been made to utilize this iron, it is doubtful if they have been prosecuted with sufficient effort, as it is the writer's opinion that this is capable of making one of the most valuable sources of hard steel in the world. Owing to the high content of titanic acid the ore smelts at such a high temperature that in ordinary blast furnace practice it freezes in the furnace. Necessity, however, will soon stimulate further endeavor as the pig iron obtained from previous experiments is said to be harder than ordinary tool steel, and there is no doubt that this ore can be smelted with other ore for the purpose of producing a titanium

steel of very superior merit. The deposit is located only nine miles from the Colorado and Southern Railroad at Iron Mountain station.

EARLY OIL DISCOVERIES

The first oil discovery in Wyoming of which we have any account is given by Irving in his account of Captain Bonneville's Expedition in 1833, in which he says: "In this neighborhood (on the Popo Agie River) the captain made a search for the great tar springs, one of the wonders of the mountains, the medicinal properties of which he had heard extravagantly lauded by the trappers. After some toilsome searching he found it at the foot of a sand bluff a little east of Wind River Mountains where it exuded in a small stream of the color and consistency of tar. They immediately hastened to collect a quantity of it to use, as an ointment for the galled backs of their horses and as a balsam for their own aches and pains."

He goes on to say this substance is evidently petroleum or naphtha which forms the principal ingredient in the patent medicine called "British Oil," and which is found in various parts of Europe and Asia, and in the United States at Seneca Lake and is therefore called "Seneca Oil."

In 1863, oil was collected in a spring near the crossing of Poison Spider and sold to emigrants for axle grease.

In 1868, quite a large amount of oil was taken from the Carter Wells and \$5,000 worth was sold to the Union Pacific Road for lubricating purposes.

George B. Graff of Omaha in 1880 sunk a number of shafts from six to forty feet deep and got a flow of two barrels a day from one of them. Later in 1885 he drilled three wells three hundred, five hundred and eight hundred feet respectively and reported a total yield of two hundred barrels a day. These were in Fremont County. Then came the Murphy Wells.

M. P. Shannon began drilling in the Salt Creek field in 1889 and put down a well 1,030 feet, from which he got four barrels a day. He organized the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company in 1895, put down some more wells and erected a small refinery. Later, some California parties came into the field, followed by the Franco-Wyoming and the "Dutch Company." The Midwest entered the field in 1910 and consolidated with the Franco-Petroleum Company with a capitalization of \$20,000,000, which marked the beginning of the big oil boom.

WYOMING, THE NEW OIL STATE

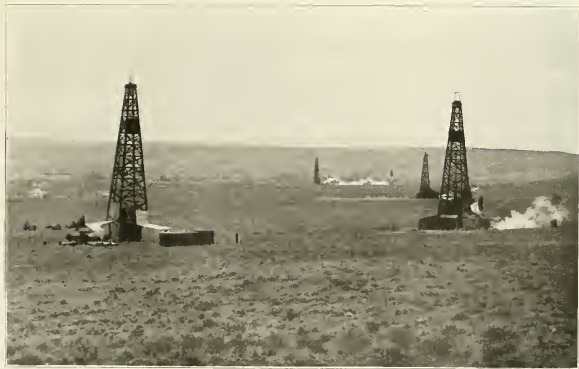
BY FRANK L. HOUX, GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

The most prominently outstanding feature of Wyoming's economic progress at this time is the great, and rapidly increasing, development of the state's remarkable petroleum resources. In five years the value (refined) of Wyoming's output has increased ten-fold, from about five million dollars in 1912 to more than fifty million dollars in 1917. A minor industry of the state in 1912, the oil business in 1917 has become second in importance of Wyoming's industrial activities, ranking below agriculture only and representing a gross business only four per cent less than that of agriculture. In the 1918 statement of the financial results of Wyoming industrial activity the oil business will lead.



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THE BIG MUDDY, NEAR CASPER



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IN THE BIG MUDDY FIELD

Wyoming's estimated oil resources are amazing in magnitude. It is believed that 10,000,000 acres of the state's area reasonably may be regarded as oil-bearing. In a recently completed appraisal of the state's natural resources the value of the oil resources (undeveloped value) was placed at \$10,000,000,000. The appraisal listed the petroleum resources as second only to the state's coal resources, which were estimated to be worth (undeveloped value) \$80,000,000,000.

The development of Wyoming's oil resources during the last five years, and especially during the last two years, has been so rapid and applied to so many localities that an accurate survey of it is impossible. The state unfortunately has no immigration or other department charged with the duty of and clothed with authority to compile statistics relative to the oil industry and comprehensive and reliable official figures, therefore, are not available. Press reports of activities and developments, in the astonishingly numerous and widely scattered oil fields of state are bewildering. Many persons intelligently have endeavored to keep themselves comprehensively and accurately informed regarding Wyoming oil field developments but the undertaking, in view of the existing conditions, is an impossible one. No person, no Government department, no organization at this time possesses accurate information regarding all the activities in all the oil fields and supposed oil fields of Wyoming, or regarding the effects economic and otherwise of these activities.

Illustrative of the rapidity with which development of the state's oil resources is extending, as well as of the difficulty of keeping informed regarding developments, is the fact that at this time there are in Wyoming about one hundred and eighty separate localities (fields and domes) in which oil has been found, where drilling for oil is in progress or where arrangements for drilling have progressed sufficiently to guarantee that drilling will be done this year. These localities are scattered through twenty counties and over an area of ninety thousand square miles.

\$400,000,000 CAPITALIZATION IN 1917

Wyoming's oil field opportunities are attracting to the state persons and capital from every quarter of the nation and from many foreign lands. How many millions of dollars have been brought into the state for use in development of the oil resources is problematical; how many millions—and this is the greater of the two sums, have been invested in enterprises founded on or alleged to be founded on these petroleum resources is yet more problematical. The par value of stocks of oil concerns authorized by the State of Wyoming in the year 1917 alone to do business in the state totaled \$400,000,000. The par value of the stocks of such concerns which during 1918 have obtained governmental sanction to operate in Wyoming has averaged more than \$400,000 a day.

The State of Wyoming, by virtue of the fact that its land holdings within the state are second in extent only to those of the Federal Government, has in the oil industry an interest more direct and intimate than that merely naturally existing in any economic development beneficial to the individual propensity of a considerable proportion of the population. When Wyoming was admitted to statehood the Federal Government made to the new commonwealth grants of land totaling more than 4,000,000 acres. The minor acreage units comprising these grants were so selected as to give the commonwealth land holdings in

every township within its boundaries. The result is that there is not an oil field in Wyoming within the limits of which the State of Wyoming is not a land-owner. State lands known to be oil-bearing, or believed to be oil-bearing, are not sold outright, but are leased to prospectors and operators on a royalty basis. The State of Wyoming now is receiving from oil royalties an income of more than \$300,000 a year. This income is increasing rapidly and eventually, it appears certain to eventuate, will amount to many millions of dollars annually. Therefore, not merely those persons and corporations which own Wyoming oil land or oil stocks, but every taxpayer within the state, every person who is a beneficiary of the government of the state, has a direct personal interest in the development of the oil resources.

MAY FREE STATE FROM SCHOOL TAXATION

The revenue derived from state-owned lands goes into permanent funds and only the interest on these funds is applied to current expenses. The funds, it is intended, shall be perpetual—beneficial not only to the Wyomingites of today but to the generations of Wyomingites that are to come. The bulk of the interest on the trust funds is applied to expenses of the educational system. There may come a time when the trust land revenues will be sufficient entirely to support the public schools and there will be in Wyoming no taxation for educational purposes.

Wyoming's population last year increased about ten per cent, or almost twenty thousand. One-half of this increase, possibly more, reasonably may be credited to the petroleum industry. The value of the products of the state's industries increased during 1917 more than \$75,000,000. Thirty per cent of this increase may be credited to the oil industry. Public attention in other states during the last year has been drawn to Wyoming as never before. Advertisement of the state's petroleum resources and of the opportunities for profit to be found in development of these resources chiefly was responsible for this fact. The petroleum industry during the present and the next several years will be the cause of impressive increases in the state's population, wealth and industrial output. The petroleum resources are of such magnitude that logically they may become the basis for commercial and industrial activity more important from the viewpoint of financial return than all other commercial and industrial enterprises within the state.

The development of Wyoming's oil resources has raised several problems for the state government which will receive attention during the next session of the Legislature. Legislation is needed to safeguard these resources against waste and the ruin which is the result of ignorance or carelessness during development. A statute for which there is acute necessity is one making compulsory the sealing of overlying water carrying strata, to prevent water from these strata escaping through borings into oil bearing strata and driving the oil from the latter strata. So-called "blue sky" legislation also is a requirement of the situation arising from development of the oil resources, this being essential if investors are to be protected from fake promoters and worthless stock flotations. An oil field is fertile for the "wildcat" stock operator and the map of Wyoming is freckled with oil fields.

THE STATE'S OIL INCOME

State Land Commissioner Ray E. Lee expects a steady monthly increase in the proceeds from the sale of royalty oil and anticipates that before the close of 1918 the income from this source will be at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually.

Between December 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, a period of three months, the state's royalty increased from \$25,000 monthly to \$43,500, the increase being \$18,500 monthly, or seventy-four per cent. This increase was due in part to the bringing in of new wells and in part to increase in the market value of the crude oil.

Eventually, the State Land Commissioner forecasts, the state will receive annually royalty oil worth many millions of dollars. Development of state-owned lands is in progress in every oil field in Wyoming and the state's land holdings are so generally scattered that it is improbable that any new field will be discovered which does not include state-owned areas.

During the six-months period from September 30, 1917, to April 1, 1918, the income of the state land office was approximately \$600,000, the bulk of this income being derived from the sale of royalty oil and from lease fees paid in by oil prospectors and oil operators. The income for the six months was nearly \$200,000 greater than that of the corresponding period of 1916-17.

REFINERIES IN WYOMING—1917

Five refineries, representing an investment of \$31,061,000, and which will have a capacity for handling 62,500 barrels of crude oil a day when present enlargements are completed, are in operation in Wyoming, according to data compiled by H. G. James for a history of the industry of the country.

The refineries now operating are the two at Casper and Greybull owned by the Midwest Refining Company, two at the same points owned by the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, and one owned by the Northwestern Oil Refining Company at Cowley. The Midwest Refinery at Casper will have a capacity of 35,000 barrels a day in 1918, and represents an investment of \$25,000,000. This is one of the largest in the country. Its refinery at Greybull will have a capacity of 12,000 barrels a day and represents an investment of \$2,500,000. The Standard has \$2,000,000 invested in its plant at Casper and \$1,500,000 at Greybull.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION REFINED OILS, ETC.

Report to April 1, 1918

Crude oil produced, all fields (barrels).....	10,950,000
Value at well	\$14,203,700
Gasoline marketed (gallons)	150,000,000
Value of gasoline at average retail price (25c)....	\$37,500,000
Kerosene and other refined oils marketed (gallons)....	55,000,000
Value of kerosene at average retail price (15c).....	\$8,250,000
Estimated value other products, fuel oil, etc.....	\$3,000,000
Number of completed producing wells, estimated.....	475
Wells drilling, estimated	550
Number of proven fields in state	23



CENTRAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY'S NO. 2 MINE, ROCK SPRINGS



MINE NO. 3 OF THE BEAR RIVER COAL COMPANY, INC., AT EVANSTON

CHARACTER OF WYOMING OIL

The oil of Wyoming is of two grades. The light oil, or paraffine base oil, being 40 degrees to 48 degrees Baume, is in grade and quality similar to the West Virginia or the best of Oklahoma oils. It comes from the rocks of Cretaceous age. The fuel oil, or asphaltic base oil, similar to the California or Texas oils, comes from rocks of Carboniferous age.

While prices in Wyoming have not ranged as high as in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, the analyses, as made by federal chemists, prove that the value of Wyoming crude oil to that of the best eastern oil, is as nine is to ten. Monopoly of refining and distributing facilities have up to 1918 been able to hold the price ratio down to about one to two. As the annual production is increased the Wyoming prices will, of course, come to a parity with those of the mid-continent fields.

WYOMING COAL DEPOSITS

The state geologists of Wyoming have estimated the coal producing area of the state to be from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand square miles. From territorial days it has been one of the leading industries, the production in 1917 being 8,465,664 tons. The character of coal differs in the various localities, being in general terms, lignite, bituminous, semi-bituminous and coking. The veins vary from four to forty feet in thickness. Coal mines are worked in every part of the state where railroad facilities are provided, and in some sections where there are no railroads the ranchmen open up mines and haul in their own supplies of fuel from some coal bank near at hand.

Coal was found in the state by the early explorers, but the earliest mining of coal as a commercial product began during the years 1867-8 and 9, as the Union Pacific extended its tracks through Southern Wyoming. Coal mines were opened at Carbon, Rock Springs and Almy as the road reached those points. Mr. Blair located coal on Bitter Creek and worked the vein before the railroad reached Rock Springs and became one of the leading pioneers of the coal mining industry in Wyoming.

At Carbon, coal mines were opened in 1868 and a prosperous town built up. Seven mines were opened there between 1868 and 1900 when the mines gave out.

Rock Springs Mine No. 1 was opened in 1868 by the Union Pacific and became the most famous of the coal mines of the west. This mine was in operation nearly forty years and is said to have been the largest mine in the world operating through one opening. Other mines have been opened at Rock Springs and vicinity as the demands of the railroad and market supply required.

In 1890 the Union Pacific Coal Company opened valuable coal mines at Hanna and it has now become one of the great coal camps of the west. Four good mines are in operation there and another is being opened.

In the early '90s independent operators began to open mines along the Union Pacific. P. J. Quealy and associates opened what is known as the Central Coal and Coke Company No. 2 mine, and Mark Hopkins opened a mine at Sweetwater, then known as Hopkinsville. Both of these properties were acquired by the Sweetwater Coal and Mining Company, controlled by G. W. McGeath and were



CAMBRIA FUEL CO., CAMBRIA, WYOMING

afterwards turned over to the Central Coal and Coke Company, now operating the properties.

Individual operators have also opened new mines in the Rock Springs field. Good properties have been opened at Reliance and Superior, and some old mines have been reopened and well equipped, furnishing a large production.

About 1897, Mr. P. J. Quealy, disposing of his Rock Springs interests, associated with M. S. Kemmerer of Pennsylvania and commenced to open and develop mines at Frontier, and laid out the present town of Kemmerer.

Mr. Quealy has increased his organization and development until he is now operating five mines in this locality, with an output of several thousand tons per day. He also has taken over part of the holdings of the old Adaville company and is operating a mine at Elkol, which is also quite a large producer. Kemmerer, through Mr. Quealy's efforts has developed into one of the most progressive, energetic towns in the West and is the county seat of Lincoln County as well as district headquarters for the Oregon Short Line railroad.

The Cumberland mines located about sixteen miles south of Kemmerer were opened in 1900. Two mines No. 1 and 2 were developed and the production at one time approached five thousand tons per day.

There are several other mines being operated in the vicinity of Kemmerer which may now be considered one of the coal centers of the Rocky Mountain region.

Rock Springs and its outlying camps is now producing from fifteen to eighteen thousand tons per day or over six million tons annually, being about two-thirds of the state's entire production.

In 1894 Salt Lake parties started operations near the present town of Diamondville and soon after sold their interests to the Anaconda Copper Company of Montana, and most of the product goes to that state. They also operate mines at Oakley and Glencoe, having an aggregate annual production of over six hundred thousand tons.

THE NORTHERN COAL FIELDS

As the advent of the Union Pacific railroad brought the coal fields of southern Wyoming into successful operation, so the building of the Burlington road into Northern Wyoming led to the development of the coal fields of that section. In fact no coal mines can be operated or find a market to any extent without railroad transportation. In some of the northern counties, however, coal mines were worked in the early '70s by farmers and ranchmen simply for a local supply. Three mines were opened up near Buffalo, Johnson County, and two mines about ten miles from Lander, in Fremont County, were worked in this way for home consumption.

In 1893 the first commercial coal of Sheridan County was mined at Dietz some fifty thousand tons being mined the first year. The Monarch Mine in this field produced in the year ending September 30, 1917, coal amounting to 378,993 tons. This is the largest producer in the northern field and the Cambria mines are second with a production for 1917 of 351,771 tons. The Monarch is said to have the thickest bed of bituminous coal mined in the United States it being thirty-four feet thick.



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

CARNEYVILLE, ONE OF THE COAL CAMPS



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

PARTIAL VIEW OF DIETZ, HOME OF "SHERIDAN COAL," FOUR MILES
NORTH OF SHERIDAN

The Acme Coal Mines on Goose Creek were opened in 1911. The Acme Company control fifteen hundred acres of coal territory and have established an up-to-date mining equipment with a capacity of two thousand tons daily. They are operating on an eighteen foot vein. The coal production of the Acme, for the year 1917, was 319,637 tons.

The Kooi Mine in the Sheridan district is rapidly becoming one of the big producers of that field. Last year it shipped over 250,000 tons.

Carneyville is another coal camp in the Sheridan district. In the Sheridan field six separate veins have been worked having a total thickness of ninety feet.

The Cambria coal fields, near Newcastle in Weston County were among the earliest developed in Northern Wyoming. The mines were opened in 1888 by Kilpatrick Brothers, who operated two mines, the Jumbo and the Antelope. Finding that they had a good coking coal they equipped the plant with twenty-five coke ovens in 1892, securing a market for the coke in the smelters of the Black Hills mining district. The production of the Cambria mines in 1917 was 351,771 tons.

In Hot Springs County, the first coal mined was by the Owl Creek Coal Company at Gebo, in 1907. A few tons only were mined and shipped that year, but the production has been constantly increasing until now over two hundred coal miners are employed in supplying the demand for the coal which is of excellent quality.

Along the line of the northwestern railroad in the central part of the state coal mining has been carried on at different points, first at Shawnee and afterwards at Glenrock, Inez, Muddy and Hudson. Shawnee has been abandoned, and at the present time Hudson is the principal producer on the line, its output in 1917 being 204,227 tons.

The development of the Wyoming coal industry may be seen by the following tables giving the production in 1869, being the first report issued by the state, and the production in 1917 the last report made.

COAL PRODUCTION IN 1869

<i>Field</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Carbon	30,428
Rock Springs	16,903
Point of Rocks	5,426
Almy	4,439
Other mines	990
Total	58,186

COAL PRODUCTION IN 1917

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Tons mined</i>
Acme Coal Co. Mine No. 3.....	319,637
Amalgamated Development Co.	90,270
Bear River Coal Co.	70,964

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Tons mined</i>
Big Horn Collieries Co.	241,467
Blazon Coal Co.	19,171
Black Diamond Coal Co.	548
Cambria Fuel Co.	351,771
Carney Coal Co.	339,265
Central Coal & Coke Co.	324,707
Cox Coal Mine	310
Consumers Coal Co.	20
Diamond Coal Co., Oakley	247,980
Diamond Coal Co., Diamondville	174,938
Diamond Coal Co., Glencoe	196,337
Gunn-Quealy Coal Co.	117,172
Kooi Mine No. 1	253,370
Kemmerer Coal Co.	683,475
Lincoln-Kemmerer Coal Co.	36,639
Lion Coal Co.	231,207
Lezeart Mine	333
Monarch Coal Mining Co.	378,993
Nebraska Coal Co.	1,462
Owl Creek Coal Co.	259,995
Park Coal Co.	15,793
Poposia Coal Co.	204,227
Pine Bluffs Mine Co.	460
Paragon Coal Co.	660
Quealy Coal Co.	211,868
Roberts Coal Co.	500
Rock Springs Mines	825,751
Reliance Mines	484,097
Sheridan Coal Co.	250,025
Storm King Coal Mine	3,000
Superior Coal Co.	15,246
Superior R. S. Mines	758,953
Union Pacific Coal Co., Hanna Mine	835,856
Union Pacific Coal Co., Cumberland Mine.....	378,436
Wyoming Coal Co.	131,851
Total	8,456,664

WYOMING IRON FIELDS

Iron is the prime factor of modern industry and its universal use marks the progress of civilization. Wyoming is rich in the character and extent of its iron deposits. The largest iron fields are the Rawlins, Seminoe and Sunrise districts. These are hematite ores of high grade. Large deposits of magnetite are found in the Laramie range, the huge deposit of titanite ore at Iron Mountain being described in our geologic report. Other deposits of hematite are found in various parts of the state, but have not been prospected to any extent.

THE RAWLINS DEPOSITS

Two miles north of Rawlins there is a large deposit of red hematite ore occurring in a metamorphosed sandstone, capped with limestone. The ore is high grade and very pure. This camp was the first in the state to mine and market its ores. It was first used as a paint ore and was used extensively by the Union Pacific Railroad, and even in the East, in the manufacture of red paint. Later it was mined extensively and shipped as a flux to smelters in Colorado.

For several years the Rawlins ores were shipped to Denver. The deposit has not been developed for large operations and its extent cannot be determined with any accuracy, but it can be traced for miles and undoubtedly is very large. Estimates are from two hundred million to three hundred million tons.

SEMINOE IRON ORES

The Seminole deposits occur in the Seminole Mountains at the foot of Bradley's Peak in Carbon County and have been quite fully prospected on the surface, but not to any great depths, so that the amount of the deposit is a matter of conjecture in which the geologists differ, the estimates varying from two hundred and fifty million tons to five hundred million tons. The ore is a hematite, similar in character and grade to the Rawlins ore. Most of the field has been patented and is owned by eastern parties. The fact that it is over thirty miles from any railroad and that there are no iron and steel works in the state accounts for the fact that this great ore body is not utilized at the present time.

THE HARTVILLE IRON DISTRICT

The Hartville iron range in the Black Hills of Wyoming, about one hundred miles north of Cheyenne, is known throughout the country as containing one of the most extensive and purest deposits of hematite ore in this country, and is now the scene of vast operations, forming the principal source of ores used by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, with works at Pueblo, Colo. This company owns the famous Sunrise group of mines and employs about five hundred miners and laborers mining and shipping the ore, of which 600,000 tons and upwards are annually taken out to supply the Pueblo works. The company has established a model town at Sunrise in a picturesque park surrounded by the hills. The town has well equipped cottages for the workmen and their families, fine public buildings, among them a new Y. M. C. A. building costing \$40,000, bathing houses, baseball park, public hall, etc.

The company owns from seventy-five to eighty mines, including the Town of Sunrise. The amount of ore in sight is estimated at two hundred and fifty million tons in the eight or ten claims that have been prospected and worked. A conservative estimate for all the ground would be at least five hundred million tons, making it probably the largest body of iron ever known within such limited area.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Hartville first came into prominence as a copper camp in 1881. The Sunrise was then located as a copper claim, and for several years was worked for copper, which was found in rich pockets near the surface. When these gave out, the camp was abandoned.

In October, 1887, Mr. I. S. Bartlett, the editor of this history, and Hon. W. F. Hamilton, of Douglas, located and filed on ten claims as iron properties. These were the first exclusive iron claims located in the district. Mr. Bartlett, who was then living near Hartville, made a study of the district and its iron resources and wrote an account of the same in the Cheyenne newspapers. In the spring of 1889 he received a letter from Mayor Chamberlin of Denver, enclosing a check for \$50 and asking him to come to Denver and give the Chamber of Commerce further information regarding the Hartville iron deposits. He accepted the invitation and a special meeting of the chamber was called in the daytime to listen to his report. The meeting was largely attended and a committee appointed to report the next morning at another special meeting what action Denver should take in establishing iron and steel works based on a supply of Hartville ores. They reported that such an industry would add 50,000 to Denver's population and give at least one hundred million dollars increase to the city's wealth.

The outcome is a long story, but the publication of Hartville's iron riches went far and wide over the country, and there soon came a rush of locaters and investors to the camp.

Mr. Bartlett soon after made a contract to supply the Grant Smelting Works of Denver with 10,000 tons of ore for fluxing purposes, and thus was the first man to establish the iron mining industry in the district. The ore had to be hauled fifteen miles by wagon to the railroad at Wendover.

About this time Mr. C. A. Guernsey, agent of a Chicago syndicate, began to buy up iron claims, finally securing the Sunrise group, which was later leased by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and afterwards purchased by the company.

The Hartville iron belt extends from Guernsey north to the head of Whalen Canyon, about ten miles, and will vary from three to four miles in width, covering an area of about thirty-five square miles. The potential amount of ore in this area is almost beyond calculation.

VARIOUS OTHER IRON DEPOSITS

In addition to the four great iron fields described in this chapter, there are numberless iron deposits in various parts of the state that have not been prospected so as to determine their extent.

Large deposits of chromic iron are found in Deer Creek Canyon, fifteen miles southwest of Glenrock, in Converse County. Limonite is found in considerable quantities on the Little Popo Agie in Fremont County, and at Jelm Mountain in Albany County. Hematite ores are found in Crook, Johnson, Fremont, Big-horn, Albany and Sheridan counties, and their prevalence is so common as to excite very little attention in the out-of-the-way places where they are discovered. An extensive body of manganese is being mined on the southwest side of Laramie Peak, the ore being hauled to Medicine Bow Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, for shipment.

WYOMING THE FUTURE IRON STATE

That Wyoming is destined to become one of the greatest iron producing states of the Union is as sure as the West is expanding in population and industrial greatness, and as sure as the progress of civilization on this continent.

The state not only has the tremendous ore bodies mentioned, but in close connection therewith all the factors necessary for unlimited iron and steel operations, such as oil, coal, electro-hydro power, limestone, abundant water supply and transportation facilities. All these elements existing in such enormous quantities, comparatively undeveloped, must eventually be utilized to supply the pressing and ever-increasing industrial needs of the world, which are even now straining the resources of the old states and foreign nations.

Comparing Pennsylvania, our greatest industrial state, with Wyoming, we have an instructive object lesson. Pennsylvania has less than half the area of Wyoming. It has less than one-eighth the coal, iron and oil area of Wyoming. In fact, this state's native resources are incomparable with any other state, and that these resources will be developed in the near future is as certain as the sun rises and sets.

The states of the mountain West will naturally be the arena of our future national expansion in population and industry, and nature has so richly endowed Wyoming that it is destined to be the greatest of them all.

OTHER IMPORTANT MINERAL DEPOSITS

As this chapter gives in tabulated form an account of all the useful minerals found in Wyoming, as reported by the United States geological survey of 1917, we will now refer only to deposits of special interest and importance, such as soda, phosphates, potash, gypsum, mica, etc., with a general review of the metallic ores which were not fully described in the table.

THE SODA LAKES

One of the most unique features of Wyoming's mineral deposits is the lakes of crystallized sodium sulphate, and carbonate, found in various parts of the state, coming under the general name of "soda lakes." These lakes are located in Albany, Carbon, Sweetwater and Natrona counties and contain millions of tons of natural soda in a crystallized form resembling snow and ice. Scientifically, these lakes are the result of evaporation of mineral springs highly charged with soda, the source being generally subterranean. The lakes will vary in surface extent from twenty to two hundred acres and the deposits from two to sixteen feet thick.

A Government report on the Downey lakes, nine miles south of Laramie City, says:

"The deposit on one lake covers an area of about one hundred acres, being a solid bed of crystallized sulphate of sodium about nine feet thick. The deposit is supplied from the bottom by springs whose waters hold the salts in solution, and they are rapidly crystallized. When the solid material is removed, the rising water fills the excavation and crystallizes in a few days. Hence the deposit is

practically inexhaustible, as it contains 50,000,000 cubic feet of chemically pure crystals of sulphate of soda, ready to be utilized."

This description will apply generally to all the soda lakes, although they may vary in chemical composition, as, for instance, the Rock Creek lakes contain a large percentage of sulphate of magnesium or epsom salt. Others contain carbonate and bicarbonate of soda in varying percentage.

Near Laramie are the Union Pacific, the Morgan and the Downey lakes. North of the Platte River, near Independence Rock, are the Gill lakes.

The Rock Creek lakes, twenty-six in number, have an area of about twelve hundred acres and are located in a basin ten miles from Rock Creek Station.

An analysis of the Gill lakes soda shows:

Sodium sulphate	74.50
Magnesium sulphate	2.52
Sodium chloride54
Water	1.61
Undetermined83
	100.00

All these immense deposits of natural soda can be used commercially and industrially, as caustic soda, salt cake, soda ash, concentrated lye, etc. They are especially available for the manufacture of glass, as good white glass sand and limestone are found in nearby formations

POTASH DEPOSITS

A recent discovery of a rock formation in the Leucite Hills of Sweetwater County is attracting much attention, as it is reported to contain 11 per cent potash and 12 per cent aluminum. A company has been organized to work this rock and tests are being made of the best methods of extracting the potash. The United States Government is co-operating with the owners of the claim. The geologist estimates that twenty million tons of the caustic can be extracted from the exposed outcrop of this deposit, and its successful working would relieve the great world scarcity now existing in this important product.

PHOSPHATE BEDS

Several years ago the United States geological bureau reported the existence of immense phosphate beds along the western border of the state in Lincoln County. Part of the phosphate area extended over into Idaho and Utah, but it was estimated that Wyoming had one million five hundred thousand acres of phosphate rock, and this area was withdrawn by the President.

Mr. F. B. Weeks of the geological bureau, who made the examination and report on this deposit, estimated that it contained from ten to twenty billion tons. This is interesting as pointing to a great industry in the near future, when these enormous deposits will be needed and utilized as a fertilizer. Indeed, the industry is already being developed and during the past season thousands of tons

have been shipped from this county to California and other states, Sage and Sublet being the present shipping points.

MICA

Mica has come into prominence since the world war began, the demand being much greater than the supply. The United States Government sent out its geologists and agents in quest of some source of supply, and in May, 1918, a group of six old mica mines in Whalen Canyon, near Hartville, owned by Messrs. Stein, Lauk and Frederick, was found to be available for immediate operations. Indeed, it was reported by the Government officials as one of the greatest mica fields discovered in this country. The location of the mines is on a section of state school land.

A force of men have been put at work on the properties and they will be developed as rapidly as possible.

MARVELOUS COPPER POCKET

One of the richest bunches of copper ore ever found in the world was uncovered by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in the Sunrise district, near Hartville, in their mining for iron in 1917. It lay in a matrix of hematite iron ore, in one solid mass, surrounded on all sides by walls of iron, and was gradually exposed as the iron ore was worked out. The ore was a wonderfully rich combination of carbonate, oxide and glance, running from fifteen to sixty-five per cent copper. Over one hundred carloads of rich ore was taken from this pocket and the official report of the company shows a shipment of 5,585 tons, having an estimated value of over one million dollars! The small space from which this ore was taken, as it lay in a compact body, makes it one of the marvels of mining history.

LIMESTONE FOR SUGAR FACTORIES

The superior purity of the limestone rock found in the Hartville district makes it an ideal stone for sugar factories, and at the present time the rock is being mined at the Bartlett quarries, close to the Town of Hartville, and at the quarries of the Great Western Sugar Company, near Guernsey and at Horse Creek. These quarries employ over two hundred men and the industry is constantly increasing. I. S. Bartlett & Sons were the first to open quarries and establish the industry in this section.

METALLIC ORES—A GENERAL VIEW

Wyoming lies centrally in the Rocky Mountain range, and is bounded on three sides with states rich in metallic ores—Colorado on the south, Utah and Idaho on the west and Montana on the north. The great ranges extending through and overlapping this state are mineral-bearing, and the Black Hills of Dakota, extending through the entire state along its eastern border, is noted for its deposits of gold and copper, as well as iron and tin.

Millions in gold have been taken from Wyoming placers in territorial days, and in recent years large copper deposits have been discovered and worked.

The fact that this state is sparsely populated and is offering fortunes in the sheep and cattle business, and great financial prizes to investors in oil and coal enterprises, accounts for the fact that scientific mining has been greatly neglected for the last ten years. A sheepman, for instance, who is making from fifty to one hundred per cent annually on his investment, would not accept a gold prospect as a gift, or undertake a mining venture requiring expert knowledge and management, no matter how rich or promising the veins or deposits. Also, when the first lode claims were worked the cost of mining, transportation and ore reduction was so great that many rich mines could not be worked profitably, and after struggling through these adverse circumstances, the claimants turned their attention to other opportunities that offered them sure and quick returns.

The time is now most opportune to develop the great metallic resources of our mountains. Modern mining with labor-saving machinery, cheaper scientific methods of reduction, new and improved transportation facilities, have given mining investments a security and permanency they never had before.

At the present time, therefore, Wyoming offers rare inducements to the prospector, miner and investor, especially in gold and copper.

EARLY GOLD MINING

Gold is found in various sections of Wyoming and has been mined from the earliest settlement of the territory. The first mining in the state was gulch mining, as in all frontier sections. Raymond, in his report on the mineral resources of the Rocky Mountains, issued in 1870, says:

"Gold in the Sweetwater district was first discovered in 1842 by a Georgian who came out with the American Fur Company for his health. Thirteen years after, a party of forty men arrived, who found gold everywhere in the river as well as tributary streams. The river was turned from its channels and the old bed worked with good success."

In 1860, a band of gold hunters worked on Strawberry Gulch, and the remains of their old sluices, rockers and toms may still be seen. South Pass, however, became the scene of the most extensive placer mining in the state. The first miners there, in 1861, were driven away by the Indians. In 1866 parties came in from Virginia City and organized a mining district. In 1869 there were 2,000 people in the camp and South Pass became the second largest town in the territory. Before that time the Carisa and other mining lodes were discovered and worked. There were three stamp mills in operation and five more mills on the way and under construction. Up to 1870 Professor Knight estimates that over five million dollars in gold had been taken out.

The next most extensive placer mining was on Douglas Creek and its tributaries, especially Moore's Gulch, where the claims were so rich that miners were willing to stay and fight Indians.

In the northern part of the state many gold seekers came in from Montana and Dakota and found rich placers along the tributaries of Powder River, where the famous Lost Cabin placers were found.

All these placer fields are evidences of gold veins in the adjacent mountains,

as they are formed from the disintegration and erosion of such veins, but little exploration in the high ranges to locate the gold mines could be done because they were so far away from railroad transportation and working facilities.

COPPER

Copper is found in nearly every section of Wyoming. Its prevalence is so universal that it may well be called a copper state, although it has not been extensively mined, for reasons given heretofore.

The leading copper districts of the state are Grand Encampment in the Sierra Madre Mountains, the New Rambler district in the Snowy range, the Hartville district in the Black Hills of Wyoming and in the Sunlight and Kirwin districts of the Shoshone range in the northeastern part of the state. At Tie Siding, Albany County, native copper has been found in large quantities, but no deep mining has yet been done there. Copper mining began at Hartville in 1881 and has been carried on there and at other camps in the district continuously. Last year the district produced over one million dollars' worth of copper.

The scene of the greatest development in copper mining has been in the Grand Encampment district, which had produced about two million dollars when numerous subsidiary companies were organized, as wheels within wheels, and a wild stock jobbing speculation began with capitalizations of twenty million dollars to thirty million dollars, so that the affairs of the various companies became so involved and complicated that they were thrown into court and all operations suspended.

The Ferris-Haggerty mine, discovered in 1898 and purchased by the North America Copper Company, was the basis of the extensive operations that ensued in the building of large reduction works at Grand Encampment and an aerial tramway over the mountains sixteen miles from the mine to the works, and the construction of subsidiary plants, as well as the equipment of the mines and houses for employees, etc.

The Doane Rambler, the Portland and various other mines contributed to the ore supplies handled at the smelting works.

The great extent and value of the Ferris-Haggerty group is well established and undisputed, and when the present litigation is over, that section will become one of the great copper producing districts of the country. The ores consist of yellow copper pyrites, brown oxides and blue carbonates.

Another noted copper mine is the New Rambler, in Albany County, discovered in 1900. This mine has produced about one million pounds of the richest copper ores known, containing a small percentage of platinum. The ore is a covellite, a beautiful blue sulphide, with brilliant crystallizations. The company has a small matte smelter in connection with its mining plant.

Silver Crown, twenty-five miles northwest of Cheyenne, has been the scene of copper mining at different periods during the past forty years, and several large deposits have been penetrated there by the Fairview, Ferguson, Louise and other mines, and few districts in the state have better prospects for future development in copper production. At this camp there are also several low-grade gold and copper deposits of great magnitude.

USEFUL MINERALS FOUND IN WYOMING

(As Reported by the United States Geological Survey of 1917.)

Agate (moss). Carbon County, has been mined near Sweetwater River; common in other localities. Fremont County, head of Long Creek and on Sage Hen Creek, north of Granite Mountains. Natrona County, on Sage Hen Creek, northeast of Granite Mountains. Platte County, Wilde and Deercorn mine, two miles northwest of Guernsey, moss agate, also red and banded; mined intermittently.

Allanite. Albany County, near Albany Station. Occurs near line between sections 3 and 10, township 14, range 78 west, in pegmatite.

Anglesite (lead sulphate). Carbon County, at Ferris, with galena, cerusite and quartz.

Argentite (silver sulphide). Laramie County, with other ores, Laramie Peak.

Asbestos (chiefly chrysotile). Albany County, Laramie range. Carbon County, in Seminoe Mountains. Converse County, occurs ten miles south of Glenrock. Crook County, Black Hills. Natrona County, mined on Casper Mountain, eight miles south of Casper, and on Smith Creek, twenty miles southeast of Casper; fair quality; associated with serpentine; two mills erected in 1910; small production. Atlantic district, Fremont County, operations pending.

Asphalt. Fremont County, occurs four miles northeast of Fort Washakie at a depth of 1,500 feet in wells drilled for oil, and in nearly all of the oil districts as maltha or brea. Bighorn County, west slope of Big Horn Mountains in sections 28, 29, 32, 33, township 52 north, range 89 west.

Azurite (blue carbonate of copper). Albany County, Rambler, and Blanche mines at Holmes, Grand Encampment district, Carbon County. Occurs but not mined in Seminoe district. Crook County, Warren's Peak. Johnson County, Big Horn Mountains. Platte and Goshen counties, in Hartville Uplift in many prospects; mined in Copper Belt mines.

Barite (heavy spar). Albany County, Medicine Bow Mountains; not mined. Crook County, Black Hills. Park County, at Kirwin.

Bentonite (medicinal or paper clay). Occurs in Albany, Bighorn, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Hot Springs, Johnson, Natrona, Park, Sheridan and Weston counties; used for weighing paper, as an adulterant, for hoof packing, and in the manufacture of antiphlogistine. Albany County, extensive deposits well developed on Rock Creek in eastern part of county; deposits also occur respectively at eight and twenty miles southwest of Laramie; has been shipped from Rock Creek and Laramie Basin. Bighorn County, thick deposits in northern part of Big Horn Basin, near Hartman and the Montana boundary. Weston County, near Newcastle; has been shipped from Clay Spur and Newcastle. In Hot Springs County it occurs in beds three feet thick.

Bismuth. See Bismuthinite and Bismutite.

Bismuthinite. Albany County, occurs near Cummings City; not mined.

Bismutite. Albany County, has been mined on Jelm Mountain.

Bornite (purple copper ore). Carbon County, mined at Encampment district. Platte County, formerly mined about Hartville.

Brown iron ore (limonite). Albany County, occurs at Jelm mines. Con-

verse County, near Douglas. Fremont County, on Little Popo Agie Creek; not mined.

Cassiterite. Crook County. Stream tin has been found sparingly at various times in the gulches around Nigger Hill, S. D., on state line.

Cement material (Portland). Albany County, fifteen feet of pure marl in Niobrara formation, eight miles southwest of Laramie. Laramie County, Niobrara and Minnekahta limestones and Graneros shale member of the Benton, near Cheyenne. Weston County, near Newcastle. Not used.

Cerargyrite (horn silver). Crook County, Black Buttes mines, Warren's Peak. Fremont County, associated with other ores in Wind River Mountain mines.

Cerium metals. See Allanite and Monazite.

Cerussite (carbonate of lead). Albany County, in schists and diorite at Esterbrook; has been mined and shipped. Carbon County, with galena and quartz at Ferris. Crook County, Black Butte mines, hard and soft carbonates; argenteriferous; has been mined.

Chalcocite (copper glance). Albany County, in gneiss and schist at Jelm; gold and silver values; Doane-Rambler and other mines. Carbon County, important ore of Encampment district. Platte and Goshen counties, important ore in Hartville Uplift; carries gold and silver at some mines.

Chalcopyrite (copper pyrites). Albany County, in granite and schist at Jelm mines; gold values. Carbon County, important ore of Encampment district; Seminoe Mountains. Fremont County, South Pass City, with other ores. Laramie County, with iron ores in quartz at Ucahoma mine, near Hecla; carries gold and silver. Park County, at Kirwin. Platte and Goshen counties, important ore of Hartville Uplift.

Chromite (chromic iron ore). Large deposits in the southern part of the state. Converse County, mined at Deer Creek Canyon, fifteen miles southwest of Glenrock. Natrona County, similar deposit occurs on Casper Mountain.

Chromium. See Chromite.

Chrysocolla (copper silicate). Platte and Goshen counties, Hartville iron range. Mined at Green Hope, Silver Cliff and Copper Belt mines.

Chrysotile. See Asbestos.

Clay (brick). Abundant throughout the state. Brick made in the following localities: Albany County, Laramie; Bighorn County, Basin, Cody, Park and Worland; Carbon County, Encampment; Converse County, Douglas; Crook County, Gillette; Fremont County, Lander and Thermopolis; Natrona County, Casper; Platte County, Wheatland; Sheridan County, Sheridan; Sweetwater County, Green River; Laramie County, Cheyenne. Also in other counties.

Clay (medicinal or paper). See Bentonite.

Coal. Estimated tonnage of coal in the ground second largest in the United States; about fifty per cent of the area of the state is underlain by coal-bearing formations.

Coal (bituminous). Laramie Basin—Albany County, mined for local use at Rock, Dutton and Mill creeks.

Coal (bituminous and sub-bituminous). Green River Field—Carbon, Fremont, Sweetwater and Uinta counties; contains 4,800 square miles of available coal and 20,000 square miles of coal deeply buried. Carbon County, bituminous coal

mined at Hanna and Rawlins. Sweetwater County, Rock Springs. Uinta County, Cumberland, Diamondville, Kenmerer and Spring Valley. Henry's Fork Field—Uinta County, coal widely distributed; little developed.

Coal (bituminous coking). Cambria Field—Weston County, large mine at Cambria; about twelve square miles of workable coal; has been coked.

Coal (sub-bituminous). Big Horn Basin—Bighorn and Park counties, mines near Basin, Cody, Crosby, Gebo, Meeteetse and Thermopolis. Powder River Field—Largest in the state; lies between Black Hills and Big Horn Mountains; extends from Montana line south to North Platte River; Upper Cretaceous and Eocene; beds have a maximum thickness of forty-five feet; 11,000 square miles underlain by workable beds. Mines in Converse County at Glenrock, Big Muddy, Inez Station and Lost Spring; Johnson County, Buffalo; Sheridan County, Carney, Dietz, Monarch and Sheridan. Small quantity for local use taken at many places. Wind River Basin—Fremont and Natrona counties. Mined in Popo Agie Valley, eight miles northeast of Lander and near Hudson; eight feet.

Cobalt. Albany County, with gold-copper ores in Medicine Bow mines at Holmes. Laramie County, with copper ores in Silver Crown district.

Copper (native). Albany County, in granite at Rambler mine, Grand Encampment district. Fremont County, Copper Mountain district. Platte and Goshen counties, Hartville Uplift; mined in Iron Belt mines. Tie Siding, Albany County.

Copper Minerals. Copper is the predominant metal produced in the following districts: Albany County, Douglas Creek, Horse Creek, Jelm Mountains and Laramie Peak; Carbon County, Encampment, French Creek, Rankin and Seminoe; Converse County, Warbonnet; Fremont County, Copper Mountain, De Pass and Owl Creek; Goshen County, Rawhide Buttes; Johnson County, Bull Camp; Laramie County, Hecla; Natrona County, Casper Mountain; Park County, Kirwin, Sunlight; Uinta County, Cockscomb. See also Azurite, Bornite, Chalcocite, Chalcopyrite, Chrysocolla, Covellite, Cuprite, Malachite, Melanconite, Tennantite and Tenorite.

Corundum (emery). Fremont County, Wind River range; not mined.

Covellite. Albany County, mined at Rambler mine at Holmes, Grand Encampment district. Platte and Goshen counties, Hartville Uplift.

Cuprite (red copper oxide). Albany County, Rambler mine at Holmes, Grand Encampment district. Bighorn County, prospects in Bull Creek, Walker Prairie, in Big Horn Mountains. Crook County, associated with hard carbonate ores at Black Buttes and Inyankara Peak; has been mined. Platte and Goshen counties, mined in Hartville Uplift; prospects in Whalen Canyon, Muskrat Canyon and Rawhide buttes.

Epsomite (Epsom salt, magnesium sulphate). Long, needle-shaped crystals in soda lakes in Albany, Carbon and Natrona counties. Brooklyn Lake, area ninety acres, covered with nearly pure deposit, near Wilcox Station, Albany County.

Flagstone. Common in same localities as marble, limestone and sandstones. Has been quarried for local use.

Galena (argentiferous). Albany County, mined for gold and silver in gneiss and schist at Jelm. Carbon County, at Ferris in fissure veins with quartz, cerusite, anglesite. Crook County, has been mined at Black Buttes. Park County, Kirwin. Albany County, Esterbrook.

Gas. See Natural Gas.

Gold (lode). Produced in following districts, in most cases predominant metal: Albany County, Centennial, Holmes, and Jelm Mountains; Crook County, Bear Lodge and Black Buttes; Fremont County, Atlantic, Owl Creek and South Pass; Goshen County, Rawhide Buttes; Laramie County, Hecla; Lincoln County, Horse Creek, eighty-five miles north of Kemmerer, near Merna. See also Cyanite.

Gold (placer). Albany County, Douglas Creek and Keystone; Bighorn County, Shoshone River and Bald Mountain; Carbon County, on the South French Creek; Crook County, Sand Creek and Nigger Hill; Fremont County, Atlantic and Lewiston; South Pass City, hydraulicking. In 1912-13 was dredged on Wind River, seven miles west of Riverton and eight miles northeast of Riverton, near Noble. Johnson County, in Kelley Creek, near Buffalo, and in Big Horn Mountains; Park County, Shoshone River and Clark Fort at Crandall; Sweetwater County, Green River; Uinta County, in sands of Snake River, mined intermittently, and on Snake Creek.

Granite. Abundant in Big Horn Mountains, Hartville Uplift, Laramie range and Medicine Bow range; production small.

Graphite (plumbago). Fremont County, near Miners' Delight; Goshen County, Haystack Hills; Platte County, near Ironton (has been mined); Platte County, Halleck Canon.

Grindstone. Carbon County, quarried near Rawlins; small production.

Gypsum. Albany County, rock gypsum is mined at Red Butte, and used by one mill for making plaster; gypsite, or earthy gypsum, is dug near Laramie and used by two mills for making plaster. Has been mined west of Sheridan; occurs abundantly in Bighorn, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, Uinta and Weston counties.

Halite (common salt). In soda lakes in Albany, Carbon and Natrona counties. Salt springs numerous in several counties. Crook County, at Cambria, salt was made by evaporating water of Salt Creek.

Hematite (red iron ore). Carbon County, extensive deposit north of Rawlins was mixed with flux; also on south side of the Seminoe Mountains, thirty-five miles north of Rawlins, and at Jelm mines. Platte and Goshen counties, chief ore of Hartville iron range; mined at Sunrise, Lone Jack and Good Fortune mines.

Ilmenite (titanic iron ore). Laramie County, Iron Mountain; immense dike not mined.

Iron. Iron is the chief metal produced in Laramie County, at Iron Mountain, and in Platte County, at Hartville. Chromic iron ore is produced in Converse County, in Deer Creek district. See also Brown iron ore, Chromite, Hematite, Limenite, Magnetite, Mineral paint, Pyrite and Pyrrhotite.

Kaolin. Carbon County, occurs near the soda lake, pure and in quantity.

Lead. See Anglesite, Cerusite and Galena.

Limestone. Albany County, three miles northeast of Laramie, used for lime in beet sugar refining. Limestones of Carboniferous and Jurassic ages in many counties afford an abundance of good lime suitable for plaster; some of these limestones are hydraulic.

Limestone (building). Quarried: Albany County, at Laramie; Carbon

County, Rawlins; Fremont County, Thermopolis; Laramie County, Horse Creek; Platte County, Hartville and near Guernsey; Sheridan County, Sheridan; Sweetwater County, Green River.

Limestone (flux). Quarried: Carbon County, at Rawlins; Platte County, Guernsey; Bartlett Quarries, at Hartville.

Limonite (brown hematite). See Brown iron ore.

Magnetite (magnetic iron ore). Albany County, in diorite near Foxpark. Carbon County, with hematite, near Rawlins.

Malachite (green carbonate of copper). Albany County, abundant in Rambler mine, and found in Blanche mine at Holmes, Grand Encampment district. Carbon and Crook counties, prospects at Bull Camp and Walker Prairie, in Big Horn Mountains, with other ores. Park County, Kirwin, as vein mineral. Platte and Goshen counties, important ore of Hartville Uplift; mined at Green Hope, Silver Cliff, Lone Jack and Copper Belt mines.

Manganese ore. Albany County, west side of Laramie Peak.

Marble. Albany County, west flank of Laramie range; east flank Medicine Bow range; 100-foot ledge of good quality, Copper Lake Station. Converse County, Douglas, red, good quality. Crook County, west flank Black Hills. Fremont County, Rattlesnake Mountains. Johnson County, Big Horn Mountains. Platte County, Hartville, east bank Laramie range, abundant in the Carboniferous; pure white marble occurs twenty miles west of Wheatland.

Marl. Albany County, fifteen feet pure marl, eight miles southwest of Laramie.

Melaconite (black oxide of copper). Albany County, quantity in Rambler mine, Holmes. Platte County, Michigan mine.

Mica (muscovite). Albany County, in Medicine Bow range. Converse County, occurs in sizable plates at Glenrock. Fremont County, sixty miles west of Lander. Goshen County, in Haystack Mountains near Hartville. Platte County, near Ironton.

Mineral paint. Carbon County, made from soft iron ore at Rawlins. Suitable material at Hartville and other iron localities.

Mirabilite (sodium sulphate, glauber salt). In soda lakes in Albany, Carbon and Natrona counties; has been mined in Albany County near Laramie and in Natrona County, Sweetwater Valley.

Molybdenite. Park County, in Bryan mine at Kirwin. Strong mine, Albany.

Monazite. Carbon County, in black sands in Bald Mountain district. Sheridan County, reported from Big Horn Mountains.

Natron (carbonate of soda). Sweetwater County, Green River; borings in the Wasatch sandstone (Eocene?) at depth of 125 and 700 feet yield an almost concentrated solution of sodium carbonate utilized for the manufacture of caustic soda. Common in the soda lakes of Albany, Carbon, Natrona and Sweetwater counties; not marketed.

Natural gas. Bighorn County, Big Horn Basin gas field; gas from anticlines at western base of Big Horn Mountains; used commercially at Basin, Byron, Lovell and Greybull. Converse County, small field near Douglas. Hot Springs County, considerable quantities, as yet not utilized, in Grass Creek oil field. Occurs in central Park County, near Cody, and in southern Park County, in Buffalo Basin.

Nickel ore. Converse County, in pyrrhotite, Esterbrook district. Laramie

County, in ores of Ucahoma mine, and associated with copper ores, Little London mine, near Hecla.

Niter. Sweetwater County, soda niter in Leucite Hills.

Oil. See Petroleum.

Oil shale. See Shale.

Ozokerite (mineral wax). Fremont County, occurs twenty miles southeast of Lander. Sweetwater and Uinta counties, near Colorado line, in Tertiary and Cretaceous; shipped east for use in manufacture of ointments and insulating material.

Palladium. Albany County, in copper ores with platinum in Rambler mine at Holmes.

Petrified wood. Common in badlands in many parts of the state.

Petroleum. Productive areas of considerable importance in Bighorn County, near Basin, Byron and Greybull. About fifteen wells drilled on Torchlight Dome, three miles east of Basin; ten wells on a small anticline directly north of this dome; and about thirty-five wells on the Greybull Dome, at the mouth of Greybull River. Petroleum, paraffin base, in Fremont County, north and east of Lander, near Riverton, Saddlerock; in Hot Springs County, along Grass Creek, five miles northwest of Ilo; and in Natrona County, at Salt Creek, north of Casper. Hot Springs County, in Grass Creek anticline, twenty or more wells drilled; nearly all found oil. Petroleum occurs in small quantities in Bighorn County, near Bonanza; in Converse County, near Douglas; in Crook County, near Moorcroft; in Johnson County, along Powder River; in Lincoln County, near Labarge; in Weston County, near Newcastle; and in Uinta County, near Spring Valley. The total production of the state in 1913 was 2,406,522 barrels, valued at \$1,187,232; in 1914 it was 3,560,375 barrels, valued at \$1,679,192.

Phosphate rock. Fremont County, extends fifty miles northwest and southeast from Lander and occurs along northern boundary. Hot Springs County, underlies area near Thermopolis and along southern boundary. Lincoln County, mined and shipped at Cokeville; large area 140 miles long; beds ten feet thick.

Platinum. Albany County, in copper ores of the Rambler mine, at Holmes. Lincoln County, in concentrates from Snake River placers. See also Sperrylite.

Potash. Sweetwater County, large quantity in wyomingite and other rocks of Leucite Hills. No method known for making it commercially available. See also Niter.

Pumice. Albany County, beds four to six feet thick near Sportsman's Lake. Pyrite (iron pyrites). Albany County, with copper ores, Encampment district, in Jelm and Ucahoma mines; mined for gold and silver content. Sweetwater and other counties, with gold and quartz veins; little worked.

Pyrrhotite. Albany and Converse counties, underlying iron oxides at Cooney Hill and with copper ores in prospects in North Laramie district.

Road metal. See Asphalt, Granite, Limestone, Marble and Sandstone.

Salt. Uinta County, mined at Auburn. Salt produced from brine south of Star Valley on Salt Creek. See also Halite.

Sand (building). Dug in small quantity for local use at many places.

Sand (glass). Albany County, from soft sandstone of Casper formation. Has been quarried three miles east of Laramie.

Sandstone. Albany County, quarried at Laramie, small quantity. Bighorn

County, Cody; Carbon County, Rawlins; Crook County, Aladdin; Fremont County, Lander and Thermopolis; Laramie County, Iron Mountain and Underwood; Sheridan County, Arno, Dietz and Absarokee Park; Uinta County, Cumberlaud, Evanston, Oakley, Frontier and Glencoe; and at many other towns and villages.

Shale. Albany County, used for making brick at Laramie.

Shale (oil). Green River formation (Eocene), in southwestern part of the state, on Green River and its tributaries; some shale rich in oil.

Silver (native). Platte County, Silver Cliff mine in Hartville Uplift and in other copper mines. See also Argentite, Cerargyrite and Sylvanite.

Sperrylite. Albany County, has been found at Rambler mine, Holmes.

Sphalerite. Platte County, mined with hematite in Hartville mines.

Sulphur. Hot Springs County, massive and in small crystals, in travertine near Thermopolis; mined and shipped. Park County, in local deposits on south side of Shoshone River; at lower end of Shoshone Canyon, and on west side of Sulphur Creek; occurs in the Sunlight Basin, fifty-two miles northwest of Cody; has been mined near Cody.

Sylvanite. Crook County, occurs in Bear Lodge Mountains.

Tennantite. Platte County, has been mined north of Guernsey in Copper Bottom prospect, southeast quarter section 23, township 29 north, range 65 west.

Tenorite. Albany County, quantity at Rambler mine, Holmes.

Thorium. See Monazite.

Tin. See Cassiterite.

Titanium. See Ilmenite.

Travertine. Hot Springs County, near Thermopolis, on Big Horn River (abundant), and in Yellowstone National Park in the northwestern part of the state.

Trona (sodium carbonate). Sweetwater County, number of wells at Greenwater; produce good soda; shipped.

Tufa. See Travertine.

Tungsten. See Wolframite.

Wolframite. Albany County, small stringer in copper mine near Holmes.

Wood, silicified. Abundant in Yellowstone National Park.

Wyomingite. Sweetwater County, in Leucite Hills, abundant. Future source of potash when method for making it commercially available is discovered.

Yttrium. See Allanite.

Zinc. See Sphalerite.

CHAPTER XXVI

FINANCIAL HISTORY

EARLY CONDITIONS IN WYOMING—FINANCIAL GROWTH—ASSESSMENTS OF 1889 AND 1917 COMPARED—PUBLIC REVENUES—THE BONDED DEBT—SECURITY—BANKING, ORIGIN OF—BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—WYOMING BANKS—STATE BANKING LAWS—BANKS IN 1890—PIONEER BANKERS—BANKS IN 1918—STATE BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

Only a little more than fifty years ago the first actual settlers of Wyoming began the work of building up a state in a region that for many years had been considered unfit for habitation by civilized people. There were no weaklings among those pioneers. Most of them were men of courage and energy, full of hope for the future, but unfortunately they possessed but a limited amount of ready cash. It is the history of every new state that, until the resources are developed to a point that yields an income, the demand for public expenditures outstrips the sources of public revenues. In creating the temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming, Congress helped by making appropriations for certain purposes, and by granting large tracts of land, though the land was then of slight value. In fact the land did not acquire a value until the number of inhabitants grew sufficiently to create a demand for it for homes and ranches. During these early years the burden of taxation fell heavily upon the settlers, yet they never faltered in their determination to conquer the wilderness and establish their state upon a firm foundation.

FINANCIAL GROWTH

No doubt the best method of determining the financial growth of the state is by a comparison of the assessed valuation of property taken at different periods. While these valuations in Wyoming have been somewhat fluctuating at times, the general trend has been steadily upward. In 1889 the Territory of Wyoming was twenty years old. The financial progress during those twenty years is shown in the last report of the territorial secretary, in which the assessed valuation of property is given as follows:

Albany County	\$4,122,194
Carbon County	3,784,028
Converse County	2,146,364
Crook County	2,278,496
Fremont County	1,819,738
Johnson County	1,963,648
Laramie County	7,925,871

Sheridan County	\$1,228,756
Sweetwater County	3,142,232
Uinta County	3,019,166
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Total for the territory	\$31,430,493

The year following this assessment Wyoming was admitted into the Union as a state and the United States census for that year showed a population of 62,555, including 1,850 Indians not distributed by counties. The per capita wealth of the territory was therefore only a little over five hundred dollars. In 1889 there were but ten counties, none of which showed an assessed valuation of ten million dollars. Now, compare the above valuation with that of 1917, to wit:

<i>County</i>	<i>Valuation</i>
Albany	\$15,585,683
Bighorn	9,135,482
Campbell	6,363,463
Carbon	16,622,257
Converse	9,927,722
Crook	7,357,255
Fremont	12,985,999
Goshen	6,062,773
Hot Springs	6,591,102
Johnson	7,272,918
Laramie	25,190,855
Lincoln	16,856,331
Natrona	19,074,557
Niobrara	6,463,414
Park	8,330,187
Platte	10,816,282
Sheridan	21,203,057
Sweetwater	21,935,562
Uinta	9,418,068
Washakie	4,188,332
Weston	6,515,346
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Total for the state	\$247,896,645

During the period of statehood since 1890, the number of counties increased to twenty-one, nine of which returned a valuation of over ten millions of dollars each, and three returned a valuation of over twenty million dollars each. Estimating the population in 1918 at one hundred and fifty-five thousand, the per capita wealth of the state was almost sixteen hundred dollars. Thus, while the population increased less than two hundred per cent, the assessed valuation increased nearly seven hundred per cent. Then, too, it should be borne in mind that the assessed valuation of property is far below the actual value, in many instances not much over one-half. It would probably be a conservative statement to say that the taxable property of the state is worth at least four hundred million dollars, in which case the per capita wealth would be over twenty-five hundred dollars.

PUBLIC REVENUES

The framers of the Wyoming Constitution provided that the tax levied annually for state purposes—exclusive of that levied for the support of the educational and charitable institutions—should not exceed four mills on the dollar. A limit was also placed upon the rate levied in the several counties and municipalities for local purposes. While the general tax thus provided for is the principal source of revenue, the state derives a large income every year from land rentals, leases and sales, etc. According to the report of the state treasurer for the biennial period ending on September 30, 1916, the total receipts for the last year of that period amounted to \$2,182,341.40. The main sources of income were as follows:

Direct property tax	\$847,938.55
Land rentals and interest	355,912.43
Sales of state lands.....	307,982.43
Fees of state officers and boards	82,793.91
Interest, treasury department	77,803.22
United States forest reserve fund	80,913.93
Tax on insurance companies	37,289.66
Game department	29,193.74
United States Agricultural College fund.....	50,000.00
Workmen's Compensation (employers assessment)....	184,903.56
Miscellaneous receipts	127,609.97
Total	\$2,182,341.40

In the disbursement of public funds the constitution provides that no money shall be paid out of the treasury except on appropriations made by the Legislature, though the state treasurer may pay interest on the public debt without legislative appropriation, but in no case can the treasurer pay out money without a warrant from the proper authority. Some years ago the Legislature created a board of deposits, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and the state treasurer, to select banks in which to deposit the state's funds, said banks to be designated as state depositories, to furnish satisfactory security and pay interest upon the deposits. At the close of the year ending on September 30, 1916, eighty-nine banks in the state were listed as state depositories and paid the state three per cent interest on daily balances. The total amount received by the state was \$77,803.22, as shown by the report of the state treasurer, though a portion of this was interest upon trust funds and permanent investments.

At the close of the fiscal year on September 30, 1914, the state treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$718,426.85. Two years later, without any increase in the rate of taxation, the balance in the treasury or deposited in the accredited banks amounted to \$1,046,656.07.

THE BONDED DEBT

The Territorial Legislature of 1886 passed acts providing for the erection of a capitol building at Cheyenne to cost \$150,000; an insane asylum at Evanston to cost \$30,000; a state university building at Laramie to cost \$50,000;

and an institute for the blind, deaf and dumb at Cheyenne for the support of which an appropriation of \$8,000 was made. To pay for the erection of the buildings provided for in the act, the territorial authorities were authorized to issue bonds. In his report for the year 1887, Mortimer N. Grant, territorial auditor, gave the amount of outstanding bonds as \$230,000. He also reported that these bonds, drawing six per cent interest, had been sold at a premium and constituted the entire debt of the territory. This debt was assumed by the State of Wyoming upon its admission to the Union three years later.

The Constitution of Wyoming provides that the state shall not create any indebtedness in excess of one per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property, except to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense. Another constitutional provision is that "No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall in any manner be created in the State of Wyoming, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of the people and by them approved, except to suppress insurrection or to provide for public defense."

Under these wise provisions the Legislatures of Wyoming have adopted the policy of defraying the cost of new institutions by tax levies rather than by issuing bonds, proceeding on the theory that it is less burdensome to pay taxes for two or three years than to pay interest on long term bonds. The result is that the state has never issued many bonds for any purpose. According to the state treasurer's report for the biennial period ending on September 30, 1916, the bonds then outstanding were as follows: Insane asylum bonds issued in 1887, due \$3,000 on January 1st of each year, \$15,000; public building bonds issued in 1888, due \$9,000 each year beginning on July 1, 1919, \$90,000, making a total bonded indebtedness of \$105,000, the interest on which is six per cent per annum. This is an indebtedness of only about seventy cents per capita for the population of the state.

SECURITY

And what assurance has the holder of the Wyoming state bonds that the debt will be paid? The bonds issued by the territory and afterward assumed by the state constitute a lien upon every dollar's worth of property within the limits of Wyoming. Even at the low rate of assessment for tax purposes, the property of the state showed a valuation of \$247,896,645 in 1917, or more than two thousand dollars of assets for each dollar of liabilities. Leaving private property out of the question, the state in its corporate capacity owns lands and public buildings worth many times the outstanding bonds. Under these conditions there is no wonder that the bonds of Wyoming should command a premium in all the financial centers of the country.

BANKING

The earliest public bank known was the Bank of Venice, which was established in 1171 as a bank of deposit, the Government being responsible for the fund deposited with the bank. It went down with the Venetian empire in 1797.

Modern banking methods originated with the Bank of Florence, established

about the middle of the Fourteenth Century. It was soon followed by the Bank of Genoa and for many years the Italian bankers dominated the financial transactions of the civilized world.

The Bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609 and ten years later the Bank of Hamburg opened its doors for business. At that time there was no bank in England and the business men who had a surplus of funds deposited with the mint in the Tower of London until Charles I appropriated the fund on deposit to the royal use. After that English merchants deposited their funds with the goldsmiths, who became bankers in a small way, loaning money for short periods and paying interest on deposits left with them for a given time.

In 1690 the Bank of Sweden invented and first issued bank notes. This was an important agency in leading William Patterson to suggest the Bank of England, which was chartered in 1694. England and France were then at war and subscribers to the war loan of £1,500,000 became stockholders in the bank to the extent of their subscriptions to the loan.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

The first bank in the United States was established at Philadelphia in 1780 and was known as the Pennsylvania Bank. It was founded by Robert Morris, George Clymer and a few others and played an important part in saving the financial credit of the new republic. In 1781 it was reorganized as the Bank of North America and continued for ten years, when the Bank of the United States was incorporated by act of Congress and given a twenty-year charter. The capital stock was limited to \$10,000,000 and the bank was made the fiscal agent of the United States. Upon the expiration of the charter in 1811, Congress failed to renew it, and the business of the bank passed into the hands of Stephen Girard of Philadelphia.

The War of 1812 followed immediately after the expiration of the bank's charter and the Government was placed in financial straits through want of an accredited fiscal agent. The Second Bank of the United States was therefore chartered soon after the close of the war and began business in January, 1817, under a charter for twenty years. The capital stock of this bank was fixed at \$35,000,000, of which the Government held twenty per cent. At the expiration of the charter, President Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill renewing it and in 1840 the bank went into liquidation.

In the meantime a number of banks had been chartered by State Legislatures, with the consent of Congress. After the affairs of the Bank of the United States were wound up, the number of state and private banks increased all over the country. This was the era of the so-called "Wild Cat" banks. Speculation ran rife during the ten years following the liquidation of the Bank of the United States and there were in circulation over five dollars in bank notes for each dollar of specie held for their redemption. About 1853 the reaction set in and during the next four years there were 5,123 bank failures in the United States.

The present national banking law was enacted as a war measure and was approved by President Abraham Lincoln on June 3, 1864, though a number of amendments have since been added to the original bill. These national banks

are the only ones with authority to issue notes that can be used as currency, though in every state there are banks of discount and deposit that operate under the laws of the state.

WYOMING BANKS

Article X of the Constitution of Wyoming gives the Legislature authority to provide for banking institutions by general law. By the act of March 9, 1888, more than two years before the admission of the state, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law providing for the organization, incorporation and management of banks. This law, with some modifications, constitutes the present banking laws of Wyoming. Under its provisions five or more persons may incorporate a bank, setting forth in their articles, the names of the stockholders, the amount of capital stock, the place where the bank is to be located, etc. It also provides certain restrictions under which the bank must be conducted, such as making reports of its condition when called on, prohibiting the loaning of more than ten per cent of the capital stock to any one person, firm or corporation, etc. In case of violation of any of the features of the banking laws, the attorney-general is authorized to institute proceedings in the proper district court for the dissolution of the recreant bank. The law also provides for the organization of savings banks and associations, loan and trust companies, and defines their powers and duties. Most of the banks of the state have been incorporated under the state laws, though in all the larger cities and towns the national banks are well represented.

In the fall of 1867 H. J. Rogers & Company opened a bank in Cheyenne, which was the first institution of the kind in what is now the State of Wyoming. The bank was at first located in the store of Cornforth Brothers, but was soon moved into a building at the corner of Seventeenth and Eddy streets. Looking through the files of the Cheyenne Leader for October, 1867, one finds the advertisements of this bank, with the statement that it bought and sold land warrants, quartermasters' vouchers, Government, territorial, city and county bonds, and issued sight drafts on New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River towns.

Before the close of the year 1867, the firm of J. A. Ware & Company, composed of J. A. Ware of Nebraska City, John W. Hugus and Posey S. Wilson of Omaha, opened a bank in Cheyenne. Mr. Hugus was afterward actively interested in banking operations at Rawlins. Kountze Brothers & Company, of Omaha, opened a branch of their bank in Cheyenne late in the year 1867.

On March 7, 1871, the First National Bank of Cheyenne was chartered with A. R. Converse as president; Posey S. Wilson, cashier; A. R. Converse, George F. Price, Thomas Duncan, J. W. Iliff and S. F. Nuckolls, directors. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, of which \$70,000 was paid up before the bank opened its doors for business. This is the oldest national bank in the state.

At the time Wyoming was admitted into the Union in 1890, there were eleven national banks in the state, to wit: First National of Cheyenne, organized in 1871; Laramie (now First) National of Laramie, 1873; First National of Evanston, 1874; Stock Growers National of Cheyenne, 1881; First National of Buffalo, 1883; First National of Rawlins, 1883; First National of Lander, 1884;

Albany National of Laramie, 1886; First National of Douglas, 1886; First National of Rock Springs, 1888; First National of Sheridan, 1890.

In addition to these eleven national banks there were four state and private banks and the total bank deposits of the territory amounted to \$3,159,586. At the beginning of the year 1918, there were five cities—Casper, Cheyenne, Laramie, Rock Springs and Sheridan—each of which reported larger bank deposits than the entire territory on January 1, 1890, while Basin, Douglas, Evanston, Lander, Rawlins and Thermopolis were not far behind. This great increase in the bank deposits is a good index to the wonderful industrial development of the state.

PIONEER BANKERS

In the early history of banking in Wyoming, the business was carried on chiefly by individuals who designated themselves as bankers, a few of whom have already been mentioned. Others were Morton E. Post and Thomas A. Kent, of Cheyenne; Edward Ivinson, of Laramie; John W. Hugus, of Rawlins; Hugus & Chatterton, of Fort Steele; Hunter & Morris, of Green River; James France, of Rawlins; Timothy Kinney, of Rock Springs; North & Stone and A. C. Beckwith, of Evanston; E. Amoretti, of Lander; Richards & Callander, of Lusk; Richards & Cunningham, of Casper; Frank Brothers, of Sundance; Meyer Frank, of Newcastle; E. A. Whitney, of Sheridan; and H. R. Paul, of Douglas. Some of these men are still actively connected with the banking interests of the state.

BANKS IN 1918

Following is a list of the Wyoming banks as given in the Bankers' Directory for January, 1918, with the year in which each was organized, the amount of capital stock and deposits, and the president and cashier. For the convenience of the reader these have been arranged by towns in alphabetical order:

Afton—The Afton State Bank was organized in 1907, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Deposits, \$220,640. W. V. Allen, president; D. D. Lynch, cashier.

Arvada—Bank of Arvada, incorporated under the state laws in 1916, with a paid up capital of \$10,000. Deposits, \$35,000. M. H. Shields, president; W. V. Kirby, cashier.

Baggs—First State Bank, organized in 1908 with a capital stock of \$10,000. Deposits, \$68,000; J. M. Rumsey, president; L. B. Maupin, cashier.

Basin—The City of Basin has three banks. The Bighorn County Bank was organized in 1898, with a capital stock of \$40,000. Deposits, January 1, 1918, were \$335,000; D. L. Darr, president; R. P. Pearson, cashier. The Basin State Bank was incorporated in 1907. Its capital stock is \$50,000; deposits, \$525,000; Henry Jordan, president; H. H. Hime, cashier. In 1912 the First National Bank of Basin began business with a capital stock of \$35,000. Its deposits amounted to \$400,000 on January 1, 1918; A. K. Lee, president; J. C. Stewart, cashier.

Big Piney—The State Bank of Big Piney was incorporated in 1913. Its capital stock is \$10,000; deposits, \$166,000; James Michelson, president; Albert Larson, cashier.

Buffalo—The First National Bank of Buffalo is one of the old banks of Wyoming. It was chartered in 1883, has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits of



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHEYENNE



THE STOCK GROWERS NATIONAL BANK, CHEYENNE

\$712,000; H. P. Rothwell, president; E. D. Metcalf, cashier. The Stock Growers Bank of Buffalo was organized in 1902, with a capital stock of \$30,000; deposits, \$520,000; Fred Waegle, president; S. C. Langworthy, cashier. The Wyoming Loan and Trust Company was incorporated in 1906, with a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits, \$145,000; Richard Young, president; S. B. Cochran, cashier.

Burlington—In 1905 the Burlington State Bank was established with a capital stock of \$10,000. It carries deposits of \$125,000, with C. Webster, president; C. F. Hensley, cashier.

Burns—In 1907, before the name of this town was changed from Luther to Burns, the Luther State Bank was organized. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000; deposits, \$122,000; J. L. Thomas, president; S. H. Sibley, cashier.

Carpenter—The Bank of Carpenter was incorporated on May 3, 1916, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Its deposits on January 1, 1918, were \$39,000. George H. Gilland is president and S. C. Powers, cashier.

Casper—Casper has five banks. The Casper National was organized in 1903; has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits of \$2,574,000; A. J. Cunningham, president; Q. K. Deaver, cashier. The same year the Stockmen's National was organized. Its capital stock is \$50,000; deposits, \$1,380,000; C. H. Townsend, president; C. E. Hoffine, cashier. The Wyoming National received its charter and opened its doors for business in 1914. Capital stock, \$50,000; deposits, \$1,500,000; B. B. Brooks, president; C. F. Shumaker, cashier. The First Trust and Savings Company was organized in 1915 with a capital stock of \$25,000. C. H. Townsend, president of the Stockmen's National Bank, is also president of this institution, and W. D. Ratcliff is cashier. Its deposits on January 1, 1918, were \$153,000. The Citizens State Bank began business in 1917. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits of \$220,000; F. J. Leeper, president; W. J. Bailey, cashier.

Cheyenne—In Cheyenne there are six banking institutions. The First National was chartered in 1871; has a capital stock of \$100,000; deposits of \$5,502,000; George E. Abbott, president; A. D. Johnston, cashier. The Stock Growers National Bank received its charter and began business in 1881. It has a capital stock of \$100,000, deposits of \$5,653,000, with A. H. Marble president and Albert Cronland cashier. The Citizens National Bank began business in 1906 with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its building at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Carey Avenue was erected in 1912. Deposits, \$1,800,000; A. A. Spaugh, president; Wesley I. Dunn, cashier. The Wyoming Trust and Savings Bank was incorporated under the state laws in 1909. Capital stock, \$60,000; deposits, \$720,000; A. H. Marble, president; H. B. Henderson, cashier. The Union Trust Company began business in 1916 with a capital stock of \$100,000; George E. Abbott, president; C. L. Beatty, secretary. No report on deposits in the Bankers Directory for January, 1918. The Bankers and Stockmen's Trust Company was established in 1917. Capital stock, \$300,000; A. A. Spaugh, president; T. P. Fahey, secretary and treasurer.

Chugwater—The Chugwater Valley Bank was established in 1913. It has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits, \$121,000; A. H. Marble, president; F. V. Ellis, cashier.

Clearmont—The Clearmont State Bank was incorporated in 1909 with a cap-

ital stock of \$10,000. T. C. Diers is president; G. T. Cook, cashier; and the deposits amount to \$45,000.

Cody—The two banks of Cody are the Frist National and the Shoshone National. The former was chartered in 1904 with a capital stock of \$50,000 and its deposits on January 1, 1918, were \$350,000. L. B. Ewart is president and F. F. McGee, cashier. The Shoshone National received its charter and began business in 1905. Its capital stock is \$25,000; deposits, \$655,000; S. C. Parks, Jr., president; C. L. Brady, cashier.

Cokeville—In 1909 the State Bank of Cokeville was established with a capital stock of \$25,000. P. J. Quealy is president; J. A. Larson, cashier; and the bank carries deposits of \$152,000.

Cowley—The Cowley State bank was organized in 1916. Its capital stock is \$10,000; deposits, \$85,000; George S. Crosby, president; H. E. Ross, cashier.

Dayton—In 1918 the Dayton Bank was twelve years old, having been organized in 1906. It has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$110,000; G. W. Perry, president; M. M. Owen, cashier.

Dixon—The Stock Growers Bank of Dixon was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1906. Its capital stock is \$10,000; deposits, \$265,000; A. R. Reader, president; E. W. Reader, cashier.

Douglas—The First National Bank of Douglas was founded in 1886, soon after the town was started. It has a capital stock of \$75,000; deposits of \$700,000; C. F. Coffee, president; T. C. Rowley, cashier. The Douglas National Bank was chartered in 1906 with a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits, \$535,000; M. R. Collins, president; Wilkie Collins, cashier. The Commercial Bank and Trust Company was incorporated in 1914; capital stock, \$30,000; deposits, \$500,000; G. W. Metcalf, president; C. D. Zimmerman, cashier.

Dubois—The only bank in Dubois is that of Amoretti, Welty, Helmer & Company, which began business in 1913 with an authorized capital of \$10,000 and in 1918 reported deposits of \$115,000. E. Amoretti, Jr., president; E. B. Helmer, cashier.

Encampment—The Encampment State Bank began business in 1908. Its capital stock is \$10,000; deposits, \$98,000; C. H. Sanger, president, F. H. Healy, cashier.

Evanston—The City of Evanston has three banks, the oldest of which is the First National, organized in 1874. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits of \$822,000; J. E. Cosgriff, president; O. E. Bradbury, cashier. The Evanston National Bank was chartered in 1907 with a capital stock of \$50,000. F. H. Harrison is president, O. H. Brown, cashier, and the bank carries deposits of \$380,000. The Stock Growers Bank was incorporated under the state laws in 1915. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits of \$345,000; James Pingree, president; William Pugh, cashier.

Freedom—The Freedom State Bank was organized in 1916; has a capital stock of \$15,000; deposits of \$75,000; J. F. Jenkins, president; P. P. Baldwin, cashier.

Garland—In 1905 the Garland State Bank began business with a capital stock of \$10,000. It carries deposits of \$63,000. H. J. Thompson is president and E. S. Dabbs cashier.

Gillette—There are two banks in Gillette. The Bank of Gillette was organ-

ized in 1902; capital stock, \$50,000; deposits, \$533,000; W. D. Townsend, president; M. H. Shields, cashier. The Stockmens Bank was incorporated in 1907 with a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits, \$233,000; J. A. Allison, president; A. B. Maycock, cashier.

Glendo—The Glendo State Bank began business in 1917. It has a capital stock of \$10,000 and in May, 1918, reported deposits of \$15,000. B. F. Hiester is president and G. A. Swallow is cashier.

Glenrock—This town has two banks. The Glenrock State Bank was established in 1897; capital stock, \$15,000; deposits, \$347,000; J. E. Higgins, president; Charles H. Armour, cashier. The Bank of Glenrock was incorporated in 1917 with a capital stock of \$15,000 and on January 1, 1918, reported deposits of \$86,000; A. A. Spagh, president; William Booker, vice president and cashier.

Green River—The State Bank of Green River began business in 1895. Its capital stock is \$10,000; deposits, \$56,000; Hugo Gaensslen, president; T. E. Rogers, cashier. In 1915 the First National Bank of Green River was chartered with a capital stock of \$50,000. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., president; J. A. Chrisman, cashier; deposits, \$232,000.

Greybull—There are two banks in Greybull—the First National and the First State. The former was chartered in 1905, has a capital stock of \$25,000, deposits of \$419,000; R. J. Covert, president; C. J. Williams, cashier. The latter began business in 1913; capital stock, \$25,000; J. T. Hurst, president; C. M. Loring, cashier; deposits, \$255,000.

Guernsey—The two banks of Guernsey are the Guernsey State and the Commercial State. The Guernsey State Bank was incorporated in 1905; has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits, \$85,000; A. C. Fonda, president; A. M. Fonda, cashier. The Commercial State Bank was organized in 1914. Capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$155,000; H. S. Clarke, president; E. P. Perry, cashier.

Hanna—In the fall of 1891 Otto Gramm and C. W. Wilkinson opened a bank at Carbon. In 1904 it was removed to Hanna and is now known as the Carbon State Bank. The capital stock is \$40,000; deposits, \$370,000; John Quealy, president; Otto Frederick, cashier.

Hillsdale—The Hillsdale State Bank was incorporated in 1916; capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$36,000; J. C. Nash, president; F. O. Osborn, cashier.

Hudson—The Bank of Hudson was incorporated in 1908 with a capital stock of \$10,000, and on January 1, 1918, reported deposits of \$135,000. M. Henry, president; H. G. Bissell, cashier. In 1912 the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hudson began business. It has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$30,000; W. B. Armagast, president; A. P. Fair, cashier.

Hulett—The Hulett State Bank was established in 1907 with a capital stock of \$20,000. On January 1, 1918, it reported deposits of \$153,000. W. A. Ripley is president and C. C. Storm, cashier.

Jackson—In 1914 the Jackson State Bank began business with a capital stock of \$10,000. R. E. Miller is president; Harry Wagner, cashier; deposits, \$175,000.

Kane—The First State Bank of Kane was established in 1915. Its capital stock is \$10,000; deposits, \$40,000; D. L. Darr, president; M. B. Rhodes, cashier.

Kaycee—There are two banks in Kaycee. The Powder River State Bank began business in 1909; capital stock, \$50,000; deposits, \$204,000; W. J. Thom,

president; J. J. Cash, cashier. The First State Bank of Kaycee was established in 1917; capital stock, \$25,000; deposits, \$36,000; James M. Hibbard, president; F. M. Barnhart, cashier.

Keeline—The Bank of Keeline was originally located at Jireh, where it began business in 1915. In 1917 it was removed to Keeline. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000; deposits, \$40,000; A. A. Spaugb, president; M. R. McKenna, cashier.

Kemmerer—The First National Bank of Kemmerer received its charter in 1900, when the town was but three years old. It now occupies a handsome building; has a capital stock of \$100,000; deposits of \$1,290,000; P. J. Quealy, president; Roy A. Mason, cashier. The Kemmerer Savings Bank was established in 1909. The capital stock of this bank is \$35,000; deposits, \$500,000; A. D. Hoskins, president; E. L. Smith, cashier. The bank owns its own building.

Lagrange—The Stock Growers Bank of Lagrange was organized in 1917 with a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits, \$25,000; A. H. Marble, president; R. E. Tremain, cashier.

Lander—The City of Lander has four banking institutions. The First National was chartered in 1884; has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits, \$688,000; S. C. Parks, president; G. F. Westbrook, cashier. The Lander State Bank began business in 1890 with a capital stock of \$60,000; has deposits of \$513,000; A. D. Lane, president; M. A. Nelson, cashier. In 1906 the Central Trust Company was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000; S. C. Parks, president; W. E. Hardin, cashier; deposits, \$175,000. The Stock Growers Bank was established in 1916. Capital stock, \$30,000; deposits, \$295,000; John W. Cook, president; J. M. Lowndes, cashier.

Laramie—The three banks of Laramie are the First National, the Albany National and the First State. The First National was established as the Laramie National Bank in 1873. Its capital stock is \$100,000; deposits, \$1,733,000; J. W. Hay, president; H. R. Weston, cashier. The Albany National Bank began business in 1886. Capital stock \$100,000; deposits, \$1,100,000; Robert H. Homer, president; C. D. Spalding, cashier. The First State Bank of Laramie was organized in 1910 with a capital stock of \$100,000. Herman Hegewald is president; C. W. Dekay, cashier; and the bank carries deposits of \$403,000.

Lingle—In 1910 the Lingle State Bank was incorporated. It has a capital stock of \$10,000 and deposits of \$70,000. H. S. Clarke is president, and J. T. McDonald, cashier.

Lost Spring—The Citizens Bank of Lost Spring began business in 1917. Capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$30,000; S. G. Butterfield, president and manager.

Lovell—In the Town of Lovell there are two banks—the First National and the Bank of Lovell. The former was chartered in 1906; has a capital stock of \$30,000; deposits of \$252,000; Roy J. Covert, president; S. T. Smith, cashier. The Bank of Lovell was established in 1916. Capital stock, \$20,000; deposits, \$135,000; W. B. Snyder, president; J. M. Snyder, cashier.

Lusk—The Bank of Lusk is one of the oldest state banks in Wyoming. It was established in 1886; has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits of \$300,000; W. C. Reed, president; N. E. Hartwell, cashier. In 1914 the Wyoming State

Bank of Lusk was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. John Goeller is president; John W. Newell, cashier; and the bank carries deposits of \$53,000.

Lyman—The Farmers and Stock Growers Bank of Lyman was incorporated in 1915. It has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$120,000; A. Kendall, president; F. A. Campbell, cashier.

Manderson—In 1916 the Manderson State Bank opened its doors for business. It has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$100,000; J. H. Montgomery, president; L. O. Gray, cashier.

Manville—The Bank of Manville was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of \$10,000. On January 1, 1918, it reported deposits of \$41,000; H. B. Card, president; J. A. Manorgan, cashier.

Marbleton—The Marbleton State Bank was incorporated in 1913. Its capital stock is \$20,000; deposits, \$160,000; W. W. Luce, president; J. C. Rumsch, cashier.

Medicine Bow—In 1911 the Medicine Bow State Bank began business with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000. On January 1, 1918, it reported deposits of \$90,000; J. E. Cosgriff, president; R. R. Finkbner, cashier.

Meeteetse—There are two banks in Meeteetse—the First National and the Meeteetse State Bank. The former began business in 1902 with a capital stock of \$25,000. It has deposits of \$211,000; A. J. McDonald, president; J. L. Price, cashier. The State Bank of Meeteetse began business in 1907. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000; deposits, \$125,000; D. H. Wilson, president; R. J. McNally, cashier.

Moorcroft—The Moorcroft Bank was incorporated in 1906. It has a capital stock of \$15,000; deposits of \$200,000; Arthur Jayne, president; D. R. Shackelford, cashier.

Newcastle—In Newcastle there are three banking institutions—the First National, the Weston County Bank and the Newcastle National. The First National Bank was chartered in 1904. It has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits, \$718,000; J. L. Baird, president; E. P. Coyle, cashier. The Weston County Bank began business in 1906 with a capital stock of \$20,000 and on January 1, 1918, reported deposits of \$210,000. John Sedgwick, president; G. A. Stoecker, cashier. The Newcastle National Bank received its charter in 1917; capital stock, \$25,000; deposits, \$45,000; A. M. Nichols, president; C. F. Morrison, cashier.

Pine Bluffs—The Pine Bluffs State Bank was incorporated in 1907 with a capital stock of \$25,000. Its deposits on January 1, 1918, amounted to \$233,000. C. E. Beyerle, president; Sumner Miller, cashier. The Farmers State Bank of Pine Bluffs was organized in 1915. Capital stock, \$15,000; deposits, \$90,000; E. W. Stone, president; A. B. Mitchell, cashier.

Pinedale—The State Bank of Pinedale was established in 1912. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000; deposits, \$132,000; Abner Luman, president; P. C. Hagenstein, cashier.

Powell—The Powell State Bank was incorporated in 1909; capital stock, \$25,000; deposits, \$155,000; J. E. Dowling, president; H. W. Howell, cashier. In 1912 the First National Bank of Powell began business. It has a capital stock of \$35,000; deposits of \$215,000; S. A. Nelson, president; A. C. Sinclair, cashier.

Ranchester—In 1912 the Ranchester State Bank was incorporated with a capital

stock of \$10,000. On January 1, 1918, it reported deposits of \$50,000. C. C. Trader, president; V. F. Trader, cashier.

Rawlins—There are three banks in Rawlins. The First National was chartered in 1883; has a capital stock of \$75,000; deposits of \$853,000; J. E. Cosgriff, president; G. A. Bible, cashier. The Rawlins National Bank began business in 1900. Capital stock; \$100,000; deposits, \$1,180,000; William Daley, president; H. A. France, cashier. The Stock Growers National Bank was chartered in 1909 with a capital stock of \$75,000. On January 1, 1918, it reported deposits of \$447,000. J. M. Rumsey was then president and H. Breitenstein was cashier.

Riverton—The three banks of Riverton are the Riverton State Bank, The First State Bank and the Farmers State Bank. The first was organized in 1906; has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits of \$325,000; A. J. Cunningham, president; W. F. Breniman, cashier. The First State Bank began business in 1913; capital stock, \$25,000; deposits, \$225,000; F. M. Stratton, president; T. H. Stratton, cashier. In 1917 the Farmers State Bank was opened. The capital stock of this bank is \$25,000; deposits, \$70,000; E. H. Luikart, president; H. J. Hall, cashier.

Rock River—The Rock River State Bank was established in 1906 with a capital stock of \$10,000. On January 1, 1918, it reported deposits of \$40,000. Felix Atkinson, president; H. A. Thompson, cashier.

Rock Springs—The First National Bank of Rock Springs was chartered in 1888 with a capital stock of \$100,000. Deposits on January 1, 1918, were \$1,500,000. A. Kendall, president; J. P. Boyer, cashier. In 1892 the Rock Springs National Bank began business. Capital stock, \$100,000; deposits, \$1,765,000; John W. Hay, president; Robert D. Murphy, cashier. The North Side State Bank of Rock Springs was incorporated in 1912; capital stock, \$75,000; deposits, \$650,000; C. Juel, president; V. J. Facinelli, cashier.

Saratoga—In Saratoga there are two banks—the Saratoga State and the Stock Growers State. The former was organized in 1899; has a capital stock of \$15,000; deposits of \$200,000; J. B. Cosgriff, president; G. W. Broadhurst, cashier. The latter began business in 1916; capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$75,000; C. A. Cook, president; F. B. Durrie, cashier.

Sheridan—The First National Bank of Sheridan was founded in 1890 with a capital stock of \$100,000. On January 1, 1918, the deposits amounted to \$975,000. R. H. Walsh is president and C. L. Chapman, cashier. The Bank of Commerce was organized in 1893; has a capital stock of \$150,000; deposits of \$1,300,000; B. F. Perkins, president; E. B. Allan, cashier. In 1894 the Sheridan Banking Company began business with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000; P. P. Reynolds, president; J. D. Thorn, cashier; deposits, \$520,000. The Sheridan County Savings Bank was established in 1903. Capital stock, \$100,000; deposits, \$532,000; P. P. Reynolds, president; W. G. Griffin, cashier. The Sheridan National Bank was chartered in 1906; capital stock, \$50,000; deposits, \$643,000; J. E. Cosgriff, president; C. L. Hoag, cashier. The Citizens State Bank of Sheridan was incorporated in 1910; capital stock, \$50,000; deposits, \$300,000; D. Kahn, president; T. C. Diers, cashier.

Shoshoni—The First National Bank of Shoshoni was chartered in 1905 with a capital stock of \$25,000. A. J. Cunningham is president; R. T. Linn, cashier; and the bank carries deposits of \$215,000.

South Superior—The Miners State Bank of South Superior was incorporated

in 1911. Capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$121,000; A. Kendall, president; D. E. McCurtain, cashier.

Sundance—Two banks are located in Sundance—the Sundance State Bank and the Citizens Bank. The former was organized in 1895; has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits of \$400,000; L. A. Brown, president; J. G. Bush, cashier. The Citizens Bank began business in 1913. Capital stock, \$25,000; deposits, \$103,000; A. H. Bowman, president; J. E. Ford, cashier.

Superior—The First Bank of Superior was incorporated in 1909 with a capital stock of \$10,000; W. H. Gottsche, president; H. L. Levesque, cashier; deposits, \$192,000.

Thermopolis—This city has three banks. The First National was established in 1901 with a capital stock of \$40,000. On January 1, 1918, the deposits amounted to \$570,000; H. P. Rothwell, president; W. T. Bivin, cashier. In 1907 the Wyoming Trust Company was incorporated. It has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits of \$300,000; David Dickie, president; A. J. Lowry, cashier. The Thermopolis State Bank began business in 1908. Capital stock, \$25,000; deposits, \$611,000; C. W. Ford, president; O. E. Shellburne, cashier.

Torrington—The First National Bank of Torrington was chartered in 1904; has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits of \$305,000; H. S. Clarke, Jr., president; J. T. McDonald, cashier. The Torrington State Bank was incorporated in 1912. Its capital stock is \$25,000; J. T. Snow, president; Frank Cloos, cashier; deposits, \$145,000. A new bank was incorporated in Torrington about the beginning of the year 1918. It is the Citizens National, with a capital stock of \$25,000; W. O. Eaton, president; R. F. Tebbett, cashier.

Upton—The Bank of Upton dates from 1910. It has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$130,000; J. L. Baird, president; C. T. Minnick, cashier.

Van Tassel—The Bank of Van Tassel was incorporated in 1913; has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$125,000; W. L. Hoyt, president; Howell Jones, cashier.

Wheatland—The three banks of Wheatland are the State Bank of Wheatland, the Stock Growers Bank and the Platte County State Bank. The first was organized in 1903; has a capital stock of \$40,000; deposits of \$810,000; F. N. Shiek, president; D. W. Brice, cashier. The second began business in 1911. Its capital stock is \$20,000; deposits, \$240,000; George Mitchell, president; Kent Snyder, cashier. The Platte County State Bank was incorporated in 1914; has a capital stock of \$10,000; deposits of \$136,000; D. Miller, president; L. C. Butler, cashier.

Worland—In 1906 the First National Bank of Worland opened its doors for business. It has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits of \$568,000; C. W. Erwin, president; B. J. Keys, cashier. The second bank to be established in Worland is the Stock Growers State Bank, which began business in 1910. It has a capital stock of \$25,000; deposits of \$450,000; G. B. McClellan, president; J. T. Cunningham, cashier. The Farmers State Bank was incorporated in 1917. The capital stock of this bank is \$25,000; deposits, \$56,000; E. H. Luikart, president; O. F. Drefeld, cashier.

STATE BANKERS ASSOCIATION

The Wyoming State Bankers Association was organized at Cheyenne on September 26, 1908. A. H. Marble, of Cheyenne, was elected president; B. F.

Perkins, of Sheridan, vice president; H. Van Deusen, of Rock Springs, secretary; J. DeF. Richards, of Douglas, treasurer. The business meetings during the day were followed by a banquet at the Masonic Temple in the evening. The organization of this association brought the bankers of the state in closer touch with each other and by an interchange of ideas every member of the association has gained information regarding the details of the banking business. Officers are elected annually. The present officers (1918) are as follows: S. C. Langworthy, of Buffalo, president; A. D. Johnston, of Cheyenne, vice president; Harry B. Henderson, of Cheyenne, secretary, W. J. Thom, of Buffalo, treasurer.

There have been but few disastrous bank failures in Wyoming, the most notable ones being the private banks of Morton E. Post and Thomas A. Kent, of Cheyenne, the Cheyenne National and a bank at Douglas. These failures were caused more by a chain of unfortunate circumstances than by dishonesty on the part of the bank managers. As a rule, the banks of the state are well managed. They are large enough and strong enough to serve the communities in which they are located, and most of them are conducted by men who know how to be conservative without being non-progressive—men who know that banks cannot prosper unless the state generally is prosperous, and who therefore aid by every legitimate means the progress and development of Wyoming.

CHAPTER XXVII

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN WYOMING

FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM—GREAT SCHOOL REVENUES—THE BEGINNING—FIRST LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS—THE FIRST REPORT—CONDITIONS IN 1877—FIRST STATISTICS AVAILABLE—STATEHOOD—TEXT BOOKS AND CURRICULUM—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—THE STEEVER CADET SYSTEM—HIGH SCHOOLS—KINDERGARTENS—PRIVATE AND SECULAR SCHOOLS—OTHER SCHOOLS—THE PRESENT SYSTEM—CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT BY COUNTIES—SCHOOL STATISTICS IN 1916—UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

Doctor Winthrop of Boston was called to Wyoming several years ago to assist the Legislature in formulating an educational bill. Among other things he said: "Wyoming can start at once an educational system that has taken Massachusetts and Wisconsin fifty years to formulate and perfect."

Wyoming has been fully alive to its splendid advantages and opportunities in this respect. From its earliest settlement down to the present time its citizenship has always taken a keen interest in the establishment and liberal maintenance of its public school system, and today the state stands in the front rank of states for its high intelligence and low rate of illiteracy.

The state constitution requires an intelligence qualification for every voter, and in its legislative capacity the state has provided for compulsory education, for a supply of free textbooks, for physical examination of pupils, and it was the first state in the Union to adopt the Steever system of military training for high school students.

GREAT SCHOOL REVENUES

By one of those romantic freaks of fortune which appear only in the new and wonderful West, Wyoming's public schools will soon have the largest financial endowment per capita of any state in the Union. The state school lands, from which an income is derived, amount to about three million five hundred thousand acres. The value of this land at \$10 per acre (and it cannot be sold for a less price) would be \$35,000,000. But a small portion is being sold, however, and the income which is being derived from such sales and from the agricultural and oil leases must be devoted exclusively to school purposes. Owing to the recent remarkable oil discoveries, the rentals from that source have been growing by leaps and bounds and a permanent school fund is thus being created, of which only the interest is used, all gross receipts being placed in the permanent fund. The state treasurer is authorized to invest this fund in stable securities



HIGH SCHOOL, CHEYENNE



CENTRAL SCHOOL, CHEYENNE

which can earn about 5½ per cent interest. In the year 1917 about half a million dollars was thus received as interest and distributed to the public schools in each county in proportion to the number of pupils last reported.

For the month of March, 1918, the receipts from rentals and oil leases amounted to about fifty thousand dollars—or \$600,000 for one year. This is only the beginning. The fund in the state treasury is \$1,500,000. The rapid development of the oil industry will increase this amount over and over until there will be in a few years many millions in the permanent school fund. The interest will not only make all school taxes unnecessary, but it will also give every boy and girl in Wyoming a high school and collegiate education free of expense.

The State University is similarly favored, as its lands have been found to contain many rich oil basins upon which producing wells are fast coming in. The revenue from the university lands, according to good authority, will amount to \$12,000,000 within the next ten years and in a short time the University of Wyoming will be the most richly endowed state university in the United States.

THE BEGINNING

The educational history of Wyoming dates from the organization of the territory in 1869. At the time when the first census of the inhabitants was taken in 1860, Wyoming then being a part of Dakota, there were but three groups of permanent settlers. Two of these, each consisting of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty people, were located about Fort Bridger and Fort Laramie, and there were several ranches along the North Platte River, in what are now Platte and Goshen counties. The total population did not exceed four hundred, including the trappers and frontiersmen of divers vocations who frequented this new country. Within the next decade the population increased rapidly, owing to the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Wyoming had a population of 9,118 in 1870, according to the United States census, consisting of 8,726 whites, 183 negroes, 143 Chinese and 66 Indians not on reservations.

The first school building in Wyoming was dedicated to "free education" at Cheyenne on January 5, 1868, when the thermometer registered 23° below zero. Notwithstanding the weather, nearly all of the citizens of the town were present.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE REGULATION

Provision for the regulation and maintenance of education in Wyoming was made in the first session of the territorial assembly and approved December 10, 1869. This act created the territorial auditor "ex officio" superintendent of public instruction and fixed his salary for this work at \$500. His duties were defined as follows:

"The duties of the superintendent of public instruction shall be as follows: He shall file all papers, reports and public docketts transmitted to him by the school officers of the several counties each year, separately, and hold the same in readiness to be exhibited to the governor, or to any committee of either House of the Legislative Assembly; and shall keep a fair record of all matters pertaining to the business of his office. He shall have general supervision of all the district schools of the territory, and shall see that the school system is as early as practicable, put into uniform operation; and shall recommend to the several

school districts a uniform series of textbooks to be used in the schools thereof. He shall prepare and have printed suitable forms for all reports required by this act; and shall transmit the same, with such instruction in reference to the course of studies as he may judge advisable, in the several officers entrusted with the management and care. He shall make all further rules and regulations that may be necessary to carry the law into full effect, according to its spirit and intent, which shall have the same force and effect, as though contained therein. He shall cause so many copies of this act, with forms and regulations, and instructions herein contemplated thereunto annexed, to be from time to time printed and distributed among the several school districts of the territory, as he shall deem expedient. He shall make a report to the Legislative Assembly on the first day of each regular session thereof, exhibiting the condition of public schools, and such other matters relating to the affairs of his office as he may think proper to communicate. He shall make an equal distribution of the school funds among the several counties on the first Monday in December, according to the aggregate number of the days attendance of the scholars attending the common schools, in the several counties, as reported by the County Superintendents of the several counties, who shall make reports of the same on or before the first Monday in November to the superintendent of public instruction."

His duties, as defined by the statutes, were almost identical with those of the present superintendent, except that the apportionment was made on aggregate attendance instead of on the census basis.

A further act of the assembly created the office of county superintendent of schools, though no provision was made for the manner of election. The county tax for the maintenance of schools was fixed at not more than two mills on the dollar and the county superintendents were required to report annually to the state superintendent. Should they fail to do so, they were to forfeit the sum of \$100. It does not appear that this provision was ever enforced or even noticed, for year after year the state superintendent of public instruction, in his annual report, bemoaned the laxity of the county superintendents. The blame, no doubt, rests quite as much upon the district clerks as upon the county superintendents, for the former were by law required to supply annually a report of the affairs in their respective districts, containing practically the same information which district clerks are now required to include in their reports to the county superintendent. Failure to make this report was punishable by a fine of \$25, but there is no record of such a penalty ever being imposed.

The result was, naturally, an entirely inadequate record of the early schools, which has made difficult the compilation of a detailed history of this period.

The board of district directors were empowered to determine the site of the school houses, the expenditures for the erection of rent of the same, and the curriculum to be followed in the lower schools. In the matter of secondary and high school education the determination of the last-named feature was left to the county superintendent, acting in conjunction with the district board.

Provision was also made that, when there were fifteen or more colored children within a specified district, the board might, with the approval of the county superintendent, provide a separate school. Apparently, however, no such segregated schools have ever been established, negroes being admitted to the schools with whites.

The district treasurer was to keep two distinct funds, one called the "teachers' fund," comprising all monies paid for school purposes, save only local taxes collected in the district, which comprised the "school house" fund.

The Educational Act of 1869 remained in force for two years, then a few minor changes were made. The state auditor was relieved of his "ex officio" duties as state superintendent of public instruction; the office was abolished for a time, the county superintendents during this time reporting annually to the governor.

In the legislative session of 1873 the whole system of education was reviewed and altered. The acts are of singular importance, being the true foundation of subsequent legislation and of the system now in force. The act of 1869 was in most respects repealed and provisions relative to the duties of the various school officers replaced by more explicit regulations. The state librarian (an office created two years previously) was made "ex officio" state superintendent of public instruction. With statehood the state superintendency became a separate office.

THE FIRST REPORT

The first report on public instruction was made in 1871 by Dr. J. H. Hayford, of Laramie, the territorial auditor for the preceding biennium. Doctor Hayford reported good schools in Albany and Laramie counties, fair schools in Uinta and Carbon counties, but in Sweetwater County neither superintendent nor schools. The report embodied two summaries for Carbon and Uinta counties, prepared by the respective county superintendents, R. W. Baxter and R. H. Carter. There were only five counties at that time. These summaries follow:

Counties	School Houses	Teachers		Pupils
		Male	Female	
Carbon	1	2	1	74
Uinta	1	2	2	115

At this time the population of Wyoming was scattered along the Union Pacific Railroad for a distance of 500 miles, with a school wherever enough children were congregated. The provision for support was liberal: it came entirely from taxation, the school lands not yet having come into market. The five counties had county superintendents. Laramie City and Cheyenne had graded schools of three departments each, to which high schools were later to be added. Schools in other districts, though small, were efficiently managed.

The report of the commissioner of education in 1872 supplements the above statistics by listing five private schools, with a total income of \$5,500. Among these was the Wyoming Institute, a Baptist school of secondary grade, founded in 1870 by Rev. D. J. Pierce at Laramie. In 1872 it had four instructors, one man and three women.

The quotation which follows in the next paragraph is from a letter of Governor Hoyt, 1877, printed in the report of the commissioner of education for that year. This throws more light on the educational situation in Wyoming during early territorial days and in part makes up for the entire lack of statistical data in this period.



Natrona County High School.

Park School.

Central School.

SCHOOLS OF CASPER



CATHOLIC ACADEMY, CHEYENNE

CONDITIONS IN 1877

"Of the school system now in operation, as well as of the schools themselves, I am able to speak in terms of high commendation. The gradation is complete from the lowest primary to the end of high school, which last is able to fit its pupils for admission to the ordinary college of the country; so that when the college or university comes to be established it will rest upon the existing public schools of the territory. The schools are directed, and taught by persons well qualified for their responsibilities by study in academies, colleges, and in several instances, normal schools of the East, and in general are doing excellent work. Indeed, after careful inspection of nearly every school in the territory and attendance upon some of the examinations and public exercises at the end of the last school year, I am constrained to say that the graded schools give evidence of an efficiency that would do honor to the older cities of the East.

"It is also worthy of note that the public at large feels a great pride in the public schools of the territory, and is ever ready with liberal means, as well as with active moral influence to promote their advancement. In fact, I have never known a community, whether in this country or in Europe, more zealously devoted to the cause of popular education than the people of this new territory."

Many authorities since Governor Hoyt so lauded the schools have stated that, undoubtedly, he had in mind the schools of Laramie and Cheyenne, also that his words were spoken rather oratorically. Conditions were excellent among the schools of the territory at that time, but were not entirely beyond criticism.

FIRST STATISTICS AVAILABLE

Beginning with the year 1883, statistical information becomes available. The following figures are taken from the manuscript reports of the superintendents of public instruction, preserved in the state archives at Cheyenne.

	1883	1885	1888	1889
Number of School Houses	39	77	131	138
Number of Schools Taught	83	132	190	230
Number of Pupils—				
Male	1,675	2,252	2,511	3,492
Female	1,677	2,153	2,893	3,560
Total	3,352	4,405	5,404	7,052
Number of Teachers—				
Male	19	32	56	58
Female	70	116	163	201
Total	89	148	219	259
Cost per Pupil per Month	\$2.87	\$4.14	...	\$2.78

The total population of the territory had increased in this period from 20,789 in 1880 to 60,705 in 1890. Thus the population had trebled while the school population had only a little more than doubled. This indicates, of course, the obvious fact that the bulk of the immigration, on which the territory chiefly relied for its increments, consisted of adults. It will be observed, however, that in the six years from 1883 until 1889 the number of school houses increased from 39 to

138. With the doubling of the school attendance in this period the cost of instruction per pupil, however, was kept reasonably low—\$2.87 in 1883; \$2.78 in 1899. A rather marked increase in the cost of instruction is shown in the year 1885, but this is probably accounted for by an increased equipment and by an improved quality of instruction procured. The last factor is indicated in a measure by the average monthly compensation of teachers. In 1883 it was, for the whole territory, \$57.25; in 1885, \$58.06; in 1889, \$61.67.

The character of the school buildings in this period may be gathered from the following list, compiled from a variety of sources. The list is in no way complete, but is a fair indication of the conditions which prevailed a quarter of a century ago. Schools were conducted in the following: Log building with a dirt roof; upper room of a railroad section house; rented building; spare room of a ranch; vacant office of a mining company; blacksmith's shop; basement of the town hall; and a sheep wagon.

STATEHOOD

On November 5, 1889, the people of the territory ratified the constitution framed by the state constitutional convention and on July 10, 1890, Wyoming was admitted to the Union. The constitution and the first session of the Legislature virtually accepted the system of education in vogue during territorial days and from this point may be said to date the modern history of education in Wyoming.

The following table shows the growth of school house construction since statehood:

1890	198 houses
1895	305 houses
1900	372 houses
1905	503 houses
1910	640 houses
1916	1,101 houses

The following table showing the number of teachers, both male and female, and the enrollment for each decade since 1870 will be found instructive:

Years	Teachers		Enrollment
	Male	Female	
1870	2	2
1880	31	39	2,079
1890	58	201	7,875
1900	89	481	14,512
1910	141	968	24,477
1916	253	1,482	32,630

TEXT-BOOKS AND CURRICULUM

In the early days of the territory there was little uniformity in the matter of text-books; but in 1873 the third Territorial Assembly placed the selection of

text-books in the hands of the Territorial Teachers' Institute, "provided that the series of books so adopted shall not be changed oftener than once in three years." However, the institutes could not be given authority to insist on the uniform adoption of the texts they had selected. The assembly of 1888 ordered the territorial superintendent of public instruction to call a meeting of the county and city superintendents to adopt text-books for five years. Before the expiration of that time, however, a state constitution had been drawn up and adopted, which specifically declared that "neither the Legislature nor the superintendent of public instruction shall have power to prescribe text-books to be used in the public schools."

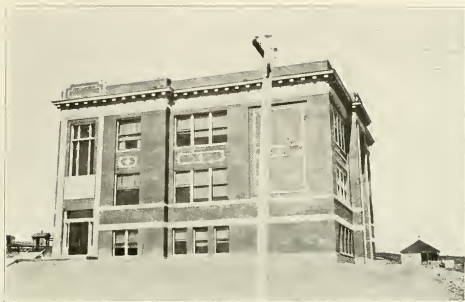
This led to considerable confusion, until a ruling was finally made that the territorial enactment of 1888 was valid. As early as 1892 the state superintendent recommended free text-books, but it was not until 1901 that legislative action was taken on this point. In 1896, in one district of Laramie County, the school board tried the device of purchasing a supply of books and selling them to the pupils at cost, an arrangement which worked excellently. The adoption of free books in 1901 met with general approval. The Territorial Assembly of 1885 provided that physiology and hygiene, especially the effects of alcohol and narcotics, be taught in all schools above the second primary grade and in all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by the territory. To this in 1910 was added the humane treatment of animals.

CERTIFICATION

In the Educational Act of 1873 the county superintendent of schools was authorized "to examine persons, and if in his opinion such persons were qualified to teach in the public schools, to give a certificate, authorizing him or her to teach a public school in his county for one year. Whenever practicable, the examination of teachers shall be competitive, and the certificate shall be graded according to the qualifications of the applicant."

A law of 1876 empowered the territorial superintendent of public instruction to grant honorary certificates of qualification to teachers of proper learning and ability and to regulate the grade of county certificates. These "honorary certificates" were granted primarily on the basis of continuous years of service. Forty were given between 1883 and 1887. At the same time the county superintendents were empowered to grant certificates for two-year periods. During the next ten years little change was made in the matter of certification. In 1897-98 the state superintendent of public instruction recommended that graduates of the university, especially those having taken normal training, receive certificates without further examination. This change was made soon after.

In 1899 the state board of examiners was created. Their duty was to prepare uniform examination questions and to serve as a court of appeal from the decisions of the county superintendents. During the first year, under the presidency of Prof. C. B. Ridgaway, of the university, sixteen sets of questions were prepared for the use of the county superintendents. The board also examined thirty-three applicants for certificates, recommended sixteen, and declined to recommend seventeen. In 1899 provision was made for issuing three grades of certificates and a professional or state certificate, the latter to be granted by the



HIGH SCHOOL, KEMMERER



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

HIGH SCHOOL, SHERIDAN

board of examiners. Examinations for the other three grades were still conducted by the county superintendents in subjects prescribed by law. In 1907 the board was empowered to examine all candidates for certificates in the state. Examinations were conducted at stated intervals and the recipients of certificates were allowed to teach in any county of the state. In 1909 subjects for examination in the three classes were more specifically fixed by law.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

The Educational Act of 1873 required the territorial superintendent of public instruction to conduct annually a teachers' institute, lasting not less than four nor more than ten days. Its chief duty was the selection of text-books. In 1883 an appropriation of \$1,500 was made to pay the traveling expenses of teachers attending institutes. Four years later attendance was required by law. Provision was further made for the payment by the counties of expenses incidental to the holding of institutes, including the compensation of lecturers. The Legislature of 1913 authorized the holding of joint institutes by two or more counties. The outcome of this was the act of 1915, providing for state institutes. These were to be maintained in part by nominal fees required of all teachers in the state. At these meetings the specific needs and problems of the teachers and schools are discussed, generally in connection with a series of lectures.

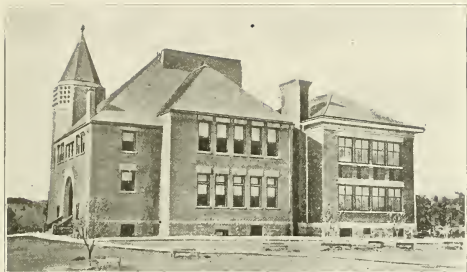
HIGH SCHOOLS

Section 23 of Chapter 7, Title IV, of the Laws of Wyoming, passed at the first session of the Territorial Assembly, made provision as follows:

"The county superintendent and district board of directors may determine whether a school of a higher grade shall be established in the district, the number of teachers to be employed, and the course of instruction to be pursued therein, and the board may erect for the purpose one or more permanent school-houses, and shall cause such classification of the pupils as they may deem necessary, but in selecting the site for such school house, or school houses, the permanent interest and future welfare of the people of the entire district shall be consulted."

An enactment of the State Legislature of 1905 provided for the creation, on vote of the county, of special high school districts and the location at the county seat of county high school buildings in the same. In 1915 the counties were empowered to lay a tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar for the payment of teachers' salaries and contingent expenses in such high schools and a total tax not exceeding ten mills on the dollar in case of the construction of a building, provided such high schools maintained a four year course qualifying for admission to the university.

The first high school established was at Cheyenne in 1875. This was followed by one at Buffalo in 1881; Newcastle, 1889; Rawlins soon after; Lander, 1890; and Sheridan in 1893. There are now fifty-one high schools, with four year courses of study.



HIGH SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE



HIGH SCHOOL, EVANSTON

THE STEEVER CADET SYSTEM

In the year 1911 Lieut. E. Z. Steever, U. S. A., introduced into the Cheyenne High School a system of training known as the cadet system and which was created by him as a means of furthering military education and training in the public schools. Lieutenant Steever remained a year in Cheyenne, superintending the work and perfecting the system, which has now been adopted in many high schools, colleges and universities throughout the country. In 1913 Lieutenant Steever established the cadet system in other Wyoming towns.

The value of the Steever idea, as introduced into the public schools, cannot be overestimated. That it is popular, is shown by the fact that since its introduction in the Cheyenne High School 60 per cent of the male students have enlisted for the course, which is non-compulsory. The state itself has become sufficiently interested to make an appropriation to assist in the purchase of uniforms, allowing about \$6 for each cadet. The Steever system has attracted the attention of military authorities in the country and it is estimated that, with the adoption of the "Wyoming idea" in the schools of the nation, 320,000 young men would receive the necessary military knowledge each year to fit them for active military work in the service of their country. Also, not only has the system benefited the individual student physically, but has materially increased the average scholarship. About twice each year public tournaments are held at Cheyenne and other places, at which time the cadets exhibit the features of the training.

Lieutenant Steever has recently been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and is stationed at Camp Dix, Dallas, Texas, where he has been in command of the aviation camp.

KINDERGARTENS

The beginnings of kindergarten instruction in Wyoming were of private nature. In 1886 Mrs. F. D. M. Bratten established the Magic City Kindergarten in Cheyenne, charging a tuition fee of \$4 a month. At the end of the year she had ten pupils. Subsequently other private kindergartens were opened in various communities of the state. It was not until 1895, however, that provision was made for public kindergartens. In that year the Legislature empowered the trustees of any school district to establish free kindergartens for children between the ages of four and six.

PRIVATE AND SECULAR SCHOOLS

At first private schools exceeded in importance the public schools. The census of 1870 enumerated four public schools with four teachers, while it listed five day and boarding schools with eleven teachers. The public schools were attended by 175 pupils, however, the private schools by 130.

With improvement in the standard of public education, the private schools became, for a period, of less significance. One of the few to survive for a time was the Wyoming Institute, a Baptist school at Laramie, mentioned before. This school was abandoned in 1873. During its last year it had twenty-one boys and eighteen girls as students, but was unable to survive.

At Laramie was another educational institution, which was started about 1870. This was the St. Mary's School, a Roman Catholic institution, which failed to make much progress until 1880. In 1881 it had four teachers and seventy-three pupils. The next year its enrollment had jumped to 110 pupils, fifty of whom were boys. The figures for 1883-84 give for St. Mary's School thirty-five boys and fifty girls. The next year St. Mary's gave place to a larger and better equipped Roman Catholic school established at Cheyenne by the Society of the Holy Child Jesus. During the first year the Convent, or Academy, of the Holy Child Jesus occupied the old church building at the corner of Twenty-first and O'Neill streets, but in 1886 the present building was begun. The school was moved to the new quarters in the month of January, 1887. This original building has been improved and enlarged at various times since 1886 and now affords commodious quarters to twenty-one nurses and 250 pupils. From ninety to one hundred pupils were enrolled during the first year of the academy's existence. The academy is in charge of Mother Mary Stanislaus, the mother superior, and Mother Mary Gonzaga.

Another private institution was the Wyoming Collegiate Institute at Big Horn, a Congregational school started in 1894-95 with two men and one woman teachers and an enrollment of thirty-four boys and twenty-two girls. The previous year, though, 1893, the Sheridan High School had been started and forthwith the Wyoming Collegiate Institute declined and was finally abandoned.

In 1905 was opened the Cheyenne Business College and in the same year the Big Horn College in Basin. The latter enterprise was financed by a number of prominent Big Horn citizens and the school included courses in commercial, academic and musical subjects.

In 1909 was founded Jireh College at Jireh, Niobrara County, under the auspices of the Christian Church. This institution offers courses in secondary subjects and some elementary instruction of college grade. Since 1903 the enrollment of the private schools of Wyoming has increased from 260 in that year, to 427 in 1916.

OTHER SCHOOLS

The problem of Indian education was met soon after the organization of the territory and some attempt made to provide the elements of vocational education for the red man. In 1870 the Protestant Episcopal Church maintained an Indian school among the Shoshonis with ten pupils. A few years later the school had dwindled to six, and in 1874 no Indian school was maintained. In 1878 a day school was established and a boarding school contemplated. In 1880 the agent among the Shoshonis and Bannocks submitted the following report:

Tribe	Population	No. of Schools	Pupils		Months of School	No. Who Can Read
			M	F.		
Shoshoni	1,150	1	33	4	3½	20
Arapaho	913	1	33	6	2½	41

More recently the task of educating the Indian has been undertaken more seriously both by the churches and the Federal Government.

One of the purposes of the Wyoming University Extension Association, established in 1891, was the organization of a State Teachers' Association. A step in this direction was taken by the publication for a time of the "Wyoming School Journal," edited by Prof. Henry Merz of the university. Meetings of the State Teachers' Association were held in Laramie, 1891; Cheyenne, 1892; Rawlins, 1893; Rock Springs, 1894; Evanston, 1895; and Laramie, 1897. The association, however, was already upon the decline and within five years succumbed. The state superintendent of public instruction in 1902 reported Wyoming as the only state without a teachers' association. Two years later, 1904, a new State Teachers' Association was organized at a meeting of state educators in Casper. The association was formed in September and in December appeared the first number of the new "Wyoming School Journal," which has been issued every month except July and August during the years since 1904. The Wyoming State Teachers' Association has met annually since its reorganization.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

At the session of the Wyoming Legislature in 1917 an "Act to establish a State Department of Education" was passed which completely revolutionized the system of educational administration then existing.

Under the terms of this act "the general supervision of public schools shall be entrusted to a State Department of Education, at the head of which shall be a State Board of Education. * * * The commissioner of education shall be the executive officer of the board, with powers and duties to be defined by law."

One of the salient features of the act is that it practically eliminates the executive power of the superintendent of public instruction, leaving this official with none of his former duties to perform. Under the new law all county educational affairs are under the control of the county superintendent of schools, and the district schools are under the care of the district board of school trustees.

The state board of education is composed of seven members. It is required that at least three of the board members be persons actively engaged in educational work. The state superintendent of public instruction is known as an ex officio member, but without the right to vote. The members are appointed by the governor of the state for terms of six years, an appointment being made every two years. No salary is paid the board members, but each is allowed necessary expenses while engaged in official work. Meetings are held semi-annually on the second Monday in May and November.

The commissioner of education, who must be an experienced educator, is appointed by the board and is the executive officer, although he has no vote. A salary of \$3,000 per annum is paid to the commissioner and his duties consist in issuing certificates, construing laws, etc. Another position, that of chief of the certification division, pays a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Among the many duties of the state board of education are the following: to prescribe policies of educational administration throughout the state; to regulate courses of study and standardization; to prescribe rules for certification; to provide for an annual school census; to make a complete biennial report to the governor and Legislature; to oversee elementary, high, vocational and special

schools; to conduct all investigations; to advise with the university regarding normal study and to assume the duties of the state board of examiners.

The relation between the board and the university is explained by the following words from the act: "Nothing in this Act or any chapter thereof shall be construed to limit or contravene the functions and powers of the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming as hitherto established by law in conformity with the Constitution of the State of Wyoming and the laws of the United States."

CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT BY COUNTIES

The following table, compiled by Edith K. O. Clark, superintendent of public instruction, in her report of 1915-16, shows the school census and apportionments by counties:

<i>County</i>	<i>School Census</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>
Albany	2,049	\$17,192.29
Bighorn	2,401	20,145.78
Campbell	576	4,832.97
Carbon	2,093	17,561.48
Converse	945	7,929.10
Crook	2,206	18,500.62
Fremont	1,839	15,430.27
Goshen	1,336	11,209.81
Hot Springs	675	5,663.64
Johnson	1,010	8,482.87
Laramie	4,147	34,795.74
Lincoln	4,321	36,255.60
Natrona	1,197	10,043.52
Niobrara	1,045	8,768.15
Park	1,477	12,302.88
Platte	1,581	13,265.50
Sheridan	4,101	34,409.76
Sweetwater	2,867	24,055.79
Uinta	1,866	15,656.82
Washaki	523	4,388.27
Weston	1,328	11,142.60

SCHOOL STATISTICS BY COUNTIES IN 1916

<i>County</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>School Houses</i>	<i>Private School Attendance</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
Albany	1,423	53	219	123
Bighorn	1,857	45	15	80
Campbell	527	30	17	41
Carbon	1,557	47	6	87
Converse	833	33	12	53
Crook	1,524	95	9	101
Fremont	1,746	63	18	93

<i>County</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>School Houses</i>	<i>Private School Attendance</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
Goshen	1,127	55	2	89
Hot Springs	622	18		31
Johnson	728	30	2	42
Laramie	3,108	122	3	186
Lincoln	3,679	59	13	152
Natrona	1,160	18		55
Niobrara	787	44	6	57
Park	1,248	31	19	57
Platte	1,562	70		136
Sheridan	3,483	77	81	135
Sweetwater	2,586	27	3	69
Uinta	1,475	30		62
Washakie	499	19		27
Weston	1,099	40	2	59
Total	32,630	1,006	427	1,735

There were 32,433 white pupils and 197 negro pupils recorded in 1916. There were 30,684 native born pupils and 1,148 who were foreign born. Average cost per pupil per month—\$8.50. Average wage for male teachers—\$85.81 per month; for female teachers, \$61.91.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

The State University of Wyoming is located at the City of Laramie. One of the first steps taken toward the establishment of such an institution may be said to have been the act of Congress, approved February 18, 1862, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes." This act gave to Wyoming, then a territory, seventy-two sections, or 46,080 acres of land, to be selected from the government tracts then within the territory.

In his report to the secretary of the interior, 1878, the governor of Wyoming mentioned that a need would soon be felt for a college in the territory. By legislative enactment in 1886, the governor was authorized to appoint a commission of one to make the selection of university land under the Congressional act. Finally, 45,291 acres were chosen and largely leased to ranchmen and stockmen for grazing purposes. The territory never sold any of these lands, owing to the fact that a constitutional provision placed a minimum price of \$10 per acre upon it before it could be sold.

Higher education did not receive any special legislation until the ninth Territorial Legislature passed a bill, approved March 4, 1886, which authorized formal action toward the organization of the university. This act provided for an income for current expenses by an annual tax of one-quarter mill on all taxable property in the territory. The bill provided for the establishment of an institution under the name and style of "The University of Wyoming, to be located at or near Laramie," the same to "impart to young men and women, on equal



STATE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, LARAMIE



OPPOSITE BY DAVID H. SANDERSON

WOMEN'S HALL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, LARAMIE

terms, a liberal education and thorough knowledge of the different branches of literature, the arts and sciences, with their varied applications." The government of this institution was vested in a board of seven trustees, "three of whom shall at all times be residents of the City of Laramie." This number was increased to nine in 1891.

Hon. Stephen W. Downey was the father of the bill creating the university.

Francis E. Warren, governor of the territory, appointed a building commission to have charge of the general construction work. A tract of land was secured, consisting of twenty acres, procured jointly from the City of Laramie and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. By the summer of 1887 a portion of the building was completed, but the entire structure was not finished until 1890, costing over \$85,000. This edifice was known as the Liberal Arts Building.

On September 6, 1887, however, the territorial university was opened. The university proper opened with a faculty of seven, including the president, ex-Governor Hoyt. The first department organized was the College of Liberal Arts, the acknowledged nucleus of all university departments. A preparatory department was immediately added, owing to the unavoidable ill-preparation on the part of matriculants from most areas of Wyoming, and preparations, furthermore, were made even at this early date for all the schools essential to a state university. The two departments organized immediately thereafter were: A School of Mines and a School of Agriculture, although the catalog of 1890-91 announced, in addition to the above, a department of Law and a School of Commerce. The School of Agriculture was reorganized in 1891 and the division of Mining the next year. The following significant words were used in the report of the commission to visit the university, December, 1887: "We regard it also as fortunate that the different departments of a great University as proposed, should be in one place, under one management and faculty, not broken up into parts and separated by long distances and perhaps diverse sentiment. In unity there is at once economy and strength. The 'Colorado Plan' illustrates the reverse."

At the time of seeking admission as a state, the constitutional convention had made provision for the university. The first State Legislature which convened in Cheyenne, November 12, 1890, also passed an act providing for the Wyoming Agricultural College, its location to be fixed by vote of the people; and also created and named a board of five trustees to control the institution. In the same session, however, the Legislature authorized the university to accept the Federal appropriations for the support of agricultural colleges until such time as the Agricultural College of Wyoming should be located and established. Thus an agricultural college was created at Laramie. In 1892 the question of the location of the Agricultural College of Wyoming was submitted to the people and by a plurality, Lander as selected. No legislative enactment in conformity with this vote ensued, however, and the college remained at Laramie. Finally, in 1905, the Legislature definitely fixed it at that place, repealing the act of 1891 and ignoring the popular vote of 1892. Thereupon the trustees of the Agricultural College of Wyoming brought suit against the state treasurer to prevent the execution of the act. The case was ultimately appealed to the Federal Supreme Court, which decided, May 13, 1907, that the popular vote of 1892 was purely

advisory and that the agricultural college should remain at Laramie in conformity with the legislative act of 1905.

In 1891 the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station was established at Laramie and sub-stations were located at Lander, Saratoga, Sheridan, Sundance and Wheatland. The sub-stations were abolished, however, in 1897 in accordance with a ruling of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The catalog of the university for 1891-92 announced provision for university extension whereby the whole state might share in the benefits of the institution and not alone those who were so fortunate as to attend it in residence. Steps in this direction had already been taken by President Hoyt, who organized the Wyoming Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Letters. "Meetings, literary and historical, were of frequent occurrence, participated in by members of the faculty and by many of the citizens of Wyoming * * * and papers of more than passing interest were presented by persons from different parts of the state." Local extension "centers" were organized at Cheyenne with sixty-five members and at Laramie with forty-five members and the Wyoming University Extension Association formed. The following year another center was added at Rock Springs with fourteen members. The same year, also, a beginning of instruction by correspondence was made.

By 1893-94 the matter of preparation for the university was being more adequately handled by local high schools and a list of such accredited schools was compiled whose graduates might enter the university without further examination. The list, then, comprised Cheyenne, Evanston, Lander, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Sheridan.

In 1896-97 the College of Agriculture was reorganized with a one-year course, a two-year course, and a four-year course. This last led to a degree and was supplemented by a graduate department in agriculture.

The School of Military Science was added in 1892 and the School of Music in 1895.

The catalog of 1897-98 announced the readiness of the university to grant the degree of Master of Arts and the next year a preparatory and first year medical course were outlined as well as a two-year pre-legal course. The latter had been foreshadowed in the report of the trustees of the University in December, 1889. "While not yet prepared to open a full law school with regular courses of instruction looking to a degree, the university has made arrangements for lectures by a number of distinguished gentlemen whose courses, to be given at their convenience, will afford to private students of the law in the territory an excellent opportunity to lay the foundations in a study of general principles for a full and systematic course at a somewhat later day." The continuance of these, however, did not seem justified and it was not until 1915-16 that preparations were made for their reestablishment and revision.

The campus of the university now contains forty acres, which is gradually being supplied with both shade and ornamental trees.

The Liberal Arts Building, the first to be erected, faces the west and is 150 feet by 50 feet in dimensions and is of three stories, with basement. The material used in the construction is native sandstone, obtained in the nearby mountains. There are twenty-eight rooms, steam-heated and lighted by electricity. The auditorium, seating 400 persons, is upon the second floor of the building.

The Mechanical Building, costing \$12,000, was completed in the spring of 1893 for the College of Mechanical Engineering. Sandstone was also used in this structure of twelve rooms.

The Hall of Science was completed in 1902. The Gymnasium and Armory Building was erected in the summer of 1903, at a cost of \$15,000. In the spring of 1907 the Legislature transferred the old penitentiary property to the university and appropriated \$5,000 to repair and equip it. The Woman's Building was secured from the liberal appropriation made by the Legislature in 1907. The Normal School Building was erected by funds from the 1909 appropriation and cost \$50,000. It was finished August 1, 1910. The Central Heating Plant, located near the center of the campus, cost \$16,000, and was installed in 1904. Agricultural Hall was erected in 1914 for instructional and laboratory purposes. The building cost \$102,000. The first unit of a second Woman's Dormitory, Hoyt Hall, was constructed in 1916, at a cost of \$45,000.

The act of March, 1886, creating the university, had provided for its maintenance by a tax of one-fourth of a mill on all taxable property in the territory. The first state legislature in 1891 undertook to offset the support granted by the Agricultural College of the University under the act of 1862 and the so-called Morrill Act and Hatch Act—whose terms were now complied with—by reducing the state appropriations from one-fourth of a mill to one-eighth. This remained the source of state support until 1905, when the rate was raised by the Legislature to three-eighths of a mill and by the Legislature of 1909 to one-half of a mill (but limited to \$33,000 annually). In 1911 the amount to be raised by the half-mill tax was limited to \$85,000. The Legislature of 1913 fixed the tax at three-eighths of a mill without limitation. In 1915 an additional permanent building tax of one-eighth of a mill was voted. In addition to the income from the earlier federal acts in support of agricultural and mechanical education, already noted, the Agricultural College of the University and the Agricultural Experiment Station have received appropriations from the Adams Act of 1906, the Nelson Act of 1907 and the Smith-Lever Act of 1915. By an act of the Wyoming Legislature in 1915 the university is to receive one-fourth of the income of 200,000 acres of federal land granted to the state for "charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions."

The different presidents of the University of Wyoming have been:

Dr. J. W. Hoyt—May 11, 1887, until December 31, 1890; deceased.

Dr. A. A. Johnson—March 27, 1891, until June 30, 1896; Denver, Colo.

Dr. E. P. Graves—July 1, 1896, until June 30, 1898; Philadelphia.

Dr. E. E. Smiley—July 1, 1898, until August 31, 1903; deceased.

Dr. C. W. Lewis—September 7, 1903, until June, 1904; deceased.

Dr. F. M. Tisdell—July 22, 1904, until March 28, 1908; Columbia, Mo.

Dr. C. O. Merica—May 8, 1908, until July 31, 1912; Kendallville, Ind.

Dr. C. A. Duniway—August 1, 1912, until September 1, 1917; Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. Aven Nelson (acting)—September 1, 1917, until June 30, 1918; Laramie, Wyo.

The total enrollment in the departments of the University, exclusive of short courses and correspondence study students, has increased by decades as follows:

in 1890 there were 82 enrolled; in 1900 there were 187; in 1910 there were 315 and in 1917 there were 618.

The people of Wyoming may well be proud of this record of the University's material prosperity and its educational achievements, which have given it such a high rank among the state universities of our country. No state in the Union has been more liberal in its endowments or shown a broader and more progressive spirit in promoting all the agencies for a free, common school and higher education for all classes of our people.

During the past year a night school system of free instruction of adult aliens is being inaugurated in the principal cities and towns of the state by the official boards of public instruction, acting in cooperation with the national government. In this way every citizen of our great state may be qualified to become a legal voter, as our state constitution has a provision which requires that every voter must be able to read the constitution in English.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE WYOMING PRESS

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS—FIRST PUBLICATIONS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES—
FIRST NEWSPAPERS IN WYOMING—THE LEADER—WYOMING STATE TRIBUNE—
OTHER EARLY CHEYENNE NEWSPAPERS—NEWSPAPERS OF LARAMIE—THE LAR-
AMIE BOOMERANG—THE LARAMIE REPUBLICAN—OTHER WYOMING PUBLICATIONS
—“BILL” NYE—“BILL BARLOW”—WYOMING NEWSPAPER STATISTICS IN 1918.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS

The newspaper, as we know it, was preceded many centuries by the manuscript publications of old Rome—engraved upon wax tablets with an instrument known as the stylus—which were hung in prominent places in order that people might read of the passing events and the political trend of the times. These publications were called the “Acta Diurna,” and were issued irregularly.

Little progress was made in the profession of journalism until the year 1622, when there was born the first publication worthy of the appellation of “newspaper.” Europeans had received their news in the form of manuscript literature and for a time the written news-letter was in vogue, to be enjoyed, however, only by those of the wealthier class of people.

Then, in 1622, the “Weekly News from Italie and Germanie” made its salutatory to the London public. This publication was printed upon a crude press invented by Nathaniel Butler, which press has been designated by historians as the progenitor of the modern type of machine. The content of this small newspaper consisted exclusively of social items and satirical essays upon the foibles of human nature, until 1641, at which time the parliamentary reports were published. This was the first attention given to politics. The first advertisement appeared in 1648, written in verse, and exploited a Belgravia tailor.

The first daily morning newspaper was the “London Courant,” published in 1709, consisting of a single page, with two columns each about five paragraphs in length, and using for content various translations from foreign journals. With the inauguration of the first daily newspaper, the press quickly gained in favor and before the year 1760 over 7,000,000 newspapers were sold annually in England alone.

The first newspaper, as such, in the United States was the “Boston Public Occurrences,” established in 1690. This was a small quarto sheet, with one blank page, and was afterwards suppressed by the Massachusetts authorities. Then came the “Boston News-Letter,” first conducted in 1704 by John Campbell, the postmaster. The “Boston Gazette” was established in 1719, then changed to the “Massa-

chusetts Gazette." This paper and the "News-Letter" were the official organs of the British administration until the evacuation of Boston. In 1721 James Franklin began the "New England Conrant," which suspended in 1727. Two years later, Benjamin Franklin, who had been employed by James Franklin, established the "Pennsylvania Gazette" at Philadelphia, which he operated as a weekly until 1765. Then it was merged with the "North American." The "Boston Evening Post" ran from 1735 until 1775. The "Massachusetts Spy" began in 1770 and continued until 1848; the "Philadelphia Advertiser" was started in 1784; the "New York Advertiser" in 1785. The "Evening Post" of New York City was founded in 1801 and is still published.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN WYOMING

Within a few weeks after the first settlement was made in Cheyenne there appeared the "Cheyenne Leader," the first newspaper in what is now Wyoming. This paper was established in July, 1867 by Nathan A. Baker and J. E. Gates. For nearly two months the publication was printed at Denver, but on Thursday, September 19, 1867, Baker first printed an issue in Cheyenne. In 1868 the "Leader" was enlarged and issued tri-weekly. Shortly thereafter the success of the publication warranted a daily issue. It is interesting to note the scale of prices in those days; the subscription price was \$12 per year and \$7 for six months. Advertising was scarce, much of it being in the form of "patent" copy, for which little remuneration was received. Consequently, the editor felt keenly the necessity of charging a round price for his paper. Mr. Baker began his paper as an independent republican organ and in his salutatory he stated:

"This is an age of speed. Railroads are the motive influence that works changes bewildering to contemplate. An apt and striking illustration of it is presented in the growth of Cheyenne, the infant prodigy, and railroad center of the West. Six weeks ago but two houses indicated the city's location, where now between one and two hundred houses stand to attest the vigor with which American people set about in important undertakings. All this indicates a confidence which must have a sure basis. Having full conviction of the destined importance of this point, we have come among you to print a newspaper and we ask, as the pioneer journal, that cordial support which we know will spring from persistent, effective labors for the commercial growth of our city. Promises as to the course of our paper are hardly necessary, as the best test of capabilities consist in the actual performance of duties pertaining to our position, rather than in words. We come upon no speculative venture, nor from mere curiosity; we mean work, and shall give exclusive attention to our profession. So give us that kind encouragement of the heart as well as of the purse and our success is assured."

If a review were made of the newspaper histories of the various states of the Union, especially those of the Middle and Far West, few towns would be discovered wherein a daily newspaper existed during the pioneer days. It is a notable fact that two communities in Wyoming—Cheyenne and Laramie—possessed sufficient vim and progressiveness to support a daily paper during the hard and troublesome days of settlement. The fact assumes greater singularity when it is considered that Cheyenne and Laramie were plains settlements and not created within easy distance of older and large centers of population.

Mr. Baker secured a small printing outfit, undoubtedly a hand-operated affair, and had it hauled to Cheyenne by ox-teams and installed in a small building on the east side of Carey Avenue, then called Ferguson Street, immediately north of the alley between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. From this small plant the paper was published by Mr. Baker until April, 1872, when Baker sold out to Herman Glafcke. The latter had come to Wyoming two years previously as secretary of the territory. Mr. Glafcke conducted the paper under the republican policy, but in later years, when he again assumed control of the "Leader," he operated it as a democratic sheet.

According to one account, Mr. Glafcke sold his paper in 1877 to a group of wealthy cattlemen, who employed John F. Carroll as editor and Joseph A. Breckons as manager, both of whom were Pennsylvanians. However, another authority (Hubert Howe Bancroft) states that Glafcke retained the paper until October, 1881, then sold to the Leader Printing Company, composed of the following gentlemen: Morton E. Post, A. H. Swan, G. L. Hall, J. W. Collins, J. C. Baird, E. A. Reed, Frank H. Clark, and H. B. Kelly. Notwithstanding the contradictory nature of these facts, it is known that John F. Carroll became editor of the paper on May 23, 1884, and continued in that position for three years, then surrendered the office for a few weeks, but soon returned to enter a period of service which extended until the winter of 1895-96. Carroll was a born newspaper man and was gifted with a brilliant personality and trenchant pen, which insured him the success he won. He is directly responsible for the rapid growth of the "Leader," during his years of incumbency, for his journalistic genius was such that could not be denied.

The Leader Printing Company sold out the paper before the end of the year 1881 to W. C. Irvine, who in turn disposed of the plant to the firm of Morrow & Sullivan. Soon after it was owned by Morrow alone. In 1884 the paper passed into the hands of the "Democratic Leader Company," an organization composed of W. C. Irvine, J. C. Baird, N. N. Craig, John F. Coad, Fred Schwartz, Luke Murrin, David Miller, Thomas Mulqueen, Charles F. Miller, Luke Voorhees, C. P. Organ and others.

In the winter of 1895-96 the "Leader" was sold to Col. E. A. Slack, then owner of the "Cheyenne Sun," an account of which is given later. Colonel Slack merged the two publications and changed the official appellation to the "Cheyenne Sun-Leader." However, within a few years the word "Sun" was dropped and the old title retained. Wallace C. Bond, a son-in-law of the Colonel, was an associate in the business until the latter was appointed receiver of the land office, then Capt. Harry A. Clark became a partner, forming the firm of Bond & Clark.

Under this management the "Leader" was continued until the year 1906. At this time I. S. Bartlett and his sons organized a company and purchased the publication from Bond & Clark. Mr. Bartlett immediately changed the policy of the paper from republican to democratic, an affiliation sustained until the present day. For two years the Bartletts conducted the "Leader" in a highly successful manner, then sold to W. S. Edmiston. J. Ross Carpenter, Alexander Hastie and Sen. John S. Kendrick were also associated with the company at this time. In 1914 Mr. Hastie was forced to withdraw from the company on account of ill health and at the same time the Carpenter and Kendrick interests were taken over by the present publishing company. The officers of this company in 1918 are:

Burke H. Sinclair, president; Thomas Hunter, vice president; E. A. Swezea, secretary, treasurer and manager. The company has a capital stock amounting to \$60,000.

Among the men of prominence who have been associated with the "Cheyenne State Leader" during the past half century are: W. E. Chaplin; Robert Breckons, late United States attorney to Hawaii; Will Reid, present land office register; S. A. Bristol, Cheyenne; T. Joe Fisher, clerk of the District Court, Cheyenne; John F. Carroll, for years managing editor of the "Portland Telegram," who died in the autumn of 1917.

WYOMING STATE TRIBUNE

On November 20, 1869 there appeared the first issue of the "Wyoming Tribune" in Cheyenne. Edward M. Lee and Samuel A. Bristol inaugurated this paper, the latter in the capacity of editor-in-chief. Mr. Bristol was a native of Connecticut, came to Colorado in 1867 and to Wyoming in 1869, just a short time before the establishment of the paper. In addition to his efforts upon the "Tribune," which paper was obliged to suspend in September, 1872, Mr. Bristol, in company with John J. Knopf, started the first printing office and book bindery in Wyoming in May, 1882.

Late in the year 1884 a gentleman by the name of Hobart, backed by Senator Hill of Colorado and Sen. F. E. Warren of Wyoming, established another newspaper in Cheyenne and called it the "Wyoming Tribune." Whether or not this paper was a continuation of the publication started in 1869 under the same name or an entirely new venture is difficult to determine. The office was located at 1709 Ferguson Street (now Carey Avenue) and from here the "Tribune" was published every day except Sunday. A short time after the paper had been established J. K. Shingle became business manager and George W. Perry, now of Sheridan, took the position of editor. J. A. Argesheimer, now a resident of Cheyenne, was city editor under the Hobart and Perry management.

Sometime in December, 1894, Joseph M. Carey purchased the plant and organized the present Tribune Publishing Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The name of the publication was changed to the "Wyoming Daily Tribune" and the sheet was issued every morning except Monday. The paper quickly became a live news organ and, in addition to local reportorial excellence, had the advantage of the Associated Press service. Frank Bond became editor under the Carey management, but resigned to accept a position in Washington, D. C., and is now chief clerk in the general land office.

In March, 1901, William C. Deming came to Cheyenne from Warren, Ohio, and took charge of the "Tribune" as editor and manager. In August, 1904, in partnership with J. H. Walton, Mr. Deming bought the paper from the Carey interests. At this juncture, the "Tribune" was changed to an afternoon daily. Mr. Deming purchased the stock owned by Mr. Walton in October, 1917, and now possesses nearly all of the interest in the plant. The "Wyoming State Tribune," a name adopted March 25, 1918, is republican in its political affiliation and has won a state wide circulation and popularity by its editorial and mechanical excellence.

OTHER EARLY CHEYENNE NEWSPAPERS

The "Cheyenne Sun" was originally the "Daily News," started by the firm of Benton & Fisher in 1875. This latter paper ran about six months, then was purchased by A. E. Slack and the name changed to the "Sun." The merger of this paper and the "Leader" occurred when Slack purchased the latter in the winter of 1895-96.

The "Star" was established in Cheyenne sometime in December, 1867, by O. T. B. Williams, but survived only one year.

The "Argus," a democratic newspaper, was started in 1867 by L. L. Bedell and suspended in the year 1869. The printing firm of Stanton & Richardson revived the paper for a period of a few weeks only.

The Cheyenne "Gazette" was established by Webster, Johnson and Garrett in 1876, but within a few weeks was removed to the Black Hills. This paper came originally from Plattsmouth, Neb., to Laramie, Wyo., and bore the name of "Chronicle."

The "Northwest Live Stock Journal" was started by A. S. Mercer and S. A. Marney in 1883, and continued publication for over ten years.

NEWSPAPERS OF LARAMIE

"The Frontier Index" was the first newspaper published in the City of Laramie. This paper was established by Fred K. Freeman & Brother in 1868 and began its existence as a daily in May of that year. The sheet was published in the rear of the old Frontier Hotel, the site of the W. H. Holliday Building. However, the life of the "Index" in Laramie was short and uneventful. In the autumn of 1868 it passed on with the railroad to Benton, then a town located where Fort Steele now stands, thence to Bear River, where it was soon afterward destroyed during a riot. The "Index" was a three-column, four-page paper, carrying local news and advertising.

The "Laramie Daily Sent'nel" was the second paper printed at Laramie. N. A. Baker was the proprietor and J. H. Hayford the editor. The first number was issued May 1, 1869; the "Sentinel" was of five columns and was issued daily. On the first day of May, 1870, Baker sold the plant to J. H. Hayford and J. E. Gates, and the publication was continued under the firm management of Hayford & Gates, with Hayford as editor. On January 1, 1879 the daily issue was suspended and the publication continued as a weekly until March, 1895, when the plant was closed entirely. During the life of this paper the policies of the republican party were supported and the sheet became very popular. James H. Hayford was one of the most forceful writers of the Rocky Mountain region; he was appointed judge of the Second Judicial District and died about three years later. James E. Gates is still living at Santa Monica, Cal.

The "Laramie Daily Independent" was established December 26, 1871 by E. A. Slack and T. J. Webster, the former acting as editor. The "Independent" proclaimed a policy indicated by its name, but in truth followed the dictates of the democratic party and began its career in opposition to the territorial government. In 1872 it supported Horace Greeley for President of the United States. T. J. Webster sold his interest in the paper to Charles W. Bramel on March 21, 1875

and then the title of the "Independent" was changed to "The Laramie Daily Sun," which then took up the democratic cause without reservation. The sheet was suspended, however, on Washington's Birthday, 1876. E. A. Slack bought the interest of C. W. Bramel and transported the plant to Cheyenne, where, on March 3, 1876, he issued the first number of the "Cheyenne Daily Sun," a republican paper.

The "Laramie Daily Chronicle" was established by C. W. Bramel about May, 1876, to fill the vacancy left by the removal of the "Sun" to Cheyenne. He conducted the paper during the summer and autumn, but after the November elections sold it to three employes—T. J. Webster, A. R. Johnson and George A. Garrett. These three men conducted the paper until March, 1877, when they moved the plant to Cheyenne and established there the "Daily Gazette." Shortly afterward, on account of poor business conditions in Cheyenne, the paper was again moved to Deadwood, S. D. Of the three owners of this democratic paper, only one, Mr. Garrett, is now living and he resides at San Diego, Cal.

The "Laramie Daily Times" was originally a Danish paper at Salt Lake City, then was moved to Evanston, and finally L. D. Pease and C. W. Bramel brought it to Laramie City January 1, 1879. In 1882 the plant was sold to F. W. Ott, who continued it for several years as a weekly publication, supporting the democratic party.

THE LARAMIE BOOMERANG

The "Laramie Boomerang" was established by a stock company on March 11, 1881, to supply a much-needed organ for the republican party. The republicans had been used rather roughly by the democrats at the fall elections of 1880 and, in self defense, the former decided that a daily newspaper would be the best fortification. The incorporators of the Boomerang Publishing Company were: M. C. Jahren, Robert Marsh, Henry Wagner, A. S. Peabody and J. J. Strode. Jacob Blair also held stock. A. S. Peabody was the president; M. C. Jahren, secretary and treasurer; and E. W. Nye, editor.

Edgar Wilson (Bill) Nye was at this time a resident of Laramie, having come from Wisconsin in May, 1876. He was connected with the "Sentinel" while it was a daily paper and also acted as correspondent for the old "Denver Tribune," upon which paper Eugene Field was then employed, also the "Detroit Free Press," "Texas Siftings" and "Peck's Sun." Nye continued as editor and manager of the "Boomerang" until the winter of 1882-83, when he was taken sick and left the state. He returned during the following summer, sold his stock in the paper, then went upon the lecture platform.

The "Boomerang" then passed under the control of Mark Jennings, George A. Garrett, George Cannon and W. E. Chaplin, each of whom owned an equal amount of stock. Subsequently, about the year 1885, Jennings and Chaplin became the sole owners and, still later, Jennings took over the Chaplin interest and conducted the paper alone until the summer of 1886, when he sold to W. E. Chaplin and T. L. McKee. In 1888 the two latter gentlemen bought the few outstanding shares of stock, dissolved the corporation and entered into partnership under the firm name of McKee & Chaplin. This organization was perpetuated until May, 1890, then the "Boomerang" was sold to N. E. Corthell, who represented a number of democrats.

Until this time the paper had been republican. After the sale, a stock company was organized and from 1890 until 1918 the publication has been issued by the Boomerang Publishing Company. There have been numerous changes in management, but the policy of the paper has been consistently democratic. In 1915 the daily edition was suspended, but was resumed in the fall of 1916.

THE LARAMIE REPUBLICAN

The "Laramie Republican," now issued daily and semi-weekly, was first published August 14, 1890 by Thomas L. McKee and W. E. Chaplin. The republicans of the county had offered a bonus of \$1,500 to acceptable individuals who would establish a republican paper in Laramie and continue its publication until after the campaign of 1890. The firm of McKee & Chaplin undertook to fill the contract and carried it through successfully. In the latter part of 1891 J. C. McRae purchased McKee's interest and the firm of Chaplin and McRae operated the plant for two years. T. L. McKee returned to the partnership about 1895, and in 1896 F. D. Spafford became a member of the firm. In the spring of 1898 James Mathison bought the McKee interest and since that time Mathison, W. E. Chaplin and Frank Spafford have jointly owned the Republican. From the very beginning this paper has been republican in politics and has won an enviable reputation in the journalistic field of Wyoming.

OTHER WYOMING PUBLICATIONS

In the fall of 1882 Charles L. Rauner and Charles F. Wilson established a daily paper in Laramie which they called the Missing Link. As a daily it did not survive long, and as a semi-weekly it was issued just a few months.

In 1891 ex-Governor John W. Hoyt, who had been president of the University of Wyoming just previous to that time, conceived the idea that Wyoming needed a paper built upon the style of Harper's Weekly. Accordingly, he established the Wyoming Journal, a weekly publication. This venture quickly came to an end.

About 1906 a paper was established at Centennial, Albany County, by the owners of the Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pacific Railroad. It was operated as a weekly publication under the name of the Centennial Post until about 1915.

The first newspaper in Uinta County was the Evanston Age, established October 10, 1872.

A newspaper called the Sweetwater Miner was started at Fort Bridger in February, 1868, by Warren & Hastings. This paper, which was active in promoting immigration to this region, was afterward removed to Bryan.

The South Pass News was started in 1868 by N. A. Baker, sold to E. A. Slack, and moved to Laramie.

The first paper in Johnson County was the Buffalo Echo, owned by a stock company, with T. V. McCandlish as editor.

"BILL" NYE

In connection with the newspaper history of Wyoming, it is fitting that something more in detail should be said of Edgar Wilson, "Bill" Nye, who was editor

of the Laramie Boomerang for over a year and who became in later years one of the foremost humorists and lecturers in the United States.

"Bill" Nye was born in Shirley, Me., August 25, 1850, and his death occurred near Asheville, N. C., February 22, 1896. While Nye was yet a young man, his parents removed to Hudson, Wis. When twenty-six years of age, Nye came to Wyoming, became identified with the Sentinel at Laramie and then became editor of the Boomerang. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and was also elected to the Wyoming Legislature. He filled the position of postmaster and justice of the peace in Laramie, the character of the last-named office being one of honor, if not lucrative. Nye wrote of this as follows:

"I was elected justice of peace in 1877. It was really pathetic to see the little miserable booth where I sat and waited with numb fingers for business. But I did not see pathos which then clung to every cobweb and darkened the rattling casement. Possibly I did not know enough. I forgot to say the office was not a salaried one, but solely dependent upon fees. So while I was called Judge Nye, and frequently mentioned in the papers with consideration, I was out of coal half of the time, and once could not mail my letters for three weeks, because I did not have the necessary postage."

Nye's newspaper office, while he was editor of the Boomerang, was over a livery barn at the corner of Garfield and Third streets. Over the entrance was the sign: "TWIST THE TAIL OF THE GRAY MULE AND TAKE THE ELEVATOR!"

Nye made his home with Judge J. H. Hayford when he first came to Laramie, and here he met Miss Fannie Smith, who later became his bride. Several children were born to this union and were means of great happiness to Nye, who always loved children. He fostered the youth of Laramie during his residence there, gave gifts to the high school graduates, and to the graduates of Wyoming University in the early days he sent a gold medal. Nye's first opportunity to make a name for himself occurred when the New York World became familiar with his writings and offered him \$150 per week to work for that paper. He then moved to New York, stayed a few years, then went upon the platform for a lecture bureau, speaking in the various cities of the country. He and James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier bard, also traveled together for a number of years. After his travels were over, Nye wrote column matter for the American Press Association, and his witty articles became familiar in the households throughout the country. Among his longer written works may be mentioned: "Forty Liars," 1883; "Remarks," 1886; "Fun, Wit and Humor," 1889; the latter in conjunction with James Whitcomb Riley; "Comic History of the United States," 1894; "Comic History of England," 1896; and "Baled Hay, Etc."

"BILL BARLOW"

Another Wyoming journalist and writer whose reputation extended far beyond the borders of the state was Merris Clark Barrow, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Bill Barlow." So well did he become known by this pseudonym that many of his nearest acquaintances were ignorant of his real name.

Merris C. Barrow was born at Canton, Pa., October 4, 1857, a son of Rev. Robert C. and Helen (Harding) Barrow. In 1863 his parents removed to

Nebraska, where he learned the printer's trade, and in 1876 he leased the Tecumseh (Neb.) Chieftain. A little later he received the appointment of postal clerk, and in 1879 was transferred to Wyoming, with headquarters at Laramie. In that same year he quit the postal service to become city editor of the Laramie Daily Times. When "Bill" Nye started the Laramie Boomerang in March, 1881, Mr. Barrow accepted the position of city editor, and when Mr. Nye retired from the paper in 1883, Mr. Barrow became managing editor. In September, 1884, he went to Rawlins to take the editorial management of the Rawlins Tribune, and early in 1886 he removed to Douglas, where he established the Budget, the first number of which appeared on June 6, 1886, three months before the railroad was completed to the town.

When the United States land office was established at Douglas, Mr. Barrow was appointed its first receiver by President Harrison. He was removed by President Cleveland in 1894, but in June, 1897, he was reappointed by President McKinley and continued in office under the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Barrow was one of the delegates from Converse County to the constitutional convention of 1889; was mayor of Douglas for two terms; was chief clerk of the House of Representatives in the legislative sessions of 1894 and 1896; was a past master of the Douglas Masonic Lodge, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Shrine.

Shortly after locating at Douglas he began the publication of a little monthly magazine called Sagebrush Philosophy, which soon had a circulation that extended to all parts of the Union. His writings scintillated with wit, philosophy and optimism, and his vocabulary was both extensive and unique. Sagebrush Philosophy was built up on his personality and when his death occurred on October 9, 1910, it was realized that no one could continue the publication of the magazine, so its last number was issued in November following his death.

WYOMING NEWSPAPERS IN 1918

In Wyoming at the present time there are ninety-three newspapers and periodicals published, comprising seven dailies, seven semi-weeklies and four monthlies. Twenty of these newspapers are published at county seat towns. The following comprehensive table will show the identity of each paper in the state and all pertinent facts concerning same:

Afton—Star Valley Independent; established 1903; independent weekly, published by C. F. Settle.

Arminto—The Flockmaster; established 1915; independent weekly, published by J. E. Hanway.

Baggs—Big Horn Rustler; established 1889; democratic weekly, published by A. W. Coons. Republican; established 1905; republican weekly, published by Lou Blatsley.

Big Piney—The Examiner; established 1911; independent weekly, published by G. W. Hopkins, Jr.

Buffalo—The Bulletin; established 1891; republican weekly, published by F. E. Lucas. Mid-west Farmer; established 1914; monthly. The Voice; established 1883; democratic weekly, published by H. M. White.

Burns—Golden Prairie Herald; established 1908; nonpartisan weekly, published by L. E. Fenwick.

Carpenter—The News; established 1913; weekly, published by S. G. Clower.

Casper—Natrona County Tribune; established 1891; republican weekly, published by J. E. Hanway. The Press; established 1914; progressive daily, published by P. M. Cropper.

Cheyenne—State Leader; established 1867; democratic daily, published by Meredith Davis. Wyoming Labor Journal; established 1910; monthly, published by James Burkley. Wyoming Stockman-Farmer; established 1895; monthly, published by W. C. Deming. Wyoming Tribune; established 1895; republican daily, published by W. C. Deming.

Chugwater—The Record; established 1914; independent weekly, published by A. R. Bastian.

Cody—North Wyoming Herald; established 1907; republican weekly, published by Newton & Shaw. Park County Enterprise; established 1899; democratic semi-weekly, published by W. J. Watkins and L. M. Prill.

Cokeville—The Register; established 1911; weekly, published by L. E. Shields.

Colony—The Coyote; established 1911; weekly, published by C. W. Shepard.

Cowley—The Progress; established 1906; republican weekly, published by E. Vaterlaus.

Dwyer—The Herald; established 1916; weekly.

Douglas—Budget and Converse County Review; established 1886; democratic weekly, published by T. F. Doyle. The Enterprise; established 1906; republican weekly, published by Douglas Enterprise Company.

Elk Mountain—The Republican; established 1916; republican weekly.

Evanston—Wyoming Press; established 1896; republican weekly, published by J. T. Booth. Wyoming Times; established 1908; republican weekly, published by George Ewer, Jr.

Glenrock—The Gazette; established 191—; weekly, published by C. C. Hixon.

Garland—The Courier; established 1910; independent weekly, published by B. C. Peterson.

Gillette—Campbell County Record; established 1914; republican weekly, published by Joseph Hare. The News; established 1904; democratic weekly, published by Ricketts & Moore.

Green River—The Star; independent weekly, published by O. O. Davis. The Sun; established 1913; weekly.

Greybull—Wyoming Standard; established 1903; weekly, published by J. A. Dickey.

Guernsey—The Uplift; established 1910; weekly. Gazette; established 1899; republican weekly, published by G. O. Houser.

Hillsdale—The Review; established 1916; weekly.

Hudson—The Miner; established 1907; republican weekly, published by L. Davidson.

Hulett—Inter-Mountain Globe; established 1907; republican weekly, published by P. W. Yeoman. Wyoming Blade; established 1911; democratic weekly, published by P. W. Yeoman.

Jackson—Jackson Hole Courier; established 1909; weekly, published by Richard Winger.

- Jay Em—The News; established 1916.
- Kenmerer—The Republican; established 1913; republican weekly, published by L. G. Baker. The Camera; established 1898; republican weekly, published by R. R. Rose.
- Kaycee—Independent; established 1916; published by F. E. Lucas.
- Keeline—Record; established 1916.
- Lander—Wind River Mountaineer; established 1881; democratic weekly, published by H. J. Wendt. Wyoming State Journal; established 1887; republican weekly, published by A. H. Maxwell.
- Laramie—Boomerang; established 1881; democratic daily, published by Boomerang Publishing Company. Republican; established 1890; republican daily, published by W. E. Chaplin. Wyoming State Journal; established 1904; monthly, published by Teachers' Association. Wyoming Student; established 1897; published by University students.
- Lost Springs—The Times; established 1914; republican weekly, published by B. F. & H. C. Buffington.
- Lovell—The Chronicle; established 1906; independent weekly, published by R. Leedom.
- Lusk—Herald; established 1886; democratic weekly, published by G. C. & A. H. Forsythe. Standard; established 1910; republican weekly, published by J. H. Slater.
- Lyman—Badger Valley Enterprise; established 1912; independent weekly, published by Melvin Rollins.
- Manville—Niobrara County News; established 1911; republican weekly, published by L. T. Tebbs.
- Meeteetse—News; established 1896; independent weekly, published by R. T. Baird.
- Moorcroft—Democrat; established 1913; democratic weekly, published by Charles H. McKee.
- Newcastle—News-Journal; established 1889; republican weekly, published by W. O. Carleton. Pythian Review; established 1913; monthly, published by W. O. Carleton. Weston County Gazette; established 1911; democratic weekly, published by D. G. Gates.
- Pine Bluffs—Post; established 1908; independent weekly, published by M. R. Hemphill.
- Pinedale—The Roundup; established 1904; republican weekly, published by C. F. Patterson.
- Powell—Leader; established 1910; republican weekly, published by R. C. Peterson. Tribune; weekly, A. S. Morse.
- Rawlins—Republican; established 1879; republican weekly, published by R. A. Alcorn.
- Riverton—Chronicle; established 1911; weekly, published by W. H. J. Bowery. Review; established 1907; democratic weekly, published by A. F. & H. C. Duntsch.
- Rock Springs—Advisor-News; established 1912; democratic weekly, published by G. D. Morris. The Miner; established 1881; republican weekly, published by F. B. Crumbly. The Rocket; established 1907; independent weekly, published by Cora B. Wanamaker.

Saratoga—The Sun; established 1891; republican weekly, published by R. I. Martin.

Sheridan—The Enterprise; established 1887; democratic semi-weekly, published by Randolph Leigh. The Post; established 1887; republican semi-weekly, published by Post Printing Company.

Shoshoni—Enterprise; established 1913; republican weekly, published by W. A. Lilly.

Sundance—Crook County Monitor; established 1895; democratic weekly, published by Charles Woodall.

Thermopolis—Independent; established 1906; independent weekly, published by L. I. Noble. Record; established 1901; weekly, published by L. J. & A. L. Duhig.

Torrington—Goshen County Journal; established 1907; republican weekly, published by James Johnston. Telegram; established 1907; republican weekly, published by James Johnston.

Upton—News-Letter; established 1909; republican weekly, published by F. L. Young. Weston County Gazette; established 1911; weekly, published by G. F. Gosline.

Van Tassel—The Pioneer; established 1912; democratic weekly, published by G. C. & A. H. Forsythe.

Wheatland—The Times; established 1902; democratic weekly, published by E. S. Drury. The World; established 1894; republican weekly, published by Frame & Richardson.

Worland—The Grit; established 1905; republican weekly, published by W. G. Johnston.

CHAPTER XXIX

BENCH AND BAR OF WYOMING

ORIGIN OF CIVIL LAW—PURPOSE OF THE COURTS—TENDENCY TO CRITICISE—THE
LAWYER AS A CITIZEN—TERRITORIAL COURTS—MENTION OF EARLY JUDGES—
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION—THE SUPREME COURT—DISTRICT COURTS—LIST OF
JUDGES—MUNICIPAL COURTS—UNITED STATES COURTS—THE WYOMING BAR—
CHARACTER SKETCHES OF EARLY LAWYERS—STATE BAR ASSOCIATION—A FEW
NOTED CASES—THE RACE HORSE CASE.

Civil law made its appearance as soon as men began to realize that some system of rules was necessary for the protection of person and property, and at the same time not conflict with the common interest. The legislator and the lawyer were therefore among the earliest agents of the world's civilization. At first the laws were few and simple, and the methods of the primitive courts were no doubt crude as compared with the tribunals of the present. But as civilization progressed, as the occupations and interests of the people became more varied, as new lands were discovered and commerce began to carry the arts and ideas of one country to another, laws grew more complex and were arranged into codes. A fairly good history of any country might be compiled from its statutes and court decrees alone.

The law is a jealous profession. It demands of the judge on the bench and the attorney at the bar alike a careful, conscientious effort to secure the administration of justice—"speedy and efficient, equitable and economical." Within recent years courts have been criticized for their delays, and much has been said in the columns of the public press about the need of judicial reform. Doubtless some of the criticisms have been well founded, but, unfortunately, many have condemned the entire judiciary system because a few judges have failed to measure up to the proper standard, and the entire legal profession has been stigmatized as one of trickery because occasionally a lawyer has adopted the tactics of the shyster or pettifogger. In exercising the right of free speech and free press, it should be borne in mind that a large number of the greatest men in our national history were lawyers. John Marshall, one of the early chief justices of the United States Supreme Court, was a man whose memory is still revered by the American people, and his legal opinions are still quoted with respect and confidence by the members of his profession. Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase and gave to their country an empire in extent, were lawyers. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, Salmon P. Chase, Stephen A. Douglas, William M. Everts, Rufus Choate and a host of other eminent Americans wrote their names permanently upon history's pages through their knowledge and interpretation of the laws, and all were men

of unquestioned loyalty and love of justice. And last, but not least, stands Abraham Lincoln, self-educated and self-reliant, whose consummate tact and statesmanship saved the Union from disruption.

"To establish justice" was written into the Federal Constitution by the founders of the American Republic as one of the primary and paramount purposes of government. These men also showed their wisdom in separating the functions of government into three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—the first to enact, the second to execute and the third to interpret the nation's laws. States have copied this system, so that in every state there is a Legislature to pass laws, a supreme and subordinate courts to interpret them, and a governor as the chief executive officer to see that they are fairly and impartially enforced.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

For many years the only legal authority exercised over the territory now comprising the State of Wyoming was that exercised by the United States courts. In the winter of 1867-68 the Dakota Legislature (Wyoming then being a part of that territory) passed an act providing that the chief justice should hold a session of the court at Cheyenne, but in July following Congress enacted a law authorizing the formation of a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming.

On May 19, 1869, Gov. John A. Campbell, the first territorial governor of Wyoming, issued his proclamation defining the three judicial districts, fixing the time and place of holding the first term of court in each district, and designating the presiding judge therefor. The same day John H. Howe qualified as chief justice of the territory and W. T. Jones and John W. Kingman as associate justices. Under Governor Campbell's proclamation, Laramie County comprised the First Judicial District and Chief Justice Howe was directed to hold the first term of court at Cheyenne, beginning on May 25, 1869. The Second District was composed of Albany and Carbon counties and Associate Justice Jones was assigned to this district, with instructions to hold a term of court at Laramie on June 13, 1869. Carter County was designated as the Third District, with John M. Kingman as the presiding judge. He was directed to hold his first term of court at South Pass City on June 22, 1869. By this proclamation the legal machinery of Wyoming Territory was set in motion.

John H. Howe, the first chief justice of the territory, was born at Riga, Monroe County, N. Y., but before he had attained to his majority he went to Kingsville, Ohio, where he received a liberal education. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in the Ohio courts for several years, in the meantime taking an active part in politics as a whig. In 1854 he removed to Kewanee, Ill., and a year or two later was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In 1860 he joined the republican party and made a number of campaign speeches in support of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. At the close of the war he returned to Kewanee and practiced his profession there until appointed chief justice for Wyoming on April 6, 1869.

Judge Howe was an able lawyer, but he is said to have been extremely irri-

table and peevish at times, which had a tendency to render him unpopular with the attorneys who practiced in his court. This condition was doubtless due to the state of his health, but it nevertheless interfered with his judicial work. The first Territorial Legislature passed an act giving women the right to vote, hold office and serve on juries, which was approved by the Federal Government. Judge Howe upheld this law, which added in some degree to his unpopularity, and this, coupled with the dissatisfaction of the Wyoming people over having outsiders administer their affairs, led to his resignation after he had been on the bench about two and a half years. He was succeeded by Joseph W. Fisher in October, 1871, and then accepted a position as secretary to a commission appointed to adjust some dispute between the United States and Mexico. He died of tuberculosis while holding that office, being about fifty years of age at the time of his death.

William T. Jones, associate justice, was born at Corydon, Ind., February 20, 1842, and was therefore only a little more than twenty-seven years old when appointed associate justice for the Territory of Wyoming. He was educated at the Miami University (Ohio) and then studied law at Corydon, Ind. When the Civil war commenced in 1861, he enlisted as a lieutenant in the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, was promoted captain of his company and later major of the regiment "for gallant and meritorious services on the field." Although a young man, Judge Jones was endowed with the "judicial mind." He was always calm and collected on the bench, and his rulings and decisions bore the stamp of absolute impartiality. Unfortunately, he was a man of somewhat intemperate habits, but this did not hinder him from winning popularity both with the practicing attorneys and the general public. Before he had completed his term as associate justice he was elected delegate to Congress and was succeeded on the bench by Joseph M. Carey.

The writer was unable to learn anything of the antecedents or early life of John M. Kingman. W. W. Corlett said of him, a short time after he retired from the bench in Wyoming, that he was an able lawyer, but a man of strong prejudices. He was sometimes charged with learning all he could about a case before it came to trial and forming an opinion before hearing the evidence. He was succeeded in 1872 by E. A. Thomas.

Joseph W. Fisher, who succeeded Judge Howe as chief justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, was born in Northumberland, Penn., October 16, 1814. His parents died when he was only a few years of age and he lived for several years with an uncle, attending the common school during the winter months and working on a farm the remainder of the year. When he was about fifteen years old he decided to shift for himself. From that time until he was twenty-one, he was variously employed as a farm hand, a clerk in a general store, and finally as the proprietor of a small tailor shop. During this period he occupied all his spare time in the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the courts of his native state when he was about twenty-eight years of age and soon afterward became interested in political matters. In 1848 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, he enlisted as captain and by successive promotions rose to be a brigadier-general. In 1871 he was appointed chief justice of Wyoming Territory by President Grant and remained on the bench until 1879, when he was succeeded by James B. Sener. Judge Fisher remained in Wyoming after he retired from the bench and continued in active practice until 1890. He died at Cheyenne on October 18, 1900.

The associate justices who were on the bench with Judge Fisher during his tenure of office were: John W. Kingman, Joseph M. Carey, E. A. Thomas, Jacob B. Blair and William Ware Peck. In 1877 the Legislature sent a memorial to President Hayes, setting forth that Judge Peck was extravagant, that he had continued a term of court in Uinta County for sixty-five consecutive days, etc., and asking that he be removed and "some person of practical legal ability" appointed in his stead. The petition was ignored and Judge Peck remained as the presiding judge of the Third District until Governor Hoyt came into office, when he was succeeded by Samuel C. Parks.

James B. Sener served as chief justice until July 5, 1884. The associate justices with him on the bench were: Jacob B. Blair, William Ware Peck and Samuel C. Parks. On July 5, 1884, John W. Lacey began his term as chief justice. The associate justices then were Jacob B. Blair and Samuel T. Corn.

William L. Maginnis succeeded Judge Lacey on July 6, 1887, and served as chief justice until October 1, 1889. Willis Van Devanter then became chief justice and held the office until the admission of Wyoming as a state in 1890. During the period from July 6, 1887, to the admission of the state, the associate justices were: Samuel T. Corn, M. C. Sautley and Clarence D. Clark.

The United States attorneys during the territorial period, in the order of their succession, were as follows: Joseph M. Carey, Edward P. Johnson, J. J. Jenkins, Edward P. Johnson, C. H. Layman, M. C. Brown, J. A. Riner, Anthony C. Campbell and Benjamin F. Fowler.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Article V of the constitution adopted by the people of Wyoming on November 5, 1889, provides that "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, district courts, justices of the peace, courts of arbitration and such courts as the Legislature may, by general law, establish for incorporated cities or incorporated towns."

Section 4 of the same article provides that "The Supreme Court of the state shall consist of three justices who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at a general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected; and their term of office shall be eight years, commencing from and after the first Monday in January next succeeding their election; and the justices elected at the first election after this constitution shall go into effect shall, at their first meeting provided by law, so classify themselves by lot that one of them shall go out of office at the end of four years and one at the end of six years and one at the end of eight years from the commencement of their term, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the record of the court signed by them, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The justice having the shortest term to serve and not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and, in case of his absence, the justice having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead. If a vacancy occur in the office of a justice of the Supreme Court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a person to fill the unexpired term occasioned by such vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election."

THE SUPREME COURT

Under the constitutional provisions above quoted, Willis Van Devanter, Herman V. S. Groesbeck and Asbury B. Conaway were elected justices of the Supreme Court at the first state election, September 11, 1890. Judge Van Devanter drew the short term, by virtue of which he became the chief justice. He resigned after a short service and was succeeded as chief justice by Judge Groesbeck. His resignation caused a vacancy on the bench, which was filled by the appointment of Homer Merrill, to serve until the next general election. In 1892 Gibson Clark was elected for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Judge Willis Van Devanter was about thirty-one years of age when he was elected to the Wyoming Supreme Court. After his resignation from the bench he practiced law in Wyoming until 1910, when he was appointed by President Taft to the position of associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, which office he still holds.

Chief Justices—Following the system set forth in the state constitution—i. e., the justice whose term is first to expire serves as chief justice—the following have served in that capacity since the State Government was first established, with the year each entered upon the duties of chief justice: Willis Van Devanter, 1890; Herman V. S. Groesbeck, 1890; Asbury B. Conaway, 1897; Charles N. Potter, 1899; Jesse Knight, 1903; Charles N. Potter, 1907; Cyrus Beard, 1911; Richard H. Scott, 1913; Charles N. Potter, 1915.

Associate Justices—Each of the above was elected as an associate justice and became chief justice by virtue of the system of rotation in office. Homer Merrill, of Rawlins, was appointed by Governor Warren as associate justice, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Van Devanter, and was succeeded by Gibson Clark in 1892. Samuel T. Corn was elected associate justice in 1896 to succeed Judge Groesbeck, but resigned before the expiration of his term and never became chief justice. In 1918 the Supreme Court consisted of Charles N. Potter, chief justice; Cyrus Beard and Charles E. Blydenburgh, associate justices. Judge Blydenburgh was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard H. Scott, who died late in the year 1917.

DISTRICT COURTS

Section 10, Article V, of the state constitution provides that "The District Court shall have original jurisdiction of all causes both at law and in equity and in all criminal cases, of all matters of probate and insolvency, and of such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The District Court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in the justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law."

Section 19, Article V, reads as follows: "Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into three judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections, by the electors thereof, one judge of the Dis-

trict Court therein, whose term shall be six years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly qualified.

"Section 20. Until otherwise provided by law, said judicial districts shall be constituted as follows:

"District number one shall consist of the counties of Laramie, Converse and Crook.

"District number two shall consist of the counties of Albany, Johnson and Sheridan.

"District number three shall consist of the counties of Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta and Fremont.

The constitution also conferred on the Legislature the power to increase the number of judicial districts from time to time, such increase not to cause the removal of any judge from his office during the terms for which he was elected, and provided that the number of districts and district judges should not exceed four until the taxable valuation of the property of the estate should exceed \$100,000,000.

At the first state election, held on the 11th of September, 1890, the following district judges were chosen in their respective districts: First—Richard H. Scott, of Sundance; Second—John W. Blake, of Laramie; Third—Jesse Knight, of Evanston. Judges Scott and Knight afterward served upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Richard H. Scott was born in Minnesota in 1858; graduated at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1880; studied law and located in Sundance in 1886. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889; was elected judge of the First District in 1890 and served as district judge until 1906, when he was appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Judge Knight, and was elected at the general election in the fall of that year. In 1910 he was elected for a full term, but died in office before the expiration of that term.

Jesse Knight was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1850. He was educated in the schools of his native county and at the age of seventeen went to live with an uncle at St. Peter, Minn. Two years later he went to Omaha, Neb., where he found employment as clerk in a store. In 1871 he came to South Pass City, Wyo., as an employee of Sidney Ticknor and the next year he was appointed clerk for the Third Judicial District. While serving as clerk of the court he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He began practice at Evanston and in 1888 was elected county attorney. In 1890 he was elected judge of the Third Judicial District and served until 1897, when he was appointed associate justice to take the place of Asbury B. Conaway, whose death occurred on December 8, 1897. In 1898 he was elected for a full term of eight years and remained on the bench until his death in April, 1905.

By the act of February 9, 1893, the Legislature divided Wyoming into four judicial districts, to wit: First—The counties of Laramie and Converse; Second—The counties of Albany and Natrona; Third—The counties of Carbon, Uinta, Sweetwater and Fremont; Fourth—The counties of Johnson, Sheridan, Crook, Weston and Bighorn (when organized).

Under the provisions of the act, Governor Osborne appointed William S. Metz of Sheridan, judge of the new Fourth District. This was not satisfactory

to some of the people of Johnson County, who instituted proceedings to have the act creating the district declared unconstitutional. On April 24, 1893, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion upholding the act and the appointment of Judge Metz, who served until the election of 1896, when he was succeeded by Joseph L. Stotts of Crook County.

No further changes were made in the judicial districts of the state until March 1, 1913, when Governor Carey approved an act of the Legislature providing for six districts. This was made necessary by the creation of several new counties by the preceding Legislature. The Seventh Judicial District was created by the act of March 2, 1915. Since that time the districts have been as follows: First—the counties of Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara and Platte; Second—the counties of Albany and Carbon; Third—the counties of Lincoln, Sweetwater and Uinta; Fourth—the counties of Johnson and Sheridan; Fifth—the counties of Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park and Washakie; Sixth—the counties of Converse, Fremont and Natrona; Seventh—the counties of Campbell, Crook and Weston.

District Judges—Following is a list of the judges in each of the judicial districts from the time the state was admitted in 1890, with the year in which each was elected or appointed:

First—Richard H. Scott, 1890; Roderick N. Matson, 1906; William C. Mentzer, 1912 (still in office at the beginning of the year 1918).

Second—John W. Blake, 1890; James H. Hayford, 1895 (appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Blake); Charles W. Bramel, 1896; Charles E. Carpenter, 1902; Volney J. Tidball, 1912 (still in office).

Third—Jesse Knight, 1890; David H. Craig, 1898; John R. Arnold, 1916 (still in office).

Fourth—William S. Metz, 1893 (appointed when the district was established); Joseph L. Stotts, 1896; Carroll H. Parmelee, 1901; James H. Burgess, 1916.

In the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts the judges are respectively P. W. Metz, Charles E. Winter and E. C. Raymond, each of whom has held the office since the district was established.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

By the act of February 15, 1905, the establishment of a Municipal Court in each incorporated city or town of the state having two or more justices' precincts was authorized. The judges presiding over such courts are known as police justices and are appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council. The term of office of these police justices is the same as that of the other appointed officers in the same city or town. Previous acts relating to Municipal courts were repealed by the act of 1905. At the close of the year 1917 there were twenty-five towns and cities in the state that had Municipal courts in accordance with the above mentioned act.

UNITED STATES COURTS

Section 16 of the act of July 10, 1890, admitting Wyoming into the Union, provides: "That the said state, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute a judicial district, the name thereof to be the same as 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. * * * 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 court 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. 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."

John A. Riner was appointed United States district judge; Louis Kirk, clerk; Benjamin F. Fowler, United States attorney; and John P. Rankin, United States marshal. The first term of court was held at Cheyenne on Monday, November 3, 1890, in the room used by the house of representatives two years before. The following venire was presented to the court, from which the "twelve good men and true" constituting the first Federal grand jury in the State of Wyoming were selected: E. R. Hurd, foreman, J. D. Nott, E. T. Beltz, Charles Berger, A. H. Hord, F. Bainforth, J. J. Underwood, Gus J. Lehman, Hubert Crofts, Patrick Sullivan, George Gearhard, A. Swanson, G. Gailey, David Fitzgerald, John W. Gray and V. Baker.

At this term the following attorneys were admitted to practice in the United States courts: John C. Baird, A. C. Campbell, W. P. Carroll, Edmund J. Churchill, Frank H. Clark, Gibson Clark, John M. Davidson, Willis Van Devanter, Hugo Donzelmann, Thomas M. Fisher, Benjamin F. Fowler, Frederic S. Hebard, John W. Lacey, Edgar W. Mann, E. S. N. Morgan, Charles N. Potter and W. R. Stoll.

Judge Riner has held the office of United States district judge since the establishment of the court in 1890. The other officers of the court at the close of the year 1917 were: Charles J. Ohnhaus, clerk; Charles L. Rigdon, United States attorney; Daniel F. Hudson, United States marshal.

THE WYOMING BAR

Since the Territorial Supreme Court of Wyoming was organized in the spring of 1869, quite a number of the lawyers who have practiced in the courts of the territory and state have made reputations that extended beyond the state boundaries. It would be almost impossible—and it certainly would be inexpedient—to attempt to give extended mention of all the attorneys who have left their impress upon the legal history of Wyoming, but a chapter upon the Bench and Bar would be incomplete without some notice of representative lawyers who helped to establish the courts and worked for the elevation of their profession, as well as to secure the administration of justice.

Among the early lawyers of Wyoming, perhaps James R. Whitehead is entitled to be mentioned as "the trail blazer and pioneer lawyer," as he has been repeatedly called. He came to Cheyenne in the summer of 1867, two years before the territory was organized, and opened his law office in a small tent on the banks of Crow Creek, near the point where that stream is now crossed by West Seven-

teenth Street. He built the first business structure in Cheyenne, the "Whitehead Block," on Pioneer Avenue, not far from Sixteenth Street. He was secretary of the meeting held at the city hall on September 27, 1867, to consider the question of a territorial organization, and was a member of the council in the first Territorial Legislature in 1869. In 1875 he was selected to compile and arrange for publication the laws of the territory. For a time he also had a law office in Hartsville. "Judge" Whitehead, as he was often called, died in Denver on March 4, 1918, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. V. Barkalow, at the age of ninety years.

W. L. Kuykendall, a brother-in-law of James R. Whitehead, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1835, and received his education in a log school house in Platte County of the same state. He removed to Kansas in 1854; served in the Confederate army during the Civil war; came to Wyoming (then a part of Dakota Territory) in 1865, and it is said he took the first homestead in what is now the State of Wyoming, near Cheyenne in 1867. He was the first probate judge of Laramie County; commanded the expedition to the Big Horn Basin in 1870; was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives in the Legislature of 1871; was interested in the settlement of the Black Hills country from 1875 to 1880; engaged in the cattle business in 1882; served as city clerk of Cheyenne for three years; foreman of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company; secretary of the democratic state central committee in the first political campaign after the state was admitted in 1890, and was the author of "Frontier Events of Early Western History." He died in Denver on March 8, 1915.

One of the best known of the early attorneys was William W. Corlett, who was born at Concord, O., April 10, 1842. He was attending school at Cleveland when the Civil war began in 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry. His regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, Va., and he was paroled. After being exchanged he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, which was sent to Arkansas and served in that part of the country until the end of the war. Mr. Corlett then took up the study of law and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar immediately after he graduated at the Union Law College of Cleveland, O. On August 20, 1867, he landed in Cheyenne and soon afterward formed a partnership with James R. Whitehead under the firm name of Whitehead & Corlett. Later he was the senior member of the firm of Corlett & Stevens, and still later was associate with the firm of Riner & Lacey. In 1869 he was defeated by S. F. Nuckolls for delegate in Congress at the first territorial election, and the next year was appointed postmaster at Cheyenne, which position he held for about three years. From 1870 to 1876 he was the prosecuting attorney of Laramie County and in 1876 was elected delegate in Congress. He was one of the active practicing lawyers of Cheyenne for many years; was a member of the city council at different times; served on the school board; was chairman of the commission to revise the laws of Wyoming in 1885, and wrote an account of the early days of Cheyenne, but it was never published. He died at Cheyenne on July 22, 1890.

Edward P. Johnson, who succeeded Joseph M. Carey as United States attorney for the Territory of Wyoming in 1871, was born at Greenbush, O., August 21, 1842. During the Civil war he served in the Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, which was engaged at the battles of Perryville, Ky.; Stone's River, Tenn.; the military operations around Chattanooga, especially at Missionary Ridge, and was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign of 1864. After the war Mr. Johnson

entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in March, 1867, and after a short residence in Denver he came to Cheyenne. In 1869-70 he was prosecuting attorney of Laramie County, and when Joseph M. Carey was appointed associate justice, Mr. Johnson was appointed United States attorney. This office he held for about seven years, after which he was again elected prosecuting attorney for Laramie County. In 1879 he was elected to the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature, but died on October 3, 1879, a short time before the Legislature was convened. Mr. Johnson was a lawyer of excellent ability and was a man of strong personality. Johnson County is named in his honor.

Stephen W. Downey, one of the early lawyers at Laramie, was born in Westernport, Md., July 25, 1839. He received an academic education, after which he studied law and in 1863 was admitted to the bar. About that time he enlisted in the Union army and served to the close of the war. He then practiced his profession in his native state until 1869, when he came to Wyoming. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Council in the Territorial Legislature; was elected to the same office in 1875 and again in 1877. In 1878 he was elected delegate in Congress, defeating E. L. Pease.

John W. Blake was born at Bridgeton, Me., in 1846, and was educated at Dartmouth College. He then entered the service of the United States Government, and in 1869 located at Chicago. In 1875 he became a resident of Laramie, Wyo. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Albany County and in both branches of the Territorial Legislature. In 1886 he was president of the Council. Not long after that he formed a partnership with Melville C. Brown, which lasted until the admission of the state, when he was elected the first judge of the Second Judicial District. This office he held until his death at his home in Laramie on February 25, 1895. One who knew him said: "On the bench he was every inch a judge; divested of the toga he was in all respects a man."

William R. Steele came to Wyoming soon after the territory was organized, from New York City, where he was born on July 24, 1842. He had received a good education and been admitted to the bar in his native state, and during the Civil war won distinction as a staff officer in the Army of the Potomac. In 1871 he was elected to the legislative Council and the following year was chosen delegate in Congress to succeed William T. Jones. He was reelected delegate in 1874.

Melville C. Brown, who was president of the Wyoming constitutional convention, was born near Augusta, Me., in 1838. Before he reached his majority he went to California. During the Civil war he was employed as a mechanical engineer in the mines at Boise, Ida., and in 1863 he was elected a member of the Idaho Legislature. In the fall of 1867 he located at Cheyenne and began the practice of law. From 1874 to 1877 he was prosecuting attorney of Laramie County. He then removed to Laramie, Albany County, and practiced there until the state was admitted into the Union. In 1878 he was appointed United States attorney for the territory, which office he held for about three years. He was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1880; was chosen president of the constitutional convention in 1880; was appointed United States district judge for the Southern District of Alaska in 1900; practiced law in Seattle, Wash., from 1905 to 1908, and then returned to Laramie.

Homer Merrill, who served for a short time as one of the associate judges of the Wyoming Supreme Court, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1846. He studied law in his native city and was there admitted to the bar soon after he was twenty-one years of age. In 1872 he came to Wyoming, locating first at Laramie, where he practiced about two years, when he removed to Rawlins. He was for ten years the prosecuting attorney of Carbon County, and in 1880 was appointed supervisor of the United States census for the territory. When Judge Willis Van Devanter resigned from the Supreme Bench in 1890, Mr. Merrill was appointed to the vacancy and served until the next general election.

Samuel T. Carr, who was appointed an associate justice of the Territorial Supreme Court by President Cleveland in 1886, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in October, 1840. His early education was acquired in the local schools, and in 1860 he graduated at Princeton College (now Princeton University) of New Jersey. He then entered a law office at Nicholasville, Ky., and in 1863 he was admitted to the bar. After practicing a short time at Lancaster, Ky., he went to Carlinville, Ill., where he was elected state's attorney in 1872 and held the office for eight years. In 1886 he was appointed an associate justice for the Territory of Wyoming. After about three years on the bench, he retired and began the practice of law in Evanston. In 1896 he was elected to the Wyoming Supreme Court, but resigned before his term expired and removed to Utah, where he is still living.

This list might be extended indefinitely, but enough has been said to show that the bar of Wyoming compares favorably with the bar of other states. The names of such lawyers as David H. Craig, who was for about eight years judge in the Third Judicial District, John A. Riner, Charles N. Potter, John W. Lacey, C. P. Arnold, F. H. Harvey, Hugo Donzelmann, C. E. Blydenburgh, and numerous others, are too well known throughout the state to need any extended mention in this history.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

While Wyoming was still a territory, a number of lawyers met and organized a bar association, but it did not last until the state was admitted. After the admission, county bar associations were organized in most of the counties, but the present State Bar Association was not formed until January 25, 1915. A meeting had been held in the Federal Court room in Cheyenne on the 4th of that month, at which the preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a state association, and the attorneys of the state were invited to be present at the meeting of the 25th. Every county seat and most of the leading cities and towns were represented and the association started off with about one hundred charter members. At the organization meeting John A. Riner, United States district judge, delivered an opening address of welcome to the visiting lawyers, and C. P. Arnold made an address upon the subject of "Professional Pitfalls."

The first officers of the association were: C. P. Arnold, president; A. C. Campbell, first vice president; T. W. LaFleiche, second vice president; M. A. Kline, secretary; Ralph Kimball, treasurer.

The constitution adopted provides for the election of officers annually. In 1916 C. E. Blydenburgh of Rawlins was elected president; F. H. Harvey of

Douglas, first vice president; C. A. Zaring of Basin, second vice president; Clyde M. Watts of Cheyenne, secretary; W. O. Wilson of Casper, treasurer.

In 1917 the officers of the association were as follows: A. C. Campbell of Casper, president; W. E. Mullen of Cheyenne, first vice president; P. W. Spaulding of Evanston, second vice president; Clyde M. Watts of Cheyenne, secretary; A. W. McCollough of Laramie, treasurer.

W. E. Mullen of Cheyenne was elected president for 1918; Ralph Kimball of Lander, first vice president; Abraham Crawford of Evanston, second vice president; Clyde M. Watts of Cheyenne was reelected secretary; and George W. Ferguson of Casper was chosen treasurer.

A FEW NOTED CASES

Civil cases involving thousands of dollars, or affecting the rights of an entire county or state, are often tried with but few spectators in the courtroom, but a criminal case, especially a trial for murder, rarely fails to attract a large number of people. During the early history of Wyoming such cases were far more frequent than they are at the present time, and it would be impossible to give a complete account of all that have been tried in the territorial and state courts. There are a few cases, however, both criminal and civil, that stand out with greater prominence in the legal annals of the state, and are of special interest on account of the points of law involved.

In May, 1890, Henry M. Pierce shot and killed George B. Tait, a native of the Sandwich Islands. The shooting was done on the Shoshone Indian Reservation. Tait had the reputation of being a dissolute character and there were few that mourned his death. Immediately after the deed was committed, Pierce went to Lander and surrendered to Sheriff Sparhawk, telling him just what had happened. A preliminary hearing was had before a justice of the peace, but Prosecuting Attorney Allen refused to prosecute the case, because Judge Samuel T. Corn, of the Territorial Supreme Court, had held in similar cases that the territory had no jurisdiction over crimes committed on Indian reservations.

Pierce was therefore taken before United States Commissioner Moore at Fort Washakie and was held in the custody of the United States authorities until the following December. He then employed A. C. Campbell as his attorney, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge Riner on December 6, 1890, and Pierce was released. The peculiar feature of this case is that under a state law of Wyoming the offender must be tried at the term of court following the commission of the offense. One term of court had intervened between the time Pierce was taken into custody and the time when he was released under a writ of habeas corpus, which prevented him from being again arrested. Hence he went "scot free."

An interesting decision was rendered by the Wyoming Supreme Court on June 1, 1891, in the case of Mrs. France, widow of James France of Rawlins, to recover dower in real estate assigned by her husband before his death to John W. Connor and William R. Brown for the benefit of creditors. The suit was brought under the Edmunds-Tucker act of Congress, which became a law on March 3, 1887, without President Cleveland's signature. The Wyoming decision was rendered by Chief Justice Groesbeck, who held that Wyoming, Montana,

Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico all had community property laws at the time the Edmunds-Tucker act was passed that gave the wife or widow greater rights than those of dower, and that the Edmunds-Tucker law failed to state whether it was applicable in those territories. As a matter of fact the law was intended to apply to Utah only.

THE RACE HORSE CASE

On October 3, 1895, Sheriff John Ward of Uinta County, arrested a Bannock Indian named Race Horse, upon a warrant issued on criminal information charging the said Race Horse with "the unlawful and wanton killing of seven elk in said county on the first day of July, 1895." For some time prior to this arrest the Indians living in the Jackson's Hole country had refused to obey the game laws of Wyoming, claiming that the treaty of Fort Bridger gave them the right to hunt in that part of the state and kill all the game they pleased. The treaty provision upon which they based this claim was Article IV of the treaty of July 3, 1868, which reads:

"The Indians (Bannock) herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on their reservation, they will make said reservation their permanent home and that they will make no permanent settlements elsewhere, but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists between the Indians and the whites on the borders of the hunting districts."

Race Horse was unable to give bail and was held in custody by the Uinta County authorities until October 7, 1895, when his attorneys filed in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Wyoming a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, based upon the above mentioned article of the treaty. Attorney-General B. F. Fowler volunteered to assist the prosecuting attorney of Uinta County and the case was argued before the United States Circuit Court at Cheyenne on November 21, 1895. The court held that the "provisions of the state statute were inconsistent with the treaty, and as the latter, under the constitution of the United States, was paramount, the statute could not be enforced against the Indians."

Before the arrest of Race Horse, the citizens living in the vicinity of Jackson's Hole had repeatedly protested against the wanton destruction of the game and the United States sent troops into the northern part of Uinta (now Lincoln) County to prevent open hostilities. When Race Horse was released by the court upon habeas corpus proceedings, the dissatisfaction in the western part of the state was universal, while the Indians were highly elated over their victory.

Judge Willis Van Devanter, as attorney for Sheriff Ward, took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal, on May 25, 1896, rendered an opinion reversing the decision of the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court held that "the provision in the treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Bannock tribe of Indians, that they 'shall have the right to hunt upon the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists between Indians and the whites on the borders of the hunting districts' was intended to confer a privilege of merely limited duration, and was

repealed by the subsequent act admitting the Territory of Wyoming into the Union, with the express declaration that it should have all the powers of other states and making no reservation in favor of the Indians."

The effect of this decision was to make the Indians understand that they must observe the game laws of the state, and no further trouble occurred. By an act approved on February 19, 1897, the Legislature appropriated \$1,421.50, "out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by Congress to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention," to pay the expenses of the appeal. Of this sum, Willis Van Devanter received \$1,100 for services and traveling expenses to Washington, and the Stock Growers National Bank received \$321.50 for money advanced to pay the costs of filing the appeal, the state having no funds that could be used for that purpose.

CHAPTER XXX

RELIGION IN WYOMING

BEGINNINGS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN WYOMING—THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE BAPTIST CHURCH—THE PRESBYTERIAN.

Religion was first brought within the present boundaries of Wyoming by missionaries. Among the first of these were Jason Lee and his nephew, Daniel, who passed through the state en route to Oregon. Rev. Samuel Parker and Dr. Marcus Whitman were others who came through this country in the very early days. Doctor Whitman wrote in his journal on August 10, 1835, while passing through the South Pass: "Though there are some elevations and depressions in this valley, yet, comparatively speaking, it is level. There would be no difficulty in the way of constructing a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." While in the Green River country these two men met Jim Bridger, who, on October 14, 1832, in a battle with Blackfeet Indians, was shot in the back with two arrows. On August 12, 1835, Doctor Whitman extracted one of these arrows from Bridger's back.

Whitman and Parker found that the Indians were eager to learn the white man's religion and this induced them to separate and endeavor to teach the word of God to the savages. Parker, the older of the two, accompanied Bridger to Pierre's Hole, leaving there with a Nez Perce guide for the wilderness. Whitman went back East for new recruits and returned with a bride over the Oregon Trail the next summer. With him came Rev. H. H. Spalding. Then came Father DeSmet, a Catholic priest, in 1840. From this time until the building of the Union Pacific Railroad the growth of religion in Wyoming was necessarily slow, but with the laying of the steel rails across the plains, churches began to appear in numbers and all the principal denominations were represented in this frontier country. Wyoming now has many churches and denominations. In the following paragraphs the history of the principal denominations is given, while in another chapter of this work the names of the churches in each town are given.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Diocese of Cheyenne embraces the State of Wyoming, including 100,906 square miles. Ecclesiastically, the territory within the present limits of Wyoming has been subject to sees as remote from each other as the political authority to which its component parts owed allegiance. For within its boundaries is part of the Louisiana Purchase which was made from France in 1803; part of the Oregon country, which was acquired by the Florida treaty with Spain in 1819;



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, CHEYENNE

part of the Texas annexation of 1845; and finally, part of the Mexican cession of 1848. However, any jurisdiction that the French, Spanish or Mexican bishops may have had over these districts was rather *de jure* than *de facto*, since prior to the building of Fort Laramie as a trading post in 1834 and 1835 there were no white settlers in the territory, nor had any missionary work been done among the Indians.

With the creation of the Diocese of St. Louis in 1827, Wyoming came under the authority of that see until 1851, when it was included in the Vicariate of the Indian Territory, to which the Rt. Rev. John B. Miede, D. D., was called to preside over as vicar apostolic. His see embraced all of the region from the southern boundary of Kansas to the British possessions, and all west of the Missouri River to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The Vicariate of Nebraska, which included Wyoming, was carved out of this vast region January 6, 1857, and received as its ruler Rt. Rev. James O'Gorman, D. D. (elected January 18, 1859, consecrated May 8, 1859), who took up his residence in Omaha. Upon the naming of this city as an Episcopal see in 1885, its Ordinary, Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., continued to guide the destinies of Wyoming up to the erection of the Diocese of Cheyenne, August 9, 1887.

Many Catholic names will be noticed among the traders and trappers of the early years. Thus, Jacques La Ramie, after whom the Town and River of Laramie are named, who died in that section in 1821. And during the decade following 1823 we have Thomas Fitzpatrick, a Canadian Irishman; Etienne Provost, a Frenchman, who discovered South Pass; Lucien Fontenelle, and Captain Bonneville of the United States army.

Turning to the pioneers in the spiritual order, the place of honor is assigned to Rev. Peter J. DeSmet, S. J., whose name will ever be one of the brightest ornaments in the field of American missionary endeavor. To him belongs the distinction of having celebrated the first mass within the limits of Wyoming. Duly commissioned, he set out at the end of April, 1840, with the annual caravan of the American Fur Company. On Sunday, July 5, 1840, they reached the Green River rendezvous, where Father DeSmet celebrated mass and preached in English and French to the traders, trappers and hunters, and through interpreters to the Snake and Flathead Indians.

With the building of the first railroad, white settlers began to enter the territory, so that it became necessary to provide religious ministrations for the newcomers. Cheyenne had sprung up as a frontier village about this time, and thither was sent from Omaha the Rev. William Kelly as the first resident priest. His missionary field extended from Sidney, Neb., westward to Wahsatch Canyon in Utah, running north as far as Fort Laramie. With the exception of an occasional Sunday's mass at Laramie City and Fort Saunders, mass was celebrated regularly every Sunday at Cheyenne after the erection of the church, the other days of the week being devoted to missionary work along the railroad. In the summer of 1869 Bishop O'Gorman, accompanied by Father Ryan and another priest, visited Cheyenne and Laramie City and administered the sacrament of confirmation at both places.

The first resident priest at Laramie was Father Cusson, who was sent there in 1873 (died at Nebraska City, November 2, 1898). He remained in charge until 1879, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rt. Rev. Hugh



CATHOLIC CHURCH, LARAMIE

Cummiskey. Rev. M. F. Cassidy, now irremovable rector of O'Neil, Neb., was in charge of Rawlins from 1879 to 1886.

As early as September, 1875, the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth had opened a hospital and school at Laramie; but the former was abandoned in 1896, and the latter in 1900. The Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus (of Sharon Hill) established themselves in Cheyenne in 1884, opening a school temporarily in the old frame church which had been built by Father Kelly. Their present beautiful academy, occupying a slightly block immediately east of the state capitol, was opened in 1886. At St. Stephen's Mission, likewise, the Franciscan Sisters from Glen Riddle, Pa., early came to the assistance of the Jesuits by taking charge of a school for Indian girls.

When, on August 9, 1887, the Territory of Wyoming was erected into a separate diocese, the choice of a bishop fell upon Rev. Maurice F. Burke, a priest of the archdiocese of Chicago, ordained May 22, 1875. The conditions which the young prelate found on reaching Wyoming may be gleaned from the following statistics (1887): Secular priests, 5; religious, 1; churches, 8; hospitals, 1; academy, 1, with 130 pupils; parochial schools, 2, with 175 pupils; baptisms, 181; marriages, 20; families, 448; Catholic population about 4,500; Indian mission, about 300. There was a neat brick church in Cheyenne with a seating capacity of 300, which bore the title of St. John the Baptist and which now became the bishop's cathedral, under the name of St. Mary.

After looking over his vast territory, the bishop concluded that the establishment of the see had been premature and set out for Rome to have it suppressed. Owing to the opposition of the bishops of the province, then St. Louis, this proposal was rejected, but several years later Pope Leo XIII, by a bull dated June 19, 1893, transferred Bishop Burke to St. Joseph, Mo.

Owing to the representations that had been made by Bishop Burke, the diocese was allowed to remain vacant for several years, during which its affairs were managed by the administrator, Very Rev. Hugh Cummiskey. However, at length the Very Rev. Thomas M. Lenihan, M. R., of Fort Dodge, Ia., was appointed as the second bishop. Father Lenihan was ordained a priest November 23, 1867, at Dubuque.

At the time of his appointment, Bishop Lenihan was afflicted with very poor health. He struggled on for two or three years, but as there was no improvement, he was compelled to seek a lower altitude and returned to Iowa, from which place, though in shattered health, he did his best to direct the affairs of his diocese. His death took place at Dubuque, December 15, 1901.

Several months elapsed after the death of Bishop Lenihan before Cheyenne received a new chief pastor in the person of the Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, D. D., ordained December 23, 1882. He was named Bishop of Cheyenne June 10, 1902, but his consecration did not occur until autumn. One of his first acts was having the diocese as a whole, as well as the individual parishes, incorporated according to the provisions of the state law. Bishop Keane did many things to promote the cause of the church in Wyoming, not the least of which was his work in the missionary field, providing churches for the communities which were small.

Another object of Bishop Keane's pastoral solicitude was to provide a suitable cathedral and bishop's residence. The buildings in use for this purpose had been constructed in pioneer days, when there was little thought of Cheyenne



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, KEMMERER



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, RAWLINS

ever becoming an Episcopal see, and the congregation had long outgrown the modest brick church that had been erected late in the '70s. A beautiful site was secured on Capitol Avenue, not far from the state capitol and adjoining the public library, the old site having been sold. Bishop Keane had decided that the cathedral parish should build the new church, while he himself would secure funds for the Episcopal residence from the diocese at large. Suitable plans were secured from an Omaha architect, so that both of these improvements, involving an expenditure of more than \$100,000, were begun at the same time. On July 7, 1907, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of people, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Scannell of Omaha, assisted by Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake, the sermon being preached by Bishop Keane. An appropriate address was also made by Governor Brooks. The dedication ceremony took place January 31, 1909, amidst a gathering of ecclesiastics such as had never before been brought together in Wyoming.

The cathedral is a fine example of the English Gothic style throughout, the one tower being on the southwest corner. It is built of Wyoming white sandstone, is 135 feet long by 70 feet wide at the transept, and seats 750 persons. The interior finish is of oak, with pews of the same material. The total cost of the cathedral was \$80,000 and of the bishop's residence \$23,000.

The fourth bishop of Cheyenne was Rt. Rev. Patrick A. McGovern, ordained August 18, 1895. He was named bishop January 19, 1912, and his consecration occurred April 11th of the same year. His first care was to provide for the orderly government of the clergy and people by convoking a synod in which the diocesan officials were named and salutary decrees, conducive to the upbuilding of religion, promulgated. Feeling that the vast stretches of vacant land under his jurisdiction would sooner or later attract many settlers, he secured a sufficient number of ecclesiastical students to minister to them. Through his encouragement, and with the aid of the Catholic Church Extension Society, several churches and chapels have been built in remote places.

STATISTICS, 1918

Bishop, 1; secular priests, 18; priests of religious orders, 5; total priests, 23; ecclesiastical students, 10; resident pastors, 19; assistants, 4; total churches, 45; academy, 1; parochial schools, 2; Indian schools, 2; pupils in schools, 416; marriages, 146; baptisms, infants, 620, adults, 85, total, 705; deaths, 213; Catholic population, 19,000.

The history of the church in Cheyenne in its early years is practically a history of the diocese. The Rev. William Kelly was first sent by Bishop O'Gorman to organize the Catholics and build up a church. Father Kelly set to work industriously and in 1868 was able to dedicate a frame church at Twenty-first and O'Neil streets, on the northeast corner, on four lots donated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Most of the congregation came from Camp Carlin, a government supply station half way between the City of Cheyenne and Fort Russell. Father Kelly remained in charge until October 9, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. Philip Erlach, who served until April 16, 1871. Then Rev. William Byrne took charge and remained until September, 1873. Rev. John McGoldrick was then appointed and served the parish until October 18, 1877.



ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL, LARAMIE



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARAMIE

Considering the old church property inadequate to the needs of the growing congregation, he secured two lots at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Carey Avenue as a site for a new church. Rev. John Jennette next guided the destinies of the parish from December, 1877, to August 4, 1878. He laid the foundations of a brick church on the property purchased by Father McGoldrick. The Rev. John Hayes succeeded Father Jennette as the pastor and governed the parish until November 18, 1882. During his pastorate the church was completed and dedicated. Rev. Francis J. Nugent was in charge from November 25, 1882, to June 20, 1886; then came Rev. John T. Smith, from July 9, 1886, to November 23, 1887. Rev. M. J. Carmody was in charge from May, 1891, to March, 1892, and was followed by Rev. Edward Fitzgerald who stayed until November, 1893. Rev. Thomas Conway then assumed control of the parish and maintained it until November, 1897. Rev. P. U. Sasse was in charge then until December, 1900, succeeded by Rev. George J. Bryant. In May, 1903, Rev. Michael A. Kennedy was the pastor, but held the pulpit until December only. Rev. James A. Duffy was in charge November, 1904, to April, 1913. Bishop McGovern took personal charge until May 1, 1915, when he appointed Rev. James A. Hartman.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

When Bishop Kemper was made the first missionary bishop of the American Church, Wyoming was within his jurisdiction; but he never reached a point farther west than Central Kansas. In 1859, Bishop Joseph Cruikshank Talbot was chosen bishop of the Northwest, and Wyoming, then a part of Nebraska and Washington territories, fell to his care. In 1860, Bishop Talbot planned a 7,000 mile trip to Utah via Fort Laramie, which would have taken him through Wyoming; but the route being unsafe in 1863 by reason of the hostility of the Indians, he took the lower route through Colorado and New Mexico. It has not yet been determined whether he ever entered what is now known as Wyoming.

In 1865, on the translation of Bishop Talbot to Indiana, the House of Bishops, basing its action on a bill pending in Congress created the missionary district of "Colorado and parts adjacent," which included Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, and the missionary district of "Nebraska and parts adjacent," with jurisdiction in Nebraska and Dakota. The Rev. George Maxwell Randall of Boston and the Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson of Chicago were chosen bishops of these districts respectively. This was called "the bloody year on the plains"; and was further marked by the commencement of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1866, Montana and Idaho were detached from Colorado, and New Mexico was added, so that Bishop Randall's district was Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. This was the year of the so-called "Fetterman Massacre." At this time there were no towns in Wyoming, the only settlements being the army posts, and a few mining camps and isolated ranches along the Sweetwater, Popo Agie, and the North Platte and their tributaries. As may therefore be supposed, there were no resident clergy; church services had, however been held. The Hon. Henry J. Coke who crossed Wyoming in 1852, was accompanied by his chaplain.

From 1849 to 1862 the Rev. William Vaux was army chaplain at Fort Laramie, and was the first regularly stationed clergyman in Wyoming. Concern-



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EVANSTON



CATHOLIC CHURCH, EVANSTON

ing him Doctor White writes in his *Life of Bishop Jackson Kemper*: "When Kemper resigned the oversight of Indiana, one of his attached clergy there, wishing to remain under his jurisdiction, and having received an appointment to the chaplaincy of Fort Laramie, was transferred thither at his own request. The post was nearly 1,000 miles west of the Mississippi, and this circumstance led the bishop to urge the definition of the western boundary of his jurisdiction which some thought extended to the shores of the Pacific." Chaplain Vaux stood nobly by his post during the massacres at Fort Laramie.

Another church chaplain, who served in Wyoming in the early days, was the Rev. Edmond B. Tuttle, who was chaplain at Fort D. A. Russell from January, 1868, to June, 1869.

Church life really began in Wyoming when the Union Pacific Railroad reached Cheyenne on November 13, 1867. In fact, anticipating the railroad, the Rev. Charles A. Gilbert of Illinois, spent his summer vacation in Cheyenne, and thus became the first minister to serve there. So successful were his ministrations that Messrs. S. B. Reed, Charles D. Sherman and J. D. Wooley, corresponded with Bishop Clarkson, and so impressed him with the importance of Cheyenne that on November 26th the Rev. Joseph W. Cook, rector of St. Paul's Church, West Whitelaw, Chester County, Penn., was sent to Cheyenne. Leaving Philadelphia on New Year's night he reached Cheyenne on January 14, 1868.

Cheyenne, Dakota, being within the region originally intended by the House of Bishops to be included in Bishop Randall's jurisdiction, under the name of Wyoming Territory (though for some time the bill providing for this did not pass Congress), Bishop Randall claimed it as part of his jurisdiction. Bishop Clarkson had proceeded upon the supposition that so long as the territory was part and parcel of Dakota, it belonged to his jurisdiction. Upon requisition being made by Bishop Randall, Bishop Clarkson withdrew, leaving Cheyenne and its first missionary under the jurisdiction of Bishop Randall.

The first confirmation within the district was administered on July 14, 1868, in St. Mark's Parish, Cheyenne. On August 23rd, Bishop Randall consecrated the new church, thus marking the first consecration of a church building in Wyoming.

This church was erected upon the plot of ground where the postoffice now stands. It was subsequently removed upon a flat car to the coal mining camp of Carbon where it was in constant use until the camp was abandoned. The church unfortunately was torn down along with the other better buildings of the town, but the cross over the west end of the building, the first reared over any structure within the state, now hangs upon the walls of the vestry room of the new St. Mark's, Cheyenne, which was named for St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

In April, 1868, Bishop Randall called the Rev. John Cornell to Laramie. When Mr. Cornell arrived in Laramie he found, so he writes, six horse thieves hanging to the timbers of a frame house in course of construction. During the year Mr. Cook and Mr. Cornell planted missions in all the towns along the railroad. Mr. Cornell writes that he also went across country as far as South Pass, accompanied by a Rev. Mr. Stewart, whose death resulted from the exposure. Thus it may be seen the church was not slow in fulfilling her primary obligation to Wyoming.

On the death of Bishop Randall in 1873, he was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. John Franklin Spalding, who found but four stations and two missionaries in the



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ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SHERIDAN

district. The following year, New Mexico was separated from the jurisdiction which was now known as the jurisdiction of Colorado and Wyoming.

In 1883, the House of Bishops erected the Territory of Wyoming into a separate jurisdiction. Bishop Spalding was placed in temporary charge. This oversight extended to 1886. At this time there were five clergymen and ten stations in the district. In 1886 there were 18 confirmations, 89 baptisms, 272 communicants, 32 marriages, 26 burials, 406 Sunday school scholars and the sum of \$8,900.72 was raised within the district.

The most notable achievement of Bishop Spalding's jurisdiction over Wyoming was the sending of the Rev. George Rafter to Cheyenne in 1882 and the Rev. John Roberts to the Wind River Reservation in 1883, the latter undertaking the evangelization of the Shoshone Indians, who had been placed under our care by General Grant. Both Mr. Rafter and Mr. Roberts are still priests of the district, and are the nestors of their respective localities.

In 1886, the General Convention created the missionary jurisdiction of Wyoming and Idaho, and in the following spring the Rev. Ethelbert Talbot of Macon, Mo., was consecrated bishop. In 1896 Wyoming and Idaho were separated into distinct jurisdictions and Bishop Talbot was given charge of both districts. In 1898 he was transferred to Central Pennsylvania.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot's episcopate was one of conspicuous success. When he arrived he found four clergymen and ten stations; when he resigned his jurisdiction, eleven years later, he left sixteen clergymen and twenty stations with 729 communicants. He had built fourteen churches, among which was the beautiful cathedral in Laramie, one of the handsomest church buildings in the West. It was completed in 1917 by the erection of the two towers and the great central spire which, together with the clock and chimes, are the gift of Edward Ivinson, of Laramie, in memory of his wife. He had erected St. Matthew's Hall, Laramie, a school for boys, and had established a school for Shoshone Indian girls on the Wind River Reservation. Unfortunately, St. Matthew's Hall was afterwards lost to the church.

In 1898, the General Convention divided Wyoming into three parts. The eastern part was combined with Western Nebraska under the title "The Missionary District of Laramie;" the northwestern part was combined with Idaho under the title of "The District of Boise," and the southwestern portion was united with Utah under the title of "The Missionary District of Salt Lake." This arrangement continued for ten years under the oversight of Bishop Funsten, Bishop Graves, Bishop Leonard and Bishop Spalding.

The House of Bishops at the General Convention, Richmond, Va., October, 1907, in consideration of the recommendation of the Conference of the Seventh Missionary Department, held in Boise on May 3, 1907, made the boundaries of the several missionary districts co-terminus with the boundaries of the states. Under this arrangement the missionary district of Wyoming was constituted. On October 10, 1907, the Rev. Frederick Focke Reese, D. D., rector of the Church of Christ, Nashville, Tenn., was elected to be Bishop thereof, but declined the election. Wyoming was then placed under the provisional charge of the Rt. Rev. James Bowen Funsten, D. D., bishop of Idaho, until in 1909, at a meeting of the House of Bishops held in New York, the Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, was elected, and on May

6, 1909, was consecrated bishop of Wyoming. For the first time in its checkered history, Wyoming had a bishop altogether its own.

Bishop Thomas found on his arrival 10 clergy, 29 church buildings, 13 rector'es, 2 halls or parish houses, altogether valued at \$240,680, 1,338 communicants, 28 parishes and missions, and 14 preaching stations, with practically no debt and no endowment.

Through the working out of a plan whereby a goodly number of men of the highest class from the eastern seminaries have been creating the vogue of the western frontier in lieu of an eastern curacy as the proper work of a ministerial interne, Wyoming has during the past nine years been privileged in securing the services of 42 clergymen of high character and unusual ability who have come and gone, in addition to the 27 clergymen now canonically resident within the district. To this total of 69 men in order should be added 42 technically trained lay workers, 18 laymen and 24 lay women, who have contributed their share to the grand total of results accomplished, which places the church in Wyoming in the forefront among the churches of the state.

The Tenth Annual Convocational Journal reports 7 parishes, 43 organized missions, and 37 unorganized missions, a total of 87, with 2,846 communicants, an average of 31 communicants to a station. There are 45 church buildings, 24 rectories, 13 parish houses or halls for secular gatherings, 2 Indian schools, 2 hospitals, 1 orphanage and 1 bishop's house. The total value of the church property is \$726,404. The endowment is \$32,000 (entailed) for St. Michael's Mission, \$18,000 for the Bishop Randall Hospital, and \$1,805 for the Episcopate Fund, making a grand total of church property and endowment amounting to \$778,209.

In the summer of 1910 Bishop Thomas, accompanied by the Rev. Robert M. Beckett, took a trip of 1,100 miles by wagon and on horseback through the Yellowstone Park and down into Jackson's Hole. In that interesting and beautiful valley, conditions were such that out of seven maternity cases during the summer, three women had died. As the bishop stood at the death bed of one of these women he registered the determination that these conditions should be bettered.

The following year a beautiful stone hospital, the Bishop Randall Hospital, was erected in Lander at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. On November 15, 1912, it was officially opened. It has been handsomely appointed in every particular and now is the best equipped hospital in the state, ministering to both whites and Indians.

Another five-bed hospital has been erected in Jackson's Hole, and from the beginning has been self supporting.

As there was no provision in the state for the care of destitute and dependent children, the bishop converted his house in Laramie into a home for children, turning the same over to Archdeacon Dray who was the father of the movement. The archdeacon so popularized the plan in the state that from its inception it has been able to pay its debts. Its board of managers, consisting of some of the ablest women of Laramie, represent most of the religious denominations of the city. From twenty-eight to thirty-one children have been continuously cared for, but the building is utterly inadequate to hold the number of applicants. Larger quarters are imperative if the children in need of such an institution are to be accepted.

Last year Bishop Thomas, the president of the Cathedral Home, purchased from the ecclesiastical authority of the Roman Catholic Church, four acres of ground well adorned with trees, two squares from the State University on the main thoroughfare of the city. On this plot of ground was situated the old St. Joseph's Hospital. It is in excellent repair, so far as the constructive portions of the building are concerned, but many additions are necessary by reason of its added function. The cost of accomplishing this, the largest public charitable venture undertaken out of private contributions from within the state, will be \$31,602.20 according to the architect's plans. The property when completed will be valued at \$50,000.

Of purely parochial institutions no mention will be made, save of the Parish House in Cheyenne which was erected in the fall and winter of 1911-12 at a cost of some forty thousand dollars. During this year of the war the Parish House has been practically a diocesan institution in the service it has rendered the soldiers at Fort Russell. For the past year the building has been in constant use and filled with soldiers.

On November 17, 1910, was held the first annual conference of the clergy in Wyoming, summoned for no other purpose than to give the clergy a week of goodly fellowship. These conferences have been made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie of New York in memory of her pastor, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D. No one institution has done more to build up the esprit of the clergy than this institution which is familiarly known as the Ogilvie Conference.

CHURCH WORK AMONG THE SHOSHONES

In 1873 the invasion of the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes and perhaps the Arapahoes, were particularly severe. It was in this year that Bishop Randall visited the Shoshone Agency. The agent despatched an ambulance and three men to old Fort Stambaugh to escort the bishop in. The party left early Sunday morning for the agency. Hostile signal fires from the tops of the Big Horn and Owl Creek ranges and from other points nearer the trail aroused fears lest the bishop's party be attacked, but they reached the agency at 7 o'clock in safety. After a hasty lunch, the entire community repaired to the little old log chapel, now used as a mortuary chapel at the Shoshone burial place, and the bishop conducted service and preached. After the service it was discovered that the hostiles had been all about the church and could have massacred the whole congregation had they not supposed, as a Sioux afterward confessed, that the people had gathered in this log house using it for a fort. As it was, the hostiles cut loose the horses and stock and disappeared quietly. The following day word came in that the entire line over which the bishop had traveled had been raided. The Bishop Randall missionary window in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Laramie, memorializes the little log building at the agency.

James I. Patten, Indian teacher and lay reader from 1871 to 1874 accompanied Bishop Randall on his return trip two days later. He writes of it as follows: "After a day or two sojourn at the agency, the bishop made known his wish to return home, so the agent prepared an open rig, the only kind of conveyance he had to offer, drawn by two good horses, together with an escort of three men, selected



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHEYENNE



Methodist Episcopal Church.

Catholic Church.

St. Mark's Church.

CHURCHES OF CASPER

from among the employees, each one armed with repeating rifles, and a supply of ammunition and when the party was about ready to start, Mrs. Irwin, the agent's wife, discovered that the bishop was without fire arms, therefore she soon rustled him a gun, saying, 'You might need it.' 'Well,' replied the bishop, 'I suppose it is best to have one to show, but I never fired a gun in my life.'

"We left the agency late in the morning and arrived in Twin Creek about 2 P. M., where the horses were rested awhile. The day was extremely hot. The Bishop was dressed in tight fitting broadcloth suit, with a high silk hat and the sun beat down upon him like heat from an oven. I saw that he was suffering greatly from this exposure—he was then I think about eighty years of age. While resting at Twin Creek, the bishop climbed down and bathed his face in the cool waters of the mountain streams and stretched his limbs. Beside the road was a wide flat granite rock which, by erosion, was worn smooth as maple floor. On this rock he laid himself down stretched to full length, thus resting about twenty minutes, by which time we were ready to continue our journey. We reached Miners' Delight, where the people met in a vacant building, where a short service was held and the bishop talked to the congregation for a few minutes and was introduced, when we passed on to South Pass, arriving there in the evening, where another service was held and the next morning he baptized a family of five children. Here at this time we separated, never again in this life to meet again our beloved bishop, for he never afterwards visited the agency. Arriving at his home in Denver he was confined to his room, and a short time afterward we received the sad intelligence of his death, which occurred September 28, 1873.

"My mind has reverted many times to the scene of the bishop taking his rest on the rock on the banks of Twin Creek and I at the time named it Bishop Randall's Rock. In my mind's eye, he is seen today as he then lay, as plainly as at that time."

Bishop Spalding was consecrated to succeed Bishop Randall on December 31, 1873. Ten years later he addressed himself to the Indian problem at Wind River, by sending the Rev. John Roberts as missionary to the Shoshones. Mr. Robert's trip across the divide from Green River took place during the most severe storm known for years, when the snow was three feet deep and the thermometer 50° below zero. Mr. Roberts himself reported to Bishop Spalding under the date of February 14th, 1883, as follows:

"I reached the Shoshone Indian Agency safely last night, after a trying journey of eight days from Green River. At the end of my first day's ride I found that ahead two coach drivers and a passenger were frozen to death and three others badly frost bitten. I afterwards saw some of the sufferers and buried one of the drivers in the snow."

Within a year Mr. Roberts had established a small school in a building erected by the Government for that purpose, with sixteen boarders and eight day pupils. He had also established a mission in Lander. Later Mr. A. C. Jones, now a banker in Laramie and the treasurer of the Cathedral Chapter, was in charge of the Shoshone scholars. He remained however, but one year. The Church of the Redeemer was completed in 1885, through the gift of \$2,000 from a lady of Philadelphia; and also Trinity Church, Lander, in 1886.

During this year Mr. Roberts became superintendent of the Government school and busied himself superintending a household of eighty-six Indian

children. In 1896 Mr. Roberts was still at his wonderful ministry of blessing, but now in charge of a contract school of twenty Shoshone Indian girls.

In 1898 a beautiful log church erected by the labors of our Indian catechist, joint translator with the Reverend Mr. Roberts of a mission Service Book, the Gospel of St. Luke, called the House of Prayer, was dedicated by Bishop Talbot on St. Bartholomew's Day.

In 1899 Chief Washakie and the Shoshones, with the consent of the Government, gave 160 acres of land one mile west of the agency, to be used as a church school and mission farm. \$7,000 were spent in the erection of suitable buildings. In these buildings, known as the Shoshone Indian Mission, Mr. Roberts has carried on a church school with some fifteen or sixteen girls in constant attendance. From this mission has gone forth all the spiritual life of the reservation, and among the Shoshones our good Evangelist Moo-yah-vo has passed on Mr. Robert's message, both in word and through a goodly example.

During Mr. Robert's heroic work among the Indians, he also found time to build St. Thomas' Church, Dubois; Trinity Church, Lander; St. Matthew's Church, Hudson; St. James' Church, Riverton; and St. Paul's Church, Milford, besides the churches on the reservation.

ST. MICHAEL'S MISSION

Nothing was done for the Arapahoes by the church since their arrival, except what was accomplished by the personal services of the Rev. John Roberts whose primary duty was to the Shoshones, and by the efforts of the Rev. and Mrs. Sherman Coolidge whose labors are beyond praise, until St. Michael's Mission was founded through the generous endowment of Mrs. Baird Sumner Cooper in 1910. This mission has been located about six miles east of the Government school, the plan calling for a new departure in Indian education and development.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The first permanent Congregational Church work was begun in Wyoming Territory soon after the survey for the Union Pacific Railroad reached the base of the Laramie Mountains and the Town of Cheyenne had been located by the railroad company.

Rev. R. T. Cross, an early historian, speaks of Cheyenne in 1867 "as a permanent camp established in the desert, with no gardens, no trees, and no weeds."

This camp was located on Crow Creek at what was then the terminus of the railroad, near the site of the City of Cheyenne, and was known by the opprobrious title of "Hell on Wheels."

The Methodists were the first to begin christian work in this embryo frontier town. They were followed shortly afterward by the Congregationalists whose preliminary work was conducted under the leadership of Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., of Chicago, who was the missionary superintendent for the Northwest at that time.

Col. J. D. Davis, a color bearer in the Civil war, and a graduate of Chicago Seminary, was the first commissioned minister sent to Cheyenne, Wyoming, Terri-

tory. He reached his field and began work June 6, 1869, and organized the First Congregational Church of Cheyenne the next Sabbath with thirteen members.

On the 4th of July, three weeks later, the first communion service of the new church was held, the Methodists uniting with them. In the evening a Union preaching service was held in the theater.

The erection of a Congregational Church edifice, the first in the territory, was begun in September, 1869, and was completed and dedicated in December of the same year. Until then the regular Sabbath morning services were held in the schoolhouse.

The same fall the pastor and his wife built a parsonage with their own hands, receiving only two days work from others.

When denominational fellowship meetings were planned it was found that the nearest Congregational Church to the East was 400 miles from Cheyenne; to the South 100 miles; to the West 1,200 miles; while if a person wished to take the northern route he would be obliged to travel 23,900 miles to find a church of his faith and order with which to fellowship.

As soon as the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Rock Springs a Union Sunday School was organized, which later became Congregational. Fortnightly Congregational Sabbath services were held in the schoolhouse on B Street where the Sunday school had its home, and where, on the evening of September 16, 1871, the Congregational Church of Rock Springs was organized with nineteen charter members. Early records show that for some unexplained reason the church rented a saloon for a time at \$50 per month, in which it held its services. It has now commodious church and parsonage buildings. Rev. George L. Smith was its first pastor.

Following closely the line of the newly built railroad went a young man, a student of Grinnell College, Iowa, with full purpose of heart to organize Sunday schools in the newly opening Northwest. As he neared the western boundary of Wyoming he came to a new town nestling under "Castle Rock," while a great stone face, like the face of a guardian angel, carved on the rock by the hand of nature, was gazing down upon the hamlet from the mountain crest. A large sign board had been planted in the center of the village bearing this inscription in large letters: "One hundred and five miles to South Pass; Three hundred miles to Salt Lake; Six inches from Hell." As he stood reading this remarkable production a man approached and inquired his business which he willingly told. He was immediately informed that a man had been shot and they would like to have a real funeral. To this the young man agreed and the next day went to the saloon where the body lay wrapped in a gray blanket. He began his service but was frightened and did not know what to say. Then a child cried and a man swore, and the young man's senses came back to him, and he said, "Don't swear like that. I'd give five dollars to hear the child cry again, it sounds like my sister's child, and I'm homesick." Then he preached the sermon and the people said "the kid did mighty well" and gave him some money which he used to buy singing books and supplies for a Sunday school. Later on a man from the East drifted into this town and inquired for a church. The man of whom he inquired told him that they had no church but that they had a schoolhouse and that he and his pard were running a Sunday school for the kids.

"My pard is in there," he said, pointing to the saloon. "I'm waiting for him



BAPTIST CHURCH, EVANSTON



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EVANSTON

now." In a few moments he came out and they went to the schoolhouse and held a session of some sort. When they were ready to close the school one of the men said to the other, "Is'nt it time to close this here thing up? I'm getting awful dry." A little girl repeated the Lord's Prayer and the Sunday school came to a summary end. Out of this beginning the Congregational Church of Green River came into existence. For many years it was the only church in the town.

The young missionary who did this pioneer work went from there to the next camp, where he held a service, preached another funeral sermon, and comforted a heart broken mother to whom after many years a picture was sent with these words: "We thought you would like to have a picture of the man who started Christian work at Green River and preached Sarah's funeral sermon—Newell Dwight Hillis.

Doctor Hillis is now one of the most noted and talented preachers in Brooklyn, N. Y., but he never did a greater work than that at Green River, Wyo., and when he preached Sarah's funeral sermon.

Big Horn, the oldest town in Northern Wyoming nestles close to the base of the mountains from which it derives its name. On the arrival of the first permanent settlers they found a long low log house and stable with accommodations for twenty men and horses, built upon a beautiful but secluded plateau close to the heavily wooded banks of Goose Creek, which proved to be the northern rendezvous of the notorious James Brothers, bandits, to which place they retreated when hard pressed by the officers of the law. They usually came and went in bunches of three or four. This retreat was kept in readiness for them by a dandy by the name of John Lewis, and Big Nosed George, the latter a cruel faced fellow who was finally caught and hung by the settlers at Miles City, Mont., for robbery and murder.

The first postoffice established at Big Horn was in 1879, and the first sermon was preached in the saloon in the fall of 1881, a curtain being drawn across the front of the bar during the service. As soon as the schoolhouse which the people began to build in the winter of 1881 was completed, the Sunday school which had been organized and held in the log house of W. E. Jackson, was moved to it. When this was accomplished a friend of the Sunday school went to the saloons and gambling houses and said: "Boys! The people are trying to start a Sunday school over in the schoolhouse and they need some help. You used to go to Sunday school when you were kids. For the sake of those good old times let's go over and help them out. And then one of the saloon keepers spoke up: "See here, fellows, this saloon will remain locked until that thing is over, and remember that nothing less than cart wheels (silver dollars) goes into the hat." It was from this beginning that the Congregational Church at Big Horn came into existence. At an early day a mining camp was started in the eastern part of Converse County and went by the various appellations of "Running Water," "Silver Cliff," and "Lusk." It soon became the center of a rich mining and stock raising district. Gold, silver, copper and coal were mined and a smelter erected. Like many another mining camp it soon grew into a veritable city of tents. The sale of lots at Lusk began in 1886 and in two months the place boasted of forty business houses and a large population. In May of the same year Rev. Harmon Bross held a street service from a wagon, and afterward in a church tent. From this beginning grew the Congregational Church of Lusk, now a strong and prosperous

organization, well housed, and with a complete equipment for all lines of church work.

The Town of Douglas was started in September, 1886, and in one month had a population of 1,500, with twenty-seven saloons, two dance halls, and all that went with them to make up a typical "Jumping off Place." Today Douglas is one of the model western towns, the home of many wealthy stock and sheep men. It was for many years reputed to be the richest town, in proportion to its population, of any place in the Rocky Mountain states.

The first religious services in Douglas were held in a tent by Reverend Mr. Rankin of Denver. Later on a Presbyterian Church was established which afterwards sold out to the Congregationalists. This church has grown strong in membership and influence and is now occupying its third church edifice, built of pressed brick and modern in all its appointments, ranking as among the finest buildings in the state.

Buffalo, an inland town, has for many years been the center of a growing cattle industry. In early days it was the center of the "Cattle War" which gave Wyoming an unenviable reputation. The town was located on Clear Creek, near Fort McKenzie, whose protection she appreciated in the early days of her history. It was in this town that the Congregationalists planted their second church. The building was erected on the crest of a hill in the center of the place and could be seen for miles in all directions. It is known as "The Church on the Hill," and for years the settlers, the country over, have been wont to bring their dead for christian burial. The church has recently been greatly enlarged and modernized in all its appointments.

Sheridan, Wyoming's northern metropolis, has grown in size and influence with great rapidity. It is a strong competitor with Cheyenne and Casper for first place in Wyoming's towns.

The Congregational Church was organized early in the life of this town and has held a strong place in the hearts and lives of the citizens from the beginning. This church has now the finest church edifice of any in the state. It is equipped for all lines of church and social activity.

The organization of Congregational churches at Dayton, Wheatland, Lander and the newer towns, followed unceasingly, until now the Congregationalists number seventy-five churches and missions that they are caring for within the State of Wyoming. But few of the churches organized by the Congregationalists have disbanded, though a few have been discontinued on account of the removal of the membership to other localities.

With extremely few exceptions, the Congregationalists have not established their work on fields, or in towns where other denominations were at work, but almost invariably they have been the first on the ground, and in the work of laying Christian foundations in Wyoming they stand second to none.

Prior to January 1, 1900, Wyoming was yoked with several other states for missionary purposes, and during that time was under the leadership of eight different superintendents.

On January 1, 1900, Wyoming was made a district by herself and Rev. W. B. D. Gray was appointed its superintendent of missions, with headquarters at Cheyenne, and for more than eighteen years he has had full charge of the Congregational work in the state.

In retiring from that work, which he has voluntarily and insistently done, he closes thirty-seven years of missionary service, thirty-five years of which has been consecutively spent in the superintendency of the work in the Dakota's and Wyoming.

Were it possible to write the early history of the Congregational, as well as other churches of Wyoming, it would have as thrilling a narrative as Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," or Owen Wister's "Virginian." Indeed the real "Virginian" lived at Lander for several years, an honored officer in the Congregational Church, and his wife, a skilled musician, the leader of the choir and an active church member.

The experiences of the missionaries in those early days were as thrilling as can well be thought of—when one remembers that for many years the railroad facilities were meager, and very much of the travel was accomplished by stage, through the valleys and over the mountain ranges, in a country so sparsely settled in those early days, that in long drawn out rides one was fortunate if he met a couple of cowboys on horseback.

In those days the traveler carried his bed with him, and when he came to a house if the family were not at home, he would most likely find the door key hanging in plain sight so that he could go in, cook a meal, and make himself comfortable, but it was, and is the unwritten law of the mountains and plains, that the unknown visitor must wash his dishes and leave the place as neat as he found it.

Life lived on the boundless silent plains—the matchless scenery that is met—the freedom and greatness of it all—the vast things to be accomplished—made great men and women of the pioneers.

Were there not mountains to be tunneled—railroads to be built—wildness to be overcome—irrigation ditches made to traverse the plains and carry water like rivers to enrich and fructify the land? Was there not vast wealth in coal and iron—gold and copper—oil and gas, to be discovered and utilized?

Too much admiration cannot be accorded to the pioneers of Wyoming, grand people all of them. Splendid men and women who left their eastern homes—bringing with them their culture of school and church, to carry out God's great plan, and found a new commonwealth under the shadow, and in the fastnesses of the Wyoming mountains, giving of themselves unstintingly, to lay a glorious foundation in school and church and community life, that nations yet unborn may be benefited thereby.

W. B. D. G.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Methodism began in Wyoming about fifty years ago. In the city hall at Cheyenne on Sunday morning, September 20, 1867, Reverend Baldwin of Burlington, Colorado Territory, delivered the first sermon in the Methodist faith in Cheyenne. In fact, it was preceded by only one other sermon—that of a Baptist clergyman. After the sermon a Methodist society was organized by Dr. D. W. Scott, a practicing physician of Cheyenne. He was authorized to act as local preacher by Rev. W. M. Smith, P. E., of the Denver district. A Methodist Sabbath School was organized October 6, 1867, with the following officers: Dr. D. W. Scott, superintendent; Frank B. Hurlbut, secretary; J. W. Hutchinson, librarian and



BAPTIST CHURCH, LARAMIE



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, LARAMIE

treasurer. The first quarterly conference was held June 9, 1868—W. M. Smith, P. E.; Doctor Scott, pastor; W. D. Pease, leader; Theodore Poole, steward; and G. S. Allen, local preacher.

The public schoolhouse was obtained within which to hold church services and Sunday school. Rev. A. Cather succeeded Doctor Scott as pastor of the Cheyenne church in August, 1868, and during his administration two lots were secured for a church building on Eighteenth Street. At a quarterly conference held February 21, 1870, Rev. J. Anderson, then the pastor, offered to carry on the church construction and so he was appointed financial agent and superintendent of construction by the trustees. By the middle of July, after many difficulties, the church building was almost completed and provision was made to cover the entire indebtedness. The building was dedicated September 23, 1870, by Bishop Ames. At this time the society had a membership of nineteen. During the winter of 1874 the roof of the church building was blown off during a heavy storm, which necessitated an expenditure of over one thousand dollars for repairs.

At the General Conference which met in New York in May, 1888, Wyoming was made a mission, having before been a part of the Colorado Conference. At the next annual conference, which met in July, 1888, Reverend Rader was appointed to the position of mission superintendent of Wyoming.

The dedicatory service of the present church building in Cheyenne was held March 25, 1894. This handsome church, at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Central Avenue had been started in 1890 and had been finished under the burden of many difficulties. At various times since the dedication improvements have been made upon the structure.

The Wyoming State Conference was organized at Newcastle, Wyo., September 7, 1914, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, presiding. At the third annual session of the conference in September, 1917, it was shown that in Wyoming there were thirty-eight churches, twenty-eight parsonages, and a total of 4,478 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Cheyenne District of the Wyoming State Conference there are societies at Carpenter, Cheyenne, Chugwater, Douglas, Egbert, Evanston, Hanna, Hudson and Riverton, Kemmerer, Lander, Laramie, Manville, Pine Bluffs, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Wheatland. In the Sheridan District there are churches at Basin, Big Horn, Buffalo, Cody, Cody Circuit, Casper, Clearmont, Hyattville and Tensleep, Garland, Newcastle, Powell, Sheridan (charge and circuit), Sundance, Rozet charge, Torrington, Thermopolis, Upton, Worland.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The first Baptist Church in Wyoming was started at Laramie City several years before the establishment of a society at Cheyenne.

On September 21, 1877, a number of Baptist residents of Cheyenne met in the Congregational meeting house and organized the First Baptist Church and Society of Cheyenne. There were twenty-one constituent members upon the first membership roll. Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of the territory and with the clerk of Laramie County on December 11, 1877. The signatures of S. A. Sturgis, I. C. Whipple, F. E. Warren, J. M. Thayer, J. T. Hol-



BAPTIST CHURCH, CHEYENNE



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHEYENNE

liday and C. S. Wells were appended to the articles, as the first six trustees. The members comprising the organization were: Ithamar C. Whipple, Mrs. C. S. Wells, C. S. Wells, J. T. Holliday, S. A. Sturgis, Mrs. Emma J. Sturgis, J. L. Cabe, D. C. Lusk, Mrs. Sarah L. Lusk, C. S. Bradbury, Elizabeth Wallace, Mrs. Sidney Davis, Mrs. Florence J. Gardiner, Mrs. Rebecca Crook, Mrs. W. W. Crook, Marietta Williams, Mrs. Esther M. Durbin, Mrs. E. A. Douglas, Asa C. Dobbins and Edna J. Leibey.

After the organization meeting the society rented the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the weekly meetings. Rev. D. J. Pierce, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Laramie City, presided at the organization of the Cheyenne Society and became its first pastor, preaching here once a month. On January 1, 1879, Rev. William M. Young became the pastor and the courtroom was secured for the services.

At a meeting of the church November 22, 1877, I. C. Whipple, C. L. Wells and S. A. Sturgis were appointed to investigate the cost of lots and a church building. However, the church did not build until 1880. On September 24th of that year a contract was let for the construction of a church on the corner of Eighteenth and Ferguson streets (Carey Avenue). The second church building was located on the corner of Warren Avenue and Nineteenth Street and was constructed in 1894. The cornerstone was laid in July and the building dedicated in December of the same year.

The Sunday school was organized January 12, 1879, in the courthouse, with Prof. C. L. Wells, superintendent.

In the Southeastern Association churches are located at Casper, Cheyenne, Durham, Chugwater, Dwyer, Evanston, Gillette, Hulett, Jackson, LaGrange, Lusk, Rural, Laramie, Rock Springs, Sheridan, Pleasant Valley, Douglas and Ucross. In the Big Horn Basin Association churches are at Basin, Burlington, Greybull, Colter, Gebo, Lower Shell, Lucerne, Manderson, Meeteetse, Neiber, Otto, Powell, Shell, Thermopolis, Worland, Kane, Lovell, Lander and Riverton. Out of this number regular pastors are located at Manderson, Hulett, Casper, Sheridan, Meeteetse, Powell, Lovell, Evanston, Durham, Gillette, Glenrock, Douglas, Riverton, Jackson, Cheyenne, Shell, Laramie, Basin and Rock Springs.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE COUNTIES OF WYOMING

THE TWENTY-ONE COUNTIES—ALBANY—BIGHORN—CAMPBELL—CARBON—CONVERSE
—CROOK—FREMONT—GOSHEN—HOT SPRINGS—JOHNSON—LARAMIE—LINCOLN
—NATRONA—NIOBRARA—PARK—PLATTE—SHERIDAN—SWEETWATER—
UINTA—WASHAKIE—WESTON—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EACH—DATE OF ORGANI-
ZATION—BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—TOPOGRAPHY—RESOURCES—TRANSPOR-
TATION FACILITIES—POPULATION AND WEALTH, ETC.

Wyoming Territory was created by the act of Congress, approved on July 25, 1868, and the Territorial Government was organized the following April. There were then two counties—Carter and Laramie—which had been established by the Dakota Territorial Legislature, and which embraced practically all of the present State of Wyoming east of the 110th meridian of longitude. Charles D. Bradley, representative from Laramie County in the Dakota Legislature in 1868, procured the passage of bills creating the counties of Albany and Carbon, but before these counties could be organized the Territory of Wyoming came into existence. The first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming erected five counties—Laramie, Albany, Carbon, Sweetwater and Uinta—each of which extended from the northern to the southern boundary of the territory. By subsequent acts of the Legislature, these five counties have each been divided and new ones formed, until now (1918) there are twenty-one counties in the state, viz.: Albany, Bighorn, Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Laramie, Lincoln, Natrona, Niobrara, Park, Platte, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Uinta, Washakie and Weston.

ALBANY COUNTY

The Albany County created by the first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming was quite a different county from the one bearing that name at the present time. Section 1 of the original organic act provided:

“That all that portion of Wyoming Territory embraced within the following described boundaries shall be known as Albany County: Commencing at Bufort (Buford) Station on the Union Pacific Railroad; thence due north to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the eastern line of Carbon County; thence south along said eastern boundary line of Carbon County to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence east along said forty-first parallel of north latitude to a point due south of Bufort Station, and thence north to the place of beginning.”

The county as thus established included all of the present County of Albany, the greater part of the counties of Converse and Campbell, the east end of Sheridan and a strip about twelve miles wide across the eastern part of Carbon, Natrona and Johnson. The act of 1869 also appointed the following officers for the county, to serve until the next general election: H. Wagner, Joseph Mackle and S. C. Leach, county commissioners; J. W. Conner, sheriff; L. D. Pease, probate judge; R. S. Kinney, county clerk; Charles Hilliker, assessor; S. W. Downey, prosecuting attorney; James Vine, county surveyor; Dr. ——— Foose, coroner; George Van Dyke, justice of the peace; John Barton, D. Shanks, William Carr and George Young, constables. The county commissioners were given power to fill vacancies in the various county offices, the appointments not to extend beyond the next general election.

The county seat was located at Laramie City, "until removed therefrom by law," and it was further provided that the act should take effect on the second Monday in December, 1869.

Changes in the boundaries and dimensions of Albany County, through the formation of new counties, have reduced its original size from 14,904 square miles to 4,401 square miles. It is now bounded on the north by Converse County; on the east by Platte and Laramie; on the south by the State of Colorado, and on the west by the County of Carbon. Near the eastern border, extending the full length of the county, are the Laramie Mountains, and in the southwest corner is the Medicine Bow Range. Between these mountains is the upper valley of the Laramie River, which furnishes some of the finest grazing lands in the southern part of the state. The county is rich in mineral deposits, Iron Mountain, so named because of the richness of its ores, when first developed yielded 85 per cent pure metal. Rich copper, silver, lead and gold mines have been opened in various parts of the county. These mines are described in the chapter on Wyoming's mineral resources. A few miles south of Laramie are the famous soda lakes containing millions of tons of pure sulphate of soda. Oil has been found at Rock River, Big Hollow and along the Laramie River.

One of the early settlers of the county was Nathaniel K. Boswell, who came to Wyoming in 1868 and settled at Laramie soon after the Union Pacific Railroad was completed through Albany County. Mr. Boswell was a native of New Hampshire and took an active part in the development of the resources of the county. In 1883 he established the soda works near the deposits that he had discovered some years earlier. These works were afterward sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Boswell was sheriff of the county for nine years and was then appointed deputy United States marshal. He was active in breaking up the gang of road agents that operated in Wyoming in the latter '70s, robbing stage coaches and express trains, and in 1883 he was elected chief of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association to organize a force of men and watch the branding of animals, etc.

Robert Marsh, an Englishman, came to Albany County in 1868 and was for seven years mayor of the City of Laramie. He also served as county commissioner and as a member of the school board. Thomas Alsop, another Englishman, settled in Albany County in 1868. That fall he discovered the coal banks at Carbon and during the winter took out over one hundred thousand dollars worth of coal. In 1875 he was elected one of the county commissioners.



POSTOFFICE, LARAMIE



ALBANY COUNTY COURTHOUSE, LARAMIE

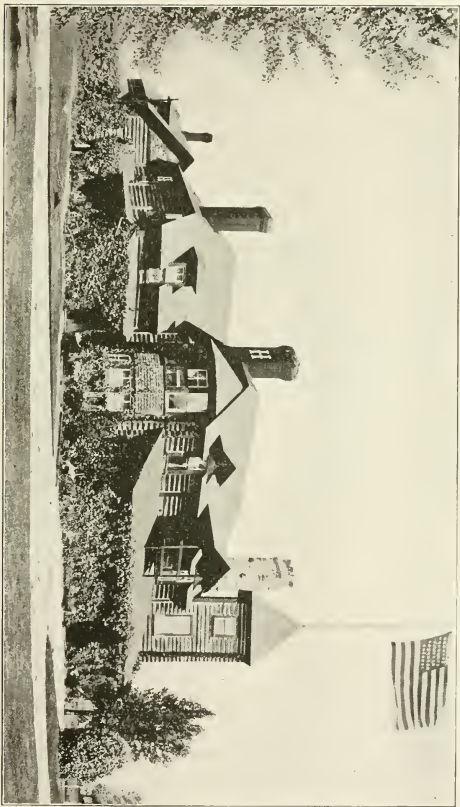
Mortimer N. Grant, a native of Lexington, Mo., came to Wyoming with a surveying party in 1869 and located in this county. He afterward served as auditor of the Territory of Wyoming. Robert E. Fitch came to this county from New York at an early date in the county's history. He served as superintendent of schools and was a member of the Senate in the first State Legislature. Ora Haley was born in the State of Maine and settled in Albany County in 1868. He was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature in 1871; was a member of the council in the legislative session of 1881, and was one of the county's representatives in the first State Legislature in 1890.

Other early settlers were John H. Douglas, J. E. Yates, Michael H. Murphy, James H. Hayford and Otto Gramm. Mr. Hayford was appointed judge of the Second Judicial District in 1895 upon the death of Judge John W. Blake. Otto Gramm served as city and county treasurer, as a member of the school board and in the Legislature, and in 1890 was elected the first state treasurer of Wyoming.

Although Albany is considered one of the small counties of the state, its area as given in Rand & McNally's Atlas is 4,401 square miles, or 2,816,640 acres. The principal towns and villages in the county, with their population in 1915, are as follows: Bosler, 75; Buford, 80; Foxpark, 100; Hermosa, 182; Laramie (the county seat), 4,062; Lookout, 100; Rock River, 195. According to the state census of 1915 the population of Albany County was 8,194, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$15,585,603. These figures show the county to be the seventh in the state in both population and wealth. Although the state census of 1915 shows a decrease in population of 3,380 during the preceding five years, the valuation of property in 1917 was \$291,204 greater than that of the year before, indicating plainly that the county lost nothing in wealth through the decrease in the number of inhabitants. No doubt much of that decrease is more apparent than real, due to the different methods employed by the United States and the State of Wyoming in taking the enumeration. The state census was taken by the county assessors, who received no additional compensation for the work and consequently could not reasonably be expected to exercise the care necessary to insure an accurate enumeration. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that in 1914 the state cast 6,951 more votes than in 1910.

The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad enters the county near the southeast corner and runs in a northwesterly direction through Laramie, Howell, Bosler, Lookout, Rock River and Wilcox into Carbon County, and the Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern runs in a southwesterly direction from Laramie into Colorado. These roads give the central and southern portions of the county good transportation facilities.

Stock raising is the principal industry. In 1910 the county reported 35,068 head of cattle, 150,000 sheep and 7,000 horses, the value of the live stock being then estimated at \$1,882,476. Next in importance comes mining. From the earliest settlement of the county, even before the county was formed, gold placer mining was carried on in the gulches in various parts of the county, but no record of the value of the precious metal has been preserved. The Rambler Mine at Holmes has produced some of the richest copper ores in the West, and has also produced platinum, palladium and osmium. Coal measures have been profitably worked near Laramie. Other mineral deposits are gypsum, graphite,



A COUNTRY HOME IN WYOMING
Flag Ranch, nine miles south of Laramie. Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Homer.

mica, kaolin, natural soda and cement, asbestos and a fine quality of building stone. Many of these deposits are practically untouched and the value of the mineral wealth concealed in the mountains and gulches of Albany can only be conjectured.

BIGHORN COUNTY

The territory comprising the present County of Bighorn was originally included in the counties of Carbon and Sweetwater. When created by the act of March 12, 1890, it contained a much larger area than at the present time. The boundaries as defined by that act were as follows:

"Commencing at a point where the northern boundary line of Wyoming Territory intersects the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington; running thence south along said meridian to its intersection with the crest of the Rocky Mountains or Continental Divide, separating the waters of the Yellowstone and Snake rivers; thence in a southeasterly direction along the crest of said divide to its intersection with the eleventh standard parallel north; thence east along said standard parallel to its intersection with the crest of the mountain range dividing the waters of Wind River on the south from the waters of Greybull and Wood rivers on the north; thence along the crest of said divide between the waters of the last named streams and the crest of the divide between the waters of Wind River on the south and of Grass Creek and Owl Creek on the north, to a point on the crest of the said last named divide at the head of the south fork of Owl Creek; thence down said Owl Creek along the north boundary of the Wind River or Shoshone Reservation, to its intersection with the channel of the Big Horn River; thence southerly along the channel of said last named river to its intersection with the boundary line between the counties of Johnson and Fremont, as now constituting the same, being the line of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude; thence east along the said line of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude to its intersection with the range line between townships 41 north and ranges 85 and 86 west; thence north on said range line through townships 41 to 51, inclusive, to the crest of the Big Horn Mountains, the same being the divide between the waters flowing into the Big Horn River on the west and the waters of Powder River and Tongue River on the east; thence in a northwesterly direction, following the crest of said last named divide, to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, being the northern boundary line of Wyoming Territory; thence west along said forty-fifth parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning."

As thus originally created, the County of Bighorn included all the present county of that name, Park and Washakie counties and most of the county of Hot Springs. It was reduced to its present dimensions by the creation of the three above named counties in 1911.

Section 2 of the act creating the county provided that commissioners for organizing it should not be appointed before February 1, 1892, and that when a petition for organization should be presented to the governor, "there shall also be presented to him, before he takes action thereon in appointing such commissioners, proof, by affidavit or otherwise, showing that the counties of Fremont and Johnson, respectively, will have left within their boundaries, respectively, after the complete organization of said Bighorn County an assessed valuation



John Owens

of property amounting to the sum of \$1,600,000, and in Bighorn County to not less than \$1,500,000."

Described in language unencumbered by legal phraseology, Bighorn County is bounded on the north by the State of Montana; on the east by Johnson and Sheridan counties; on the south by Washakie County; and on the west by the County of Park. Its area is 6,768 square miles, or 4,330,520 acres, occupying the great agricultural region known as the "Big Horn Basin," and it is one of the rapidly developing counties of Wyoming. Fully 80 per cent of the land in the county is available for farming or grazing and the numerous streams furnish excellent water for live stock and for irrigation. About the beginning of the present century, some eight hundred Mormons came to this county from Utah and entered into an agreement with the state authorities to irrigate 18,000 acres. This contract was carried out and two years later there were 200,000 acres under irrigation. In 1910, the year before the county was divided, official statistics showed that Bighorn had 60,000 cattle, 350,000 sheep and 15,500 horses, the total value of these animals being over three and a half millions of dollars. In horse raising it led all the counties of the state in that year and it was one of the three highest in cattle raising.

There are large areas of oil lands in the Big Horn Basin, some of which have been developed with profit, especially near Byron, in the northwestern part, Bonanza, on the No Wood River, and near the Town of Greybull. In the last named field the wells yield gas as well as oil. This gas has been piped to Basin, the county seat, where it is used for fuel. The oil found in the county is of superior quality and commands the top price in the market on account of the large percentage of gasoline it contains.

The Denver & Billings Line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system runs north and south through the central portion, following the course of the Big Horn River. The principal stations in the county on this road are Cowley, Frannie, Basin (the county seat), Greybull, Lovell and Manderson. At Frannie, in the extreme northwest corner of the county, a branch leaves this line and runs in a southwesterly direction to Cody, Park County.

In 1910 the population of Bighorn County was 13,795 and the assessed valuation of property was \$15,942,567. By the organization of three new counties the next year both the population and assessed valuation of property were decreased. According to the state census of 1915 Bighorn reported a population of 6,815, and in 1917 the property valuation was \$9,135,482.

The Bighorn County Farmers' Fair Association, organized some years ago, was reorganized in 1916 and in 1917 conducted the "biggest and best fair ever held in the county," attracting visitors from the adjoining counties. A new courthouse was completed early in 1918, at a cost of \$65,000.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Campbell County occupies the upper valleys of the Bellefourche and Little Powder rivers, in the northeastern part of the state. It is one of the new counties, having been created by an act of the Legislature, approved February 13, 1911. In the organic act the boundaries are thus described: "Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the State of Wyoming where the range

line between ranges 68 and 69 west intersects said boundary; thence west along said northern boundary of the State of Wyoming to a point where it intersects the line forming the east boundary line of Sheridan County; thence southerly along the said east boundary of Sheridan County and along the east boundary of Johnson County to a point formed by the intersection of the said east boundary of Johnson County with the north boundary of Converse County; thence east along the said north boundary of Converse County to its intersection with the range line between ranges 68 and 69 west; thence north along said range line and its variations to the place of beginning."

The county was named in honor of John A. Campbell, the first governor of the Territory of Wyoming when it was organized in 1869. It has an area of over four thousand square miles, much of which is well adapted to stock raising which is the principal industry. The territory comprising the county was first made a part of Laramie County when the latter was created by the Legislature of Dakota Territory in 1867. A portion of it was included in Albany County by the first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming, and in 1875 it was embraced in Crook County, where it remained until erected into the County of Campbell.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the central portion of the county east and west, with stations at Gillette (the county seat), Croton, Echeta, Felix, Kier, Oriva, Sparta, Minturn, Rozet and Wessex. South of this railroad the country is sparsely settled. The population of Campbell in 1915 was 2,316, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$6,363,463. It is the twentieth county in the state in point of population, and nineteenth in wealth.

CARBON COUNTY

The first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming passed an act, to take effect on January 1, 1870, Section 1 of which provided: "That all that portion of Wyoming Territory described as follows, be and is hereby organized into a county by the name of Carbon, to wit: Commencing at a point one-half mile east of Como Station on the Union Pacific Railroad and running thence due north to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the line of $107^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude; thence south along the eastern boundary of Carter (Sweetwater) County, namely the line of $107^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude, to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to a point due south of the point of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning."

As thus created, the county contained all that part of Carbon west of the line dividing ranges 79 and 80 west, except that portion lying west of the line $107^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude; the western three-fourths of Natrona County; the greater part of Johnson and Sheridan; and a strip about eighteen miles wide across the east side of Bighorn and Washakie counties. The boundaries were adjusted by subsequent legislation so that parts of Albany and Sweetwater were added to Carbon. On the north Carbon is bounded by Natrona County; on the east by Albany County; on the south by the State of Colorado; and on the west by Sweetwater County.

The act creating the county provided for its organization by the appointment of the following officers: A. B. Donnelly, E. V. Upton and Robert Foot, commissioners; George Doyle, sheriff; William R. Hunter, probate judge and ex-officio

justice of the peace; Thomas J. Williams, county clerk and register of deeds; H. C. Hall, superintendent of public schools; Robert Foot, justice of the peace for the Fort Halleck Precinct, and a Mr. Hinton, justice of the peace for the Carbon Precinct. The county seat was located at Rawlins Springs "until removed according to law."

Among the early settlers of Carbon was Perry L. Smith, who came to Rawlins Springs in 1868. He was elected county commissioner at the first election after the county was organized and was twice reelected, serving three consecutive terms; was elected county clerk in 1874; served in the legislative sessions of 1879 and 1881, and was territorial auditor during Governor Hale's administration.

James France, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Wyoming in 1868, when he was about thirty years of age. In 1869 he took charge of a branch store opened by H. C. Hall & Company at Rawlins, and from that time until his death he was identified with the history of Carbon County. From 1871 to 1885 he was postmaster at Rawlins and served several terms as county commissioner. In 1882 he engaged in the banking business, with which he was connected for the remainder of his life.

John C. Dyer, discoverer of the mineral paint deposits at Rawlins, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1845. He came to Cheyenne in 1867 and followed the Union Pacific to Rawlins. There he became associated with George Ferris, who discovered the first mine in the "Ferris District," and was active in developing the mineral deposits in all parts of Carbon County.

Isaac C. Miller was born in Denmark in 1844 and came to America soon after reaching his majority. In 1866 he located at Omaha, but after a short time removed to North Platte. He came to Rawlins in 1870 and the next year engaged in mining at Hahn's Peak. After about two years he began raising cattle, in which line he became one of the most prominent in the county. Mr. Miller was sheriff of the county from 1880 to 1884 and in 1890 he was the democratic candidate for state treasurer at the first election after Wyoming was admitted into the Union.

According to Rand & McNally's Atlas, the area of Carbon County is 8,029 square miles. The surface is broken by mountain ranges, between which are rolling plains and fertile valleys, the altitude varying from 5,000 to 12,000 feet. In the north are the Ferris and Seminoe Mountains, northeast of which is the Shirley Basin. In the southeast are the Medicine Bow Mountains, and the Sierra Madre range is in the southwestern part. Between the two last named ranges flows the Platte River with its numerous small tributaries, forming one of the best stock raising districts of the state. In 1910 there were 52,600 cattle, 380,000 sheep, and 10,450 horses in the county, valued at over three million dollars.

Next in importance to the live stock interests comes the mining industry. The name "Carbon" was given to the county on account of its immense coal beds. Some of the most productive coal mines in the state are operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company near the Town of Hanna. The output of the Carbon County coal mines in 1910 was nearly six hundred thousand tons and since then it has been greatly increased. The county also has rich oil fields, copper, gold and iron deposits. In the Ferris, Seminoe and Shirley ranges, in the northern



Hon. Michael Murphy
John Madden

Hon. Joseph P. Rankin
George Wright

Tom Sun
Benjamin F. Northington

Roney Earnest
John Foote
Hon. James G. Rankin

CARBON COUNTY PIONEERS

part, the amount of iron ore has been estimated as high as two hundred and fifty million tons. Near Encampment, in the southern part, the Rudefeha copper mine was discovered by a sheep herder and after being only partially developed was sold for \$1,000,000. It was then capitalized by an eastern company for \$10,000,000 and the smelting works were erected. Other valuable mines in the Encampment District are the Rambler, Battle and Copperton.

The Saratoga Hot Springs, with a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit, are located in the Platte Valley. The waters of these springs contain sulphur, salines and calcareous salts, closely resembling the famous European springs at Carlsbad, Marienbad and Aix la Chapelle. Their curative properties in certain diseases have been demonstrated, and the location of the springs, surrounded as they are by mountains, in a valley where the streams abound in trout, is an ideal place for a health resort.

In 1915 the population of Carbon County, as given by the state census, was 8,412, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$16,622,257. It is the sixth county in the state in population and wealth. The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the county east and west a little north of the center, and the Saratoga & Encampment Railroad runs from Encampment to Walcott, where it forms a junction with the Union Pacific, hence the transportation facilities of Carbon are above the average of the Wyoming counties.

CONVERSE COUNTY

Converse is one of three counties created by the Legislature of 1888 in the passage of an act entitled "An act making divers appropriations and for other purposes." It was vetoed by Governor Moonlight and on March 9, 1888, was passed over the governor's objections and signed by John A. Riner, president of the council, and L. D. Pease, speaker of the house. The section of the act relating to Converse County was as follows:

"All that portion of this territory described and bounded as hereinafter in this section set forth, shall, when organized according to law, constitute and be a county of this territory by and under the name of Converse, to wit: Commencing on the eastern boundary line of this territory, where the same is intersected by the forty-third degree and thirty minutes of north latitude, and running thence south along the said eastern boundary line of the territory to the township line between townships thirty and thirty-one north; running thence west along said township line to the eastern boundary line of the present County of Albany; running thence south along said eastern boundary line (of Albany County) to its intersection with the seventh standard parallel north; running thence west to the western boundary line of the present County of Albany; running thence north along the said western boundary line of the present County of Albany to the forty-third degree and thirty minutes of north latitude; and running thence east along the said forty-third degree and thirty minutes of north latitude to the place of beginning."

The act also provided that the county should be a part of the first judicial district, should constitute the ninth council district, the eleventh representative district, and should be attached to Albany and Laramie counties to form the twelfth representative district.

As established by the above act, the County of Converse embraced all the present county of that name and the County of Niobrara. It was named for A. R. Converse, who was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1842 and came to Cheyenne in the fall of 1867. There he established the first house furnishing store in the city. Two years later Francis E. Warren became a partner in this business. The partnership lasted until 1878, when Mr. Converse retired from the firm to devote his attention to his cattle business, having opened a ranch on the Chugwater in 1875. He organized the National Cattle Company, of which he was the executive head until 1884, when he disposed of his interest and organized the Converse Cattle Company, with a range on Lance Creek, in what is now Niobrara County. The capital of this company was \$1,000,000. Mr. Converse was treasurer of the Territory of Wyoming under Governor Thayer's administration. He died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City on June 9, 1885.

Converse County is bounded on the north by the counties of Johnson, Campbell and Weston; on the east by the County of Niobrara; on the south by the counties of Platte and Albany; and on the west by the County of Natrona. Platte County also forms a portion of the eastern boundary of that part of Converse situated directly north of Albany County. The county has an area of 6,740 square miles, or 4,313,600 acres, much of which is irrigated and some of the finest farms in the state are in this county.

Topographically, the county is made up of the spurs and foot hills of the adjacent mountain ranges and of rolling plains interspersed with numerous streams. The North Platte River crosses the western boundary a little south of the center and flows in a southeasterly direction until it leaves the county near the southeast corner. This river furnishes most of the water used for irrigation. The La Prele dam, near Douglas, the county seat, waters about thirty thousand acres. The natural bridge, one of the scenic wonders of Wyoming, spans the La Prele Creek a short distance below the dam. Near Douglas, the county seat, there is a large oil field, in which both oil and natural gas have been found and the latter has been used for both fuel and lighting purposes. There are also rich coal deposits near the city. The finest coal west of the Missouri River is found in the Shawnee Basin, in the southeastern part of this county.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads follow the course of the Platte River through Converse County, the former on the north bank and the latter on the south bank west of old Fort Fetterman. The principal railroad stations are: Douglas, Careyhurst, Fetterman, Glenrock, Glencross, Lockett and Shawnee. The population in 1910 was 6,294, which included also the present County of Niobrara, which was set off from Converse in 1911. In 1915 Converse reported a population of 3,626 for the state census. The assessed valuation of property in 1917 was \$9,927,722. Fifteen counties in the state reported a larger population in 1915, but only nine showed a larger property valuation in 1917.

CROOK COUNTY

This county, named in honor of Gen. George Crook, was created by an act of the Legislature approved by Governor Thayer on December 10, 1875. Section 1 of the act fixed the boundaries of the county as follows: "Commencing at the

northeast corner of the Territory of Wyoming; thence south along the boundary line between said territory and the Territory of Dakota to the forty-third degree and thirty minutes of north latitude; thence west along said latitude to the 106th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said meridian to the southern boundary of the Territory of Montana; thence east along said boundary to the place of beginning; Provided, That if by reason of any treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians and any act of Congress any part of the Territory of Dakota shall be included within the limits of this territory, the same shall form and constitute a part of the aforesaid county."

Crook County, as thus established, was taken from the counties of Laramie and Albany and embraced the present counties of Crook, Campbell and Weston. It was reduced to its present dimensions in 1911 and is now bounded on the north by the State of Montana; on the east by the State of South Dakota; on the south by Weston County; and on the west by Campbell County. Its area is a little less than three thousand square miles and a mean altitude of about four thousand feet, being in the lowest part of the state. It is therefore particularly adapted to agriculture, especially as it has an average annual precipitation of twenty-four inches. Years ago, when farming in many parts of Wyoming was unthought of without irrigation, the farmers of Crook County were gathering abundant crops, watered only by the natural rainfall. Wheat, oats, rye, corn, garden vegetables and small fruits can all be raised with profit in this county.

Stock raising is another leading occupation. In 1910 the county reported 76,175 head of cattle, 202,216 sheep, and was one of the foremost counties in the state in the number of horses, the value of live stock in that year running well over three million dollars.

Coal measures underlie about one-half of the county. The best developed mining district is in the vicinity of Aladdin, which town is the terminus of the Wyoming & Missouri River Railroad. In addition to the coal deposits, gold, silver, tin, copper, lead and manganese have all been found in different sections, some of them in quantities that could profitably be worked but for the lack of transportation facilities. Besides the railroad above mentioned, the only other railroad in the county is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which crosses the southwest corner. Kara and Moorcroft are the stations on the latter. Sundance, the county seat, is located southeast of the center of the county, at the base of Sundance Mountain and near the source of Sundance Creek.

One of the natural curiosities of the United States is seen in Crook County. It is a basaltic formation rising to a height of 1,300 feet above the surrounding country and is called the "Devil's Tower." This marvelous freak of nature is situated on the Bellefourche River, a little west of the center of the county, on a reservation set apart by the National Government.

In 1915 the state census reported a population of 5,117 in Crook County, and in 1917 the property was valued for tax purposes at \$17,357,255. These figures show the county to be thirteenth in population and fourteenth in wealth of the Wyoming counties.

FREMONT COUNTY

Fremont is the largest county in Wyoming, having an area of almost eleven thousand square miles. On March 5, 1884, Governor Hale approved an act of



CROOK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, SUNDANCE

the Territorial Legislature creating Fremont County with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Sweetwater County; running thence south on the western boundary line of said county to the boundary line between townships 26 and 27 north; thence east on said township line to a point 107° 30' west from Greenwich, being the western boundary of Carbon County; thence north along the said line of 107° 30' of longitude to its intersection with the line of 43° 30' north latitude, being the southern boundary of Johnson County; thence west along said line of 43° 30' north latitude to the Big Horn River; thence down said Big Horn River to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, being the boundary line between Montana and Wyoming; thence west along said forty-fifth parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning."

If the reader will now take a map of Wyoming and trace the original boundaries of Fremont County as above described, he will discover that the county at first included all the present counties of Fremont and Park and that of Big-horn and Hot Springs counties lying west of the Big Horn River. The county was named for Lieut. John C. Fremont, who first visited this section of Wyoming in 1842 and ascended the mountain that bears his name, located in the western part of Fremont County. He afterward rose to be a general in the Union army at the time of the Civil war.

The act creating the county provided that it should remain under the jurisdiction of Sweetwater County until organized, and that all Indian lands within its borders should become a part of the county when the title to said lands should be extinguished. A further provision was that the county should be organized whenever 300 or more resident taxpayers petitioned the governor, who should appoint three commissioners to organize the county. The commissioners appointed to conduct organization were: H. G. Nickerson, B. F. Low and Horace E. Blinn, all residents of the county.

At the first county election Robert H. Hall, A. J. McDonald and Horace E. Blinn were chosen commissioners; James J. Atkins, sheriff; and James A. McAvoy, clerk. Robert H. Hall was born at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., in 1852, and came to Wyoming about the time he reached his majority. In 1877 he located in Lander, where he engaged in the cattle business. Of the other early commissioners little can be learned.

James J. Atkins, the first sheriff, was born in Wisconsin in 1853. He came to Dakota Territory before he was twenty-one years of age. A little later he located at Lander and became interested in stock raising.

James A. McAvoy, the first clerk, was born in Ohio in 1842 and came to Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1868. The next year he went to South Pass, where for some time he was engaged in mining. In 1873 he settled on Willow Creek, within the lines of the Wind River reservation. He and Samuel Fairfield later opened the road from the timbered lands on the Popo Agie River to Lander.

John Luman, who was the first cattle raiser in the county, was a native of Virginia. He came to Fort Bridger soon after the close of the Civil war and was there employed for some time by the post sutler. He then settled in what is now Fremont County, where he held several local offices.

Another early settler was John D. Woodruff, who was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1847. When only about nineteen years of age he joined a company of emigrants bound for the West and a few months later was in the

mining district near the South Pass. Young Woodruff became well acquainted with the country and acted as guide to Generals Crook and Sheridan when the site of Fort Custer was selected. He was several times called to act as guide in the Indian campaigns that followed the Civil war.

Maj. Noyes Baldwin, one of the best known of Fremont County's pioneers, was born in Woodbridge, Conn., in 1826. He served in a Connecticut regiment during the war of 1861-65, where he received his title of "Major," and soon after the close of the war came to the Wind River Valley. He was the leader of the party that discovered gold at the South Pass, the others being Henry Ridell, Frank Marshall, Harry Hubbell and Richard Grace, and perhaps two or three others. These men founded South Pass City in October, 1867, the oldest town in Fremont County. Major Baldwin was engaged in trading with the Indians in the Wind River Valley for several years and was one of the first settlers in the City of Lander.

One of the first public buildings erected in the county after its organization was a jail. By the act of February 15, 1886, the county commissioners were authorized to sell this building and use the proceeds in the construction of a new courthouse and jail, the balance of the cost of the building to be raised by an issue of bonds not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

Topographically, Fremont County occupies the "crest of the continent." The Wind River Range, which forms part of the great Continental Divide, passes through the western part from northwest to southeast; in the southeastern part are the Granite and Green mountains and the Antelope Hills; and along the northeastern border are the Owl Creek Mountains. Fremont Peak, the highest mountain of the Wind River Range, has an elevation of 13,570 feet above the level of the sea. Along this range numerous streams find their source. Those on the east side flow into the Wind River, their waters ultimately reaching the Atlantic Ocean, while those of the western slope flow into the Green River and find their way to the Pacific. The waters of a number of these streams have been taken for irrigation, with the result that some of the finest irrigated farms in the state are to be found in Fremont County.

The county is rich in mineral resources. During the first five years after the discovery of gold at the South Pass, about seven million dollars' worth of the precious metal was taken from the mines, and a considerable amount has been taken out since that time. A few years ago improved mining methods were introduced in the gold fields of this section and ores yielding a value of only ten dollars per ton have been developed.

About twenty miles south of Lander there is a large deposit of high grade iron ore, which will certainly be utilized at some period in the future, when the product of the mines can be transported to the markets. Other valuable mineral deposits contain sulphur, alum, high grade clays, cement and fine building stone.

It is a fact worthy of note that the first oil wells in Wyoming were sunk in Fremont County and called the attention of the outside world to the vast possibilities of the Wyoming oil fields. The county also has a large area of valuable coal-bearing lands, but the development of the deposits began only recently. In 1910 the largest coal camp, located at Hudson, a few miles below Lander on the Popo Agie River, shipped 104,140 tons. Since then the shipments

have been greatly increased, the coal going to points along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as far east as Omaha.

Notwithstanding the mining interests are of importance, farming and stock raising are the leading occupations. In 1910 the county reported 32,460 head of cattle, 378,000 sheep, and 10,000 horses, the total value of the live stock in that year being given as \$7,864,000. As new lands are constantly being brought under irrigation, the agricultural development is going forward at a rapid pace.

The greatest drawback to the progress of Fremont County is the lack of transportation facilities. The Chicago & Northwestern, which runs from Lander down the Popo Agie Valley, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which traverses the northeastern part of the county, are the only railroads. When one stops to consider that it is about one hundred and twenty-five miles across Fremont County; that the county is about nine times as large as the entire State of Rhode Island, and that it has only about one hundred and twenty-five miles of railroad in all, the need of transportation lines may be readily seen.

In 1915 the population of Fremont County was 9,633, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$12,985,999. Of the twenty-one counties of Wyoming, Fremont stands fifth in population and eighth in the valuation of property. The principal towns and villages in the county, with their population in 1915, are as follows: Lander (the county seat), 1,726; Atlantic City, 218; Dubo's, 142; Hudson, 428; Pinedale, 83; Riverton, 803; Shoshoni, 278; South Pass City, 83.

GOSHEN COUNTY

Goshen is one of the new counties created by the Legislature of 1911, the act creating it having been approved by Governor Carcy on the 11th of February of that year. Section 1 provided: "That all that portion of the State of Wyoming, bounded as hereinafter in this section set forth, is hereby erected, created and made a county of the State of Wyoming, by the name of Goshen: Commencing at a point on the boundary line between the State of Wyoming and the State of Nebraska, where the township line between townships 30 and 31 north intersects said boundary line, and running thence south along said boundary line between the State of Wyoming and the State of Nebraska to the township line between townships 18 and 19 north; thence west on said township line to the section line between sections 33 and 34, in township 19 north, range 65 west of the sixth principal meridian; thence north along the middle section line of range 65 to its intersection with the north boundary line of Laramie County; thence east along said county boundary to the place of beginning."

The act further provided that when the county was organized it should be a part of the first judicial district, and that it should be attached to Laramie County, from which it was taken, for Legislative purposes. Goshen County is about thirty miles wide and a little over seventy miles long. It contains nearly twenty-two hundred square miles and is bounded on the north by Niobrara County; on the east by the State of Nebraska; on the south by Laramie County, and on the west by the counties of Laramie and Platte. The North Platte River enters the county from the west, about twenty miles from the northwest corner, and flows in a southeasterly direction until it crosses the state line into Nebraska. Along this stream there are about fifty thousand acres of irrigated lands, and in the county

there are some thirty-five thousand acres upon which dry farming is carried on successfully. The state owns an experimental farm near Torrington, the county seat of Goshen, where tests are made of pasture grasses and grains and methods of feeding live stock are demonstrated. This farm was established in 1915.

The United States Reclamation Service has established in Goshen County one of the greatest irrigation enterprises in the West, the Government dam at Whalen being the initial point of the Interstate canal on the north side of the Platte River and the Laramie Canal on the south side. Both these canals run into Nebraska, watering in Goshen County alone 100,000 acres of land and a much larger area in Nebraska. The combined length of the two canals is 250 miles and the cost was about ten million dollars. The cost of the Whalen dam was over one million dollars. The Fort Laramie Canal was nearly completed during the season of 1918 and water is supplied by this canal to the Goshen Hole settlers. The Interstate Canal was completed in 1915.

Although one of the smaller counties of Wyoming, Goshen takes high rank in the production of live stock. In 1917 there were 40,563 head of cattle assessed for taxation, over twelve thousand hogs, some sheep and horses, the total value of domestic animals in the county amounting to over two million dollars, or about one-third of the total assessment.

Along the north bank of the Platte River runs the Lincoln & Billings division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system, and the most densely populated part of the county is along the line of the railroad. Torrington, the county seat, is situated on this railroad in the eastern part of the county. Other important railway stations are Lingle, Fort Laramie, Vaughn and Whalen. Fort Laramie is situated on the old Fort Laramie military reservation in the western part, where many of the stirring scenes of Wyoming's early days were enacted.

In 1915 Goshen County reported a population of 5,035, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$6,062,773, an increase of \$757,977 over that of the preceding year. While thirteen counties of the state reported larger population, and nineteen showed a larger valuation of property in 1917, only five showed a greater percentage of increase in the taxable property. In 1916 the superintendent of public instruction reported fifty-five schoolhouses and eighty-nine teachers in Goshen County, and the commissioners have recently completed a \$40,000 courthouse, which was paid for entirely by contributions from the citizens.

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY

The County of Hot Springs, the smallest of the State of Wyoming, is situated northwest of the center of the state in the valley of the Big Horn River. It was created by an act of the Legislature, approved by Governor Carey on February 9, 1911, with the most irregular boundaries of any county in the state, over a page of the statutes being necessary to record the legal and technical description of the boundary lines. Generally speaking, it is bounded on the north by Park and Washakie counties; on the east by Washakie; on the south and southwest by Fremont; and on the west by Park. The county takes its name from the Big Horn Hot Springs, located on a state reservation a little east of the center of the county, and the territory of which it is composed was taken from the counties of Fremont, Bighorn and Park.

The springs from which the county derives its name were long known to the Indians as possessing curative properties in certain diseases, and they are believed by physicians who have examined and tested the waters to be the greatest medicinal springs in the United States, if not in the world, in cases of rheumatism, kidney trouble, blood diseases and eruptions of the skin. The largest spring flows over eighteen million gallons of water daily, with a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit. Jim Bridger was probably the first white man to bathe in the waters of these now noted springs. The old Bridger Trail from Fort Fetterman to the Montana gold fields crossed the Big Horn River at the mouth of Owl Creek, five or six miles below the springs and the trails, for which Bridger was the guide, used to leave the trail at the ford and spend a few days at the hot springs, while their horses recruited on the luxuriant grass of the surrounding glades. Subsequently cowboys built some rude bath houses and sometimes wintered there. But it was not until the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad that the springs began to be widely known.

Years before Hot Springs County was organized, cattle men drove their herds into the Big Horn Basin, and the industry still flourishes in the county. During the year 1917 about four hundred and fifty carloads of cattle were shipped from the stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to the markets at Omaha and Chicago. Sheep also are raised in large numbers, so that it may be said that the live stock business is the leading one of the county.

Rich coal fields have been opened at Gebo, near the northern boundary, at Crosby, a short distance southeast of Gebo, the Ray Mines twelve miles northeast of Thermopolis, the Hoyt Mines, sixteen miles northwest of Thermopolis, and there are large coal deposits on Owl Creek and Cottonwood Creek that have not been touched. The Gebo Mines shipped 300,000 tons during the year 1917. Short spurs of railroad have been built from the main line to the mines at Gebo and Crosby.

This county was the scene of remarkable oil discoveries in 1917, and so rapid was the development that a pipe line was constructed and a local syndicate entered into a contract to deliver 500,000 barrels of oil from the Warm Springs Dome near Thermopolis to the Midwest Refining Company. Early in 1918 scores of wells were being sunk in different oil domes of the county, which was then recognized as being one of the great oil producing sections of the state.

The population of Hot Springs County in 1915 is given in the state census reports as 3,191, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$6,591,102, an increase over the assessment of the preceding year of \$1,751,461. This was the largest proportionate increase reported by any county in Wyoming, being almost 37 per cent. Thermopolis, the county seat, is the only incorporated town in the county. Along the line of the railroad are located Minnesela, Lucerne and Kirby, all thriving villages, and the mining towns of Gebo and Crosby are both lively places.

JOHNSON COUNTY

On December 8, 1875, Gov. John M. Thayer approved an act of the Territorial Legislature creating a new county from the northern part of Albany and Carbon counties, to wit:

"All that part of the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows, shall be erected into a county to be known by the name of Pease, as hereinafter provided: Commencing at the northwest corner of Crook County; thence south along the western boundary line of said county to the southwest corner thereof; thence west along the line of 43° 30' north latitude to the Big Horn River; thence down the latter stream to the southern boundary of the Territory of Montana; thence east along said boundary line to the place of beginning: Provided, That all the country embraced within the limits of boundaries of said county, shall, for judicial and all other purposes, remain and constitute, as now, part of the counties from which the same is proposed to be taken, respectively, until organized as hereinafter provided."

The original boundaries of the county included the present counties of Johnson and Sheridan, and that portion of the counties of Bighorn, Hot Springs and Washakie lying east of the Big Horn River. At the time the county was created by the Legislature there were not more than a score of white people living within its limits. During the winter of 1875-76, the Sioux Indians were constantly committing depredations upon the frontier settlements. The campaigns of Generals Crook, Terry, Custer and Gibbon in 1876 improved the conditions and in the spring of 1877 the Indians were made to retire to their reservation. Then the actual settlement of the county was begun.

To Elias N. Snider is given the credit of being the first permanent settler in Johnson County. He was born in Ohio in 1842 and in 1877 became the post trader at Fort McKinney, near the present City of Buffalo. About two years later he acquired a tract of land and engaged in farming and cattle raising.

Maj. B. J. Hart came soon after Mr. Snider and took a claim where Buffalo now stands. He was elected the first probate judge when the county was organized and later was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature.

Stephen T. Farwell was appointed a justice of the peace before the organization of the county. He aided in organizing the county in 1881 and in 1884 he was elected probate judge to succeed Major Hart. When Wyoming was admitted into the Union in 1890, Mr. Farwell was elected the first superintendent of public instruction.

Frank M. Canton, one of the most active of the early settlers, was born in Virginia in 1854. When about fourteen years of age he went with his parents to Colorado. A few years later he entered the employ of William Jamison, of Montana, as a cowboy, and in 1877 he came to Wyoming, first locating in Cheyenne, but soon after in Pease (now Johnson) County. As a detective for the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association he arrested a number of horse and cattle thieves, some of them "bad men," and in 1882 he was elected sheriff of Johnson County.

The first white woman to settle in the county was Mrs. Alice D. Foster, who came to Wyoming with her husband in 1878, settling on a claim where Fort Philip Kearny formerly stood, near the northern boundary of the county. Mrs. Foster died at Phoenix, Ariz., in April, 1918. She was a sister of Hiram Davidson, of Cheyenne.

The act creating the county provided that it should not be organized until five hundred or more qualified voters, residing therein, should petition the governor to appoint commissioners for that purpose. By the Act of December 13, 1879, the name of the county was changed from Pease to Johnson, in honor of Edward P.

Johnson, United States attorney for the Territory of Wyoming for several years, whose death occurred in October before the change of name of the county. In March, 1881, Governor Hoyt appointed commissioners and the county was organized according to law.

On March 5, 1884, the governor of the territory approved an act of the Legislature authorizing the county commissioners of Johnson to purchase or receive by donation a site in Buffalo for a courthouse and jail, and to issue bonds in any amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, bearing not more than 8 per cent interest, for the erection of the building, at the same time levy a tax of two mills on the dollar for the purpose of paying the principal and interest. Under the provisions of this act the courthouse was erected.

Johnson County is situated northeast of the center of the state. It is bounded on the north by Sheridan County; on the east by Campbell; on the south by Converse and Natrona; and on the west by Bighorn and Washakie. According to Rand & McNally's Atlas, the area is 4,175 square miles. It is watered by the Powder River and its tributaries, which have been used to some extent for irrigation purposes. Coal of a fine quality is mined in large quantities about a mile from Buffalo, and there are deposits of oil, gold, silver and quicksilver within the county, but the principal industry is stock raising, many cattle, sheep and horses and some hogs being exported every year.

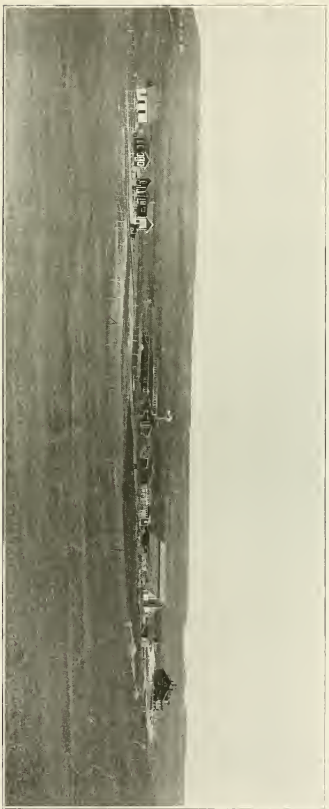
The Wyoming Railroad is the only one in the county. It runs from Buffalo to Clearmont, Sheridan County, where it connects with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Buffalo is the county seat and principal town. Other towns and villages of importance are Barnum, Kaycee, Kearney, Mayoworth, Trabing and Watt. In 1915 the population was 3,238, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$7,272,918, an increase of over 10 per cent above the assessment of 1916. Johnson stands eighteenth of the counties of the state in population and fifteenth in wealth.

LARAMIE COUNTY

Laramie County occupies the southeast corner of the state. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Platte and Goshen; on the east by the State of Nebraska; on the south by the State of Colorado; and on the west by Albany County. It is sixty-four miles in length from east to west, and its greatest width from north to south is about forty-five miles, giving it an area of a little less than three thousand square miles. This county was first created by the Dakota Legislature, the governor of that territory approving the act on January 9, 1867. When thus established, Laramie County included all the present state of Wyoming, except the triangle west of the Continental Divide and north of the northern boundary of Sweetwater County.

On Friday, September 27, 1867, the settlers in the county met at the city hall in Cheyenne for the purpose of perfecting the county organization. H. M. Hook was called upon to preside and James R. Whitehead was chosen secretary. A resolution was adopted that the boundaries of Laramie County "be the same as those established by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, approved January 9, 1867."

W. L. Kuykendall, L. L. Bedell and Thomas J. Street were appointed a committee to divide the county into three election precincts, and an election was



F. S. KING RANCH, NEAR CHEYENNE

ordered to be held on the second Tuesday in October for county officers, two representatives to the Dakota Legislature, a delegate to Congress, and to locate the county seat. At the election on October 8, 1867, J. S. Casement received a majority of the votes cast for delegate; J. R. Whitehead and Charles D. Bradley were elected representatives; C. L. Howell and M. H. Hissman and W. L. Hopkins, county commissioners; W. L. Kuykendall, probate judge; Thomas J. Street, district attorney; D. J. Sweeney, sheriff; J. H. Creighton, register of deeds; L. L. Bedell, treasurer; James Irwin, coroner; J. H. Gildersleeve, superintendent of schools; F. Landberg, surveyor. Nineteen hundred votes were cast and Cheyenne was declared the county seat by a substantial majority.

In the fall of 1867 the miners about the South Pass and the settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Bridger organized a county, to which they gave the name of Carter. The boundaries of this county were not definitely fixed, and even if they had been ever so carefully described, the organizers of the county could not have enforced their declaration, as they were acting without the authority of law. However, the Dakota Legislature recognized the county by an act approved on December 27, 1867. Messrs. Bradley and Whitehead, the representatives from Laramie County, succeeded in securing the passage of a supplementary act (approved on January 3, 1868) fixing the western boundary of Laramie County at the one hundred and seventh meridian of longitude west from Greenwich.

The supplementary act also named new county officers, to wit: Benjamin Ellinger, P. McDonald and ———— Beals, county commissioners; J. L. Laird, sheriff; William L. Morris, recorder; W. L. Kuykendall, probate judge; J. H. Gildersleeve, superintendent of schools; S. H. Winsor, surveyor; ———— Johnson, coroner; A. B. Moore and A. W. Brown, justices of the peace; F. Masterson, constable. These officials remained in office until after the territorial government of Wyoming went into effect.

Laramie County, as established by this act, extended from the one hundred and fourth to the one hundred and seventh meridians of longitude west from Greenwich, and from the forty-first to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude. It included the present counties of Laramie, Albany, Goshen, Platte, Converse, Niobrara, Weston, Campbell and Crook, the eastern two-thirds of Sheridan, Natrona and Carbon, and nearly all of Johnson.

The first Legislature of Wyoming Territory was convened on October 12, 1869. During the session Governor Campbell approved acts creating five counties, one of which was Laramie. The western boundary was then fixed where it is at the present time, but it extended from the northern to the southern boundary of the state. The act took effect on December 13, 1869. Section 1 reads as follows: "That until the first general election, to be held in this territory on the second Tuesday in September, A. D. 1870, and until their successors are elected and qualified, the following named persons are hereby declared to be the county officers of Laramie as hereinafter stated, viz.: County commissioners, L. Murrin, H. J. Rogers and George D. Foglesong; sheriff, T. J. Carr; judge of probate, William L. Kuykendall; county clerk and ex-officio register of deeds, John T. Chaffin; coroner, C. C. Furley, M. D.; surveyor, S. H. Winsor; county attorney, H. Garbanati; county superintendent of schools, Rev. H. P. Peck; justices of the peace—Pine Bluffs, D. C. Tracy; Cheyenne, William Baker; Fort



ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD OF F. S. KING

Later summer headquarters of F. S. King Brothers Company, 14 miles northeast of Laramie on headwaters of the Main Chug.

Laramie, Frank Gates; constables—Pine Bluffs, William Rowland; Cheyenne, A. J. Mead; Fort Laramie, Gibson Clark."

In the chapter on Cheyenne mention is made of quite a number of the early settlers in Laramie County, but there were a few others deserving of notice. A. H. Swan settled in the county in 1872. Two years later he was joined by his brother, Thomas Swan, and the two bought the herd of cattle belonging to H. B. Kelley and established a ranch on the Chugwater. In time they became the largest cattle owners north of Texas. They organized the Swan Brothers Cattle Company, which at one time owned over two hundred thousand head of cattle and forty ranches. George T. Morgan, an Englishman, visited Wyoming in 1876 for the purpose of interesting cattlemen in the Hereford stock. Two years later he came again, bringing with him a herd of Hereford cattle, and he was employed by the Swan brothers as manager of the "Wyoming Hereford Association," which at one time controlled a range of 40,000 acres.

Hiram S. Manville, another large cattle man, was born in Massachusetts in 1829 and came to Wyoming when he was about fifty years old. In 1881 he became associated with A. R. Converse in organizing the Converse Cattle Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000; A. R. Converse, president; W. C. Irvine, vice president; James S. Peck, secretary and treasurer; H. S. Manville, general manager.

Others who located in Laramie County while Wyoming was still a territory were: Harry Oelrichs, Thomas W. Peters, T. B. Hord, John Chase, A. C. Campbell, A. T. Babbitt and H. E. Teschemacher. A. T. Babbitt organized the Standard Cattle Company. Mr. Teschemacher served in both houses of the Territorial Legislature and was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1880. He and his brother Arthur were the owners of six large ranches in Eastern Wyoming.

The first term of court ever held in Laramie County began on Monday, March 2, 1868, Chief Justice Asa Bartlett of the Dakota Supreme Court presiding. This was the first term of court held in what is now the State of Wyoming.

By the act of December 16, 1871, the county commissioners were authorized to purchase or receive by donation a site for a courthouse and jail in Cheyenne, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$35,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," to erect the building, the bonds to draw interest at not more than 10 per cent per annum. The courthouse and jail were completed the following year, at a cost of \$47,000. A little later the county hospital was built, at a cost of \$21,000.

Laramie has the best transportation facilities of any county in the state. The Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Colorado & Southern all center at Cheyenne, which city is the most important railroad center in the state. Altogether there are 181 miles of railway in the county.

In 1915 the population of Laramie County was 14,631, as shown by the state census of that year. The United States census of 1910 gave the county 26,127. The decrease is due to the creation of Goshen and Platte counties by the Legislature of 1911. The valuation of property in 1917 was \$25,190,855. While much of Laramie County's imperial greatness has departed with the organization of new counties from its original territory, it is still the wealthiest county in the

state and stands second in population, being exceeded in the latter respect only by the County of Sheridan.

LINCOLN COUNTY

On February 20, 1911, Governor Joseph M. Carey approved an act of the Wyoming Legislature containing the following provision: "All that portion of the State of Wyoming described and bounded as hereinafter in this section set forth is hereby created and formed a county of the State of Wyoming by the name of Lincoln County. Said Lincoln County shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

"Commencing at the point where the present boundary line between the counties of Sweetwater and Uinta crosses the township line between townships 18 and 19 north; running thence west along said township line to its intersection with the west boundary line of the State of Wyoming; thence north along said west boundary line of the State of Wyoming to its intersection with the south boundary line of the Yellowstone National Park; thence east along the south boundary line of said Yellowstone National Park to the intersection of said boundary line with the present boundary line between the counties of Bighorn (Park) and Uinta; thence south along the present east boundary line of Uinta County to the point where said boundary line intersects the line between townships 18 and 19, the place of beginning."

Lincoln is one of the large counties of the state. Its length from north to south is about one hundred and eighty miles, and its width is fifty miles, giving it an area of about nine thousand square miles. The surface is greatly diversified. In the northern part is Jackson's Hole, or the "Big Game Country." Jackson Lake, a beautiful body of water, is drained by the Snake River, which flows in a southwesterly direction into Idaho. The great bend of the Green River passes through the southeastern part, and in the southwest the county is watered by the Bear River and its tributaries.

West of the Snake River are the Teton Mountains, which are among the highest of the Rocky Mountain system. South of the Tetons along the western boundary of the county lie the Snake River and Salt River ranges, and south of Jackson's Hole is the Gros Ventre range. There are also a number of isolated peaks, such as Mount Moran, Virginia Peak, Bald Mountain, Mount Leidy, Hoback Peak, etc. Between the mountain ranges are beautiful, fertile valleys, where stock raising is carried on successfully. In 1916 the county stood first in the number of cattle and fourth in the number of sheep. More than eight hundred carloads of sheep and three millions pounds of wool were shipped from the county during the year.

Trappers, fur traders and passing emigrants were the first white people in what is now Lincoln County. Fort Bonneville, an account of which is given in an early chapter of this work, was built in 1832 near the junction of Horse Creek and the Green River. The site of this old fort was marked by the Oregon Trail Commission on August 9, 1916. Placer gold was found on the south fork of the Snake River at an early date and was worked by adventurous prospectors. One of these, Jack Davis by name, held onto his claim in the Grand Canyon until his death in 1915. The actual settlement of the county did not begin, however, until a few years after the close of the Civil War.

In 1868 Beckwith, Quinn & Company took up a tract of 15,000 acres in the Bear River Valley, about fifty miles north of Evanston, and engaged in stock raising on a large scale. The first agricultural settler was Justin Pomeroy, who located a claim on the Fontenelle Creek in September, 1874. In that same year John Bourne, with his wife and four children, drove over from Cache Valley, Utah, and settled where the Town of Cokeville now stands. Mr. Bourne made a living for himself and family by trapping and selling furs. Soon after his arrival Sylvanus Collett and his family settled in the vicinity. Bourne and Collett had long been acquainted, having crossed the plains with the early Mormon emigrants. A Mormon colony settled in the Salt River Valley in 1877.

Star Valley, west of the Salt River range, was settled in the '70s. Emil Stumpf and William White established salt works near the present Town of Auburn, and hauled their salt over the old Lander Trail, which crossed the valley, to the mining camps in Idaho and Montana. Ox teams were used and the salt was sold at from forty to sixty cents per pound. Other early settlers in the valley were George and William Heap, Jay J. and Albert Rolph, John Hill, Moses Thatcher, David Robinson, Jacob Grocer, James and Samuel Sibbetts, Charles Smith and James Francis. Most of these pioneers belonged to the Mormon colony mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In the latter '70s D. B. Budd, A. W. Smith, Cyrus Fish, D. B. Rathbun and a few others located on the Green River, about where the Town of Big Piney is now situated. The first permanent settlers in the Jackson's Hole country were John Holland and John Carnes, who took claims there in 1883. This part of the county has been widely advertised through the work of Stephen N. Leek, whose pictures of wild animals and articles on "Big Game" have been published all over the country. Mr. Leek came to Lincoln County in 1888.

Reference has already been made to the importance of Lincoln County's stock raising industry. But the live stock interests are not the only business attractions. Coal mining is carried on extensively, mines being operated at numerous places in the southern part, near the railroad, and many of the known deposits are yet untouched. Copper mines have recently been opened near Cokeville and Afton, iron ore, graphite and manganese are known to exist in large quantities, and the county has immense phosphate beds, which at some time in the future are certain to be developed. Phosphate is now shipped in small quantities from Sage and Cokeville, and oil has been discovered in several places.

The people living in the southern part of the county find transportation facilities in the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which leaves the Union Pacific at Granger in the western part of Sweetwater and runs in a northwesterly direction into Idaho. Those living in the northern part are less fortunate, as they have to journey into Idaho to reach the division of the Oregon Short Line Railroad that has its southern terminus at Victor. Better railroad accommodations are the great need of the county, and the immense value of the undeveloped natural resources is an invitation to capitalists to supply this need.

Lincoln County was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States. In 1915 its population was 13,581, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$16,856,331. It is the third county in the state in population and fifth in property valuation. Of the sixty-eight incorporated towns in Wyoming, according to the census of 1915, nine were reported



NATRONA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CASPER



POSTOFFICE, CASPER

from Lincoln County. These towns, with their population, were as follows: Kemmerer (the county seat), 1,481; Afton, 673; Big Piney, 141; Cokeville, 305; Diamondville, 1,018; Jackson, 204; Marbleton, 67; Opal, 65; Sublet, 524.

NATRONA COUNTY

Three counties were created by the Territorial Legislature of 1888 by an act entitled: "An act making divers appropriations and for other purposes." This act was vetoed by Governor Moonlight, but was passed over the veto. One of three counties is Natrona, the boundaries of which were defined as follows:

"Commencing at a point on the seventh standard parallel north, at its intersection with the western boundary line of the present County of Albany; thence west along said standard parallel to its intersection with the western boundary line of the present County of Carbon; thence north along said last described boundary line to the southern boundary line of the present County of Johnson; thence east along said boundary line of Johnson County to the northwestern corner of the present County of Albany; thence south along the western boundary line of said County of Albany to the place of beginning; being all that portion of the present County of Carbon, Territory of Wyoming, lying north of the seventh standard parallel north."

The county is almost square, being about seventy-two miles on each side, and according to Rand, McNally's Atlas, it has an area of 5,353 square miles. The southern end of the Big Horn Mountain range touches the northwest corner. Farther south is the Rattlesnake range. The Granite Mountains lie across the boundary between Natrona and Fremont counties. In the southeastern part are the Casper, Haystack and Clear Creek ranges, and in the southwest corner between the Sweetwater River and the southern boundary, is an elevation called Fort Ridge. The remainder of the county consists of plateau lands and rolling plains, watered by the Platte, Sweetwater and Powder rivers and their tributaries. Natrona is therefore well adapted to stock raising, the plateaus, mountains and narrow valleys affording both winter and summer range, while the irrigated lands in the broader valleys offer splendid opportunities for farms and stock ranches where forage crops can be raised in abundance. The county has a high rank as a producer of both sheep and cattle. In 1910 the value of live stock was \$3,400,000.

Some of the most profitable oil fields in the state have been developed in this county, over two million barrels being reported in 1915. Other mineral resources are natural soda, which gives the county coal, copper, asbestos and gold and silver in small quantities. Among the natural wonders are the Alcova Hot Springs, on the Platte River, about ten miles from the southern boundary. The waters of these springs are said to possess great medicinal virtue in the treatment of rheumatism and kindred diseases.

Two lines of railroad—the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—cross the county east and west through the central portion, following the Platte River from the eastern border to Casper, the county seat, where they diverge slightly to the northwest and follow that course into Fremont County. The principal towns are situated along these lines of railway, the most important being Casper, Bucknum, Cadoma, Natrona, Talona, Waltman and Wolton.

In 1915 the population of Natrona County was 5,398, and in 1917 the property was assessed at \$19,074,557, placing it the eleventh county in the state in population and fourth in wealth. Only one county (Hot Springs) showed a greater proportionate increase in the assessed valuation of property over the assessment of 1916.

NIOBRARA COUNTY

This county, which takes its name from the river flowing through the southern portion of it, was called into existence by an act of the Wyoming Legislature, approved on February 14, 1911, providing that: "All that portion of the State of Wyoming described and bounded as hereinafter in this section set forth, is hereby created and formed a county of the State of Wyoming by the name of Niobrara County: Beginning at a point where the north line of Converse County as heretofore constituted intersects the dividing line between sections 27 and 28 in township 41 north, range 67 west of the sixth principal meridian; running thence south on section lines to the south boundary line of Converse County as it now exists; thence east along said south boundary to the east line of the State of Wyoming; thence north along the boundary line between the State of Wyoming and the states of Nebraska and South Dakota to the southeast corner of Weston County, that is to say, to the boundary line as heretofore existing between the counties of Weston and Converse; thence west along the boundary line as heretofore existing between the counties of Weston and Converse to the place of beginning."

Niobrara, as thus created, is about forty-two miles wide and sixty-two miles long. It is bounded on the north by Weston County; on the east by the states of Nebraska and South Dakota; on the south by Goshen and Platte counties and on the west by Converse County, from which it was taken. The surface is a rolling plain, sloping toward the east. The northern part is watered by the Cheyenne River and its affluents, one of which is composed of three streams, viz.: Crazy Woman Creek, Old Woman Creek and Young Woman Creek. In the southern part is the Niobrara, from which the county derives its name.

The territory of which Niobrara County is composed originally belonged to the Sioux, Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians. Their title was extinguished by agreement with representatives of the United States on September 26, 1876. About that time the rush to the gold fields of the Black Hills was at its height and a stage line was opened from Cheyenne to the mines, passing through what is now Niobrara County. Many of the Indians were dissatisfied with the relinquishment of their lands to the paleface race and began committing depredations upon the stage line. One of these early tragedies occurred in what is now Niobrara County. Jake Harker was engaged in carrying the mail from the stage station on Hat Creek to Camp Robinson. On one trip he failed to return with the mail and a searching party was sent out to ascertain what had become of him. His dead body was found and the fact that his scalp was missing told the story of another Indian depredation. The mail sack was also found cut open and the letters scattered around Harker's body.

That happened only a little over forty years ago. Men are still living in Wyoming who can recall the stirring events of those early days and relate the

changes that they have witnessed. Niobrara County is now the home of hundreds of dry farmers, who raise abundant crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and small fruits. Stock raising is the most important industry. According to the state auditor's report for 1916, there were then in the county 30,000 head of cattle, 51,452 sheep and 8,803 horses, the total value of live stock being nearly two millions of dollars.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad runs through the southern part of the county along the Niobrara River, with stations at Lusk (the county seat), Van Tassel, Manville, Jireh and Keeline. Large numbers of sheep and cattle are shipped from those places every year. Niobrara has a good public school system and at Jireh is a college that offers opportunities to the young people to acquire a higher education than that afforded by the common schools. Oil was discovered in the county in 1917 and the fields are being rapidly developed.

In 1915 the population was 3,488, and in 1917 the property was assessed for tax purposes at \$6,463,414. The increase in the valuation over the assessment of 1916 was a little over twenty per cent, only two counties in the state showing a greater ratio of increase than Niobrara, which in 1918 stood seventeenth in population and eighteenth in wealth, when compared with the other counties of Wyoming.

PARK COUNTY

The history of Park County as a separate subdivision of Wyoming begins on February 15, 1909, when Governor Brooks approved an act of the Legislature creating the county with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a point where the north boundary line of the state intersects the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington; running thence south along said meridian to its intersection with the crest of the Rocky Mountains or Continental Divide, separating the waters of the Yellowstone and Snake rivers; thence in a southeasterly direction along the crest of said divide to its intersection with the eleventh standard parallel north; thence east along the said standard parallel to its intersection with the crest of the mountain range separating the waters of Wind River on the south from the waters of Greybull and Wood rivers on the north; thence along the crest of said divide between the waters of the last named streams and the crest of the divide between the waters of Wind River on the south and the waters of Grass Creek and Owl Creek on the north, to a point on the crest of the said last named divide at the head of the south fork of Owl Creek; thence down said Owl Creek along the north boundary of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation to its intersection with the south boundary of township 44 north, range 103 west; thence east along said township boundary to its intersection with the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington to its intersection with the township line between townships 45 and 46 north; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges 100 and 101 west; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships 46 and 47 north; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges 99 and 100 west; thence north along said range line to its inter-

section with the township line between townships 47 and 48 north; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges 97 and 98 west; thence north along the range line between ranges 97 and 98 and its offsets to its intersection with the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, being the north boundary line of the State of Wyoming; thence west along said forty-fifth parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning."

When Hot Springs County was created on February 9, 1911, a portion of Park was taken to form the new county. As at present constituted, Park County is bounded on the north by the State of Montana; on the west by the Yellowstone National Park and Lincoln County; on the south by the counties of Fremont and Hot Springs; and on the east by Bighorn and Washakie counties. The county received its name from the fact that it adjoins the Yellowstone National Park. Its area is about five thousand four hundred square miles, much of which is mountainous, but well adapted to grazing. Consequently, stock raising is the leading industry. The state auditor's report issued in 1916 gives the number of cattle in Park County as 22,485; sheep, 112,647; horses, 7,084; and the assessed valuation of these animals as \$1,427,461.

A large percentage of the agricultural land in the county is under irrigation and since the beginning of the present century there has been an almost marvelous increase in the number of new settlers. The county is drained by the Greybull, Shoshone and Clark's Fork, all of which flow in a northeasterly direction and are fed by numerous smaller streams.

Coal is found generally throughout the Big Horn Basin, a large part of which lies within the limits of Park County, in veins varying from six to thirty feet in thickness. Many of the farmers obtain their fuel from the outcropping of these coal veins near their land, the only cost being the digging and hauling. There is no doubt coal enough in Park County to supply the State of Wyoming for generations to come. Oil has been found near Cody and at some other places, and is pronounced by geologists to be of a very superior quality. In the Kerwin and Sunlight districts, gold, copper and silver ores are found, some of which have been developed, and on the north fork of the Shoshone River there are large deposits of sulphur. Other minerals, such as mica, gypsum, building stone and asphalt, are known to exist in large quantities and some day, when better transportation facilities are provided, all this mineral wealth will be given to the world. At the present time (1918) there are but forty-eight miles of railroad in the county—the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy that leaves the main line at Frannie and has its western terminus at Cody.

Park County was organized in the spring of 1911 by the election of the following county officers: W. H. Fouse, A. J. Martin and W. A. Kepford, county commissioners; Fred C. Barnett, county clerk; Henry Dahlem, sheriff; G. A. Holm, treasurer; W. L. Walls, county attorney; George Hurlbut, surveyor; Jessie Hitchcock, superintendent of schools. The same year a courthouse was completed, at a cost of \$45,000.

In 1915 the population was 5,473, an increase of 564 during the preceding five years, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$8,330,187, an increase of \$1,148,784 over the assessment of 1916. In population Park is the tenth county of the state, and in wealth the thirteenth.

PLATTE COUNTY

This county, originally a part of Laramie, is situated in the southeastern part of the state and takes its name from the North Platte River, which flows through the northern portion. It was created by an act of the Legislature, approved by Governor Carey on February 9, 1911. The boundaries as fixed by that act are as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the western boundary line of Laramie County, at its intersection with the boundary line between Laramie County and Converse County; thence south along said county line to its intersection with the township line between townships 19 and 20 north; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the section line between sections 33 and 34 in township 20 north, range 65 west of the sixth principal meridian; thence north along the middle section line of range 65 to its intersection with the north boundary line of Laramie County; thence west along said county boundary line to the place of beginning."

The boundaries as established by the act erecting the county are the same as at the present time, hence Platte County is a rectangle thirty-three miles long by sixty-six miles long, with an area of 2,178 square miles, most of which is capable of cultivation. It is bounded on the north by Converse and Niobrara counties; on the east by Goshen County; on the south by Laramie County; and on the west by the counties of Albany and Converse.

The first settlements were made while Platte was still a part of Laramie County. Among the early settlers were: Alexander Swan, who has already been mentioned in connection with Laramie County; J. M. Whitney, George Mitchell, John and Thomas Hunton, Isaac Bettleyoun, Herbert Whitney, Alexander Bowie, Posey Ryan, F. N. Shiek and Harry Yount, the noted scout and bear hunter, all of whom located in the county in the early '70s. In the Wheatland irrigated district some of the first farmers were: H. E. Wheeler, U. S. Harrison, Oscar and John Nelson, Charles Wilson, S. V. Moody and C. A. Morrison.

Although created in February, 1911, Platte was not fully organized until the fall of 1912. In November of that year the following county officers were elected: George D. McDougall, county clerk; Owen Carroll, sheriff; Guy S. Agnew, treasurer; C. A. Paige, prosecuting attorney; Joseph A. Elliott, surveyor; D. B. Rigdon, coroner; Millard F. Coleman, W. H. Ralston and Lee Moore, county commissioners; Mary Maloney, superintendent of schools. Early in 1918 Platte County completed one of the best appointed courthouses in the state, the cost of the building and furniture amounting to \$85,000.

The famous Sunrise iron mines located in this county are described in the chapter on Mineral Resources. The Hartville district, in which these mines are situated, has other valuable mineral deposits, including some very rich veins of copper.

Stock raising is the principal industry. According to the state auditor's report for 1916, there were in the county 29,337 cattle, 37,468 sheep, 7,260 horses and 2,749 hogs. The value of these animals was given as \$1,450,651. The waters of the Sibylee and Laramie rivers have been utilized for irrigation, with the result that there are many fine and productive farms in the county. In 1915 there

were 272,439 acres of improved land, valued at \$3,558,420, only six counties in the state reporting a greater valuation of farming lands.

Platte County is well provided with railroads. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy follows the Platte River across the northern part, and the Colorado & Southern traverses the county north and south, connecting with the Burlington at Wendover. A short line of railroad called the Colorado & Wyoming connects the mining districts about Ironton and Sunrise with the main lines of railway.

In 1915 the population of the county was 5,277, and in 1917 the assessed valuation of the property was \$10,816,282. These figures place Platte twelfth in population and ninth in wealth of the twenty-one counties of the state.

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Lying along the northern border of the state, immediately east of the Big Horn Mountains, is Sheridan County, so named in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, the dashing cavalry commander in the Union army during the Civil war and in the campaigns against the Indians in the Northwest. It is one of three counties created by the Legislature of 1888 in a bill passed over Governor Moonlight's veto, the other two being Converse and Natrona. Its original boundaries as described in the act were as follows:

"Commencing at the northwest corner of Crook (now Campbell) County in said Territory of Wyoming; thence running south along the western boundary of said Crook (Campbell) County to a point three miles north of the thirteenth standard parallel; thence west along a line three miles north of and parallel to said thirteenth standard parallel to its intersection with the center of the channel of the Big Horn River; thence northerly down the center of the channel of the said river to the northern boundary line of the Territory of Wyoming; thence easterly along said boundary line to the place of beginning, being all that portion of the present County of Johnson, Territory of Wyoming, lying north of a line three miles north of, and parallel to, the said thirteenth standard parallel north."

When Big Horn County was created by the act of March 12, 1890, that portion of Sheridan County lying west of the Big Horn Mountains was added to the new county, reducing Sheridan to its present dimensions. From east to west the average length of the county is about eighty-five miles, and from north to south it is thirty miles in width, giving it an area of 2,575 square miles. The county is well watered by the Little Big Horn, the Tongue and Powder rivers and their numerous tributary creeks, nearly half a million acres of land being capable of irrigation, and as much more well adapted to dry farming, while the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains afford excellent grazing fields for live stock.

The great resources of the county are in farming, stock raising and coal mining. In 1916 the county reported 48,107 cattle, 50,955 sheep, 9,148 horses and 4,870 hogs, the total assessed value of the live stock being \$2,141,244. Sheridan reported more hogs than any other county in the state and stood second in the number of cattle.

Mining experts assert that practically the entire county is underlain by coal deposits, and mines have been opened at Dietz, Monarch, Carneyville, Kooi, Acme and a few other points, and the coal is shipped to almost every state west

of the Missouri River. In many places the settlers obtain their coal at the outcroppings near their farms and ranches. Some oil is also produced in the county, and indications of gold, copper, etc., have been noted in the western part, where some attempts have been made to develop mines. Iron ore, gypsum, graphite, talc, building and lithograph stone and a fine quality of cement rock exist in large quantities in various parts of the county.

Sheridan is rich in natural scenery. Cloud Peak, one of the most lofty mountains of the Big Horn range, rises to a height of almost thirteen thousand feet above sea level. Upon its sides can be seen the great glaciers of snow and ice, rivaling in picturesqueness the famous Swiss Alps. Goose Creek Valley, near Sheridan, with an altitude of 3,700 feet, with its precipitous banks and limpid pools, its waterfalls and sportive trout, offers to the tourist and sportsman inducements to enjoy himself among its scenic beauties and "cast flies."

The first election for county officers was held on Monday, May 7, 1888. Marion C. Harris, William E. Jackson and Peter Reynolds were elected county commissioners; Thomas J. Kusel, sheriff; Frank McCoy, county clerk; James P. Robinson, treasurer; William J. Stover, county attorney; Jack Dow, surveyor; Pulaski Calvert, assessor; Richard McGrath, superintendent of schools. In 1905 the county completed a handsome and commodious courthouse, at a cost of \$70,000.

Among the early settlers of Sheridan County may be mentioned Henry A. Coffeen, who was elected to represent the state in Congress in 1892; O. P. Hanna, the well known scout; L. C. Tidball, speaker of the House in the Second State Legislature; James Lobban, John Loucks, George Brundage, Frank Martin, M. L. Sawin, D. T. Hillman and J. D. Adams.

Sheridan, the county seat and second city of the state, is centrally located, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad system that runs from Lincoln, Neb., to Billings, Mont. At Clearmont the Wyoming Railroad connects with this line and runs to Buffalo. Altogether there are about one hundred and ten miles of railroad in the county, so that Sheridan is better provided with means of transportation than some of her sister counties. Other towns of importance are Carneyville, Clearmont, Dayton, Dietz, Kooi, Monarch, Parkman and Ranchester.

In 1915 the population was 15,429 and in 1917 the assessed valuation was \$21,203,057. It is the second populous county of Wyoming and stands third in wealth.

SWEETWATER COUNTY

The County of Sweetwater, one of the largest in the state, is situated in the southwestern part. On the north it is bounded by Fremont County; on the east by Carbon County; on the south by the states of Colorado and Utah; and on the west by Lincoln and Uinta counties. According to Rand-McNally's Atlas, the area is 10,500 square miles.

Gold was discovered near the South Pass in the summer of 1867 and within a few weeks several hundred miners had located claims near the northern boundary of the present Sweetwater County. Among these pioneers were: Noyes Baldwin, Frank Marshall, Harry Hubbell and others, who are given more ex-



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

SHERIDAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, SHERIDAN

tended mention in connection with the history of Fremont County. Toward the fall of 1867 (the exact date cannot be ascertained), these miners, in order to have some form of local government, organized a county, which they named "Carter," in honor of W. A. Carter, of Fort Bridger, who was elected probate judge. Harry Hubbell was chosen recorder and John Murphy, sheriff. These were the most important offices at that time—the recorder to keep track of the location and boundaries of mining claims, and the sheriff to preserve order among the lawless and turbulent individuals that so frequently are among the first comers to a new gold field. Carter County was legally organized by the Dakota Legislature by an act approved on December 27, 1867. This act fixed the western boundary of Carter County at the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington, and the territory embraced extended eastward $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Early in the year 1868 a company of Mormons came from Salt Lake City and settled about the headwaters of the Sweetwater River. Among them were H. A. Thompson, J. F. Staples, James Leffingwell, Moses Sturman, John Holbrook, Christopher Weaver, Frank McGovern and Jeff Standifer, some of whom remained but a short time and others became permanent settlers. Another pioneer was Samuel Fairfield, who was born in New Hampshire in 1836. He came to Wyoming soon after the discovery of gold at the South Pass, built three saw-mills, one of which he sold to the Government, and in connection with James A. McAvoy opened the road from the Town of Lander to the timbered lands on the Popo Agie River. In 1880 he removed to Rawlins and in 1883 to Colorado.

In the spring of 1869 the Territorial Government of Wyoming went into operation and the first Legislature met on the 12th of the following October. Among the acts passed by that Legislature was the following, to take effect on December 13, 1869:

"Section 1. That all that portion of the Territory of Wyoming erected into the County of Carter by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved December 27, 1867, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the forty-fifth parallel of latitude where the thirty-third meridian of longitude crosses the said parallel of latitude; thence south along said meridian, being the eastern line of Uinta County, to the forty-first parallel of latitude, being the southern boundary of the territory; thence east along the said southern boundary to a point $30^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington; thence north along said meridian of $30^{\circ} 30'$ to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, to a point $30^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington; thence west along said forty-fifth parallel to the place of beginning, shall be and constitute a county by the name of Sweetwater: Provided, that the eastern line of said county shall be deemed to run one-fourth of one mile west of Separation station upon the Union Pacific Railroad until a Government or Territorial survey shall prove said station to be west of the said east line. The county seat of Sweetwater County shall be located at South Pass City until removed according to law.

"Section 2. The following officers are hereby appointed for said County of Sweetwater, who, after being qualified, shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified: For county commissioners, W. C. Erwin, of South Pass City, James A. Brennan, of Atlantic City, and John Dugdale, of Hamilton City; for judge of probate, T. Quinn; for

sheriff, John McGlinchy; for county clerk, Tim McCarthy; for prosecuting attorney, P. L. Williams; for county assessor, Henry Smith; for county superintendent of schools, Frank Gilman; for county surveyor, William Smith, of South Pass City; for justices of the peace for South Pass precinct, James W. Stillman and Presley J. Talbot; for constable in said precinct, James Smith; for justice of the peace for Atlantic City, Edward Lawn; for constable in said Atlantic City precinct, W. Hagan; for justice of the peace at Bryan precinct, William Grinnell; for constable in said precinct, —; for justice of the peace at Point of Rocks precinct, —; for constable in said precinct, —."

The act further provided that the sheriff of Carter County should "retain and serve, or execute and return to the proper court or judge, all papers relating to said county, up to and including the 11th day of December, 1869," and that on the 13th the county officers of Carter County should turn over all papers, records, dockets, etc., to the officers named in Section 2 of the above act. The county was named for the Sweetwater River, but with the erection of Fremont County in 1884, this name lost its significance as applied to Sweetwater County.

As established by the first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming, the County of Sweetwater extended from the northern to the southern boundary of the territory. It included the present counties of Sweetwater, Fremont, Hot Springs and Park, the greater part of Bighorn and Washakie, the west end of Sheridan, and the southwestern part of Carbon. By an act of the Wyoming Legislature, approved on December 9, 1873, the county seat was removed from South Pass City to Green River, which place was to remain the county seat "unless it be removed by vote of the people at the next general election." As it was not removed by vote of the people at the election specified, it still remains the seat of justice.

Topographically, the surface of Sweetwater County is composed of extensive plateaus or ranges, from which mountainous elevations rise in different parts. Near the center of the northern boundary the Continental Divide extends for some distance into the county. Farther south are the Aspen and Table mountains, and in the southwestern part are the Bad Lands Hills. There are also isolated peaks here and there, such as Essex Mountain, North Pilot Butte, Table Rock, Steamboat Mountain, Centennial Peak, etc. The Green River is the principal stream. It enters the county from the west about twenty miles south of the northwest corner and flows in a southeasterly direction into Utah. There are numerous smaller streams and lakes which afford abundant water for reclamation purposes.

The Great Divide Basin, in the northeastern part, and the district known as the "Red Desert" afford excellent grazing grounds for sheep and cattle and live stock raising is a prominent industry. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the Red Desert was thought to be practically worthless, but stock men have discovered that sheep can thrive during the winter on the grasses of these plains with only snow for moisture. In 1915 the county reported 322,751 sheep, valued at \$1,077,456. Sweetwater is preeminently a sheep county, as in that year only 4,552 cattle were returned for taxation.

In the way of mineral resources, Sweetwater is noted for its immense deposits of coal. Geologists have estimated the amount of coal in the Rock Springs field, between the Aspen and Table mountains, at eight hundred million tons,

lying in veins from eight to twenty feet in thickness. Rock Springs coal is known in every state from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast. Over two million tons are taken annually from the mines at Rock Springs, Superior, Gunn, Reliance and adjacent mining camps. Spurs of railroad have been built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the mines to facilitate the shipping of coal. This company has 164 miles of railroad in Sweetwater County. The main line crosses the county from east to west near the center and most of the towns in the county are located along the line of railway. At Granger, in the western part, the Oregon Short Line connects with the Union Pacific and runs in a northwesterly direction into Lincoln County.

In 1915 the population of Sweetwater was 10,642, and in 1917 the property in the county was valued for tax purposes at \$21,935,562. Only one county (Laramie) reported a larger valuation of property, and three counties a larger population.

UINTA COUNTY

Uinta County, located in the extreme southwest corner of the state, is one of the counties created by the first Territorial Legislature, the act having been approved by Governor Campbell on December 1, 1869. The boundaries as described in that act were as follows:

"Commencing at the intersection of the forty-first parallel of latitude and the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington; running thence north along said thirty-third meridian of longitude to its intersection with the forty-fifth parallel of latitude; thence west along said forty-fifth parallel of latitude to its intersection with the thirty-fourth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south along said thirty-fourth meridian to its intersection with the forty-first parallel of latitude; thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning."

By tracing these boundaries upon a map of Wyoming, it will be seen that Uinta County originally included the present county of that name, Lincoln County and the Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone National Park* was set off by an act of Congress, approved on March 1, 1872, and Lincoln County was cut off in 1911, reducing Uinta to its present dimensions. Its area is now a little over two thousand square miles. The territory comprising Uinta and Lincoln counties was taken from Utah and Idaho when the Territory of Wyoming was created to straighten the western boundary.

Under the provisions of the act creating the county, the county seat was located at Merrill, until the voters should select a permanent seat of justice at the general election on September 6, 1870. At the election Evanston was chosen by a majority of the voters for county seat and the Town of Merrill, which was located near old Fort Bridger, afterward disappeared from the map.

The county officers appointed by the Legislature of 1869 were: W. A. Carter, probate judge and treasurer; J. Van A. Carter, clerk; R. H. Hamilton, sheriff; E. S. Jacobs, superintendent of schools. These officials served until the election of September 6, 1870, when Jesse L. Atkinson, J. Van A. Carter and Russell Thorpe were elected county commissioners; Lewis P. Scott, clerk; Harvey Booth,



POSTOFFICE, EVANSTON



UINTA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, EVANSTON

sheriff; W. A. Carter, probate judge and treasurer; E. S. Jacobs, superintendent of schools.

One of the oldest settlements in Wyoming was made in this county in 1853. when a company of fifty-five Mormons, led by Isaac Bullock and John Nebeker came from Utah and located near old Fort Bridger, on Black's Fork of the Green River. In 1868 Moses Byrn and a man named Guild located claims on Muddy Creek, about half way between Evanston and Fort Bridger. Jesse L. Atkinson, one of the first county commissioners, was born in Nova Scotia in 1830, and came to Uinta County in the spring of 1870. For some time he was engaged in lumbering, obtaining his supply of timber in the Uinta Mountains. After a residence in the county for a few years he went to Colorado, where he became associated with Benjamin Majors in the cattle business and accumulated a fortune.

Coal was discovered about two miles west of the site of Evanston in the summer of 1868. The first mine was opened the following year, and in 1870 the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company was formed, with headquarters at Almy. In 1871 Newell Beeman, a native of Ontario County, New York, came to Almy as bookkeeper for the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, being at that time about thirty-seven years of age. Two years later he was made superintendent of the company. Mr. Beeman also became an active participant in county affairs. In 1874 he was elected county commissioner and held the office for three successive terms; was for a time one of the school trustees, and he served as a member of the republican central territorial committee.

On December 13, 1873, Governor Campbell approved an act of the Legislature authorizing the commissioners of Uinta County to erect a courthouse and jail at Evanston, to cost not more than twenty-five thousand dollars, and to issue bonds for that amount, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," to pay for the same, the bonds to bear interest at not more than 12 per cent per annum.

The principal industries are farming, stock raising and coal mining. Although the lowest altitude is 5,000 feet, the farmers raise abundant crops of winter wheat, hay, alfalfa, potatoes, oats and barley, in fact all of the agricultural products that can be grown at an altitude of 7,000 feet or more. The Bear River, Black's Fork of the Green River, Muddy Creek and their tributaries afford plenty of water for irrigation, though dry farming is carried on in some districts. In the higher altitudes there is an abundance of native grasses where live stock thrive the greater part of the year without feeding. In 1915 Uinta reported 14,956 cattle, 83,195 sheep and 2,972 horses, the assessed valuation of these animals being \$890,244.

Besides the great coal mining interests, oil has been discovered, and there are found in the county various other minerals, including gold, copper and phosphates, though the deposits are either untouched or only partially developed.

The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad enters the county near the northeast corner and runs in a southwesterly direction, crossing the western boundary about twenty miles north of the southern boundary of the state. The principal railroad stations are Evanston, Almy, Antelope, Carter, Chelsea; Bridger and Springvalley. Almy is the terminus of a short spur of railroad that connects with the main line at Almy Junction, about three miles west of Evanston.

In 1915 the population of the county was given in the state census reports as 6,051, and the assessed valuation of property in 1917 was \$9,418,068. Although one of the smallest counties in the state in area, Uinta stands ninth in population and eleventh in wealth.

WASHAKIE COUNTY

On February 9, 1911, Gov. Joseph M. Carey affixed his signature to the bill creating the County of Washakie. A glance at a map of the state shows a zigzag boundary line between Washakie and Hot Springs counties. To describe this line in the technical and legal phraseology of the act is deemed unnecessary in this description of the county. Suffice it to say that the county is bounded on the north by Bighorn County; on the east by Johnson County; on the south by Natrona and Fremont counties; and on the west by the counties of Park and Hot Springs. Its area is about twenty-two hundred square miles and it derives its name from Washakie, chief of the Shoshone Indians and a firm friend of the white man in the early days of Wyoming's history. On April 18, 1911, the commissioners appointed by Governor Carey to organize the county entered upon their duties. The first election of officers occurred in November, 1912, and the officers then elected went into office on the first Monday in January, 1913.

Washakie is one of the three small counties of the state. Its surface is a combination of mountains, plains, bad lands and rich agricultural valleys. Along the No Wood, Ten Sleep, Spring and Otter Creeks, and other small streams of the county, the old-time ranchmen live, depending more upon their herds of sheep and cattle than on farming for their living. In 1915 the county reported 11,566 cattle, 90,971 sheep, 4,963 horses and 2,000 hogs, the total assessed value of live stock being \$1,469,107.

In October, 1917, the first oil well was sunk in the Washakie Bad Lands. It turned out to be a gas well, with a flow of 8,000,000 cubic feet daily, obtained at a depth of 1,065 feet. Since then several oil companies have been "prospecting" in the county, a number of wells have been drilled and oil of excellent quality has been found. This is but another instance of wealth being obtained from Wyoming's lands formerly considered worthless.

The Denver & Billings division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system passes through the county a little west of the center. Worland, the county seat, is on this line of railroad. Other railroad stations are Durkee, Colter, Neiber and Chatham.

In 1915 the population of Washakie was 1,744, and in 1917 the property was valued for tax purposes at \$4,188,332. In both respects the county shows the lowest figures of any in the state, but it should be remembered that it was one of the last counties to be organized, that it is small in area, and that the territory of which it is composed remained in the possession of the Indians for years after some of the older counties of Wyoming were settled. The county is rapidly "coming to the front," however, farm lands selling from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre. These lands produce good crops of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets and emmer—a grain that is coming into use as a breakfast food.

WESTON COUNTY

Weston County is situated on the eastern border of the state. It is bounded on the north by Crook County; on the east by the State of South Dakota; on the south by Niobrara and Converse counties; and on the west by the County of Campbell. The county is almost square, with an area of a little less than twenty-five hundred square miles. It was originally a part of Laramie County, but was included in Crook County when the latter was established in 1875. On March 12, 1890, Governor Warren approved an act passed by the last Territorial Legislature of Wyoming creating the County of Weston, to wit:

"All that portion of Wyoming Territory bounded and described in this section set forth, is hereby created and made a county of the Territory of Wyoming, under the name of Weston County, to wit: Commencing at a point on the east boundary of the Territory of Wyoming where the twelfth standard parallel north intersects the east boundary line of Wyoming Territory; thence running west along said twelfth standard parallel north to the one hundred and sixth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence south along said meridian line to the line of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude; thence east along said latitude to the east boundary of said territory; thence north along said east boundary line of said territory to the place of beginning."

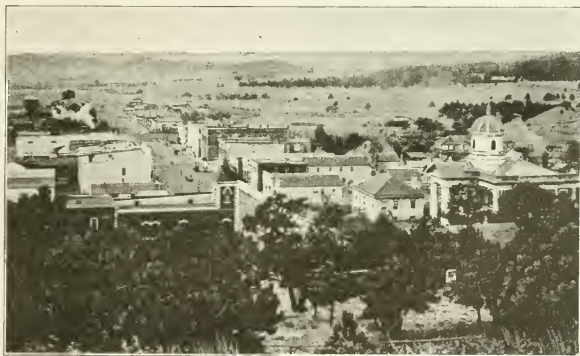
The new county was made a part of the First Judicial District and was attached to the County of Crook for legislative purposes until it should be fully organized. The county seat was established at Newcastle, in the eastern part of the county. The surface is a rolling plain, well watered by the Black Thunder and Beaver creeks and the tributary streams of the Belle Fourche River, which just touches the northwest corner. These streams provide sufficient water for irrigation, though but little of it has so far been utilized for that purpose. The principal industry of the county is stock raising. In 1915 Weston reported 26,493 cattle, 35,548 sheep and 6,873 horses, the total value of these animals being given as \$1,469,107.

Coal has been discovered in large deposits in the eastern part, the Cambria field being one of the most productive in the state. These mines are at the terminus of a spur of railroad which connects with the main line of the Lincoln & Billings division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system at Newcastle. The principal railway stations are Upton, Newcastle, Spencer, Owens, Clifton and Dakoming.

In 1915 the population of Weston was 4,414 and in 1917 the assessed valuation of property was \$6,515,346, placing the county fifteenth in population and seventeenth in wealth when compared with the other twenty counties of the state.



WESTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, NEWCASTLE



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEWCASTLE

CHAPTER XXXII

THE STORY OF CHEYENNE

HOW THE CITY WAS LOCATED—GENERAL DODGE'S ACCOUNT—THE FIRST SETTLERS—ORGANIZING A GOVERNMENT—THE FIRST ELECTION—A NEW CHARTER—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—EARLY JUSTICE—"JUDGE" BEAN—EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS—CHEYENNE RANGERS—WHEN TEN YEARS OLD—THE POSTOFFICE—PUBLIC UTILITIES—TWENTIETH CENTURY CHEYENNE.

The City of Cheyenne, the capital of the State of Wyoming and county seat of Laramie County, dates its beginning from July 27, 1867, when the Union Pacific engineers completed the survey of the town. Ballard Dunn, of the Union Pacific system, gives the following account of how the city came to be located where it stands:

"A band of hostile Indians that had attempted to ambush and murder Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad during the days of its construction, was responsible for the founding of the City of Cheyenne. Credit must be given in this way to this band of savages, for the reason that out of this attempted ambush came the fortunate circumstances of locating the pass across the mountains west of Cheyenne over which the line of the Union Pacific was built."

For about two years surveyors and engineers, operating under the direction of General Dodge, had examined practically every valley from the Arkansas River to the Yellowstone, in the effort to find a route across the Rocky Mountains. At the end of that time the route by way of the North Platte River, through what is now known as the "Goshen Hole" country was regarded as the most feasible, when the incident mentioned by Mr. Dunn caused a change to the Sherman Pass. In his book entitled "How We Built the Union Pacific," General Dodge tells how this was brought about, to wit:

"While returning from the Powder River campaign, I was in the habit of leaving my troops and trains and with a few men examining all the approaches and passes from Fort Laramie south over the secondary range of mountains known as the Black Hills, the most difficult to overcome with proper grades of all the ranges, on account of its short slopes and great height. It was on one of these trips that I discovered the pass through the Black Hills and gave it the name of Sherman, in honor of my great chief. Its elevation is 8,236 feet, and for years it was the highest point reached by any railroad in the United States. The circumstances of this accidental discovery may not be uninteresting.

"When I reached the Lodge Pole Creek, up which went the Overland Trail, I took a few mounted men and with one of my scouts as guide, went up the



COMMERCIAL CLUB, CHEYENNE



PLAINS HOTEL, CHEYENNE

creek to the summit of Cheyenne Pass, striking south along the crest of the mountains to obtain a good view of the country, the troops and trains at the same time passing along the east base of the mountains on what was known as the St. Vrain and Laramie Trail.

"About noon, in the valley of a tributary of Crow Creek, we discovered Indians, who, at the same time, discovered us. They were between us and our trains. I saw our danger and immediately took means to reach the ridge and try to head them off, and follow it to where the cavalry could see our signals. We dismounted and started down the ridge, holding the Indians at bay with our Winchesters when they came too near. It was nearly night when the troops saw our smoke signals of danger and came to our relief. In going down to the train we followed this ridge until I discovered it led down to the plains without a break. I then said to my guide that if we saved our scalps I believed we had found the crossing of the Black Hills. * * * I reported the result of my examination on November 15, 1866, to the company, and on November 23, 1866, the company adopted the lines which I had recommended."

THE FIRST SETTLERS

About the time the plat of the town was completed by the Union Pacific engineers, James R. Whitehead, Thomas E. McLeland, Robert M. Beers, and three other men, all accompanied by their families, located upon the town site and to these men belongs the distinction of being the first to acquire a residence in Cheyenne. Mr. Whitehead was appointed lot agent for the railroad company. At first lots sold for \$150, one-third cash, and within thirty days some of the same lots sold for \$1,000. The first two-story house was built by Mr. Whitehead on the west side of Eddy Street (now Pioneer Avenue), and the first house south of Crow Creek was built by a man named Larimer. The lumber for these houses was brought from Denver. Morton E. Post purchased two lots on the corner of Seventeenth and Ferguson (now Carey Avenue) and erected a store building there early in August.

The first white child born in Cheyenne was a daughter of J. D. Manderville, a soldier at Camp Carlin. It was contrary to the rules of the regular army at that time for a soldier to keep his wife at or near the post where he was stationed. Notwithstanding these regulations, Manderville's wife came quietly to Cheyenne and the attending physician when her child was born was the post surgeon at Camp Carlin. The baby lived, grew to womanhood, married a man named Gregory, and at last accounts was living at Fort Collins, Colo.

ORGANIZING A GOVERNMENT

At first, Cheyenne was little more than a construction camp for the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad. General Dodge, writing of early conditions, says: "All the riffraff of the frontier gathered in that new-made camp—gamblers, bad men, hangers-on, a tough lot I assure you; so bad that at last I ordered the officer commanding the military to sweep them out of the place, which was done."

It was about this time that Cheyenne became known by the undesirable name

of "Hell on Wheels." Within a month of the time that the first permanent settlers took up their residences and Mr. Whitehead was appointed for the sale of lots, Cheyenne had a population of several hundred, many of them of the "bad man" type, and the better class of citizens determined to institute some form of government that would have authority to rid the town of these undesirable characters. Accordingly, a call was issued by a self-constituted committee for a mass meeting to be held on the evening of August 7, 1867.

James R. Whitehead called the meeting to order, Edward M. Brown was chosen permanent chairman and Robert M. Beers was elected secretary. On motion, the president appointed R. E. Talpey, A. C. Beckwith and James R. Whitehead a committee to draft a charter for the town, with instructions to present the same at an adjourned meeting to be held the following evening in A. C. Beckwith's store. The charter submitted by the committee consisted of a long list of laws, ordinances and regulations, taken from the laws of the territories of Colorado and Dakota and the ordinances of the cities of Omaha and Denver. It was adopted by the adjourned meeting, and, as one of the pioneers afterward expressed it, Cheyenne from that date "began to put on airs."

THE FIRST ELECTION

Events followed each other in rapid succession in those days on the frontier. The charter was adopted on Thursday evening, August 8, 1867, and the same meeting ordered an election for city officers to be held on the following Saturday. At the election H. M. Hook was chosen mayor; Thomas E. McLeland, clerk and recorder; J. R. Whitehead, city attorney; James Slaughter, police magistrate; Edward Melanger, marshal; and the following six gentlemen were elected councilmen: R. E. Talpey, A. C. Beckwith, J. G. Willis, G. B. Thompson, S. M. Preshaw and W. H. Harlow. From the minutes of the mass meeting and the returns of this first election can be gleaned the names of those pioneers who were most active in laying the foundation of the city.

A NEW CHARTER

The government thus established by the people was lacking in authority from a higher power to enforce the laws passed by the council. To obviate this difficulty, the Legislature of Dakota Territory, in which Cheyenne was then situated, passed an act incorporating the City of Cheyenne. This act was approved by Governor A. J. Faulk on December 24, 1867, "to take effect and be in force from and after its passage." J. P. Bartlett, G. M. O'Brien and William Martin were named in the act as commissioners to conduct the first election. They immediately posted up notices and published in the Cheyenne Leader that an election would be held on Thursday, January 23, 1868, and the citizens began to array themselves into parties for the campaign.

The first officers elected under the new charter were: Luke Murrin, mayor; Edward Orpen, city clerk; R. K. Morrison, treasurer; J. C. Liddell, Charles Sternberger, Patrick W. McDonald, William Wise, W. A. Hodgeman and J. F. Hamilton, councilmen. These officers assumed their respective duties on January 30, 1868.

Luke Murrin, the first mayor of Cheyenne under the charter enacted by the Dakota Legislature, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and came to America in the fall of 1855. After attending Brown County College (Ohio) for three years, he took a course in a commercial college at Cincinnati. In 1861 he enlisted as a lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Ohio Infantry, and was in numerous engagements during the great Civil war. In January, 1865, after several promotions, he was commissioned colonel and given command of a new regiment until mustered out of the service. After the war he came West and finally located at Cheyenne, where he engaged in business.

The new city government at once set about the task of "cleaning house." On February 25, 1868, a comprehensive ordinance was passed and approved by the mayor against gambling and disorderly houses, and providing fines ranging from ten to one hundred dollars for each offense.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

For some time prior to the passage of that ordinance the lawless element had been practically in control. The government established in August, 1867, seemed to be unable to improve conditions and a number of citizens decided to take matters into their own hands and see what could be done toward purifying the moral atmosphere. In the Leader of January 11, 1868, nearly two weeks before the first election under the new charter, appeared the following item of local news:

"GREAT EXCITEMENT—VIGILANTES AROUND "THEIR FIRST DEMONSTRATION

"Yesterday three men, F. St. Clair, E. De Bronville and W. Grier, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Goff, charged with stealing \$900, and the court being busy in the examination of other cases, the prisoners were put under bonds of \$4,500 to appear before United States Commissioner Bartlett on next Tuesday to answer to the charge of grand larceny. The prisoners were set at liberty and this morning the three men were found on Eddy Street, tied together, walking abreast with a large canvas attached to them, with the following letters very conspicuous:

"\$900 Stolen—Thieves—\$500 Recovered

"F. St. Clair E. De Bronville

"W. Grier.

"City Authorities Please not interfere until ten o'clock A. M.

"Next Case Goes up a Tree.

"Beware of Vigilance Committee."

"About 8 o'clock this morning Deputy Marshal Goff took the placard off, cut the cords and turned the men loose. All sorts of rumors are afloat."

The Leader cautioned the Vigilantes to go slow in their summary methods of dealing with offenders against the law, though the editor admitted the necessity of "cleaning up the town." A few days after the first demonstration of the



MASONIC TEMPLE, CHEYENNE



ELKS' CLUB, CHEYENNE

committee, the new city officers went in and after the passage of the ordinance of February 28, 1868, many hoped for better conditions. Some improvement was soon manifest, but there were still enough of the "bad men" left in the city to cause trouble occasionally, and the Vigilantes again came to the front. The Leader of March 21, 1868, says:

"This morning rumors of the Vigilantes' doings were in circulation at an early hour, and about 8 o'clock the bodies of two men were brought to the city hall just as they had been cut down, with the ropes still on their necks. They were soon after taken in charge by Dr. F. W. Johnson, county coroner, and an inquest was held. Various parties testified and the following facts were elicited:

"Charles Martin, who was recently acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury of his countrymen, was last night about 1 o'clock called to the door of the Keystone Dance Hall, where he was dancing, and told that a friend wished to see him. Martin went to the door, others being prevented from going out by a display of several revolvers. The last that was seen of Martin, he was making some desperate struggles, and marks on his head show that he had been beaten with a pistol or some other instrument. He was found this morning just east of the city, hanging upon a temporary scaffold consisting of three poles.

"Morgan, the other unfortunate victim, was found hanging in the rear of the Elephant Corral. It appears that some mules had been stolen and the owners had suspected certain parties. On the road between here and Denver they found Morgan and a man named Kelly, who after being taken into custody confessed being in with other parties from whom they bought stolen mules. W. G. Smith, one of the owners of the mules, was bringing Morgan and Kelly to this city for the purpose of giving them up to the officers of the law, when they were met about 9 o'clock last night near Crow Creek by about two dozen men who took the two men from him, which was the last he saw of them. Kelly is yet missing and it is suspected that he has met the fate of his companion."

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the two men met their death by strangulation by persons unknown. The jury was composed of F. W. Williams, E. M. Tower, J. H. Follett, Harry Powers, Fred Clifford and Bud Sternberger. The hanging of the two men caused great excitement, some of the people commending the Vigilantes and others condemning mob rule. It was generally believed that the vigilance committee organized in January, and believed to be about two hundred strong, was not responsible for the hanging of Martin and Morgan, but that the deed was perpetrated by others. Martin shot and mortally wounded William A. James (alias Andy Harris) about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of February 13, 1868. James (or Harris) died about noon the next day. Martin was arrested and tried for murder, but was acquitted under a plea of self-defense. There were a few others hanged or banished by the Vigilantes, but the above were the demonstrations that occasioned the most comment.

EARLY JUSTICE

In the early days the town had an old log cabin on Thomas Street, immediately back of the Dyer Hotel, that was used as a jail, where tramps, petty thieves and men arrested for drunkenness were confined. The jail was small and when it was filled with offenders a mild form of vigilance committee tactics

was practiced. A crowd would repair to the jail, round up the occupants and ask each of them where he wanted to go. When he named his destination, he was faced in that direction and commanded to "Git!" The command was enforced by the application of a cowhide, sometimes aided by a heavy boot, to the town limits, and the "hobo" was allowed to continue his journey, glad that he escaped without more serious injury.

During the late '60s and early '70s the Union Pacific was overrun with tramps, who beat their way on freight trains when they could and walked when they could not evade the watchfulness of the conductors and brakemen. Every town along the line was filled at times with these gentry, and Cheyenne came in for its share. Among the early justices of the peace was James Bean, who had an original and novel way of handling tramps. When anyone charged with vagrancy was brought before him, "Judge" Bean would get down from a convenient shelf a large law book and in an impressive manner would read the penalties for vagrancy and begging. For the first offense the penalty was a modest fine; for the second a "ball and chain," the culprit to work on the streets for a certain number of days; and for the third offense "twenty lashes to be administered in public." For graver crimes the penalty was life imprisonment or hanging to a limb of a tree.

The law as thus expounded by "Judge" Bean was the product of his own fertile brain, and sometimes a "hobo" would question its accuracy and ask to see for himself. In such cases the "Judge" was always equal to the emergency. Within easy reach he kept the "butt end" of a heavy billiard cue, which was quickly produced and generally had the effect of convincing the incredulous prisoner that the law was correct. The tramp was then given his choice of paying the penalty or of getting out of town and staying out. He usually chose the latter, and during "Judge" Bean's administration not many tramps were fed at the public's expense in Cheyenne. After several years as magistrate, Mr. Bean went to California, where he passed the remaining years of his life.

While T. J. Carr (formerly United States marshal) was sheriff of Laramie County, the notorious Doc. Baggs and his gang of bunco men, who were working the Union Pacific, were arrested in Cheyenne and sentenced to serve a certain term in the county jail. Baggs tried to bribe a deputy sheriff to permit him to escape. The deputy told Carr, who remarked: "Well, I'll make him talk, and talk hard," and immediately started for the jail. Carr was a powerful man physically. He picked Baggs up for a few gentle caresses, tossed him in the air several times, catching him as he fell, and as he kept up the sport told Baggs he was going to "kill him by inches." When released, Baggs fell on his knees and begged for mercy. Other members of the gang were treated to the same kind of medicine and at the expiration of their jail sentence they lost no time in placing Cheyenne below their horizon.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS

Morton E. Post and A. C. Beckwith were among the first merchants. Stephen Bon opened a shoe shop on Sixteenth Street a little while after the town was started. Early in the fall of 1867 H. J. Rogers & Company opened a bank in the store of Cornforth Brothers, but it was soon afterward removed

to a small building on the corner of Sixteenth and Eddy streets. They were soon followed in this business by Kountze Brothers and the firm of J. A. Ware & Company. (See chapter on Financial History.)

The rap'id growth of the town created a demand for hotel accommodations and within a few months several houses of entertainment were advertised. Among these were the Cheyenne (later the Wyoming) House, on the corner of Seventeenth and Thomas streets, kept by Holladay & Thompson; the Dodge House, on the corner of Eighteenth and O'Neil streets, of which J. H. Gildersleeve was the proprietor; the Pilgrim House was located on the corner of Twentieth and O'Neil streets and was kept by Hook & Moore, who also conducted the Great Western Corral and Stables, and advertised the "only Fairbanks hay scales in the country." Other hostelries, more or less popular, were the Talbott House, on the corner of Sixteenth and Thomas; the Sherman, on Ferguson Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth; the International, the Everett, the Karns and the Meigs, all of which did a profitable business.

In July, 1868, when Cheyenne was one year old, the Daily Ledger carried advertisements of six hotels, two banking houses, nineteen mercantile establishments, nine physicians, seven lawyers or law firms, and a number of miscellaneous business concerns. Besides, there were numerous small shops, etc., that did not advertise. A popular place of amusement about this time was McDaniel's Variety Theater, where drinks and other refreshments were served by girls during the performance. This theater was much frequented by cowboys, stage drivers, "mule skimmers," as drivers of freight wagons were commonly called, and the applause could frequently be heard a block away.

CHEYENNE RANGERS

In the winter of 1873-74 the Sioux Indians began committing depredations against the frontier settlements. An Indian was captured about three miles north of Fort Russell, brought to the fort and after an examination was set at liberty. He started for his tribesmen and about the same time a party of the Fifth United States Cavalry set out on a jack rabbit hunt. The huntsmen returned to the fort a few hours later, but the Indian was never heard of afterward.

This affair, with the threatening attitude of the Indians north and northeast of the city, led to the organization of a volunteer military company that adopted the name of the "Cheyenne Rangers." A. H. Swan was chosen captain. John Talbott and Herman Glafcke, lieutenants. W. P. Carroll, who afterward wrote an account of the company for the Cheyenne Leader, says that at one of the early meetings of the company some one proposed the election of a second set of officers to act as alternates in the event of the absence of those first chosen. The motion was carried and another set of officers was chosen, leaving Mr. Carroll "the only private in the company." He was a new arrival in the city, which probably accounts for his not being elected to an office.

Each man was to furnish his own horse and equipment, to be ready at any moment to respond to a call to arms. As the Indian scare subsided, interest in the company also abated, though meetings were held regularly for several weeks. At one of these meetings W. G. Provines offered a motion that every member of the company be required to provide and carry with him a large bucket. When



SENATOR WARREN'S RESIDENCE, CHEYENNE

asked what for, he replied "To catch the blood in." Whether or not this sarcasm was responsible for the disbanding of the company is not certain, but that was the last meeting of which there is any record.

WHEN TEN YEARS OLD

In 1877, when Cheyenne was ten years old, the city was visited by Mrs. Carrie A. Strahorn, whose husband, Robert E. Strahorn, was for several years in charge of the advertising and publicity department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Some years later Mrs. Strahorn published a book entitled "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage," in which she describes the scenery and resources of Wyoming. Concerning Cheyenne at that time she says:

"Of all the forlorn, homesick looking towns, Cheyenne never had an equal. * * * Without a spear of grass, without a tree within scope of the eye, without water except as it was pumped up for domestic use, with a soil sandy, hard and barren—that was the raw Cheyenne in the '70s."

With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills in the early '70s, Cheyenne came into prominence as an outfitting point for prospectors and others going to the new mines. A line of stage coaches and freighters was opened to the mining districts, and Mrs. Strahorn tells of the dialogue between an outgoing and a returning freighter, in which the former, when asked of what his cargo consisted, answered: "Twenty barrels of whisky and a sack of flour." Whereupon the other laconically inquired: "What in hell are you going to do with so much flour?"

The story is an exaggeration, but there is no question that whisky was then an important article of commerce, not only in Cheyenne, but also in the other towns and cities of the West. Mrs. Strahorn also mentions the great hail storm in the spring of 1878, the worst in the city's history. On this subject she says:

"In our home a hail stone went through a window, then through a cane seated chair, hitting the floor with force enough to bound back and make a second hole through the cane seat. Many of the stones measured seven inches in circumference and our enterprising landlady gathered enough hail stones to freeze several gallons of ice cream and gave what she called a 'hail stone party.'"

Could the writer of that book visit Cheyenne in the year 1918, she would no longer consider the place a "forlorn, homesick looking town." Hundreds of thrifty shade trees would greet her eyes, the public parks and well kept lawns would disprove the statement that the soil is "barren," and the handsome homes, excellent sidewalks and modern system of waterworks would present a marked contrast to the conditions that existed in 1877.

THE POSTOFFICE

One of the first things the early settlers did was to apply to the United States Government for the establishment of a postoffice. In this they were supported by the Union Pacific officials. The petition was granted, Thomas E. McLeland was appointed postmaster, and the office was opened on August 10, 1867, in a frame building 10 by 15 feet on the southeast corner of Ferguson (Carey Avenue) and Seventeenth streets, where the Bankers and Stockmen's Trust Company



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHEYENNE



POSTOFFICE AND LARAMIE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CHEYENNE

is now located. The same day the office was opened for business, Mr. McLeland was elected city clerk. A complete list of the postmasters is not available, but among those who succeeded Mr. McLeland were: W. W. Corlett; Herman Glafcke, formerly secretary of Wyoming Territory; Mrs. Susan R. Johnson, widow of Edward P. Johnson, who was territorial attorney for seven years; and John S. Jones, better known as "Timberline" Jones, on account of his excessive height and the fact that he was bald, his hair marking a "timber line" around his head. Postmasters in more recent years were A. C. Snyder, William Massey, George Draper and George W. Hoyt, the last named holding the position for over sixteen years. The present incumbent, Walter L. Larsh, received his appointment in February, 1914.

From the establishment of the office in August, 1867, to 1903, it was kept in various quarters rented by the Government. The present Federal Building, located on the north side of Eighteenth Street, between Carey and Pioneer avenues, was erected in 1903-04. Besides the postoffice, which occupies the main floor, the building contains the United States courtroom, land office, marshal's office, the headquarters of the railway mail service, etc. The cost of the building and site was about half a million dollars.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

As early as 1868 General Dodge made an examination and reported that a water supply for the city could be obtained by the construction of a reservoir on Crow Creek, but the people then were not financially able to undertake the project. The first contract for digging trenches and laying water mains was made in the fall of 1877. Since that time Cheyenne has expended approximately two million dollars in constructing the system of waterworks, with the result that no city in the West has a more bountiful supply of water of the purest and most wholesome quality.

In 1886, when the site of the state capitol building was selected, some of the citizens of Cheyenne organized a street railway company for the purpose of constructing a line from the Union Pacific Station to the capitol. J. C. Baird was secretary and general manager of the company. Three cars, each twelve feet long, with a seating capacity of sixteen passengers, were built in Cheyenne, and on January 10, 1888, the first car passed over the tracks. After that trips were made every half hour from Abney's livery stable to the capitol building. J. C. Abney was superintendent and furnished the horses to draw the cars.

This horse railway was the only one in Cheyenne for more than twenty years. On June 20, 1908, Thomas A. Cosgriff and his associates were granted a franchise for an electric railway. Work was commenced at once and the first car was run on August 20, 1908, during the Frontier Day celebration. Later the line was extended to Fort D. A. Russell.

Cheyenne has efficient gas and electric lighting plants, a modern sewer system and a central heating plant which supplies steam heat to many of the buildings in the business section of the city. Five public parks provide places of rest and recreation. One of these, Frontier Park, is the place where the Frontier Days celebrations are held annually. The public school system embraces six modern buildings.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CHEYENNE

From the tent and shanty town of 1867, the City of Cheyenne has developed into a modern and progressive city of 12,000 inhabitants. Among its manufacturing concerns are wagon and machine shops, a trunk factory, a large flour mill, creamery, ice manufacturing plant, harness and saddle factory, a large pressed brick plant, candy and cigar factories, planing mills, bottling works, bakeries, etc. Wholesale and retail stores carry all lines of merchandise, and the six banks on January 1, 1918, reported deposits of nearly fifteen million dollars.

The city has a \$50,000 Carnegie Library, a city hall, a number of good hotels, two daily newspapers and several weekly and monthly publications, ten religious denominations have church organizations and most of them have fine houses of worship, the Masonic fraternity has a temple that cost \$100,000, the Elks have a \$50,000 clubhouse, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Eagles all own their own buildings, and the paid fire department is equipped with motor apparatus.

Near the city is Fort D. A. Russell, the largest exclusive military post in the United States, and adjoining the fort are the Pole Mountain maneuver grounds of 100 square miles, capable of maneuvering 30,000 troops. The buildings and improvements at Fort Russell have cost the United States Government about seven million dollars.

Cheyenne is the headquarters of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, which occupies a \$25,000 building on one of the principal business corners. The Industrial Club, numbering in its membership several hundred of the active business men of the city, owns a fine clubhouse on East Seventeenth Street and is active in its efforts to advertise Cheyenne's advantages as a commercial and social center. The Country Club has a neat clubhouse and golf links north of Frontier Park, and there are several social and literary organizations. Taken altogether, the business, educational, financial and social life of Cheyenne justifies the name of "Magic City of the Plains."

CHAPTER XXXIII
CITIES AND TOWNS

According to the state census of 1915, the State of Wyoming then had sixty-eight cities and incorporated towns, and in every county there are several small villages, rural postoffices and minor railway stations that serve as local trading points, etc. Most of these small hamlets have no special history and it would be impracticable to attempt a detailed description of each one in this connection. The story of Cheyenne, the capital city of the state, has already been told, and the province of the present chapter is to give some account of each of the cities and incorporated towns, which for the convenience of the reader have been arranged in alphabetical order.

AFTON

In the western part of Lincoln County, between the Salt River and Caribou ranges of mountains, lies the Star Valley, one of the most beautiful of the entire Rocky Mountain system. In this valley there are nine towns, the largest of which is Afton. Although far removed from the railroad, daily stages connect Afton with the Oregon Short Line at Montpelier, Idaho, and Cokeville, Wyo. The stage road between Afton and Cokeville was built by convict labor and is one of the best in the state. The first settlements in the Star Valley were made by Mormons from Utah, and at Afton there is a large tabernacle of the Latter Day Saints. The town has a large machine shop, a bank that carries deposits of about one-fourth of a million dollars, good hotels, fine public school buildings, a weekly newspaper, well stocked mercantile establishments, and a modern roller mill. It is the headquarters of the Lincoln County Fair Association. The population in 1915 was reported as 673, a gain of 103 during the preceding five years.

BAGGS

The incorporated town of Baggs is situated in the extreme southwestern part of Carbon County, on the Little Snake River and only three miles from the Colorado line. It is connected with the Union Pacific Railroad by daily stages which run between Baggs and Wamsutter, a distance of fifty miles. This town is the center of a large agricultural and stock raising district. A bank was established in 1908 for the convenience of the stockmen. Large quantities of coal are known to be deposited near the town, but they have not been developed for lack of transportation facilities. Timber is plentiful in the immediate vicinity and there are several sawmills that do a successful business. It is a supply point

for a large section of the country, the merchants freighting their goods by wagon from Rawlins or Wamsutter. The population of Baggs in 1915 was 157.

BASIN

This town is the county seat of Bighorn County. It is located in the heart of the Big Horn Basin, from which it derives its name, on the Big Horn River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad that runs from Denver, Colo., to Billings, Mont. The town is the natural outgrowth of the meeting point of several trails, where travelers in early times were accustomed to meet. When Bighorn County was established in 1890, the early settlers selected as the site of their county seat this beautiful spot on the west bank of the Big Horn River, and directed their efforts toward making it one of the active and prosperous cities of Wyoming. About 1910, while W. S. Collins was mayor he brought into the town and set out about two thousand California poplars. Nearly all these trees lived, so that now (1918) the streets of Basin are better shaded than most of the younger cities of the West.

The Commercial Club of Basin is one of the most active industrial organizations of Wyoming. Through its systematic efforts a number of inhabitants have been brought to the city within the few years, as well as the establishment of new business enterprises and the erection of public buildings. The members of this club pulled together for the new postoffice building, which is to be completed in the near future, and the new courthouse, which cost \$65,000. The club also aided in securing the donation of \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the public library, which was dedicated in 1909. It is known as the Bighorn County Library and is open to all residents of the county.

Basin has four banks, the aggregate deposits of which amount to nearly two million dollars, a good system of waterworks, an electric light plant, modern school buildings, and the mercantile establishments compare favorably with those of many larger cities in the state. The Baptists, Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Christian Scientists and Second Day Adventists all have church organizations in Basin, and some of these denominations have neat church edifices. The population of Basin in 1915 was 728. During the year 1917 a large number of new buildings were erected, the estimated amount expended for these buildings being \$300,000. In the spring of 1918 the population was estimated at 1,400.

BIG PINEY

The Upper Green River Valley supports a number of prosperous towns, one of which is Big Piney. It is located in the eastern part of Lincoln County about sixty miles northeast from Kemmerer, the county seat, in one of the best stock raising regions of the state. The town was laid off by D. B. Budd in 1880 and a postoffice was established soon after. A. W. Smith, another early settler, is still living in Big Piney and claims the distinction of being the oldest resident in that part of Lincoln County. Big Piney has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a large public hall, a fine school building, Congregational and Episcopal churches and a number of well stocked stores. The population in 1915 was 141, accord-

ing to the state census, but the inhabitants of the town claim more than double that number.

BUFFALO

The City of Buffalo, the county seat of Johnson County, is situated north of the center of the county on Clear Creek, and only a short distance east of the Big Horn Mountains. Buffalo was founded by Alvin J. McCray, W. L. Andrews, William H. Phillips and Charles Williams. The first house was still standing in the spring of 1918 and was then occupied by a plumbing establishment, after having served as the postoffice and a banking house. Two stories are told as to the manner in which the town received its name. One is that it was named by Alvin J. McCray, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854, and came west soon after reaching his twenty-first birthday anniversary. In 1876 he established the first hotel in Deadwood, S. D., but soon afterward came to Johnson County (then Pease County) and assisted in laying out the county seat, naming it after his birthplace. The other story is that several houses had been erected before a name was selected. Each man was given a slip of paper upon which he was to write the name he desired. The slips were then placed in a hat, with the understanding that they were to be thoroughly mixed and the first one drawn out was to be the name of the town. "Buffalo" happened to be the word on the slip drawn and William Hart, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., claimed to be the one who deposited that particular slip in the hat. If the latter story is correct, it would be interesting to know what other names were proposed, but they will probably never be learned.

Robert Foote opened the first store in Buffalo in 1882. His first stock of goods was brought in wagons by George W. Munkers and Eugene B. Mather. Charles Buell was the proprietor of the first hotel, accommodating his guests in a tent until a building could be erected. The town was incorporated by an act of the Wyoming Legislature, approved on March 3, 1884, and H. A. Bennett was elected the first mayor. He was born in Tennessee in 1854 and came to Wyoming in 1877. Ten years after the incorporation Buffalo had electric lights and a system of waterworks, both installed by the Buffalo Manufacturing Company, which constructed a dam four miles west of the town in the Clear Creek Canyon for the purpose of furnishing power for a flour mill.

For many years Buffalo claimed to be the largest town in the United States without a railroad, but this distinction departed on February 28, 1918, when the first train arrived over the Wyoming Railroad, which makes connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Clearmont, Sheridan County, and which was commenced in 1914. The event was celebrated by the citizens of the town, and within a short time stock yards were established for the accommodation of the stockmen in the vicinity. The building of the railroad also gave a great impetus to the coal mining industry and coal in large quantities is now shipped from the Buffalo mines.

Buffalo has three banks, a telephone exchange of the Mountain States Telegraph and Telephone Company, four large church edifices, and a high school building was recently erected at a cost of \$26,000. There are also four garages, several large mercantile houses, two weekly newspapers, a public library, and



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CASPER

many cozy homes. Stage lines run daily between Buffalo and Sheridan and Buffalo and Kaycee. The population in 1915, according to the state census, was 1,246.

BURNS

This town, formerly called Luther, is located on the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-six miles east of Cheyenne, in Laramie County. It came into existence some years after the completion of the railroad in response to a demand for a shipping point on the part of the stock growers in that section. Burns has a bank, a fine public school building that cost \$20,000, electric light and water-works, Christian, Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and in 1915 reported a population of 250.

BYRON

The incorporated town of Byron is situated in the northwestern part of Big-horn County, on the Shoshone River about five miles south of Cowley, which is the nearest railroad station. It was incorporated early in the present century and in 1905 reported a population of 491. Since that time the railroad towns have drawn heavily upon Byron, which in 1915 had a population of 232.

CAMBRIA

About six miles north of Newcastle, in the eastern part of Weston County, is the mining town of Cambria. It is the terminus of a short line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system which was constructed for the purpose of developing the mines at Cambria. These mines ship about fifteen hundred tons of coal daily. Cambria was incorporated under the general laws of Wyoming after the census of 1910 had been taken, and in 1915 reported a population of 1,023. It is lighted by electricity furnished by the Newcastle Light and Power Company, has a telephone exchange, a fine public school building, a hotel, several well stocked stores, and is one of the live towns of Eastern Wyoming.

CASPER

As late as the year 1886 the site of Casper, the county seat of Natrona County, was nothing but a sagebrush flat, inhabited only by prairie dogs and rattlesnakes. Now Casper is the fifth city of Wyoming and the second greatest wool shipping point in the United States. With the building of the railroad a "tent town" was started, which quickly became the rendezvous of cowboys and the place of the roundup. The "cow town" acquired the reputation of being a place "where money was easy and friendship true as steel." Next came the oil prospector, who was quickly followed by the banker and merchant, coal mines were opened and Casper took her place permanently upon the map.

Casper is situated on the North Platte River, in the eastern part of the county, and near the site of old Fort Casper, which was named in honor of Lieut. Caspar Collins, who lost his life while charging a large body of Indians



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, CASPER



MASONIC TEMPLE, CASPER

there in July, 1865, an account of which is given in another chapter. The origin of the city's name is therefore apparent.

The city owns its waterworks, the supply coming from mountain springs, and for both quantity and quality is unexcelled. The income of the water plant is more than sufficient to defray the cost of operation and maintenance, a surplus every year being used to extend the service to new districts. Electric light is supplied by two companies, and natural gas near the city is utilized for fuel. Another claim of Casper is that it has the best fire department in the state, two large automobile trucks and chemical machines and a hook and ladder truck being kept in one house, and a smaller company has its headquarters on the south side.

In the way of industries and business enterprises, Casper has two large oil refineries which ship about a million dollars' worth of oil each month, a large artificial ice plant, good hotels, a fine postoffice building erected by the United States Government, and large railroad interests, being the division point for both the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lines. The Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have handsome buildings, and the five banks carry deposits of over five million dollars.

The public school system is one of the best equipped in the West. Casper schools were among the leaders in what has become widely known as the Steever cadet system, and the world's record for wall scaling by school cadets is held by the Casper High School. A fine public library adds to the educational advantages. The Baptists, Catholics, Episcopalians, English and German Lutherans, and Presbyterians all have their own church buildings, and the Christian, United Brethren and Christian Scientists hold regular services in rented quarters. The population of Casper in 1915 was 4,040. Two years later the citizens claimed a population of 7,500.

CODY

Cody, the county seat of Park County, is located at the junction of two transcontinental automobile routes—the Black and Yellow Trail and the Yellowstone Highway. As late as 1897 the town consisted of about a dozen frame houses of the "balloon" type. Among the first business men were W. P. Webster and H. P. Arnold, each of whom opened a general store. A little later M. L. Frost added a third mercantile house and Frank L. Houx engaged in the real estate and insurance business. When the town was incorporated on August 30, 1901, Mr. Houx was elected the first mayor.

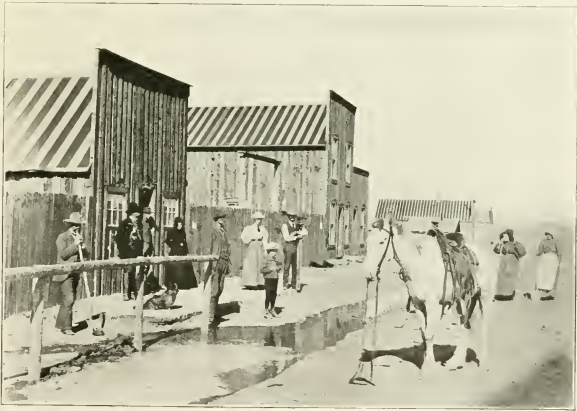
The town was located by George T. Beck and named for William F. Cody, known all over the world as "Buffalo Bill." When Park County was created in 1909, Cody was made the seat of justice. The building of the branch railroad from Frannie to Cody also helped the town and in 1915 it reported a population of 1,035, which was probably below the actual number of inhabitants. The road from the railroad terminus to the eastern entrance of the Yellowstone National Park—the "Cody Way"—was built by the United States Government. It is one of the best highways in the West and runs through a section of country that presents some of the finest natural scenery in the world.

Cody has two banks, an electric light and power plant, a large flour mill, sulphur works that cost \$60,000, a courthouse that cost \$45,000, modern public school



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VIEW OF MAIN STREET, CASPER



CODY IN 1897

buildings, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and the Masonic fraternity owns a temple that would be a credit to a much larger place. The Hotel Irma, which was built by Buffalo Bill, is celebrated far and wide for the character of its accommodations. The town also has a good system of waterworks, two hospitals, and it is the principal supply point for a large and rich agricultural and mineral district.

COKEVILLE

On the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in the western part of Lincoln County, forty-two miles northwest of Kemmerer, is the incorporated Town of Cokeville. One would judge from the name that the town's chief interest lay in coal mining, but such is not the case, although some coal is mined in the vicinity. Cokeville is a sheepman's town, where fortunes have been made in that line of industry. The first white settler here was John Bourne, who located on the townsite in 1874. He was followed by Sylvanus Collett and family and in 1879 the first store was opened by J. W. Stoner. A postoffice was established in 1881. For several years after this Cokeville was only a trading post for trappers and Indians, but when the Oregon Short Line Railroad was built in the early '90s the town began to grow.

Near the town, Smith's Fork, one of Lincoln County's streams famous for trout, empties into the Bear River. The Oregon Short Line station at Cokeville is one of the best on the entire line. Near the depot is a large wool warehouse, from which several million pounds of wool are shipped annually. The town has a splendid system of waterworks, municipally owned, the water being taken from a spring on Pine Creek, and a municipal electric light and power plant was installed in the summer of 1917. Cokeville has a bank, a telephone exchange, a fine public school building, good cement sidewalks, and mercantile establishments handling all lines of goods. The early settlers were Mormons, and there is a large church of the Latter Day Saints at Cokeville. The population in 1915 was 305.

COWLEY

In the northwestern part of Bighorn County, fifty miles from Basin, is the incorporated Town of Cowley. It is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and grew up after that road was completed. Cowley has a large carbon manufacturing plant that cost \$1,000,000, a bank, a money order postoffice, telegraph and telephone service, several general stores, an electric light and power plant, a weekly newspaper, a Latter Day Saints Church and an academy that is conducted under the auspices of that denomination. The population in 1915 was 630.

DAYTON

Dayton is situated in the northwestern part of Sheridan County, on the north fork of the Tongue River, eighteen miles from Sheridan and six miles southwest of Ranchester, which is the nearest railroad station. Among the industries of Dayton are a large flour mill, a municipal light and water plant and several minor



COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY

concerns. The town has a bank, a good public school building, a Congregational Church and is connected with the surrounding towns by telephone.

DIAMONDVILLE

A short distance south of Kemmerer, the county seat of Lincoln County, is the incorporated Town of Diamondville, the headquarters of the Diamond Coal and Coke Company, which operates the mines at Diamondville, Glencoe and Oakley. The first mine was opened here in 1894 by Thomas Sneddon, and the town has grown up about the mines. The mines of the Diamond Company employ 1,200 men and the daily output is 3,000 tons. Aside from the mining interests the principal business concern is the Mountain Trading Company, one of the largest mercantile establishments in Western Wyoming, which has branch stores at Oakley and Glencoe. The town also has a good hotel, a lumber yard, a modern public school building, an electric light plant, a good system of waterworks, churches of the Latter Day Saints and Methodists, and a number of small business concerns.

On April 27, 1918, a mass meeting of the citizens of Diamondville decided not to hold the usual annual election, but to continue the mayor and two councilmen, whose terms expire on the 1st of June, for another year and use the election fund for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Accordingly the council, thus instructed by the voters, purchased bonds to the amount of \$3,000, nearly three dollars for every inhabitant, as the population in 1915 was reported as being 1,018.

DIETZ

The little mining Town of Dietz is situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, six miles north of Sheridan, the county seat of Sheridan County. It dates its beginning from the time the railroad was completed and now ships 4,000 tons of coal daily. Dietz has a good public school building, Catholic and Methodist churches, telegraph and telephone service, a number of mercantile establishments, and in 1915 reported a population of 150.

DIXON

Situated on the Little Snake River, in the southwestern part of Carbon County, is the incorporated Town of Dixon. It is seventy-five miles south of Rawlins, the county seat, and sixty miles from Wamsutter, the nearest railroad point, with which place it is connected by a daily mail stage line. Dixon has a large milling and power plant, a sawmill, a bank which carries deposits of over a quarter of a million dollars, a telephone exchange, a public school, several stores and an Episcopal Church. Its altitude is 6,854 feet and in 1915 its population was 111.

DOUGLAS

When the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley (now the Chicago & Northwestern) Railroad was built up the North Platte River in 1886, Douglas was not then in existence. About two hundred people were living about Fort Fetterman, which was the only settlement of consequence in what is now Converse County.



VIEW OF EVANSTON



DOUGLAS IN 1886

When the county was created in 1888, Douglas was made the county seat and its history really dates from that time. Then came the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and Douglas began to assume an air of importance among the towns and cities of the state. Situated near one of the leading oil fields of the state, in the heart of a rich agricultural district, with coal deposits not far away, the natural advantages of Douglas may be readily understood.

One of the big business institutions of the city is the warehouse and offices of the Chicago Hide, Fur and Wool Company, which employs about twenty-five people, has 50,000 names upon its mailing list, and does an annual business amounting to more than a million dollars. The city has three banks, two newspapers, an excellent system of waterworks, a postoffice building that cost \$75,000, a new \$50,000 courthouse, a \$60,000 county high school building, a modern city hall that cost \$20,000, and several fine church edifices. The state fair grounds are located here and the city also has a Chautauqua Association that conducts a course every year. A land office is located in the postoffice building. Douglas also has a large brick making plant that turns out a fine quality of pressed brick, a wagon factory, an electric light and power company, a hospital, a public library, good hotels, and the usual complement of mercantile houses, garages, etc., found in cities of its class. In 1910 the United States census reported the population of Douglas as 2,246, but the state census of 1915, greatly to the surprise of the citizens of the city reported only 1,845. As the school population increased nearly 40 per cent annually during the five years, the Douglas Commercial Club thinks there is something wrong with the enumeration of 1915 and estimates the population of the city at nearly double that shown by the state census.

DUBOIS

Dubois is located on the Wind River in the northwestern part of Fremont County, about eighty miles northwest of Lander, the county seat, at an altitude of 6,909 feet. It is probable that this part of the state was visited by Verendrye in 1733, by John Colter in 1807, and it is known that Smith, Jackson and Sublette had their rendezvous near here in 1828. The nearest railroad point is Thermopolis, seventy miles distant, but owing to the mountainous character of the country between that place and Dubois, most of the freighting and stage transportation is through the Wind River Valley to Lander. Dubois is the trading and banking center for a large district in the upper Wind River country and in 1915 reported a population of 142.

ELK MOUNTAIN

This town takes its name from the mountain range a few miles south of it. It is situated in the east central part of Carbon County, fifteen miles southeast of Hanna, with which place it is connected by a daily stage line. Elk Mountain has an electric light plant, a large sawmill, several general stores, a hotel, a money order postoffice, a public school and a telephone exchange of the Intermountain Telephone Company. It had a population of 177 in 1915.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, EVANSTON



MASONIC TEMPLE, EVANSTON

ENCAMPMENT

The incorporated Town of Encampment is located in the southern part of Carbon County, on the Grand Encampment River in the beautiful valley between the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre mountains. It was established in 1902 and is the outgrowth of the development of the gold and copper mines in that section of the state. The name was adopted because it was here that the grand encampment of the Indian tribes was located for the season's hunting. A smelter was built here soon after the town was started, which added materially to its growth. Encampment is the southern terminus of the Saratoga & Encampment Railroad, which connects with the Union Pacific at Walcott. It has a bank, several good stores, telegraph and telephone service, Presbyterian Church, a graded public school and a number of cozy homes. Situated at an altitude of 7,270 feet, at the junction of the two forks of the Grand Encampment River, the town is a favorite resort for fishermen during the trout season. The population in 1915 was 218. Three years later it was estimated at 500.

EVANSTON

In June, 1860, the site of Evanston, the county seat of Uinta County, was selected by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a suitable place for a town. The survey was made the following spring and the first lots were offered for sale on June 25, 1870. E. S. Whittier was the first man to purchase a lot. A postoffice had been established in April previous to the sale of lots, with Charles T. Devel as the first postmaster. He held the position for eight years, when he was succeeded by E. S. Whittier. The first public school was opened on July 8, 1870, with eight pupils in attendance, and before winter the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches were organized. At the election on September 6, 1870, a majority of the voters of Uinta County voted to remove the county seat from Merrill to Evanston. In November, 1871, the railroad shops were established and brought a number of families to the town.

One of the active early inhabitants was Maj. Frank M. Foote, who was born at South Bend, Ind., in 1846 and came to Wyoming in 1871 as a clerk in the Union Pacific office at Bryan. The next year he was transferred to Evanston. In 1875 he was elected to the lower house of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1876 was elected probate judge and treasurer of Uinta County. He was under sheriff in 1881-82 and then engaged in the cattle business, locating his ranch near Medicine Butte north of the town. Major Foote was active in organizing the Wyoming National Guard and commanded the battalion furnished by the state in the Spanish-American war.

Evanston was first incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved on December 11, 1873, but through the influence of Major Foote and others this incorporation was annulled in 1875. The present form of city government was established under the act of March 4, 1882.

The city is situated on the Bear River, near some extensive coal deposits and is one of the richest irrigated agricultural districts in Western Wyoming. Its altitude is 6,754 feet. It is a division point on the Union Pacific and the railroad company has here extensive shops, a roundhouse that cost \$750,000, and one of

the finest passenger stations on the entire line. The Government erected a new postoffice building a few years ago, at a cost of \$184,000, the courthouse is a substantial and commodious structure, the city has a public library building that cost \$11,000 and the state insane asylum is located at Evanston. The public utilities include a splendid system of waterworks and a modern electric light and power plant.

Evanston has three banks that carry deposits of about two million dollars, a large flour mill, grain elevators, hotels and theaters, live newspapers, churches of the Catholic, Episcopal, Latter Day Saints, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, a public school system that is unsurpassed by any city of the state, substantial business buildings and many pretty homes. The population in 1915 was 2,756.

GILLETTE

Near the center of Campbell County is the Town of Gillette, the county seat. It is a division point on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad that runs from Lincoln, Neb., to Billings, Mont., and has important railroad interests. The town was incorporated about the beginning of the present century and when Campbell County was created in 1911, it was made the county seat. Since then its growth has been more rapid and substantial, the population in 1915 being reported as 505.

Gillette has a municipal lighting plant, a system of waterworks, a good sewer system for a town of its size, a new \$25,000 high school building, Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, a creamery, two banks with deposits of nearly a million dollars, a hotel, a telephone exchange, etc. The Commercial Club of Gillette is composed of wide awake, energetic business men and is active in advertising the advantages of the town with a view of attracting new business enterprises.

GLENROCK

The development of the oil fields in Wyoming has converted a number of old "cow towns" into towns of the modern and progressive type. Among these is Glenrock, the second town in importance of Converse County. It is located on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the North Platte River, twenty-four miles west of Douglas, near extensive coal beds and the western boundary of the Big Muddy oil fields. In 1915 the state census reported a population of 220, and at the beginning of the year 1918 the population was estimated at 1,500. In April, 1918, the people of the town voted bonds to the amount of \$40,000, in addition to some \$60,000 previously authorized, to establish a system of waterworks, an electric light plant, and to extend the sewer system.

Glenrock has two banks, an oil refinery, a new \$27,000 public school building, an active commercial club, three large lumber yards, Baptist, Catholic and Episcopal churches, a number of stores handling all lines of merchandise, handsome residences, and early in 1918 the Wyoming Building and Investment Company announced its intention to erect a hotel to cost \$150,000.

GRANGER

Granger, also called the "Junction City," is located in the western part of Sweetwater County, thirty miles west from Green River, the county seat. It is the terminus of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which here joins the Union Pacific. An important industry is that of furnishing ties to the two railroads. The ties are cut in the mountains on Ham's Fork and Black's Fork of the Green River and floated down to the "tie-boom" a short distance east of the town. Thousands of railroad ties are supplied to the railroad companies annually and during the summer months the "boom" is one of the busiest places in Sweetwater County. In 1917 the preliminary steps were taken to establish an electric light plant and a system of waterworks for the town. The population in 1915 is given in the state census as 134.

GREEN RIVER

Probably no county seat in Wyoming has a more picturesque and romantic site than Green River, the county seat of Sweetwater County. It stands upon an elevated position on the banks of the Green River, at the western end of the Table Mountains. Passengers on the Union Pacific have looked out of the car windows and speculated on the height of Castle Rock, but few of them have realized that its summit is more than one thousand feet above the railroad station grounds. Here, too, is the Pulpit Rock, from which Brigham Young delivered a sermon to his Mormon followers when they were on their way to Salt Lake Valley in 1847. The main street in Green River was once the famous Oregon Trail, and later the Overland stages passed along this street on their way to and from the Pacific Coast. Here Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's army crossed the Green River in 1857, when the little frontier town was composed entirely of adobe houses. At Green River the expeditions of Maj. J. W. Powell, Julius F. Stone, the Kolb brothers and others outfitted for the exploration of the Green River and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. An account of these expeditions is given in another chapter of this work.

Green River was founded in April, 1868, and for years after that it was the "frontier," where civilization and savagery met on almost an equal footing and struggled for the mastery. The town was the home of quite a number of men who played important parts in the public affairs of Wyoming during the territorial days and in the early years of statehood. Among them were A. C. Beckwith, Edward J. Morris, P. L. Williams, Patrick Barrett, William A. Johnson, A. E. Bradbury, John Dykins, T. S. Taliaferro and Asbury B. Conaway, chief justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court. Not only did these men give strength and character to the Commonwealth of Wyoming, but their influence extended to the adjoining states in numerous instances.

The Green River of the present is one of the active, progressive cities of Wyoming. It has two banks, the largest brewery in the state, a great caustic soda manufactory, a fine public library building which was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, a substantial court-house for transacting the business of Sweetwater County, modern public school buildings, electric light and waterworks, beautiful public parks, several large mercantile houses, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal



SCENES TAKEN WHEN THE FIRST ENLISTED BOYS LEFT GREEN RIVER FOR THEIR ENCAMPMENT, PREPARATORY TO ENTERING THE WORLD'S WAR

and Methodist churches, and many handsome residences. The population in 1915 was 1,219.

GREYBULL

One of the most important shipping points in the County of Bighorn is the town of Greybull, situated on the Denver & Billings division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, eight miles north of Basin. The people of this town take pleasure in referring to it as the "Oil City," on account of the great oil fields in the vicinity. Greybull has two oil refineries, with a daily capacity of 30,000 barrels, the railroad company has a roundhouse at this place, fuel and light are supplied by the natural gas wells near the town and there is also an electric light plant.

Greybull takes its name from the Greybull River, which empties into the Big Horn a short distance above the town. It has two banks, good streets, cement sidewalks, a modern public school building, Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a number of mercantile concerns, being the principal supply point for a large farming district in the Big Horn Basin. The population in 1915 was 421, an increase of 163 during the preceding five years, and the growth since the census of 1915 was taken has been in even greater proportion.

GUERNSEY

Guernsey is the second largest town in Platte County. It is situated on the North Platte River at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Colorado & Wyoming railroads, in the center of a rich mining district, and ships large quantities of iron and copper ores. The "Burlington Route" has established stock yards and shearing pens at Guernsey, so that wool and live stock are among the leading exports. The railroad company also has a roundhouse at this point. Guernsey has two banks, a telephone exchange, a good public school building, the usual number of general stores found in towns of its class, and in 1915 reported a population of 239.

GUNN

In the Rock Springs mining district of Sweetwater County, on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, about eight miles northeast of Rock Springs, is the little mining town of Gunn, which ships large quantities of coal every year. It was incorporated under the general laws of Wyoming about 1908, and in 1915 had a population of 227.

HANNA

Although this town is not incorporated, it is one of the important shipping points and trading centers of Carbon County. It is located on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad forty miles east of Rawlins, the county seat, has electric light and waterworks, an opera house, a bank, Episcopal and Methodist churches, telegraph and telephone service, and is a great stage center, daily stage

lines connecting a number of the surrounding towns with the railroad at Hanna. The population in 1915 was 1,347.

HARTVILLE

In 1881 H. T. Miller discovered the mineral deposits where the town of Hartville now stands, in the northeastern part of Platte County. I. S. Bartlett interested a number of capitalists in the mines and organized the Wyoming Copper Company, which purchased the "Sunrise" mine and erected a smelter at Fairbank. The first miners came from the Black Hills and Hartville was for several years a typical western mining town, with the customary saloons, gambling houses, dance halls, etc. With the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad up the Platte Valley, much of Hartville's business was diverted to the towns that sprang up along the railroad. Then a branch of the railroad was built to the Sunrise mine and the town regained some of its lost prestige, without the "wide open" features. In 1918 the population was reported as being 205.

The principal business of Hartville at the present time is the quarrying of limestone from the quarries adjoining the town. These quarries were opened about 1906 by I. S. Bartlett & Sons. From seventy-five to one hundred men are employed in the two quarries, one owned by I. S. Bartlett & Company and the other by the Great Western Sugar Company.

HUDSON

Ten miles east of Lander, on the Popo Agie River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, is the town of Hudson, the third largest in Fremont County. Three large coal mines are near the town and the railroad company gives Hudson the credit of shipping more live stock than any station west of Casper. The town has two banks, a modern hotel, a weekly newspaper, a telephone exchange, Catholic and Methodist churches, lodges of the leading fraternal orders, good public schools, electric light and waterworks. The population in 1915 was 428, an increase of 109 during the preceding five years. Hudson is on the line of the Shoshone Indian reservation and is an important trading point for the rich farming district in the Popo Agie Valley.

JACKSON

As early as 1828 the region south of the Yellowstone National Park, in what is now the northern part of Lincoln County, was given the name of "Jackson's Hole" by W. L. Sublette, in recognition of the fact that his partner, David E. Jackson, had passed the preceding winter there. Since that time the name "Jackson" has been applied to other objects in that section, and finally to a town about fifteen miles from the Idaho line. Jackson is beautifully situated in the Snake River Valley, near the eastern end of the Teton Pass, through which a stage line runs between Jackson and Victor, Ida., the nearest railroad town. It is in the big game country and the elk refuge reservation is not far from the town. Jackson is the principal trading post and banking town for the settlers in a large part of the Snake River Valley and in 1915 reported a population of 204. It is the largest town in the northern part of Lincoln County.

KAYCEE

In the southern part of Johnson County, on the Powder River and about forty-five miles south of Buffalo, is the incorporated town of Kaycee. The state census for 1915 gives Kaycee a population of 57, but the residents of the town claim nearly ten times that number. They also claim that their town is the largest in the United States without a railroad. These claims are at least partially sustained by the fact that Kaycee has two banks and a large graded public school building, accommodations that would hardly be required by the number of inhabitants reported by the census. Daily stages run between Kaycee and Buffalo.

KEMMERER

When the first coal mine was opened at Diamondville in 1894, the attention of capitalists was drawn to the new field. P. J. Quealey went to New York and succeeded in interesting M. S. Kemmerer in the coal mining proposition. Three years later he made a trip to Boston and made arrangements with Samuel Carr, president of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, to build a branch to the coal fields. In September, 1897, the Town of Kemmerer took its place upon the map of Wyoming and was named for M. S. Kemmerer, whose financial aid made the development of the coal industry possible. One of the early residents tells the following story of that period:

"Back in 1897 I helped shoot up the Town of Kemmerer. You see, we were working at the Oregon Short Line grading camp near the old station of Hamsfork, and one Sunday morning three or four of us decided to kill time by walking down the track to see what we could find to shoot at. When we got to Kemmerer the inhabitants treated us very coldly and a few of them actually 'sassed' us. Near the corner where the First National Bank now stands a particular saucy individual so riled us that we began shooting and did not quit until nineteen of the inhabitants were killed."

Then, after a pause long enough for his listener to show horror at such a blood-curdling affair, and with a peculiar twinkle in his eye, he proceeds to explain that the town at that time was only a prairie dog town, and that the nineteen victims so ruthlessly slaughtered were nothing more than rodents. The story, however, serves to illustrate the almost miraculous growth of Kemmerer during the first twenty years of its existence.

While the founding of Kemmerer was due primarily to the efforts of P. J. Quealey, general manager of the Kemmerer Coal Company, other pioneers have cooperated in building up the city. Dr. W. A. Hocker was the first physician and Col. H. E. Christmas was the first lawyer. The former came to Evanston in 1873 and practiced in that city until Kemmerer was established. He then located in the "tent town" and has been one of its useful and influential citizens ever since. Colonel Christmas came to Wyoming in 1891, locating first at Rock Springs, but came to Kemmerer soon after the town was established.

Kemmerer was incorporated early in the present century and when Lincoln County was created by act of the Legislature in 1911 it was made the county seat. The Oregon Short Line has railroad shops, roundhouse and extensive yards for handling the immense coal shipments, a fine city hall and modern jail



MARSHALL DAY, KEMMERER



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF KEMMERER

have recently been erected, there are two banks with deposits aggregating about two million dollars, three public parks, one of which was given to the city by P. J. Quealy, two weekly newspapers, several lodges of fraternal societies, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Latter-Day Saints churches, five hotels, and mercantile houses of all kinds with stocks as large and well selected as are frequently found in cities with a much larger population. The city has a fine system of waterworks, and electric light plant and an excellent public school system. Late in the year 1916 a Chamber of Commerce was organized with Joseph E. Burch, president, and E. L. Smith, secretary. This organization is forwarding the work of good roads, to secure a public library and a new postoffice building. The Lincoln County Miners' Hospital is located at Kemmerer. The population of the city in 1915 was 1,481, an increase of 638 during the preceding five years, and at the beginning of the year 1918 the population was estimated at 2,000.

LANDER

One of the oldest incorporated cities in Wyoming is Lander, the county seat of Fremont County. It is situated in the beautiful Popo Agie Valley, near the southern boundary of the Shoshone Indian reservation, and is the terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is also on the Denver-Yellowstone highway, one of the automobile routes leading to the Yellowstone National Park. The Shoshone reservation was established by the treaty of Fort Bridger (July 3, 1868) and Lander soon afterward came into prominence as a trading post. In the preceding chapter, in connection with the historical sketch of Fremont County, the early settlers in this section of the state are mentioned, some of whom were active in founding the town. The old Lander Trail led from here through Fremont and Lincoln counties to the mining camps of Idaho and Montana. In early days it was one of the important trails of Wyoming.

When the railroad was completed to Lander, the town gained additional prestige as a commercial center and distributing point for the surrounding country. It was incorporated before the beginning of the present century and has increased in population from 525 in 1890 to 1,726 in 1915. Besides being the great trading point for the rich agricultural region in the Popo Agie Valley, Lander also has large mineral interests. Coal, gold, copper and asbestos are all found in paying quantities near the city. About 1901 Capt. John B. Henderson located in Lander and began developing one of the largest placer mining fields in Wyoming. In 1911 he became interested in the oil business, with the result that there are now five producing fields in Fremont County contiguous to the county seat.

Lander has three banks, a system of waterworks operated by gravity pressure that cost \$75,000, an armory and theater that cost \$20,000, a \$15,000 public library that was presented to the city by Andrew Carnegie, a Federal building that cost \$165,000, the Bishop Randall Hospital that cost \$40,000, and in 1918 a new hotel was completed at a cost of \$100,000. The Wyoming School for Defective Children was located at Lander by the Legislature of 1911 and the state has expended on this institution about \$100,000. A \$20,000 high school building was erected by the city a few years ago, and in 1917 a county vocational school was authorized, to cost \$100,000. A well equipped electric light plant provides light for the streets and buildings and the city has a modern sewer



First Baptist Church.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, the first church built in Laramie.

The square shaped white building in the center of the picture was the first schoolhouse, on Third Street, where Root's Opera House now stands.
LARAMIE IN 1870

system. From this brief summary it may be seen that Lander is better provided with public buildings and public utilities than a majority of the cities of its size. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists have comfortable houses of worship in the city.

Lander is the headquarters of the Fremont County Fair Association, which holds annual exhibits of the live stock, farm products, minerals, etc. The Commercial Club is an active body of the progressive business men and has done a great deal of systematic, effective work for the promotion of the general welfare of the city and its people. Stage lines run from Lander to Fort Washakie, South Pass, Atlantic City, Pinedale and intermediate towns.

LARAMIE

In the State of Wyoming the name "Laramie" is applied to a range of mountains, a river, a military post, a county and a city. One of the early trappers in this section was named La Ramie, and he has thus left the impress of his character and wanderings upon a number of the features of the state, even though the name is somewhat differently written and pronounced.

The City of Laramie, the fourth in the state in population, was platted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in April, 1868, and within a week about four hundred lots were sold. In May the railroad was completed to Laramie and by that time nearly five hundred houses had been erected, most of them of a transient and flimsy character. When Albany County was established by the first Territorial Legislature, Laramie was made the county seat. The same Legislature located the penitentiary here, and probably no town in the West at that time stood in greater need of such an institution. Following the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad came a number of lawless "undesirables," and a vigilance committee was organized to preserve order. As the railroad was continued westward, many of these turbulent individuals "passed on" and Laramie grew into a respectable community.

Laramie was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved on December 12, 1873. The act provided that the first election should be held on January 13, 1874, and that subsequent elections should be held annually on the same date, unless the 13th came on Sunday, in which case the election should be held on the 14th. The five trustees were each to receive a salary of \$12 per year and were given power to pass ordinances for the government of the town, improve the streets, provide fire protection, etc. This incorporation lasted until the present form of city government was established some years later.

The Municipalities of Wyoming have been fortunate in having their affairs administered by public officials who have usually been faithful to their trust. One of the few defalcations occurred in the City of Laramie. On Sunday, April 24, 1893, Charles T. Gale, city treasurer, left for Denver, ostensibly to consult an oculist. After he had been absent for several days the city council caused his books to be examined and a shortage of nearly twelve thousand dollars was found in his accounts. Upon the petition of Charles W. Bramel, then prosecuting attorney of Albany County, Governor Osborne offered a reward of \$250 for Gale's apprehension. Shortly after this it was learned that the defaulting treasurer was in San Francisco, where he was arrested and brought back to Laramie on May 18,



IVINSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LARAMIE

Erected by Edward Ivinson in 1916 as a memorial to his wife, Jane Ivinson.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, LARAMIE

1893, in charge of a deputy sheriff. Gale was a tailor by trade and claimed that he had merely gone to San Francisco to learn new methods of cutting garments. The shortage was made good by his bondsmen.

In manufacturing Laramie leads all the cities of the state. The Union Pacific Company established rolling mills and machine shops here at a comparatively early date. The city has three cement plaster mills, a Portland cement works, brick making plants that turn out a fine quality of pressed brick, a tie treating plant, a large brewery, saw and planing mills, tanneries, a flour mill, and a number of smaller concerns, such as creameries, bottling works, steam laundries, bakeries, etc. A glass factory was started some years ago, but for lack of sufficient capital it failed to meet the anticipations of its projectors.

The water supply comes from mountain springs about two and a half miles from the city. These springs have a flow of 2,000,000 gallons daily and the water is noted for its purity. The streets and buildings are lighted by electricity furnished by an up-to-date plant, and the Laramie Fire Department is one of the best in the state. An important feature of Laramie is the stock yards, where cattle in transit to the Omaha and Chicago markets are fed and watered. The three banks of the city carry deposits of nearly four million dollars.

Laramie is the seat of the State University of Wyoming, a history of which is given in the chapter relating to education. The state fish hatchery is also located here. The city has a fine Carnegie public library, daily and weekly newspapers, Baptist, Catholic, Christian Science, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian church organizations, all of which own fine church buildings, wide, well-shaded streets, the Iverson Memorial Hospital, and modern school buildings. The cornerstone of the Laramie High School building was laid on December 7, 1910, by the Masonic lodge of the city, and the next year the same lodge erected a \$20,000 temple. Other fraternal societies are well represented. The population of Laramie is given in the state census of 1915 as 4,962. The United States census of 1910 reported a population of 8,237, and it is quite probable that much of the apparent decrease can be accounted for by errors in the last enumeration.

LOVELL

About ten miles south of the Montana line, in the northern part of Bighorn County, is the incorporated town of Lovell. It is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, occupying a beautiful site on the banks of the Shoshone River, in one of the best fruit growing sections of the state. Oil and natural gas are found in abundance only three miles from the town. Lovell has a sugar mill for the manufacture of beet sugar, two banks, two Latter-Day Saints churches, a good public school building, a hotel and a number of well stocked stores. On September 11, 1908, Lovell was almost "wiped off the map" by a tornado, but it has been rebuilt more substantially than before and in 1915 reported a population of 640. In the rebuilding of the town the Commercial Club played an important part.

LUSK

Lusk, the county seat of Niobrara County, is located in the southern part of the county, on the Niobrara River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in



MASONIC TEMPLE, LARAMIE



ELKS' HOME, LARAMIE

the midst of one of the best dry farming sections of the state. Niobrara County was created in 1911, hence Lusk is one of the new county seats of Wyoming. The town, however, came into existence about 1880. It is located at the point where the old Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail crossed the Niobrara River, but until the completion of the railroad it was only one of numerous insignificant villages in Wyoming. Since it became the county seat its growth has been both rapid and substantial. Early in the year 1918 oil was struck about twenty miles northwest of Lusk, in what is known as the Buck Creek dome, and prospectors have been investigating the country between that place and Lusk. Another "find" was made northeast of the town and on the strength of these discoveries the price of lots began to advance and a number of new buildings were erected.

Lusk has two banks, waterworks, an electric light plant, a good sewer system, a telephone exchange of the Lusk-Manville Telephone Company, a new school building that is the pride of the town, several general stores, drug, hardware and clothing houses, hotels and restaurants, and a number of pretty homes. The Civic Improvement Club, an organization of women, have started a movement for a Carnegie Library, which will be established in 1918. The Catholics, Congregationalists and Episcopalians have neat church buildings and the town boasts two weekly newspapers (the Herald and the Standard). In 1915 the population was 434. Many carloads of live stock are shipped annually.

LYMAN

About forty miles east of Evanston, in the Black's Fork Valley and near the old Fort Bridger military reservation, is the incorporated town of Lyman. The nearest railroad station is Carter on the Union Pacific, eleven miles northwest. Daily stages run between this station and Lyman. The town has a bank, a money order postoffice, a weekly newspaper called the Bridger Valley Enterprise, a public library, a church of the Latter-Day Saints, a hotel, a sawmill, a flour mill and several general stores. Lyman is one of the old towns of Uinta County and in 1915 reported a population of 182.

MANDERSON

One of the recently incorporated towns of Wyoming is Manderson, situated in the southern part of Bighorn County on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway and the Big Horn River. It is the natural gateway to the Big Horn Basin and is the nearest railroad station to the newly developed Hidden Dome oil field. It has a bank, a flour mill, a public hall, a large outfitting store and several smaller mercantile houses, a modern public school building, and the Baptists have a fine church edifice. Stage lines connect Ten Sleep, Hyattville and some of the other adjacent towns with the railroad at Manderson. The population in 1915 was 225. Considerable quantities of coal and several carloads of live stock are shipped from Manderson every year.

MANVILLE

Thirty miles from the Nebraska state line, near the headwaters of the Niobrara River, in the southern part of Niobrara County, is the thriving little town



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD VINSON, LARAMIE

of Manville. It is the first station west of Lusk on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and is an important shipping point for the stock raisers of that section. The Lance Creek oil fields lie north of the town and recent developments there have had the effect of adding materially to Manville's prosperity. The town has a bank, a system of waterworks that cost \$21,000, two large general stores, a hotel, a fine public school building, a telephone exchange, a grain elevator, and the customary number of minor business enterprises. A few miles southwest of the town are the historic "Spanish Diggings," where the remains of probably the most ancient stone quarries in the United States may be seen—relics of a bygone civilization. Manville was incorporated after the census of 1910 was taken and in 1915 it reported a population of 133. The discovery of oil in the vicinity since then has more than quadrupled the number of inhabitants.

MEDICINE BOW

In the eastern part of Carbon County is the railroad station and incorporated town of Medicine Bow, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is situated in the irrigated district of the Medicine Bow Valley, from which it takes its name. Like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, the town "just grewed." Beginning as a small shipping station for the stock raisers in the valley, it has developed into a town of considerable importance to the surrounding country. It has a bank, general stores, a postoffice, a hotel, etc. Medicine Bow was incorporated in 1903 and in 1915 had a population of 170.

MEETEETSE

This town is situated in the southeastern part of Park County, on the Greybull River, a short distance above the mouth of the Meeteetse Creek, from which it takes its name, and about thirty miles from Cody, the county seat. Stage lines connect Meeteetse with Cody and Basin, but a railroad line is in contemplation which will give the town modern transportation facilities when it is completed. Oil fields and coal mines near the town offer inducements for the building of the road. Meeteetse has two banks, a weekly newspaper, general stores, etc., and it is the headquarters of the Big Horn Pioneer and Historical Association. Near the town are some curious freaks of nature, one of which, the "Devil's Garden," is shown in an illustration in this volume.

MOORCROFT

The town of Moorcroft is situated in the southeast corner of Crook County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad a short distance east of the Belle Fourche River and thirty miles from Sundance, the county seat. It is at the junction of two noted automobile routes—the George Washington Highway and the Black and Yellow Trail, which leads from the Black Hills to the Yellowstone National Park. Moorcroft has a bank, a municipal system of waterworks, a new high school building, a weekly newspaper (the Democrat), a telephone exchange, and several mercantile establishments that supply the people of the extensive dry



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HOLLIDAY BUILDING, LARAMIE



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DAILY PARADE AT FORT RUSSELL

farming district adjoining the town. Three star mail routes emanate from Moorcroft. The population was 131 in 1915.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, the county seat of Weston County, is situated about ten miles west of the South Dakota line and almost due east of the center of the county. It is on the Lincoln & Billings division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system and ships large quantities of coal and live stock annually. Back in the days of the old Cheyenne & Deadwood stage line a relay station was maintained here by the stage company. In 1889 the railroad had been completed to Crawford, Neb., about ninety miles southeast, and the Town of Newcastle was then projected by Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins, coal operators. The first sale of lots was on September 10, 1889. A year later the railroad was built through the town and Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins had 900 men at work opening the coal mines. The firm also opened a large store at Newcastle, which was the first business enterprise of importance.

During its existence of nearly forty years, Newcastle has had its "ups and downs." In 1890 the population was 1,715; ten years later it had dropped to 756; in 1905 the state census reported a population of 1,008; the United States census of 1910 gave the town 975, and the state census of 1915 only 651.

Shortly after the town was founded the Cambria Mining Company expended \$100,000 upon a system of waterworks to supply Cambria, Newcastle and the adjacent mining camps. The supply is furnished by mountain springs thirteen miles from the town. The town also has an electric light plant which supplies Newcastle and Cambria, three banks, a large flour mill, a weekly newspaper (the News-Journal), an active commercial club, Catholic and Methodist churches, a good system of public schools, and a number of well stocked stores. Newcastle is the home of Frank W. Mondell, who has represented Wyoming in Congress for more than twenty years.

PINE BLUFFS

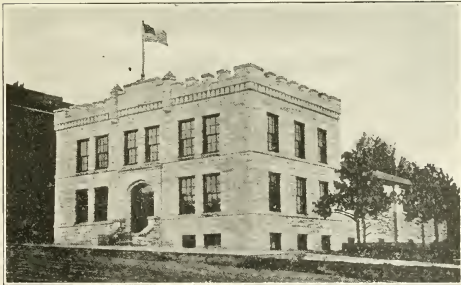
Next to Cheyenne, this is the largest town in Laramie County. It is situated near the eastern line of the county on the Union Pacific Railroad and is the most important station between Cheyenne and Julesburg. The site of Pine Bluffs was once a favorite camping place on the trail from the South Platte country to Fort Laramie. When the railroad was built the old camping ground grew into a town that is a supply point for a large agricultural district in Wyoming and Nebraska. Pine Bluffs has two banks, two grain elevators, electric light and waterworks, yards for handling and shipping live stock, a weekly newspaper (the Post), Catholic and Methodist churches, stores that deal in all lines of merchandise, etc. The town recently erected a new school building of the modern type. The population in 1915 was 650.

POWELL

In the northeastern part of Park County, on the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system that runs from Frannie to Cody, is the



CITY LIBRARY, NEWCASTLE



COMPANY A ARMORY BUILDING, NEWCASTLE

town of Powell, one of the most progressive towns in the northwestern part of the state. It has two banks, municipal waterworks, electric lights, an efficient fire department, large alfalfa mills, a Chautauqua Association, a creamery, a weekly newspaper, good hotels, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a new school building that cost \$30,000. Powell has one of the most energetic commercial clubs in Northern Wyoming. It is a comparatively new town, was incorporated after the census of 1910 was taken, and in 1915 reported a population of 406.

RAWLINS

Rawlins, the county seat of Carbon County, is the sixth city of the state in population, and occupies even a higher position than that in wealth and commercial importance. The city dates its beginning from the spring of 1868, when the Union Pacific Railroad was completed through Wyoming, and was named for John A. Rawlins. Among the first settlers were James C. France, who was the first banker; Isaac C. Miller, who served two terms as sheriff of the county, and who was the democratic candidate for state treasurer at the first state election in 1890; John C. Dyer, who followed the Union Pacific to Rawlins and was one of the active factors in developing the mineral deposits in the vicinity of the city; DeWitt C. Kelley, who came as a bookkeeper for Mr. France in 1869, became cashier of Mr. France's bank when it was started in 1882, and the same year was elected probate judge and county treasurer.

About twenty years after Rawlins was started, the Legislature located the penitentiary there and the state has expended about a quarter of million dollars on the buildings and grounds. The Union Pacific Company has shops here that employ from three hundred to five hundred men. Extensive coal and iron deposits near the city furnish the fuel and raw material for these shops, and another mineral deposit is that of the mineral paint beds, which were discovered by John C. Dyer soon after he came to Rawlins. This paint, known as the "Rawlins Red," has been shipped to all parts of the country. A few years ago it was used to repaint the noted suspension bridge connecting Brooklyn and New York City. Fine building stone—both limestone and sandstone—is found almost in the limits of the city, and from the great beds of clay a fine quality of pressed brick is manufactured. The development of these natural resources, connected with the large live stock interests, has led the people of Rawlins to set up the claim that it is the richest city in Wyoming in proportion to population.

As a commercial center Rawlins occupies a high place. Its trade extends over a large portion of Carbon and Sweetwater counties. Goods are carried by freight wagons from Rawlins to Dixon and Baggs on the south, and to Miner's Delight, Grosvenor and Atlantic City in Fremont County. Several daily stage lines connect with the Union Pacific trains at Rawlins. The ranchmen for miles around obtain their supplies from this city and drive their stock there for shipment.

Besides the penitentiary, already mentioned, Rawlins has an \$80,000 post-office building, a \$50,000 high school, an Elks' Home that cost \$50,000, and a Masonic temple that cost \$60,000, besides a number of fine church edifices and



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF RAWLINS



OSBORNE BLOCK, RAWLINS



POSTOFFICE, RAWLINS



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. ANDERSON
One of the landmarks of Rawlins.



WEST PINE STREET, RAWLINS



ELKS' HOME, RAWLINS



MASONIC TEMPLE, RAWLINS

other public buildings. It has three banks, a fine system of waterworks, an electric light plant, a good sewer system, many modern homes and in 1915 reported a population of 2,975.

RIVERTON

Near the eastern end of the Shoshone Indian reservation, in the beautiful and fertile Popo Agie Valley, is the incorporated Town of Riverton. It is located on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, twenty-three miles east of Lander, and is the second largest town in Fremont County. Being in the center of a rich irrigated district, Riverton is an important shipping point for live stock and farm products. Oil fields have recently been developed near the town, which have added to its importance as a trading center and supply point. Stage and freight lines run from Riverton up the Wind River to Dubois and intermediate towns. The town has three banks, electric light and waterworks, large flour mills, grain elevators, mercantile houses of all kinds, a fine public school building, churches of different denominations, etc., and in 1915 the population was 803, an increase of 320 during the preceding five years. Riverton was incorporated in 1907.

ROCK RIVER

Although a small town, Rock River is an important shipping point and trading center in the western part of Albany County. It is located on the Union Pacific Railroad, thirty-eight miles west of Laramie, the county seat, in the center of an irrigated district and on the Lincoln Highway. It has a bank, a hotel, general stores, a \$20,000 public school building, and is supplied with pure water piped from springs in the mountains. The town was incorporated about 1908 and in 1915 had a population of 195. It is the center of several stage lines.

ROCK SPRINGS

Forty years ago Rock Springs, now the largest coal mining center in Wyoming and the third city of the state in population, was generally referred to as a "one horse town." The name was appropriate, as there was really but one horse and wagon there. They belonged to the Beckwith-Quinn Company, which opened the first coal mines and also established a company store, which was the first mercantile concern. The wagon was used for delivering goods to customers, hauling freight from the railroad depot, as a hearse for funerals—in fact for everything where a vehicle of any kind was needed.

The first schoolhouse, which stood on the site of the present high school, was the largest room in the town and was used for political meetings, dances, religious services and the regular school. The first Sunday school was organized in this old schoolhouse by O. C. Smith, Solomon Rouff and Mrs. J. M. Tisdell, a sister of Senator Clarence D. Clark. The city now has Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist church organizations, all of which have comfortable houses of worship, and the new high school building, which has taken the place of the old frame schoolhouse, is one of the finest in Wyoming.



SOUTH FRONT STREET, ROCK SPRINGS



NORTH FRONT STREET, ROCK SPRINGS

In the early days there was neither physician nor undertaker in Rock Springs. If any one was taken ill, William Mellor, mine foreman for the Beckwith-Quinn Company, was sent for, as he knew something of medicine and kept a few standard remedies ready for emergencies. If the person died, the Beckwith-Quinn Company furnished the coffin and their delivery wagon came into use as the hearse. The coffins were bought unfinished and were lined and trimmed in a room over the store, the clerks doing the work.

The second store in the town was opened by a man named Johnson. Shortly after he began business the rumor became current that he lived on crackers and molasses, and from that time he was known almost exclusively by the sobriquet of "Molasses Johnson." His store was in a "dug-out" near the old bridge.

An old Rock Springs miner says that in the early '80s miners there were making from ten to fifteen dollars per day, but notwithstanding such wages they organized and struck for more. Chinamen were then brought in, which led to the riot of 1885, an account of which is given in another chapter. The Beckwith-Quinn store stood near the depot and the postoffice was kept in the store. The company had a Chinese department, in which several Chinamen were employed as clerks. At the time of the riot one of these clerks was kept concealed in the basement of the store for a week, as the rioters had ordered every Chinaman to leave town.

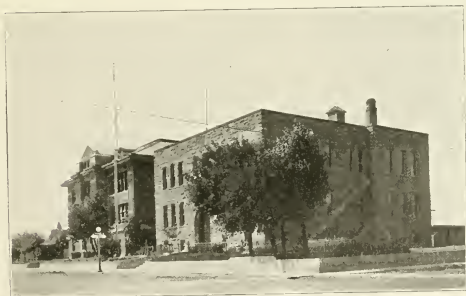
The Rock Springs of the present day is quite different from the "one horse town" of forty years ago. Instead of only one store, there are now more than a score of well appointed mercantile houses. It has a city hall that is one of the finest public buildings in the state, a system of waterworks that cost over two hundred thousand dollars, three banks, two newspapers, an electric light plant, an \$80,000 high school and modern grade school buildings, a postoffice building that cost the United States \$90,000, the Elks have a \$25,000 club house, and the Masonic fraternity has a fine temple. The Wyoming General Hospital is located here. The city takes its name from a large spring that flows from a rocky cliff. Rock Springs claims to be the most cosmopolitan city in Wyoming, having forty-one nationalities among its population of 5,699 in 1915. Stage lines run between Rock Springs and several of the outlying towns of Sweet-water County.

SARATOGA

Twenty-one miles south of Walcott, on the upper waters of the North Platte River, in the south central part of Carbon County, is the town of Saratoga. It is a station on the Saratoga & Encampment Railroad, and was incorporated soon after the beginning of the present century. Near the town are the Saratoga Hot Springs, sometimes called the "Old Indian Bath Tubs," because thousands of Indians were accustomed to gather here in the early days. Analyses of the waters of these springs show them to be the equal of the waters of the famous Arkansas Hot Springs in their curative properties. A rich copper mining district lies east of the town. Saratoga has two banks, general stores, postoffice, telephone and telegraph connections, good public schools, churches of different denominations, etc., and in 1915 reported a population of 425.



POSTOFFICE AND MASONIC TEMPLE ON THE LEFT, ROCK SPRINGS



SCHOOL AT ROCK SPRINGS

SHERIDAN

Sheridan, the "Queen City of Northern Wyoming," is the county seat of Sheridan County. It is situated near the center of the county, on the Lincoln & Billings division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system, at the point where the old Bozeman Road crossed the middle fork of the Tongue River. When the first white men came to this part of the state to settle they found on the banks of Little Goose Creek, a short distance south of the present City of Sheridan, a log house and a stable with room for twenty horses, which they afterward learned was the northern rendezvous of the notorious James brothers gang of bandits. When pressed by officers of the law in states where they had committed some offense, they sought refuge in the wilds of Northern Wyoming. Their retreat here was always kept in readiness for them by a negro named John Lewis and a white man known as "Big Nosed George." The latter was afterward hanged by the vigilantes of Miles City, Mont., for robbery and murder.

The first cabin in Sheridan was built by O. P. Hanna, who was well known to Generals Crook, Terry and other commanders in the campaigns against the Indians as a capable and reliable scout. Henry A. Coffeen developed the plans for the town, and Edward Gillette, a civil engineer, surveyed the railroad and laid off certain mining claims near by. Sheridan was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved on March 6, 1884, and John D. Loucks, one of the pioneer business men, was elected the first mayor. At the time of its incorporation the city was only about two years old. When Sheridan County was created in 1888 this town was made the county seat, both county and town deriving their names from Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who conducted several successful campaigns against the Indians of the Northwest.

Sheridan has had a steady growth from the time it was founded. In 1890 its population was 281; ten years later it was 1,559; in 1910 it had grown to a city of 8,408; and the state census of 1915 reported a population of 8,906. It now claims to be the largest city in the state, having passed Cheyenne since the census of 1915 was taken, but that claim is based on estimates only.

Few cities in the West are better equipped with public utilities. Sheridan has expended almost half a million dollars upon its waterworks and \$145,000 upon its sewer system. The electric light and power plant cost \$250,000 and the city has ten public school buildings, four of which cost \$50,000 each. The railroad station built by the Burlington Company cost \$100,000; the postoffice building, \$225,000; the city hall, \$50,000; the Elks' club house, \$75,000, and the Masonic fraternity has a fine temple. All the leading religious denominations are represented and most of them possess fine church buildings, some of which cost thirty thousand dollars or more. The city also has a free public library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Among the industrial institutions of Sheridan is a sugar factory which cost about one million dollars. The city also has a large flour mill, six banks, large mercantile interests, etc., but the most important industry is that of coal mining, some of the richest mines in Northern Wyoming lying near the city. North of the city is Fort Mackenzie, an army post upon which the United States Government has expended \$1,500,000. It is connected with Sheridan by an electric railway line. The Sheridan branch of the Wyoming General Hospital was es-



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

VIEW OF SHERIDAN



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

ANOTHER VIEW OF SHERIDAN

established by an act of the Legislature and the state has expended \$50,000 in erecting buildings for the institution.

SHOSHONI

The incorporated town of Shoshoni is located in the eastern part of Fremont County and takes its name from the Shoshone Indian reservation, which once extended to within a short distance of the town. It is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about twenty-five miles northwest of the geographical center of the state. Considerable quantities of coal are mined in the vicinity and shipped from this point. Shoshoni has electric light and waterworks, a bank and opera house, a Congregational Church, lodges of some of the leading fraternal orders, and several general stores. This is the transfer point for passengers on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for Bonneville, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, five miles north, the transfer being made by automobile. The population in 1915 was 278.

SUBLET

Sublet is situated about eight miles north of Kemmerer. It is a mining town, mines No. 5 and No. 6 of the Kemmerer Coal Company being located here. The Oregon Short Line spur was completed to Sublet in 1907 and the town was soon afterward incorporated. In 1915 the population was 524, an increase of 177 during the preceding five years. The town claimed a population of 1,000 at the close of the year 1917.

SUNDANCE

This town, which is the seat of justice of Crook County, is the smallest county seat town in the State of Wyoming, due mainly no doubt to the fact that it is the only one without railroad accommodations. It is situated southeast of the center of the county, on the upper waters of the Sundance Creek and near the base of Sundance Mountain. Daily stage lines connect Sundance with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Upton and Moorcroft, and with the Chicago & Northwestern at Aladdin and Spearfish, S. D.

Originally, the country about Sundance was a pine forest and for years saw-mills have carried on a profitable business. Seven miles from the town is the Bear Lodge mining district, in which there are several paying gold mines. Nearer the town are rich coal deposits that have been successfully worked for some time, but no coal is shipped, owing to the lack of transportation facilities. The United States land office for the district composed of Crook, Campbell and Weston counties is located at Sundance, as there is still a large quantity of the public domain in those three counties subject to entry and settlement.

Sundance was incorporated some time in the '80s. It has two banks, a creamery, several general stores, hotel and restaurants, Episcopal and Methodist churches, a public school building, telephone connections with the surrounding towns, and in 1915 reported a population of 341.



SHERIDAN SUGAR FACTORY, SHERIDAN



MAIN STREET, SHERIDAN, IN 1887

SUPERIOR

About twenty-five miles northeast of Rock Springs, on a spur of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the thriving mining Town of Superior, the second largest in Sweetwater County. It is the outgrowth of the developments made in the Rock Springs coal fields. The Union Pacific Coal Company opened the mines here early in the present century and now has a large store at Superior. The town has a bank, a modern public school building, churches of different denominations, etc., and in 1915 the population was 1,382.

South Superior, on the same branch of railroad, is another incorporated town with a population of 265. It has a bank, general stores, a public school, etc. The population of South Superior is composed largely of foreigners. Both Superior and South Superior were incorporated since the census of 1910 was taken.

THERMOPOLIS

Sixty-five miles northwest of the geographical center of the state, is the City of Thermopolis, the county seat of Hot Springs County. The site of Thermopolis was originally within the limits of the Shoshone Indian Reservation. A small settlement was made at the mouth of Owl Creek—the northeast corner of the reservation. Among the early settlers there were Martin McGrath, now vice president of the First National Bank, William Slane and Edward Enderly, all of whom have contributed to the development of the city. About 1898 the town was moved from the mouth of Owl Creek to the Big Horn Hot Springs, from which Thermopolis derives its name. Congress gave to the state a square mile of land, upon which are the springs, and Thermopolis is partly upon the reservation.

In April, 1908, the city authorities made a contract with the Havemeyer Construction Company for a system of waterworks to cost \$48,475, and bonds were issued therefor. On April 15, 1918, additional bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were voted with only a few dissenting votes, one-half the proceeds to be used in extending the waterworks and the other half in improving the sewer system. Electric light is furnished by the Thermopolis Light and Power Company.

Thermopolis has three banks, two weekly newspapers (the Record and the Independent), Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist church organizations, all owning church buildings, and the Presbyterians hold services in the Masonic Temple. Fourteen teachers were employed in the public schools during the school year of 1917-18. The mercantile establishments handle all lines of goods and the trade of the Thermopolis merchants extends for miles in every direction. There are few manufacturing concerns, but the great attraction is the springs. Several good hotels have been built within the last few years, which makes Thermopolis a favorite place for holding conventions. During the year 1917 nearly half a million dollars were expended in the erection of new buildings. The population in 1915 was 1,191, but at the close of the year 1917 the city claimed a population of 3,000.

TORRINGTON

Torrington was incorporated in February, 1908, and when Goshen County was created in 1911 this town was made the county seat. It is located on the



ELKS' HOME, SHERIDAN



From the Herbert Coffeen Collection

HOME OF UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN B. KENDRICK, SHERIDAN

north bank of the Platte River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the eastern part of the county, in the midst of a fine farming country irrigated by the Interstate Canal, for which it is the shipping and supply station. The site occupied by the town was once a camping place for emigrants on the famous Oregon Trail. A monument marking the old camping grounds was erected here by the Oregon Trail Commission in 1914.

Torrington has three banks, a large grain elevator, dry goods, hardware, clothing, drug and miscellaneous stores, a modern public school building, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and claims a large number of handsome residences than any other town in the state with the same population. In 1910, the first census after the incorporation, Torrington had 155 inhabitants. In 1915, according to the state census, the population was 433. Since then a number of substantial business blocks and many new dwellings have been built, and at the close of the year 1917 the citizens claimed a population of about one thousand.

UPTON

Eighteen miles northwest of Newcastle, in the northern part of Weston County, is the incorporated Town of Upton. It grew up after the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and was incorporated about 1907. Upton is the shipping and supply point for a large agricultural region in the northern part of Weston and the southern part of Crook counties, and daily mail and passenger stages run between Upton and several of the outlying towns. It has a bank, a large mercantile trade, a public school and in 1915 reported a population of 219.

WHEATLAND

Among the newer towns of Wyoming that have made almost marvelous progress from the start is Wheatland, the county seat of Platte County. It was founded in 1894 and the next year the state census found there a population of 1,315. The town takes its name from the plateau called the "Wheatland Flats," a tract of some fifty thousand acres of irrigated land in the beautiful Laramie Valley near the center of the county. Some of the early business men of Wheatland, who were active in promoting the material welfare of the town, were H. F. Crain, I. W. Gray, F. E. Davis, T. J. and Owen Carroll, William Arnold, D. B. Rigdon and the firm of D. Miller & Son. A flour mill was established in 1896 and now has a daily capacity of 150 barrels of white flour, 40 barrels of corn meal, and 35 barrels of rye flour. In 1916 a Denver firm built an alfalfa mill which has a capacity of 5,000 tons of alfalfa meal annually. The Wheatland creamery turns out 250,000 pounds of butter every year.

In 1896 some of the women of the town organized the Wheatland Library Association. A few volumes were collected and kept at Doctor Rigdon's residence until 1899, when Governor Carey presented the association with a corner lot and a small building was erected by donations. In this little building the library was housed until 1917, when a contribution for a new building was received from Andrew Carnegie. The cornerstone was laid in May and the building was opened

to the public on the 28th of November. It is now known as the Platte County Public Library. The cost of the building was \$13,500.

Wheatland has three banks, a hospital, two weekly newspapers (the Times, and the World), several large and well appointed mercantile establishments, modern public school buildings in which fourteen teachers were employed during the school year of 1917-18, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist church organizations which own buildings, and Lutherans and Christian Scientists that hold meetings in rented quarters. The commercial club is composed of wide-awake men and loses no opportunity to advertise the town. Many carloads of grain and livestock are shipped from Wheatland every year, over the Colorado & Southern Railway.

WORLAND

Worland, the county seat of the new County of Washakie, is situated on the Big Horn River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about half way between Thermopolis and Basin. It was incorporated just in time to get into the United States census of 1910, when it showed a population of 265. Five years later the population was 454, and recent developments in the oil fields near the town have had the effect of bringing in a number of new inhabitants.

In 1914 Prof. B. C. Buffum, then a resident of Worland, evolved or discovered the plant known as emmer. Professor Buffum, A. G. Rupp, C. F. Robertson, M. G. Hamilton and J. S. Russell then organized the Emmer Products Company and built the only mill in the world for utilizing the grain in the manufacture of breakfast food. Much of the emmer grain comes from Northern Colorado, but a considerable portion of it is grown upon the farms of Washakie and adjoining counties. The mill has a daily capacity of nearly four hundred cases of the cereals.

Another large institution at Worland is the sugar mill, which was completed in 1917 at a cost of nearly one million dollars. Before the close of the year the mill had turned out 50,000 sacks of sugar, each weighing 100 pounds. Nearly thirty thousand tons of sugar beets were used, for which the mill paid the farmers \$7.00 per ton.

Worland has three banks, a \$30,000 school building, a number of well stocked stores, many cozy homes, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Christian Scientist church organizations, though only the first two denominations own church buildings. The Wyoming Industrial School is located near Worland. The Worland Grit, a weekly newspaper, has the reputation of being one of the best county papers in the state.

OTHER TOWNS

The foregoing towns and cities include all the incorporated municipalities given by the state census of 1915, with the exception of a few minor towns, the population of which was less than one hundred each. Scattered over the state are a number of towns that in 1915 were not incorporated. A few of those have been incorporated since the census was taken, and many of them are as important in a commercial and industrial sense as some of those included in the above list.

Following are principal towns in each county, in addition to those above described:

Albany—Buford, Foxpark, Hermosa (or Tie Siding), Lookout, Sherman, Springhill and Wilcox.

Bighorn—Bonanza, Burlington, Germania, Hyattville, Iona, Otto and Shell.

Campbell—Croton, Kier, Morse, Rozet and Wessex.

Carbon—Carbon, Fort Steele, Rambler, Riverside, Savery and Walcott.

Converse—Careyhurst, Inez, McKinley and Ross.

Crook—Aladdin, Beulah, Colony, Farrall and Hulett.

Fremont—Atlantic City, Boulder, Kendall, Lost Cabin, Moneta, Pacific, Pine-dale and South Pass City.

Goshen—Fort Laramie, Lagrange, Whalen and Wyncote.

Hot Springs—Crosby, Embar, Gebo, Kirby and Lucerne.

Johnson—Barnum, Kearney, Mayoworth and Trabing.

Laramie—Arcola, Carpenter, Egbert, Hillsdale, Islay and Silver Crown.

Lincoln—Auburn, Beckwith, Cumberland, Elkol, Fossil, Freedom, Frontier, Marbleton, Opal and Thayne.

Natrona—Alcova, Waltman and Wolton.

Niobrara—Hatcreek, Jireh, Keeline and Van Tassell.

Park—Garland, Ishawooa and Wapita.

Platte—Chugwater, Glendo, Ironton, Sunrise and Uva.

Sheridan—Acme, Arvada, Big Horn, Clearmont, Kooi, Monarch, Parkman and Story.

Sweetwater—Bryan, Point of Rocks, Sweetwater and Wamsutter.

Uinta—Almy, Carter, Fort Bridger, Hilliard, Lonetree, Piedmont, Robertson and Springvalley.

Washakie—Bigtrails, Neiber and Ten Sleep.

Weston—Boyd, Clifton, Osage and Spencer.

CHAPTER XXXIV

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY

CATTLEMEN'S INVASION OF 1892—WAR ON THE RUSTLERS—ORGANIZING THE RAID—CAPTURE OF THE INVADERS—EXPLORING THE GRAND CANYON—GEN. W. H. ASHLEY—MAJ. J. W. POWELL—JAMES WHITE—MISCELLANEOUS EXPEDITIONS—KOLB BROTHERS—"DOC" MIDDLETON—MELBOURNE THE RAIN MAKER—EXPLOSION AT ROCK SPRINGS—EXECUTION OF TOM HORN—AN INDIAN'S CURSE—SOME EARLY PRICES—FRONTIER DAYS CELEBRATION.

In every community events are constantly taking place which possess certain points of interest, even though they may have no direct bearing or influence upon the history of that community. Others, apparently independent at the time of their occurrence, may have an aftermath that lingers for years upon the minds of the people and wields an influence upon the community's destiny. This is especially true of the State of Wyoming. A large volume might be filled with accounts of these miscellaneous happenings—of the achievements of the brawny, red-blooded men who "made the West"—but in the present instance only such events have been selected for this chapter as directly affect the history of the state, show the character of the early inhabitants, or serve to recall some local occurrence that awakened general interest at the time it took place. The one incident in Wyoming history that stirred up great excitement in the state, that was commented on by the press of the entire nation, that stands out like a landmark upon the trail of progress, and is therefore entitled to first place in this chapter, was the

CATTLEMEN'S INVASION OF 1892

In order to understand the reasons for this invasion, it is necessary to go back a few years and note the conditions which preceded it. Back in "the day of '49," during the rush to the California gold fields, thousands of wagons drawn by oxen crossed the plains bound for the new El Dorado. Some of these belated freight trains were caught among the eastern foot hills of the Rocky Mountains by the first snows of winter. To continue the journey under such conditions was out of the question, so there was nothing left for the men but to construct rude winter quarters and turn their oxen loose to shift for themselves, thinking no doubt at the time that the cattle would either starve or fall a prey to wild beasts. Greatly to their surprise, however, when spring came the oxen were found to be in good shape and ready to resume the journey. Cattlemen of Texas and elsewhere, upon learning that animals could exist throughout the winter season upon the natural grasses of the Wyoming plains and foot hills, drove thither their herds,

and it was not long until thousands of cattle were quartered in Wyoming, upon ranges where grass was plentiful and water convenient.

The first markets for these cattle were the mining camps and military posts scattered through the Indian country. But the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad opened the eastern markets, where the price of beef ruled high, to the Wyoming cattlemen. The business then became a sure money maker and this led to the formation of great corporations, much of the stock of which was held by eastern capitalists, and some by residents of the British Isles. In a few instances more than one hundred thousand head of cattle were owned by one of these companies. In 1872 the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association was organized and from that time until the admission of the state it dominated the legislation of the territory.

When the cattle business was first introduced the land was owned by the Government and ranges were free to the cattle owner. Stock in the cattle companies returned good dividends and the herds were increased to the highest possible number. This had the effect of overcrowding the ranges and a shortage of feed naturally followed. Prices of beef in the eastern cities also declined, the managers of the cattle companies found it difficult to keep up the dividends and stockholders began to inquire why. Then the expedient was resorted to of shipping every animal available, even though not of the class that commanded the best price in the market, "culls were rounded up, shipped and sold as feeders, the proceeds going to swell the regular profits of the business and cheer the heart of the stockholders."

About 1889 another factor entered into the conditions. Wyoming was knocking at the door of the Union for admission. Many who preferred a state government to that of a territory, seeing that Wyoming was likely to be admitted, came flocking into the territory in order to be among the first to secure desirable lands. Settlements were formed along the valleys in the central and northern portions of the state, where water could be obtained for irrigation, and these homesteaders restricted the great cattle ranges. These settlers and the shortage of herbage finally forced the managers of some of the cattle companies to "pass a dividend." The stockholders demanded the reason and were informed that the failure to declare the customary dividend was due to "rustlers," who were stealing the cattle.

There was just enough truth in this statement to give color to the situation. Doubtless a few cattle had been stolen here and there from some herd, but the general round up system then in vogue rendered it practically impossible for many to be taken. The real reason was that the herds had been robbed by the managers in the past to keep up the appearance of profits until that system could no longer be continued. True, the farms of the settlers presented another reason. Range cattle, when left entirely to their own resourcefulness, could take care of themselves. If a blizzard came along they drifted with the storm. When it was over they quietly grazed their way back to their accustomed feeding grounds. After fences were built by the homesteaders the storm driven animals were hemmed in. When they came to a fence they walked back and forth along it until they died from sheer exhaustion, and many cattle perished in this manner.

In the early days of the cattle business, cowboys were paid, in addition to their regular wages, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per head for each "maverick" upon

which they could place the company's brand. In 1884 the Territorial Legislature passed the "Maverick Bill," which had been prepared by the Stock Growers' Association. This law made it a felony to brand a maverick, except under the supervision of an authorized agent of the association, and then with the letter "M" as the property of the territory. Such cattle were to be sold in April of each year, the money going into the territorial treasury to defray the expense of the general spring round up and inspection. This was directly contrary to the instructions previously given the cowboys, and it became as difficult to convict men for branding mavericks as under the old system. Stockmen complained of the failure to convict men under the new law and made this their principal excuse for the invasion of 1892.

WAR ON THE RUSTLERS

That there were a few persons scattered through the territory who lived by stealing cattle and horses is indisputable, and this condition of affairs was taken advantage of by the cattlemen. The theft of one steer was magnified in the telling to a score of cattle. When the inquiry was made as to who were engaged in this wholesale thievery, the answer came back "The settlers and the small stockmen," until the term settler and "rustler" became synonymous. The free use of this term was an encouragement to the actual thieves, who could brand mavericks with impunity and charge the act to some settler. The fencing in of the lands was really the main offense of the settlers, and in time the opinion became prevalent that the term "rustler" was overworked by the cattlemen for the purpose of creating sympathy and covering their later efforts to drive the homesteaders out of the country.

Among the settlers who came into the territory about this time, or a little earlier, was one James Averill, who took a claim on the Sweetwater River, in the northwestern part of Carbon County. He opened a small store and was appointed postmaster. Adjoining his claim was that of Ella Watson (known as "Cattle Kate"), who had a small herd of young cattle that she had purchased from cowboys and ranchmen. These claims were in the very heart of one of the great cattle ranges and their presence there was an eyesore to the cattlemen. Averill was charged with selling whisky, which was probably true, and Cattle Kate was accused of being a woman of "questionable reputation," which may likewise have been true, and it was claimed that her cattle had been stolen by cowboys and given to her, but no action was ever begun in the courts against either the woman or Averill.

One night in the summer of 1889 ten men rode up to Averill's store, covered him with guns and commanded him to surrender. They then went to Cattle Kate's and took her out of the house. She and Averill were then hanged, "as a warning to all rustlers." Two men saw the deed committed. One of them, a young man who was an invalid, was taken in charge by the lynchers and died a few weeks later. The other man made his escape and gave the names of the lynchers to the Carbon County grand jury. His identity was learned and he was hounded out of the territory. When court convened there was no witness against the defendants and they were discharged. This had a tendency to widen

the breach between the cattlemen and the settlers and encouraged the former to continue the war.

Persecution of the so-called rustlers went on for about two years without any further lynchings. On the morning of June 4, 1891, three men went to the house of a man named Waggoner, near Newcastle, and by impersonating officers pretended to have a warrant for his arrest. He accompanied the supposed officers and was never seen again alive by his family. His body was found on the 12th hanging to a tree in a gulch which still bears the name of "Dead Man's Canyon."

The following November N. D. Champion and Ross Gilbertson, who were living in a cabin belonging to W. H. Hall, on the Powder River, were visited early one morning by four armed men who ordered them to "give up," and one of the four shot at Champion, who was still in bed. Champion responded with a shot from his revolver and the visitors beat a hasty retreat. A trail of blood showed that Champion had not missed his mark. In their haste the marauders also left their horses near the cabin, which led to their identification. One Joseph Elliott was arrested on a charge of attempted murder and placed under a bond of \$5,000. As Champion was afterward killed and other witnesses were "persuaded" to leave the state, the case against Elliott was finally dismissed.

Orley E. Jones, frequently called "Ranger Jones," and J. A. Tisdale, two settlers in Johnson County, were waylaid and killed in November, 1891. Charles Basch accused Frank M. Canton, an ex-sheriff of Johnson County, with the murder of Tisdale. Canton was arrested and given a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace, which resulted in his being released. Additional evidence was obtained and in the spring of 1892 he was again arrested. This time he was given a hearing in chambers before Judge Blake of Laramie and held in bonds of \$30,000, but he was never convicted.

ORGANIZING THE RAID

In the light of subsequent events, the belief became general that the cattlemen, early in 1891, came to the determination to terrorize the settlers to such an extent that many of them would leave the state. Failure to convict the murderers of Jim Averill, Cattle Kate, Tom Waggoner, Jones and Tisdale, encouraged them to make further and more open war on the settlers, particularly those in the northern part of the state, where the encroachments upon the cattle ranges were the most serious. Agents were sent to Idaho, Colorado and Texas to recruit a force of men "tough" enough to cope with the hardy settlers, many of whom were known to be men who could "hit hard and shoot straight." One of these men, George Dunning of Idaho, afterward made a sworn statement, in which he said: "Each man was to receive five dollars per day and all expenses, including a mount of horses, pistols and rifle. In addition each man was to receive fifty dollars for each and every man killed by the mob."

The bringing of these men into Wyoming was in direct violation of the state constitution. Article XIX, Section 1, under the head of "Police Powers," provides: "No armed police force, or detective agency, or armed body, or unarmed body of men, shall ever be brought into this state, for the suppression of domes-

tic violence, except upon the application of the Legislature, or executive when the Legislature cannot be convened."

The Legislature was not in session, and if Acting Governor Barber ever made a request for such a force to be sent into the state, the fact was not publicly known. The armed force of some fifty or sixty men left Cheyenne by special train for Casper on April 5, 1892. Buffalo appears to have been the objective point of the expedition, as it was there that Sheriff W. G. Angus held the evidence against Frank M. Canton and the settlers in that section were more obnoxious to the cattlemen than in some other parts of the state.

On the morning of the 6th the raiders left Casper on horseback and the next day arrived at the Tisdale ranch, forty miles from Casper, where they halted until their supply wagons came up. While here they received information that some "rustlers" were at Nolan's K. C. ranch on the north fork of the Powder River. This ranch was attacked on the morning of the 9th. Here Nick Ray and Nathan D. Champion were killed and the ranch buildings were burned by the raiders, who then pursued their way toward Buffalo. About this time they met Jack Flagg and his stepson, whom they tried to capture, but failed. The invaders then started on a forced march for Buffalo, sixty miles away, hoping to reach there before Flagg could spread the alarm, capture the town, kill Sheriff Angus and destroy the evidence against Canton. At two o'clock the next morning they arrived at the 28 ranch, twenty-two miles from Buffalo, where a rest of two hours was taken and refreshments were served. Soon after resuming their march they met a horseman who informed them that Sheriff Angus had a posse of 200 men under arms ready to give them a warm reception.

This information caused a change in plans. The raiders went to the T. A. ranch in a bend of the Crazy Woman Creek, about twelve miles from Buffalo, where they constructed breastworks of logs and earth and made preparations for a siege in case they were attacked. They had not long to wait. At daylight Monday morning (the 11th) the ranch was surrounded and before sunset nearly four hundred well armed and determined settlers were upon the scene. Believing the improvised fortress of the raiders too strong to be attacked only with small arms, the settlers sent a request to the commandant of Fort McKinney for a cannon, but the request was refused. The settlers had captured the supply wagons and a supply of dynamite belonging to the invaders, and two of the wagons were converted into a portable breastwork, which they called a "go devil," and which they hoped to get close enough to the ranch buildings to throw the captured dynamite into the works. Tuesday night some rifle pits were dug within three hundred yards of the fort and manned by picked marksmen. Wednesday morning the "go devil" was ready for business. The plan was to push the portable breastwork near enough to drive the besiegers from cover with the dynamite, when they would be picked off by the sharpshooters in the rifle pits. No doubt this plan, had it been carried out, would have ended the raid in short order. But something happened to prevent its execution.

On Tuesday, the 12th, Acting Governor Barber telegraphed President Harrison that an "insurrection exists in Johnson County," and asked that Federal troops be sent there to preserve order, etc. President Harrison ordered the secretary of war to concentrate a force sufficient at the scene of the disturbance, and on Wednesday morning, just as the settlers were about to begin active operations,

Col. J. J. Van Horn, commandant at Fort McKinney, appeared with three troops of cavalry and took the invaders to the fort as prisoners. The next day Sheriff Angus made a demand that they be turned over to the civil authorities to be tried on the charge of murder, but Governor Barber refused to grant the demand on the grounds that their lives would not be safe in Johnson County.

Forty-four men surrendered to Colonel Van Horn and a few others were afterward rounded up by Sheriff Angus. On April 15, 1892, Governor Barber requested Colonel Van Horn to "obtain the custody of and take to Fort McKinney and there give protection to the men belonging to the invading party who were arrested before the surrender, and who are now confined in the county jail at Buffalo." Later the governor telegraphed the secretary of war to instruct the commandant at Fort McKinney to deliver the prisoners at Cheyenne. They were then held at Fort D. A. Russell until June 19, 1892, when Judge R. H. Scott of the Second Judicial District, composed of Albany and Johnson counties, wrote to the governor and asked that the invaders be delivered to the authorities of Johnson County. He suggested, however, that they be detained at Fort Russell or taken to Laramie and confined in the north wing of the penitentiary there until brought before the court for trial.

A change of venue was taken from Johnson County and on August 7, 1892, the men were placed on trial at Cheyenne. They all pleaded not guilty. Some time was spent in securing a jury. Before the jury was made up, Sheriff A. D. Kelley presented a petition to Judge Scott for relief, setting forth that Johnson County was not financially able to pay the expenses of detaining the prisoners in the penitentiary pending the hearing for a change of venue, and that he, as sheriff, would no longer assume the responsibility of current expenses. On August 10th Judge Scott announced that he had no authority to issue an order compelling the County of Johnson to reimburse the sheriff of Laramie County, and as the defense refused to give bail, he was forced by circumstances to release the prisoners upon their own recognizances. They were accordingly released. On January 21, 1893, when the cases were called for trial, it was found that the "hired men" had left the state and their whereabouts were unknown. Alvin Bennett, then prosecuting attorney for Johnson County, offered to nolle the cases, which was finally done, and the legal farce, with its miscarriage of justice, was at an end.

Such in brief is the story of the famous "Cattlemen's Invasion." A. S. Mercer, formerly editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal and a man fully conversant with the facts relating to this unpleasant episode, afterward published a little book entitled "The Banditti of the Plains," in which he gives detailed accounts of the methods used in getting rid of witnesses, the attempt to establish martial law in Johnson County, etc., with many of the official communications and orders issued in connection with the affair, but the main incidents of the invasion are as given above.

EXPLORING THE GRAND CANYON

The Colorado River is formed in the southern part of Utah by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers, the former of which rises in western Wyoming, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona is one of the scenic marvels

of the world. Although this Canyon is far south of the State of Wyoming, it is entitled to a place in Wyoming history, because the Green River has its source in the state, and because several expeditions for exploring the canyon were outfitted at and started from Green River, Wyoming, the county seat of Sweetwater County. No mention of these expeditions is made in the chapter on "Explorers and Explorations" in the early part of this volume, for the reasons that they were undertaken for a specific purpose, having no bearing upon the general exploration of the territory now comprising Wyoming, and they were unofficial in character, made chiefly to gratify the ambition and curiosity of the explorer.

From Green River, Wyoming, to the mouth of the Colorado River is a little more than sixteen hundred miles and the fall is 6,075 feet. The average fall per mile is therefore a little less than four feet, but more than half of the descent is in the canyons along the stream, and these canyons include about one-third of the distance. A list of the canyons, with the length in miles and the height of the walls in feet, includes the following:

Name of Canyon	Length	Height
Flaming Gorge } Horseshoe } Kingfisher }	36	2,700
Red } Lodore }	22	3,000
Whirlpool	14	2,200
Split Mountain	9	2,000
Desolation	97	2,700
Gray	36	2,000
Cataract	41	3,000
Marble	66	3,500
Grand	217	6,000
Total miles of canyon.....	538	

Between Desolation and Gray canyons there are two short canyons called Labyrinth and Stillwater. The names of all the canyons indicate their character. To shoot the rapids in small boats, hemmed in by walls towering from two to six thousand feet above, requires courage and daring, yet men have been found to accomplish the hazardous feat, merely for the sake of demonstrating that it could be done, and the published accounts of their voyages have given to the world reliable information concerning one of the most picturesque rivers in the United States.

GEN. W. H. ASHLEY

As early as 1825, Gen. W. H. Ashley and a party of his employees descended the Green River as far as Brown's Park, Utah, passing the Flaming Gorge and the Horseshoe and Kingfisher canyons. These were no doubt the first white men who ever attempted the descent of the Green River in small boats. They were not explorers in the true sense of the term, but were looking for a place to trap

for beaver, etc., and finding the conditions favorable in what is now Brown's Park made no effort to descend the stream beyond that point.

The next attempt of which any record can be found was that made by W. L. Manly and a small party in 1849. The records of Manly's expedition (if such it can be called) are rather meager, but it is known that the voyage was abandoned before reaching the Grand Canyon.

MAJ. J. W. POWELL

On May 24, 1869, Maj. John W. Powell left Green River, Wyoming, with four small boats—the Emma Dean, Kitty Clyde's Sister, No Name, and Maid of the Canyon. The expedition consisted of John W. and Walter Powell, William H. Dunn, G. Y. Bradley, O. G. and Seneca Howland, Frank Goodman, Andrew Hall, William R. Hawkins and John C. Sumner, the last named acting as guide. The No Name was wrecked in the rapids of the Lodore Canyon, but the other three boats kept on and about the middle of August reached the head of the Grand Canyon. By this time most of their provisions had been destroyed by the frequent upsets, or rendered unfit for use, and the members of the party were placed on short rations. They had plenty of dried apples, which constituted the principal article of diet as they passed through the last of the canyons. On August 28th three men left the party, preferring to take their chances of climbing the almost perpendicular walls and finding their way to some settlement, but they were never heard of again. The expedition arrived at the foot of the Grand Canyon on August 30, 1869. Two of the men—Hall and Sumner—kept on down the Colorado and finally reached the Gulf of California.

Major Powell made a second trip through the Grand Canyon, starting from Green River, Wyo., in the summer of 1872. His report of the first expedition to the Smithsonian Institution established the fact beyond question that he and his associates were the first white men to navigate the Green River from Wyoming to the Grand Canyon. In 1917 the United States Government erected on Sentinel Peak, overlooking the Grand Canyon, the "Powell Memorial," a pyramid of limestone on the summit of which is a bronze tablet bearing a medallion portrait of Major Powell and the following inscription:

"Erected by the Congress of the United States to Maj. John Wesley Powell, first explorer of the Grand Canyon, who descended the river in row boats, traversing the gorge beneath this point August 17, 1869, and again September 1, 1872."

JAMES WHITE

When the bill to erect the Powell Memorial was pending in Congress, Senator J. F. Shafroth, of Colorado, submitted an article prepared by Thomas F. Dawson showing that James White, a Colorado gold prospector, passed through the Grand Canyon in 1867, two years before Powell's first expedition. The article was printed as Senate Document No. 42, and contains, besides White's own statement, the statements of several others acquainted with the facts. The account of White's adventures is interesting, but as he struck the Colorado River far south of the Wyoming boundary his story does not form a part of the history of this state.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPEDITIONS

On June 1, 1869, only a week after the start of Major Powell's first expedition, H. M. Hook and fifteen others left the Town of Green River with the intention of going through to the Gulf of California. Their supply boat was wrecked in Lodore Canyon and the expedition was abandoned.

Frank M. Brown, a Denver railroad man, with fifteen of his friends, started from Blake, Utah, May 25, 1889, with the intention of going through the Grand Canyon. Their three boats were all wrecked in one of the canyons. Brown and two of his companions were drowned and the twelve survivors saved their lives only by climbing the walls of the canyon.

Late in August, 1896, George F. Flavell left Green River with a small party and went down the river some distance, when the sickness of one of the party caused the abandonment of the expedition. About a month later Nathan Galloway started from the mouth of Henry's Fork, just south of the Wyoming boundary. Galloway used a peculiar type of boat, invented by himself, and on February 10, 1897, arrived safe at the Needles, California.

Two young men from St. Louis, Mo., with a steel boat, attempted the voyage in the summer of 1908. Their boat was wrecked in the rapids of the Red Canyon. The two men swam to shore, dressed only in their under clothing, and wandered for four days when they reached the ranch of a half-breed Indian, who furnished them with clothes and directed them to safety. Thus ended another failure.

Julius F. Stone, of Columbus, O., with a small number of men gathered at Green River, Wyo., early in September, 1909, for the purpose of exploring the canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers. One member of the party was Nathan Galloway, who had made the trip three years before, and who acted as guide. This expedition arrived at the Needles on November 27, 1909, without the loss of a man or serious disaster.

KOLB BROTHERS

About 1901 Ellsworth L. and Emery C. Kolb located at the Grand Canyon in Arizona as scenic photographers. After a successful career in this business for ten years, they conceived the idea of making the voyage through the canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers, making photographs as they went along. Accordingly, about the first of September, 1911, they began making their arrangements at Green River, Wyo. A third man was engaged and the three left Green River on September 8, 1911.

Nathan Galloway's successful voyage, and his piloting of Stone's expedition through the perils of the rapids, had taught would be explorers that the best time of the year to undertake a voyage was late in the summer or early in the fall, when the water was at a low stage. The Kolbs used the Galloway type of boat, with air chambers that would keep the vessel afloat if overturned and watertight compartments for storing provisions, etc. Their outfit consisted of two of these boats, three film and two plate cameras, two repeating rifles and a supply of ammunition, a cloth dark room for developing their negatives, a stock of provisions and a motion picture camera. Some of the citizens of Green River encouraged them and others, more pessimistic regarding the outcome of the

expedition, tried to dissuade them from undertaking a journey so fraught with perils. As the principal object of this expedition was to make pictures of the scenery along the way, the brothers were in no haste to complete the trip. Some of the views taken by the Kolbs were of Wyoming scenery, such as the Fire Hole Chimneys, 800 feet high, the cliffs at the mouth of Black's Fork, etc.

One of the men who was with Powell's second expedition was Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, who wrote "A Canyon Voyage," giving an account of their adventures. Ellsworth L. Kolb wrote and published an account of their trip in 1911, which is profusely illustrated from photographs made by him and his brother, giving the reader a clear idea of the grandeur and massiveness of the canyons from Green River, Wyo., to the Bright Angel Trail at the foot of the Grand Canyon.

"DOC" MIDDLETON

Among the notorious characters who kept alert the officers of the law in Wyoming during the territorial days was "Doc" Middleton, whose real name was James Riley. Before coming to Wyoming he had been operating in Texas, where he was convicted of murder in 1870 and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. He managed to make his escape and in 1876 he was caught stealing horses in Iowa and sent to prison for eighteen months. At the expiration of his term he located at Sidney, Neb., where he soon got into trouble by shooting a soldier from Fort Sidney. He was arrested, but the sheriff allowed him to escape rather than see him lynched by a mob which had gathered for the purpose.

Middleton next appeared on the ranch of John Sparks, near Fort Laramie, Wyo. Here he began the work of organizing a gang of outlaws, among whom were two Texans named John Baldwin and Henry Skurry. Doc was a typical outlaw, nearly six feet in height, dark complexioned with long, black hair and fierce looking mustache. He never drank or gambled and was always cool and collected, even under the most trying circumstances. Over the members of his gang he had perfect control.

In 1878 the gang stole forty horses and Middleton, Baldwin and Skurry undertook the work of running them through to Kansas. "Billy" Lykins, a detective of the Stock Growers' Association, gathered a posse and started in pursuit, overtaking the fugitives about twelve miles from Julesburg. Baldwin and Skurry put spurs to their horses and succeeded in making their escape. Middleton also made an effort to get away, but was closely pursued and forced to take refuge with a ranchman named Smith, who agreed to assist him. Doc and the ranchman sought the shelter of a neighboring butte, which was surrounded by the posse and after several shots were exchanged the two men surrendered. The stolen horses were then rounded up and taken by part of the posse to Sidney. That night Middleton and Smith escaped. The latter was afterward arrested by Lykins in the Black Hills and sent to the penitentiary.³ From him Lykins learned the whereabouts of Middleton.

The Wyoming and Nebraska stockmen and the Union Pacific Railroad Company had joined in offering a substantial reward for Middleton's capture, and as soon as Lykins heard where he could be found he started after him, accompanied by two men named Hazen and Llewellyn, the former of whom had known Middle-

ton in Fort Dodge, Kans. They were later joined by J. L. Smith. Doc was then living in the Niobrara Valley in Nebraska. As the posse approached the house they saw the outlaw and four of his gang, evidently on guard. The five men immediately charged Lykins and his associates. Hazen was thrown from his horse and was wounded while trying to remount. Lykins tried four times to fire his rifle, but the cartridges failed to explode. He then threw away the rifle and drew his revolver, the first shot from which struck Middleton in the stomach and the others fled. Middleton concealed himself in some brush and while Lykins was taking Hazen to a ranch a number of the gang came and helped Doc to his house.

When Lykins went after him a little later he found about a dozen of the gang there and sent word to General Crook at Omaha, who had promised assistance whenever Middleton was cornered. Crook sent a small detachment of troops, but in the meantime Doc and his wife had left home and were hidden on the Niobrara River. His father-in-law guided the troops and Lykins to their hiding place. Middleton was captured and taken to Sidney to wait for the necessary papers before being conducted to Cheyenne for trial. A number of his friends gathered and sent word to Lykins that their leader should not be taken from the state. Middleton was guarded in a house about a quarter of a mile from the railroad station. When the time came for his removal Smith and Lewellyn, well armed and alert, bore him on a stretcher, preceded by Lykins armed with a double-barreled shotgun and two Colt's 45s, having first sent word to the would-be rescuers that any demonstration on their part would result in the immediate death of their leader.

Middleton was taken to Cheyenne, where he pleaded guilty to horse stealing and received a five years' sentence. He then went to Gordon, Neb., where he lived as a law abiding citizen until March 4, 1891, when he got into an altercation and was fatally shot. Baldwin and Skurry were afterward arrested. The former was released for want of evidence and Skurry forfeited his bond and was later killed by Indians while engaged in running off their horses. Thus ended the Doc Middleton gang, which was at one time feared and hated by the stockmen of both Wyoming and Nebraska.

MELBOURNE—RAIN MAKER

Before the State of Wyoming became interested in the great irrigation projects that have reclaimed thousands of arid acres, the subject of rainfall was one of engrossing interest. Farming was something of a lottery in those days. Neither irrigation nor dry farming had been introduced, and when the settler put his seed in the ground he had no assurance that it would grow and produce a crop worth harvesting. Every little cloud was watched with interest, in the hope that it contained sufficient moisture to aid the growing vegetation.

In the latter part of August, 1891, a man named Frank Melbourne came to Cheyenne and claimed that by the exercise of some mysterious power he possessed he could produce rain at will. He offered to demonstrate what he could do in this line, but stated that his experiments must be conducted secretly. He obtained permission to use the loft of Frank H. Jones' stable, in which he locked himself from curious observers, and began his experiments. About 2:30 P. M., September

1, 1891, came a shower that lasted for fifteen minutes. An hour later there was a heavy downpour which lasted for a longer time and thoroughly soaked the parched earth. Melbourne then emerged from the stable loft and was none too modest to claim that the showers were the result of his mysterious labors. Mr. Ravenscraft, then the weather observer at the Cheyenne station, stated that there were no natural indications of rain preceding the showers and admitted that the rainfall might have been produced by artificial means.

There were still many who were skeptical regarding his ability to produce rain. To convince those persons, Melbourne agreed to give another test. After resting a day or two, he again repaired to the loft of the stable and early on Monday morning, September 7, 1891, Cheyenne and the immediate vicinity were again blessed by a refreshing shower of rain. Melbourne then went to Salt Lake City, where he claimed to have been the author of the rains that fell in the latter part of September.

The early summer of 1892 was unusually dry and about the middle of June some of the citizens of Cheyenne entered into a contract with Melbourne to produce a half-inch of rain within a given time, for which they agreed to pay him a stipulated sum, the territory covered by the rainfall to be not less than five thousand square miles, with Cheyenne practically in the center. This time Melbourne began his operations in the dome of the capitol building, and as before he worked in secret. He commenced on June 24, 1892, and two days later there was a heavy rain on Horse Creek, in Goshen County, a light rain at Rawlins, and a belt fifteen miles wide extending from Uva eastward into Nebraska was the recipient of a heavy downpour. Melbourne asserted that these rains were the result of his efforts, but the committee decided that he had failed to produce the rainfall required by his contract. The rain maker then said he would try again, but that in order to do so it was necessary for him to reject two offers of \$1,000 each in other dry localities to remain in Cheyenne on his conditional contract. After several days, with no results, he gave up the undertaking and left Cheyenne never to return. Opinion was divided as to the merit of his claims, some contending that he actually produced the showers mentioned, but the great majority of the people held to the view that he was a faker.

EXPLOSION AT ROCK SPRINGS

About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, July 17, 1891, an explosion occurred at the No. 6 mine of the Union Pacific Coal Company, which shattered window glass in the City of Rock Springs and caused greater excitement than any event since the Chinese Riot of 1885. It appears that two saloon keepers—Jacob Helli and Jacob Santala—one of whom had recently sold his saloon and invited his friend to help celebrate, started out on a spree. With a two-wheeled cart and good horse, plentifully supplied with whiskey, they drove toward the No. 6 mine. In a gulch near the mine the coal company had a small building of galvanized iron, in which explosives were kept until required for use. At the time the house contained 1,200 kegs of blasting powder and 700 pounds of dynamite. As the two roisterers approached the building, one of them, evidently thinking their celebration was not sufficiently noisy, drew his revolver and shot at the powder house. The ball penetrated the galvanized iron and the explosion followed. The two men

and the horse they were driving were literally torn to fragments, John Santala, who was passing on horseback, and two Finlanders working near were killed, and where the powder house stood was a great, ragged hole in the ground, not a vestige of the structure being left.

The magazine was about two miles from the city, in a northeasterly direction, but the explosion was so great that people on the streets felt plainly the earth's vibrations, while many panes of glass, both plate and common, were jarred from their sashes and fell in atoms. In a little while a heavy, dark cloud was seen hanging over the No. 6 mine and soon all sorts of rumors were afloat concerning a disaster at the mine, in which many of the workmen had lost their lives, etc. Then a spectator, who was near enough to recognize the men and see the shot fired, but far enough distant to be out of harm's way, told his story and the real cause of the explosion became known. The loss to the Union Pacific Coal Company was about ten thousand dollars.

EXECUTION OF TOM HORN

Tom Horn, known as the "Wyoming man killer," came to the state in 1892, about the time of the cattlemen's invasion mentioned in the early part of this chapter. Rumor said he had previously been in the employ of the Pinkerton Detective Agency when that concern was at the height of its popularity. However that may have been, he was employed as a detective by the Stock Growers Association. Learning from his employers that it was difficult to secure the conviction of a "rustler" or range cattle thief, Horn adopted the policy of acting as detective, prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner, abandoned all efforts to bring suspected persons to justice, and applied the remedy of death by shooting. Not long after he began his work, William Powell and a man named Lewis were killed near the Iron Mountain region, about forty miles northwest of Cheyenne, and gossip connected Horn's name with the crime. In 1900 Isham Dart and Matt Rash, two ranchmen in Brown's Park, Colo., were killed. Horn was known to have been in the vicinity at the time and was suspected of doing away with the two men. On his way back to Wyoming he met a posse at Dixon going in search of the assassin and in an altercation with one of the men received a knife wound in the neck that came near ending his career, but he cut his antagonist so severely that he lived but a short time.

On July 18, 1901, the body of Willie Nickell, the thirteen year old son of Kels P. Nickell, a small ranchman near the place where Powell and Lewis had been killed a few years before, was found with a stone placed under the head and a ghastly bullet wound telling the manner of his death. Nickell was suspected of being a rustler and Horn was lying in wait for him when discovered by the boy. Realizing that he had been recognized, Horn shot the boy and beat a hasty retreat from the neighborhood. About a week later Mr. Nickell was shot twice from ambush while working in the garden, one shot taking effect in the arm and the other in his hip, but who fired the shots was never learned.

Horn's arrest was due to the work of Joseph LeFors, also a stock detective, a deputy United States marshal, and a friend of the desperado. Believing Horn to be guilty, LeFors cultivated his acquaintance, exchanged confidences with him, drank with him, etc. On January 10, 1902, while LeFors and Horn were drinking

together in a room, a deputy United States marshal and an expert stenographer lay concealed in an adjoining room, with their ears at the bottom of the door and heard all that passed. LeFors skilfully led Horn to boast of his deeds of crime, among which was the killing of the Nickell boy, and the stenographic record of the confession was afterward used as evidence in court. Two days later Sheriff E. J. Smalley, of Laramie County, arrested Horn at the bar of the Inter Ocean Hotel, R. A. Proctor, a deputy sheriff, standing a few feet away with instructions to shoot Horn if he made any hostile movement. Horn knew nothing of the disclosures of LeFors and went peaceably to jail, relying on the lack of evidence for an acquittal.

On October 10, 1902, Horn was placed on trial in the District Court at Cheyenne, and on the 24th the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged the following January, but for some reason the execution was postponed until November. While in jail awaiting his execution, Horn tried to send a message by a young man named Hurr, whose jail term expired in January, 1903, to a prominent ranchman near Bosler, outlining a plan for blowing up the Laramie County jail. At the last minute Hurr weakened and delivered the message to the authorities, after which a close guard was kept to prevent Horn from communicating with outsiders. Notwithstanding all the precautions, Horn actually did escape on August 6, 1903, with Jim McCloud, another inmate of the jail, but both were captured and returned to their cells within the hour. The escape was effected by the two desperadoes overpowering Jailer Proctor, but the jailer managed to give the alarm in time to result in their recapture. After that for weeks the air was filled with rumors of schemes for the liberation of Horn. Two days before the time set for the hanging, the militia was called out and remained on duty at the jail until after the execution. None could pass the military cordon except those having official permits. If any plots to rescue Horn had really been formulated, this activity on the part of Sheriff Smalley caused them to be abandoned.

On November 20, 1903, the day of the execution, the streets in the vicinity of the jail were packed with people, but the crowd was held back by the bayonets of the National Guard. A score or more of witnesses were admitted to the jail, among them several county sheriffs. When Horn was brought to the scaffold he looked over the little assemblage, then turned to Sheriff Smalley and remarked: "Ed, that's the nerveuousest looking lot of sheriffs I ever saw."

Charles and Frank Irwin, who knew Horn well, were then permitted to sing a ballad they knew he loved. At the conclusion of the song the trap was sprung and Tom Horn was launched into eternity. He was the last man hanged in the county seat of Wyoming. Others since then have been convicted and sentenced to death, but by an act of the Legislature all legal executions take place in a state penitentiary at Rawlins.

AN INDIAN'S CURSE

In the early '70s, while there were still a number of Sioux Indians and half-breeds in Wyoming, a half-breed maiden was employed on a ranch near Fort Laramie. Adolph Penio and Touinant Kensler, two Sioux half-breeds, were both in love with the girl. Penio had a slight advantage over his rival by being able to

speak French, the only language in which the girl could converse with ease. In this emergency Kensler employed John Boyd to do his courting. It turned out to be another Miles Standish case, Boyd, who could speak French fluently, making love to the girl on his own account.

Kensler suspected that all was not going well with his suit and one evening he got drunk, went to the ranch, where he found Penio with the girl and shot him through an open window. He was arrested and taken to Cheyenne, which was then in the same county as the ranch, and lodged in jail charged with murder. He claimed that John Boyd did the shooting, but was finally convicted and sentenced to be hanged on November 19, 1874. Boyd was the principal witness against him, and as soon as the verdict of guilty was returned hurried to the clerk's office, procured a marriage license, went directly to the ranch and married the girl. This made Kensler more bitter against Boyd than before. The evening before his execution he said to some friends visiting him in the jail: "My spirit will come back from the happy hunting grounds and John Boyd won't have good luck."

On November 19, 1875, just one year from the day Kensler was hanged, John Boyd was accidentally drowned in the North Platte River. The date of the accident was doubtless nothing more than a coincidence, but people inclined to believe in signs, omens and superstitions looked upon Boyd's death as a fulfillment of the Indian's curse.

SOME EARLY PRICES

In this year 1918, with practically the entire civilized world at war, when so much is being said and written concerning the high cost of living, it may be interesting to note the prices paid by the early settlers of Wyoming for a few of the necessary articles for household use. From the market report in the Cheyenne Leader of April 15, 1868, the following prices are taken: Bacon and hams, 22 to 30 cents per pound; butter, 60 cents; cheese, 24 to 27 cents; coffee, 28 to 35 cents; sugar, 20 to 28 cents; tea, \$2.50 to \$3.00; flour, \$7.50 to \$10.00 per sack (50 pounds); coal oil, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per gallon.

Comparing these prices of 1868 with prices of the same articles in 1918, one is forced to the conclusion that the present day citizen of Wyoming has no more cause for complaint regarding high prices than had his predecessor of fifty years ago. Account books of early merchants show that similar prices ruled in the dry goods and hardware trade. Calico sold from 15 to 20 cents per yard; unbleached muslin about the same price; nails sold from 12 to 18 cents per pound, according to size, etc. There was some excuse for the high prices charged fifty years ago. The source of supply was far distant and transportation charges were much higher than they are today. Yet the people of Wyoming paid twenty or twenty-five cents a pound for sugar with less grumbling than is now heard, when the price is less than half that amount.

FRONTIER DAYS CELEBRATION

As the railroad displaced the freight wagon and the homestead began to take the place of the open range, some of the citizens of Cheyenne, realizing that the "Old West" was rapidly passing, conceived the idea of holding some

sort of celebration at which the scenes of early days might be reproduced for the edification of the rising generation. This idea took definite shape in the summer of 1897 by the appointment of the following committee to arrange for the celebration: Warren Richardson, chairman; John A. Martin, secretary; D. H. Holliday, treasurer; J. H. Arp, E. W. Stone and G. R. Palmer.

The program arranged by the committee included cow pony and wild horse races; pitching and bucking horses; a reproduction of the pony express; a train of emigrant wagons drawn by oxen; a hold up of an Overland stage; hanging of an outlaw by the vigilance committee, etc. Suitable prizes were offered for the victorious contestants in the various races, an Indian encampment was located on the west side of the fair grounds, where the celebration was held, and a sham battle in which United States troops participated was one of the leading features.

The first Frontier Days celebration was held on Thursday, September 23, 1897, and attracted several thousand people. Excursion trains were run on all the railroads, the largest number of people coming from Colorado, accompanied by the Greeley Band. Buildings were decorated with flags and bunting and nearly everyone wore the "frontier badge" adopted by the committee. Promptly at 12 o'clock Battery A fired the cannon that announced the beginning of the program and the artillery salute was immediately followed by the ringing of bells, the blowing of factory and locomotive whistles, while many citizens added to the din by firing shotguns, rifles and revolvers.

Among the Indians present was White Hawk, a full blooded Sioux, who had been employed as scout and interpreter by the United States Government for about ten years, during which period he had been stationed at Forts Yates, Keogh, Buford, Custer, McGinnis, Lincoln and Washakie. He guided the troops to the place where Sitting Bull was encamped on the Grand River, forty miles from the Standing Rock Reservation, and was present when Sitting Bull was there killed by an Indian policeman in December, 1890.

W. R. Schnitger, John Hunton and N. K. Boswell were the judges in the racing events; H. E. Buechner and Frank Bond, timekeepers; John McDermott, starter; and Herman Glafcke, clerk. The riding of the pitching and bucking horses provoked the wildest enthusiasm and was pronounced by old timers as equal to anything of the kind they had ever witnessed. Horses jumped over the fences, men were knocked down or thrown from their saddles, but fortunately no one was hurt.

After the races came the scenes on the Overland Trail—the ox train, the hold up of the stage coach, etc. The passengers on the stage were Warren Richardson, John A. Martin, Leopold Kabis, R. S. Van Tassell and several others. The stage was drawn by six horses driven by Dave Creath. At the west side of the track the stage was held up in approved frontier style by road agents. From a newspaper account of the celebration the following report of "An Amusing Incident" connected with the hold up of the stage is taken:

"There was rather an amusing incident at the Frontier celebration which did not appear on the bills. R. S. Van Tassell, the old pioneer, was upon the stage which was about to be held up by the alleged road agents. Just before the shooting began he slipped rather speedily toward the boot, with the evident intention of getting off. A companion grabbed him by the arm and asked what



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"FRONTIER DAYS," AT CHEYENNE, IN JULY, 1917

was the matter. Van Tassell replied that he had just thought of something. There were six cayuses on that stage, and while the driver might be able to handle them all right on a straight track without any excitement going on, he was in doubt about the ability of the jehu and slipped on down over the boot."

Mr. Van Tassell's doubts were without foundation. Although the stage was stopped and the passengers were relieved of their "valuables," Dave Creath managed to hold the six cayuses under control, and after the robbery drove on, presumably to the next relay station to report the affair to the Overland officials.

Then the vigilantes, under the leadership of Pete Bergersen, captured the original Bill Root and "strung him up." The victim afterward confessed that he was not anxious to have the ceremony repeated. Everything was quite realistic and thoroughly enjoyed by the crowd.

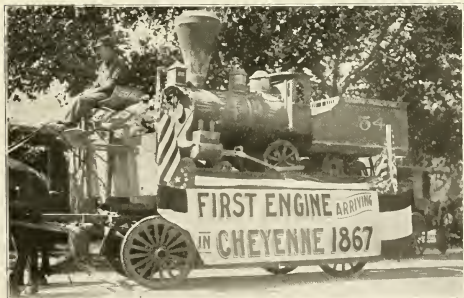
The first Frontier Days celebration was such a pronounced success that a permanent organization was formed to conduct such exhibitions annually. What Mardi Gras day is to New Orleans, the Frontier Days festivities are to Cheyenne. Other cities have followed the example and in 1917 scenes of frontier life, in which trappers, miners, hunters, Indians, stage drivers, etc., took part were reproduced in twenty western cities. While the first celebration in 1897 was a one-day affair, subsequent celebrations have covered three or four days and are now conducted at Frontier Park. The committee of 1918 is composed of John J. McNery, president; T. Joe Cahill, secretary; Albert Cronland, Robert B. Davidson and Robert N. LaFontaine, directors. The twenty-second annual Frontier Days celebration was held July 24-27, 1918.

POEMS ON WYOMING

Wyoming, in common with the other states of the Union, has been the subject of numerous rhymes, two of which are here reproduced as characteristic representations of the West and its people. The first, by an unknown author, throbs with true situations and the poet was evidently alert to conditions as they existed in early days, traces of which still linger in certain sections of the state. This poem was recited by Miss Edith Lehman at the Memorial Day exercises at the Catholic Convent in Cheyenne, May 30, 1918, and was received with a hearty round of applause. The second poem, by Arthur Chapman, of Denver, describes the beauties of the West and many of the traits of the western people. It has been widely quoted, but is worth reading again.

OLD WYOMING

Take me back to old Wyoming,
 Where there's plenty room and air;
 Where there's cottonwood and pine trees,
 Greasewood and the prickly pear;
 Where there ain't no pomp and glitter,
 Where a shilling's called a "bit,"
 Where at night the magpies twitter,
 Where the Injun fights were fit.



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“FRONTIER DAYS,” AT CHEYENNE, IN JULY, 1917

HISTORY OF WYOMING

Take me back where land is plenty,
 Where there's rattlesnakes and ticks;
 Where a stack of "wheats" cost twenty,
 Where they don't sell gilded bricks.
 Where the swift Big Horn River
 An' the winding North Platte
 Winds through canyon an' Bad Lands,
 Where the long horn grows fat.

Take me where there ain't no subways,
 Nor no forty-second shacks;
 Where they shy at automobiles,
 Dudes, plug hats an' three-rail tracks;
 Where the old sun-tanned prospector
 Dreams of wealth and pans his dirt;
 Where the sleepy night-herd puncher
 Sings to steers and plies the quilt.

Take me where there's diamond hitches,
 Ropes an' brands an' ca'tridge belts;
 Where the boys wear chaps for britches,
 Flannel shirts and Stetson felts.
 Land of alkali an' cattle!
 Land of sage brush an' gold!
 Take me back to dear Wyoming,
 Let me die there when I'm old.

 WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

By Arthur Chapman.

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger;
 Out where a smile dwells a little longer—
 That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun's a little brighter,
 Where the snow that falls is a trifle whiter,
 Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—
 That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer;
 Out where friendship's a little truer—
 That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
 Where there is laughter in every streamlet flowing,
 Where there is more of reaping and less of sowing—
 That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
 Where fewer hearts with despair are aching—
 That's where the West begins.
 Where there is more of singing and less of sighing,
 Where there is more of giving and less of buying,
 And a man makes friends without half trying—
 That's where the West begins.

WYOMING

(The Wyoming State Song.)

*Words by Charles E. Winter.**Music by Earle R. Clemens.*

In the far and mighty West
 Where the crimson sun seeks rest
 There's a growing splendid state that lies above
 On the breast of this great land
 Where the massive Rockies stand,
 There's Wyoming young and strong, the state I love.

Chorus

Wyoming, Wyoming, Land of the sunlight clear,
 Wyoming, Wyoming, Land that we hold so dear,
 Wyoming, Wyoming, Precious art thou and thine,
 Wyoming, Wyoming, Beloved state of mine.

In the flowers wild and sweet,
 Colors rare and perfumes meet.
 There's the columbine so pure, the daisy, too,
 Wild the rose and red its springs,
 With the button and its rings—
 Thou art loyal for they're red and white and blue.

Where thy peaks with crowned head
 Rising till the sky they wed
 Sit like snow queens ruling wood and plain
 'Neath thy granite bases deep,
 'Neath thy bosom's broadened sweep
 Lie the riches they have gained and brought thee fame.

Other treasure dost thou hold:
 Men and women thou dost mould.
 True and earnest are the lives that thou dost raise,
 Strength thy children thou dost teach,
 Nature's truth thou giv'st to each,
 Free and noble are thy workings and thy ways.

In the nation's banner free
 There's one star that has for me
 A pure radiance and a splendor like the sun.
 Mine it is, Wyoming's star,
 Home it leads me near or far—
 Oh, Wyoming, all my heart and love, you've won.

Chorus.

Wyoming, Wyoming, Land of the sunlight clear,
 Wyoming, Wyoming, Land that we hold so dear,
 Wyoming, Wyoming, Precious art thou and thine,
 Wyoming, Wyoming, Beloved state of mine.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN WYOMING

By Harry W. Fox, President State Federation of Labor.

A history of Wyoming would not be complete without a review of the organizations of workmen and the not inconsiderable part they have played in the development of our resources. During the early '80s the Knights of Labor, then at the crest of its growth, became a power in the affairs of the state. While it was strongest in the coal camps of Almy, Rock Springs and Carbon, it had also a large membership among other branches of labor.

Among those active in its counsels, later actively identified with business affairs of the state can be mentioned Will Reid, now registrar of the United States Land Office, in Cheyenne; Thomas Sneddon, superintendent of the Diamond Coke and Coal Company, with mines at Diamondville, Oakley and Glencoe in the western part of the state; Ed Blacker, father of George Blacker, present coal mine inspector for the Southern district as well as the father of Robert Hotchkiss, now coal mine inspector for the Northern district.

Others active in its counsels were Matt Muir, now a coal operator in Rock Springs; Charles Argesheimer of Cheyenne; Mathew Morrow of Evanston and a host of others. It was this organization that laid the foundation for the beneficent features of the fundamental law of Wyoming. Then there were the local unions of printers at Rawlins, Laramie and Cheyenne, the latter chartered in 1880 and still operating under its original grant. William Reid, still living in Cheyenne and a member of the Typographical Union since the late 50's, was a charter member of the Cheyenne local as was also Hon. W. E. Chaplin, present editor of the Laramie Republican and one of the leading citizens of Wyoming. This organization, though small in membership has played an important part in molding public opinion. At this writing the organization has charters in Cheyenne, Laramie, Rock Springs, Casper and Sheridan. The original locals at Laramie and Rawlins were disbanded and the present ones are of more recent date.

After the disbanding of the Knights of Labor, some of the coal miners of Western Wyoming affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, but this movement was not general and the industry was practically unorganized so far as the state was concerned till the formation of a local of the United Mine Workers at Dietz, Sheridan County, in April, 1903. In the fall of that year

and the spring of 1904 the miners of Monarch and Carneyville were organized through the efforts of the Dietz officials. In 1907, through the efforts of a committee, of which Thomas P. Fahey, now a prominent attorney of Cheyenne, was a member, the organization was planted in the southern field and today this organization, with a membership of over 7,000 is 100 per cent strong and works under contractual agreement with every coal operator in Wyoming.

We will not deal with the trials and vicissitudes that marked the early days of this organization but will rather point with pride to its enviable standing at the present writing. By its business-like direction it has become a force of good to the state. Formerly joined with Montana as District 22, its officers have been as follows: First president, Mike Purcell, now operators commissioner for Montana; second president, John Morton, now living in Gebo and retaining an active connection with the organization; third president, Thomas Gibson, now directors department of safety, U. P. Mines; fourth president, Arthur G. Morgan, fifth, W. W. Gildroy, and the present executive, Martin Cahill, of Rock Springs. The various vice presidents have been Edwin Gildroy, Arthur G. Morgan, Mathew Morrow and George Young, the present incumbent and one of the state senators from his district.

The secretaries have been William Murray, who served for a brief time, and James Morgan, the present secretary who has continuously and acceptably filled the office for almost the entire period of the organization. In 1910 the miners of Montana were accorded a separate charter and District 22 was confined to Wyoming, with Thomas Gibson as president, Arthur Morgan as vice-president and James Morgan as secretary.

Other crafts evincing an interest in the organization, a charter was applied for, for a group of locals as a State Federation of Labor in 1909 and since that year the state has become the best organized numerically of any state in the Union. The first president of the state organization was James Buckley, now editor of the Labor Journal, who gave way in 1914 to William W. Gildroy, who in turn was succeeded by the present president, Harry W. Fox. As secretary the federation has been served by James Morgan, C. H. McKinstry, A. W. Sandberg and William A. James the present incumbent.

Since the formation of the State Federation there has been a noticeable improvement in the standards of wages and working conditions as well as the enactment of progressive laws for the protection of the wage earner. It was through the efforts of these organizations that the compensation law, shorter work day law for women, the labor commissioner law and other equally progressive measures have been placed on the statute books of Wyoming. As an indication of the high standing in which the organized workers of Wyoming are held we might mention that Thomas P. Fahey, then international board member of the mine workers, was the democratic candidate for Congress in 1912 and while defeated he made a splendid race. State Senator Young served two terms in the lower house before his elevation to the Senate and at the last session of the Legislature there were eight members of labor organizations sitting as law makers.

The progress that has been made by labor in Wyoming has been due to the intelligent direction of its guiding spirits and to this fact can also be laid the chief responsibility for our freedom from industrial turmoil that affects other

states. Working in harmony with their employers in all lines of effort organized labor of the state will continue to wield an influence for good and will implant on our statute books other far reaching statutes. In common with their associates in other states organized labor of Wyoming has taken an active part in all patriotic endeavors and has been a large contributor to patriotic funds as well as investing liberally in liberty bonds. One local of miners has invested \$16,000 in the bonds while numerous others have given as liberally as their finances allow. The most of the locals have sick and other benefits while the district of mine workers pays a funeral benefit to its members under certain conditions.

The personnel of the labor movement feel justly proud of their record of achievement. In 1914 the mine workers erected their present home in Cheyenne in which are housed the offices of the mine workers, the State Federation of Labor and the modern printing plant of the Wyoming Labor Journal, owned by, and published in the interest of organized labor of Wyoming.

CHAPTER XXXV

STATISTICS AND CHRONOLOGY

FIRST ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GREAT WEST—WYOMING FIFTY YEARS OLD—
CENSUS REPORTS FROM 1870 TO 1915—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—FAULTS OF
THE STATE CENSUS—IN THE CITIES—PUBLIC OFFICIALS—LIST OF TERRITORIAL
AND ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS—CHRONOLOGY—SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS IN
WYOMING HISTORY.

In the early years of the Nineteenth Century nearly all the published maps of the United States showed the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains as the "Great American Desert." People generally accepted the statements of the geographers and for almost half a century after the Louisiana purchase was made in 1803, very little attention was paid to the Great West. The discovery of gold in California was the greatest factor in opening the eyes of the residents of the states east of the Mississippi River to the resources and possibilities of the region hitherto designated as the Great Desert. Returning "forty-niners" gave glowing accounts of their journey across the plains. Sometimes these narratives were embellished with something more than the "naked truth," but they agreed in all the essential particulars and contradicted the desert theory which had so long been prevalent. From these returned argonauts many people received their first impressions that the West was habitable, to say the least.

Following the fur hunters and the gold seekers came the actual settlers. On July 25, 1918, fifty years had passed since Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, approved the bill creating the Territory of Wyoming. Two years after the passage of that bill the United States census reported a population of 9,118 in the new territory. The growth in population, as shown by subsequent enumerations, has been as follows:

1870	9,118
1880	20,780
1890	62,555
1900	92,531
1910	145,965
1915 (state census)	141,705

From this table it will be observed that the greatest proportionate increase in population during any decade was between 1880 and 1890, when it was a little over 200 per cent, the increase during the preceding decade having been a little over 125 per cent. Only once in the history of the state does the census enumera-

tion show a decrease in the number of inhabitants between the census years. That was during the five years from 1910 to 1915, when the official figures show a loss of 4,260. For the sake of comparison, the returns of each census since the admission of the state in 1890 are given by counties in the following table:

County	1890	1900	1905	1910	1915
Albany	8,865	13,084	9,992	11,574	8,194
Bighorn		4,328	8,942	8,886	6,815
Campbell					2,316
Carbon	6,857	9,589	10,313	11,282	8,412
Converse	2,738	3,337	4,168	6,294	3,626
Crook	2,338	3,137	3,831	6,492	5,117
Fremont	2,463	5,357	5,363	11,822	9,633
Goshen					5,035
Hot Springs					3,191
Johnson	2,357	2,361	3,027	3,453	3,238
Laramie	16,777	20,181	18,514	26,127	14,631
Lincoln					13,581
Natrona	1,094	1,785	2,442	4,766	5,398
Niobrara					3,488
Park				4,909	5,473
Platte					5,277
Sheridan	1,972	5,122	9,965	16,324	15,429
Sweetwater	4,941	8,455	7,163	11,575	10,642
Uinta	7,414	12,223	14,492	16,982	6,051
Washakie					1,744
Weston	2,422	3,203	3,604	4,960	4,414
Total	62,555	92,531	101,816	145,965	141,705

There are several reasons why the state census of 1915 shows a decrease in population. First, the enumeration was made by the county assessors and their deputies, who received no extra compensation for the extra work. Then the time for beginning the census was fixed about sixty days after the time of beginning the assessment, so that much of the territory had to be gone over a second time. Second, the enumerator for the United States census is always given the authority to compel the answering of his questions. This power was not conferred on the assessors and no doubt many individuals disclaimed residence in the state in order to avoid paying poll tax. Third, in 1910 the soldiers at the military posts in the state were enumerated as part of the population, while in 1915 most of these soldiers, as well as a number of the Wyoming National Guard, were stationed on the Mexican border at the time the state census was taken and were not included in the enumeration. Fourth, the United States census of 1910 included the 519 inhabitants of the Yellowstone National Park, which were omitted from the state census of 1915.

By a careful analysis of the census reports of 1915, abundant evidence is found to show that the decrease in population is more apparent than real. In 1910 the total number of votes cast at the state election was 37,927, while in 1914 the number voting was 44,877. This increase of 6,950 votes would naturally

indicate a corresponding increase in the total population. The number of persons between the ages of ten and twenty years increased 2,479 during the five years from 1910 to 1915, the number of unmarried females increased 1,348, and there was a slight increase in persons over the age of sixty years. Had the same number of soldiers been stationed at the military posts in 1915 as in 1910, and the members of the National Guard been at their homes, it is quite probable that the proportionate increase would have been shown in persons between the ages of twenty and sixty years, where all the apparent decrease occurs.

In this connection it might be well to offer a word of explanation regarding the decrease in population in certain counties, which on the surface seems to be unusual. It will be noticed that seven counties appear in the above table only in the census for 1915. The creation of those counties by the Legislature of 1911 drew upon the population of the counties from which their territory was taken. For example: In 1910 Uinta County reported a population of 16,982, and five years later only 6,051. This was due entirely to the organization of Lincoln County from the northern part of Uinta. In 1915 the combined population of the two counties was 19,632, an increase of 2,650 during the preceding five years in the territory comprising the two counties. A little examination of the table will disclose other similar cases.

IN THE CITIES

In comparing the census reports of 1910 with those of 1915 one peculiar feature is noticed. While the decrease in the population of the entire state was 4,260, the decrease in the five largest cities of the state was sufficient to account for the whole retrogression, to wit:

Cities	1910	1915
Cheyenne	11,320	9,661
Sheridan	8,408	8,906
Laramie	8,237	4,962
Rock Springs	5,778	5,609
Rawlins	4,256	2,975
Totals	37,999	32,203

Sheridan is the only one of these five cities that showed a gain during the five years, while the aggregate decrease in the five was 5,796. Buffalo, Douglas, Green River, Lander, Newcastle and Thermopolis show an aggregate decrease of 1,570, making a total in the eleven principal cities of 7,366, when the fact is well established that in each of the five years new homes were built in all these cities and the bank deposits in all increased, in some instances more than two hundred per cent. In the face of all these conditions there are good grounds for the conclusion that the census of 1915 is not reliable.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The only state officers elected by the people of Wyoming are the governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and justices of the Supreme Court. A list of the justices is given in the

chapter on the Bench and Bar, and the superintendents of public instruction are included in the chapter relating to education. Following is a list of the elective officers of the state and the corresponding officials during the territorial era, with the date each was appointed or elected, or the date when he entered upon the duties of his office:

Territorial Governors—John A. Campbell, April 7, 1869; John M. Thayer, February 10, 1875; John W. Hoyt, April 10, 1878; William Hale, August 3, 1882; Francis E. Warren, February 27, 1885; George W. Baxter, November 6, 1886; Thomas Moonlight, December 20, 1886; Francis E. Warren, March 27, 1889.

State Governors—Francis E. Warren, October 11, 1890; Amos W. Barber (acting), November 24, 1890; John E. Osborne, January 2, 1893; William A. Richards, January 7, 1895; De Forest Richards, January 2, 1899; Fenimore Chatterton (acting), April 28, 1903; Bryant B. Brooks, January 2, 1905; Joseph M. Carey, January 2, 1911; John B. Kendrick, January 4, 1915; Frank L. Houx (acting), February 26, 1915. The dates given in connection with the state governors are the dates of taking the oath of office, each serving until his successor was elected and qualified.

Territorial Secretaries—Edward M. Lee, April 7, 1869; Herman Glafcke, March 2, 1870; Jason B. Brown, March 24, 1873; George W. French, February 24, 1875; A. Worth Spates, February 24, 1879; Elliott S. N. Morgan, March 10, 1880; Samuel D. Shannon, April 9, 1887; John W. Meldrum, May 20, 1889.

Secretaries of State—Amos W. Barber, November 8, 1890; Charles W. Burdick, January 7, 1895; Fenimore Chatterton, January 2, 1899; William R. Schnitger, January 7, 1907; Frank L. Houx, January 2, 1911. The dates above are when each secretary took the oath of office. Amos W. Barber became acting governor when Governor Warren resigned to enter the United States Senate; Fenimore Chatterton became acting governor upon the death of Governor Richards; and Frank L. Houx when Governor Kendrick was elected United States senator.

Territorial Auditors—The exact date when each of the territorial auditors was appointed could not be ascertained. The years given are those when the name of the auditor first appears in the public records. Benjamin Gallagher, April 7, 1869; Orlando North, 1875; J. S. Nason, 1878; Jesse Knight, 1879; P. L. Smith, 1883; Mortimer N. Grant, 1886.

State Auditors—Charles W. Burdick, November 8, 1890; W. O. Owen, January 7, 1895; LeRoy Grant, January 2, 1899; Robert B. Forsyth, January 2, 1911. LeRoy Grant served three terms and Robert Forsyth was reelected for a second term in 1914.

Territorial Treasurers—John W. Donnellan, December 21, 1869; Stephen W. Downey, October 26, 1872; Amasa R. Converse, December 11, 1875; Francis E. Warren, September 30, 1876; Amasa R. Converse, December 15, 1877; Francis E. Warren, December 10, 1879; William P. Gannett, March 2, 1885; Luke Voorhees, March 31, 1888.

State Treasurers—Otto Gramm, November 7, 1890; Henry G. Hay, January 7, 1895; George E. Abbott, January 2, 1899; Henry G. Hay, January 5, 1903 (resigned on September 19, 1903, and the same day William C. Irvine was appointed to the vacancy); William C. Irvine, January 2, 1905; Edward Gillette, January 7, 1907; John L. Baird, January 2, 1911; Herman B. Gates, January 4, 1915.

ELEVATION OF CITIES AND MOUNTAINS

City	Feet	City	Feet
Alcova	6,000	Jackson Hole	6,820
Atlantic City	7,850	Jackson Lake	6,800
Buffalo	4,600	Kirwin	9,500
Basin	3,700	Lander	5,372
Battle	9,866	Laramie	7,153
Cambria	5,100	Lovell	3,700
Casper	5,101	Lusk	5,007
Carbon	6,821	Medicine Bow	6,562
Cheyenne (capital)	6,101	Meeteetse	5,000
Cody	4,900	Newcastle	4,319
Corbett	4,659	Otto	4,011
Douglas	4,816	Rambler	9,500
Embar	5,900	Rawlins	6,744
Encampment	7,322	Riverton (approximately)	5,100
Evanston	6,759	Rock Springs	6,260
Fort Laramie	4,270	Rock Creek	6,704
Fort Steele	6,505	Sherman	8,247
Fort Washakie	5,462	Sheridan	3,738
Fort Yellowstone	6,370	Saratoga	7,000
Four Bear	6,500	Shoshoni (approximately)	5,000
Garland	4,183	Sundance	4,750
Glendo	4,716	Thermopolis	4,350
Glenrock	4,900	Ten Sleep	4,513
Green River	6,077	Tie Siding	7,890
Hanna	6,788	Wheatland	4,700
Hyattville	4,550		
Mountain	Feet	Mountain	Feet
Big Horn	8,000 to 12,000	Laramie Peak	11,000
Bradley Peak	9,500	Laramie Range	7,000 to 9,000
Bridger Peak	11,400	Medicine Peak	12,231
Chimney Rock	11,853	Medicine Bow Range	8,000 to 12,000
Cloud Peak	12,500	Mount Moran	12,000
Elk Mountain	11,511	Park Range, in Wyoming	11,500
Fremont's Peak	13,790	Phlox Mountain	9,136
Grand Encampment	11,003	Pilot Knob	11,977
Grand Teton	13,800	Quien Hornet	9,300
Index Peak	11,740		

CHRONOLOGY

Every civilized country on the face of the globe is the product of evolution. In the process of development event follows event like the links in a chain, each the effect of one that preceded it and the cause of one or more that follow after it. In the foregoing chapters a conscientious effort has been made to show

the progress of Wyoming along industrial, educational, professional and religious lines, as well as the part the state has taken in the military affairs of the nation and its political history. As a fitting conclusion to this work, the following summary of events leading up to the settlement, organization of the territory and the admission of the state, with more recent events which have a bearing upon some phase of the state's history, has been compiled for ready reference.

At first glance many of these events may seem to have no connection with Wyoming's career, or at least a very remote one, yet each event is the corollary of something that went before. For example: The treaty of September 3, 1783, ending the Revolutionary war was negotiated years before the present State of Wyoming had a single white inhabitant. But that treaty fixed the western boundary of the United States at the Mississippi River, which twenty years later led to the purchase of the Province of Louisiana, in which the larger part of Wyoming was included. In like manner, the organization of the Hudson's Bay Company may appear out of place in a list of events affecting Wyoming, but it was the first of the great fur companies, whose agents and employees carried back to the East a knowledge of the Indian tribes and the possibilities of the fur trade in the Rocky Mountain region, thus paving the way for all the trappers and traders that followed.

THE SUMMARY

May 2, 1670. The Hudson's Bay Company received its charter from the British Government.

—————, 1743. In this year Verendrye and his associates visited the Wind River country. They were the first white men of whom there is any account to set foot on Wyoming soil.

November 3, 1762. The Treaty of Fontainebleau was concluded, by which France ceded all that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River to Spain. By this treaty that part of Wyoming east of the Continental Divide became a Spanish possession.

September 3, 1783. Treaty with Great Britain ending the Revolutionary war and establishing the independence of the United States.

—————, 1783. The North-West Company was organized as a competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

October 27, 1795. The Treaty of Madrid concluded, granting to the people of the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi River and the right of deposit at New Orleans.

October 1, 1800. Secret Treaty of San Ildefonso by which Spain retroceded Louisiana to France.

March 21, 1801. The Treaty of San Ildefonso was ratified by the Treaty of Madrid.

April 30, 1803. Louisiana was sold to the United States by the Treaty of Paris.

December 20, 1803. The United States commissioners received the transfer of Louisiana from the French commissary at New Orleans.

March 10, 1804. Maj. Amos Stoddard took possession of Upper Louisiana,

in which the greater part of Wyoming was included, in the name of the United States.

March 26, 1804. The District of Louisiana, including most of Wyoming, was established by an act of Congress and attached to the Territory of Indiana.

March 3, 1805. President Jefferson approved the act creating the Territory of Louisiana and appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, governor. This territory included that part of Wyoming east of the Rocky Mountains.

April 6, 1808. The American Fur Company was chartered by the Legislature of New York.

August, 1808. The Missouri Fur Company was organized at St. Louis to trade with the Indian tribes on the Upper Missouri.

—————, 1811. Wilson Price Hunt's expedition ascended the Missouri River and entered Wyoming about the first of August.

November 2, 1812. Robert Stuart and five other Astorians began the construction of a cabin at the mouth of Poison Spider Creek, twelve miles above Casper. This was the first house built by white men in what is now the State of Wyoming.

—————, 1821. The Columbia Fur Company was organized.

March, 1822. Gen. W. H. Ashley and Andrew Henry organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.

—————, 1825. General Ashley and a few of his men descended the Green River into Utah—the first white men to navigate the stream.

—————, 1830. The Mormon Church was founded in the spring of this year at Palmyra, New York.

July, 1832. In the latter part of this month, Capt. Benjamin Bonneville took the first wagons through the South Pass.

March 26, 1838. Gen. W. H. Ashley died at St. Louis, Missouri.

—————, 1838. In the fall of this year the Mormons were expelled from Missouri and founded the Town of Nauvoo, Illinois.

July 5, 1840. Father P. J. De Smet, a Jesuit missionary, celebrated the first mass in Wyoming at the traders' rendezvous on the Green River.

June 27, 1844. Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, and his brother were assassinated by a mob in the jail at Carthage, Illinois.

May 10, 1845. Texas annexed to the United States. Part of Albany and Carbon counties was included in the territory annexed.

April, 1846. The Mormon emigration westward began.

May 19, 1846. President Polk approved the act providing for a line of military posts along the Oregon Trail.

June 15, 1846. A treaty was concluded at Washington, D. C., by which Great Britain relinquished all claims to Oregon. By this treaty that part of Wyoming west of the Rocky Mountains (except a tract in the southwest corner) became the Territory of the United States.

July 21, 1847. The first company of Mormons, led by Elders Snow and Pratt, arrived at the Great Salt Lake, having passed through Wyoming on their pilgrimage.

February 2, 1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which Mexico ceded a large tract of country to the United States. The counties of Uinta and Sweetwater, and the southern part of Lincoln, were included in the cession.

September 17, 1851. A treaty was negotiated at Fort Laramie by which the bounds of certain Indian tribes were established.

November, 1853. Fifty-four Mormons from Salt Lake formed a settlement at old Fort Bridger.

May 30, 1854. President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. By this measure all that part of Wyoming east of the Rocky Mountains was embraced in the Territory of Nebraska.

June, 1857. Col. A. S. Johnston's expedition reached Salt Lake after passing through Wyoming.

January 29, 1863. Gen. P. E. Connor attacked the camp of Chief Bear Hunter on the Bear River. In the engagement 250 Indians were killed and the band was broken up.

—————, 1863. In the spring of this year the trail from the Platte River to the Montana mining districts was selected by John M. Bozeman and became known as the "Bozeman road." The opening of this road was the cause of serious troubles with the Indians.

November 29, 1864. Maj. John M. Chivington destroyed a Cheyenne village on Sand Creek, Colorado. The survivors were driven northward into Wyoming, which led to the raids on the Overland Stage Route.

January 7, 1865. Julesburg attacked by Indians, the beginning of the raids on the Overland stations.

July 26, 1865. Lieut. Caspar Collins and seven men were killed by Indians in an affair at Platte Bridge, near the present City of Casper.

March 10, 1866. Gen. John Pope ordered two new forts (Fort Philip Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith) to be established on the line of the Bozeman Road.

July 15, 1866. The site of Fort Philip Kearny was selected. The fort was completed on the 21st of October.

December 21, 1866. Capt. W. J. Fetterman and eighty men massacred near Fort Philip Kearny by the Indians.

January 9, 1867. Laramie County created by the Dakota Legislature.

July, 1867. First settlers located in Cheyenne.

August 2, 1867. Capt. James Powell and thirty-two men surrounded by Indians on Piney Creek, but drove off their assailants after a battle which lasted for three hours.

August 10, 1867. First election for city officers in Cheyenne.

November 13, 1867. The first train on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyenne.

December 24, 1867. Cheyenne incorporated by an act of the Dakota Legislature.

December 27, 1867. An act of the Dakota Legislature defined the boundaries of Carter and Laramie counties—the only two counties at that time in what is now Wyoming.

January 20, 1868. Charles Martin and Charles Morgan hanged at Cheyenne by a vigilance committee.

March 2, 1868. Asa Bartlett, chief justice of Dakota Territory, began the first term of court at Cheyenne.

April 20, 1868. Treaty with the Sioux Indians concluded at Fort Laramie.

the tribe relinquishing their lands in South Dakota and reserving their lands in Wyoming for a hunting ground.

May 7, 1868. Part of the Crow country was ceded to the United States by a treaty concluded at Fort Laramie.

July 3, 1868. Treaty of Fort Bridger, by which the Shoshone Indians ceded to the United States all their lands in Wyoming, except the Wind River reservation.

July 25, 1868. President Andrew Johnson approved the act of Congress providing for the organization of a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming.

April 7, 1869. Territorial officers for Wyoming appointed by President. Governor Campbell qualified on the 15th.

May 19, 1869. The territorial government of Wyoming went into effect.

September 2, 1869. First election in Wyoming for members of the Legislature and delegate in Congress.

October 12, 1869. The first Territorial Legislature began at Cheyenne. The session lasted for sixty days.

December 1, 1869. Uinta County established, including all of the present counties of Uinta and Lincoln and the Yellowstone National Park.

December 13, 1869. Albany County created and the name of Carter County was changed to Sweetwater by an act of the Legislature.

January 1, 1870. The act establishing Carbon County became effective.

April 12, 1870. The Sioux Reservation in South Dakota was established by order of President Grant.

March 3, 1871. President Grant approved the act doing away with the custom of making treaties with the Indians.

July, 1871. The first silver wedding in Wyoming, that of J. G. Stearns and his wife, was celebrated at the Railroad House in Cheyenne.

March 1, 1872. President Grant approved the act establishing the Yellowstone National Park.

September 26, 1872. The southern part of the Wind River Reservation was ceded to the United States by agreement.

December 8, 1875. Pease (now Johnson) County was created by act of the Legislature.

December 10, 1875. Crook County was established.

June 25, 1876. General Custer's last fight on the Little Big Horn River.

September 26, 1876. The Arapaho lands in Wyoming were ceded to the United States by an agreement with the chiefs.

December 4, 1877. Railroad connections between Cheyenne and Denver were established.

December 14, 1877. Cheyenne incorporated as a city by an act of the Legislature.

September 5, 1879. Delmonico Hotel and Washington Market, two brick buildings on the south side of Sixteenth Street, between Capitol and Carey avenues, in Cheyenne, collapsed. Several people were killed.

June 12, 1880. The remaining portion of the Crow country in Wyoming was ceded to the United States by agreement.

July 17, 1881. Jim Bridger, noted scout and trapper, died at his home near Kansas City, Missouri.

March 5, 1884. Governor Hale approved the act of the Legislature creating Fremont County.

September 2, 1885. Chinese laborers in the coal mines at Rock Springs assaulted and driven off by a mob.

April 6, 1887. Articles of incorporation of the Cheyenne & Burlington Railroad Company were filed with the Wyoming secretary of state.

May 18, 1887. The cornerstone of the state capitol building at Cheyenne was laid by the Masonic fraternity.

January 10, 1888. The first street car made its appearance in Cheyenne.

March 9, 1888. Converse, Natrona and Sheridan counties created by the Legislature, the act being passed over the governor's veto.

July 8, 1889. Election of delegates to a constitutional convention.

September 2, 1889. The constitutional convention assembled at Cheyenne and remained in session until the 30th.

November 5, 1889. The constitution framed by the convention was ratified by the people by an overwhelming majority.

March 12, 1890. Bighorn and Weston counties created by an act of the last Territorial Legislature.

July 10, 1890. President Benjamin Harrison signed the bill admitting Wyoming into the Union as a state.

July 23, 1890. The admission of the state was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at Cheyenne, people from all parts of Wyoming being present.

September 11, 1890. First election for state officers ever held in Wyoming.

April 5-12, 1892. The cattlemen's invasion in Johnson County.

January 4, 1897. The Wyoming General Hospital at Rock Springs was seriously damaged by fire.

September 23, 1897. First Frontier Day celebration in Cheyenne. These celebrations have since been held annually.

February 15, 1898. The United States Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor.

April 23, 1898. President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers for the war with Spain.

May 18, 1898. The Wyoming Battalion left Cheyenne for San Francisco and the Philippines.

June 24, 1898. The Alger Light Battery left Cheyenne for San Francisco. It also served in the Philippines.

February 20, 1899. The Wyoming Legislature appropriated \$1,500 for a soldiers' monument.

April 28, 1903. Governor De Forest Richards died.

November 20, 1903. Tom Horn was hanged at Cheyenne. This was the last legal execution in Wyoming outside of the penitentiary.

July 25, 1904. The Wyoming Humane Society was incorporated.

July 7, 1907. The cornerstone of St. Mary's Cathedral at Cheyenne was laid.

May 5, 1908. First meeting of the Wyoming Farmers Congress assembled at Cheyenne.

May 12, 1908. Meeting of governors in Washington to consider the conservation of natural resources.

September 11, 1908. Destructive tornado in the Big Horn Basin. The villages of Kane and Lovell almost "wiped off the map."

September 26, 1908. Wyoming State Bankers Association organized at Cheyenne.

February 15, 1909. Park County created by act of the Legislature.

August 27, 1910. Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt visited the Frontier Day celebration at Cheyenne.

November 9, 1910. The Union Pacific rolling mills at Laramie destroyed by fire started by a spark from a passing locomotive.

February 9, 1911. Governor Joseph M. Carey approved the act creating Hot Springs, Platte and Washakie counties.

February 11, 1911. Campbell and Goshen counties created by an act of the Legislature.

February 14, 1911. The County of Niobrara was created.

February 20, 1911. Lincoln County was created from the northern part of Uinta.

January 30, 1912. Explosion of dust in a coal mine at Kemmerer caused the death of five men and seriously injured nine others.

May 14, 1912. A State Publicity Convention at Cheyenne passed a resolution favoring the three-year Homestead Bill.

June 6, 1912. President Taft signed the three-year Homestead Bill.

January 25, 1915. The Wyoming State Bar Association was organized at Cheyenne.

June 19, 1916. Orders received from the war department to mobilize two battalions of the Wyoming National Guard. The troops left for the Mexican border on the 28th of September.

August 18, 1916. An incendiary fire at Douglas destroyed the coal chutes and four freight cars belonging to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

January 31, 1917. A design for a state flag was adopted by an act of the Legislature. The same day the Indian Paint Brush was designated as the state flower.

February 13, 1917. The Legislature appropriated \$750 to remove Jim Baker's cabin from Carbon County to Cheyenne, to be preserved as a historic relic.

April 6, 1917. Congress declared war against Germany.

May 22, 1918. Four hundred Belgian soldiers passed through Wyoming over the Union Pacific Railroad on their way to the front.

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