Prosperity, Expansion and Promise in

HEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 15 .- Not often is attention bestowed upon any state as marked as that

given to Wyoming during the past year, and with her rapid strides in all lines of advancement, agriculture, irrigation and railroad building, Wyoming will soon be a state, not ad futurum, but ad presentum, great. By the opening of the great Shoshone Indian reservation, the eyes of all parts of the country, north, south, east and west, were turned toward this thriving state, her marvelous growth and vast resources, for Wyoming will yield a good living not only to the tiller of the soil, but to the one who digs down in for treasure as well, and few states in the Union can beast of recources so wonderful and so varied as can this beautiful young state, which for so long inter, by the way, has now entirely re-covered from the disastrous accident for treasure as well, and few states lu has been looked upon by easterners as and explosion which took place there the home of Indians, robbers, thieves some two years ago. and handits, but which in reality is troubled less with this class of individuals than is any of her eastern sister ; states.

WHERE BUFFALOES ROAMED.

For many years the buffalo and wolves roved where it pleased them inthis vast and uncultured domain, and our fathers thought of Wyoming as the wildest of all the wild western states. but gradually this condition and state of things has been changing, and now upon the wide ranges of Wyoming are thousands of herds of cattle, sheep and horses, feeding on the abundance of wild grass, growing sleek and fat, with the cool summers and milk winters, mak-

ing for their owners each year thousands of dollars in profits, and making for the state of Wyoming a reputation as one of the largest beef and mutton producing states of the Union. Although the acreage is not large as yet, and there remains thousands, nay millions, of seres of land untouched by hand of man, here and there are springing up vast fields of grain, fields of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn, while about the farmhouses may be seen bundreds of young orchards, just beginning to return to their owners the fruits of their labor and attention.

WOOL AND MUTTON.

Probably for no other industry is Wyoming noted as much as for her wool and mutton production. Ranking second only to Montana in this class in years past, during 1906 she very nearly equalled Montana's record, and the quality and fibre of the wool was so much better, that a much higher average price per pound was obtained. Thousands of men within the borders of Wyoming have made their fortunes in the production of wool, and no year was better suited to their purpose than was 1906. With the prices for their produce high, and the range and climatic conditions the best possible, their profits were large and their prospects for future growth better than ever before.

And not alone of the live stock interests are the sheepmen prosperous, for the cattle men are coming in for their share of the unprecedented prosperity of the state as well. Cattle are commanding a high price in the eastern markets, and the climatic conditions which have been so conducive of large profits to the sheepmen have treated the cattlemen in a like satisfactory manner.

A TARIFF STRUGGLE.

more, are turning their attention, to this, as yet practically undeveloped field, and great things are looked for in 1907.

RECORD COAL OUTPUT.

The coal output has been larger than ever before. The greater portion of the active mines are along the line of the Unioni Pacific, but in nearly every sec-tion of the state, coal deposits of more or less value may be found. One of the largest of these is the Gebo mine, which has only recently started active produc-tion. Already over 100 miners are at work, and more being employed as rapidly as possible. An entirely new coal field and mining plant has been opened at Superior, some 20 miles north of Rock Springs, and some 20 miles of track has been laid, to connect the mines with the Union Pacific. Two new mines have been opened near Deitz, in The coal output has been larger than

IRON MINES.

TRON MINES. The Sunrise iron mines, which are located at Hariville, Wyo, and which are owned by the Colorado Fuei & Iron company, show no gigns of exhaustion. Their output has been doubled during the past year, and nearly 1.000,000 tons of ore have been shipped. Large iron deposits have also been located at Raw-lins and Seminoe, but little develop-ment work has yet been done on these properties. The rolling mills were re-opened at Laramie during the past year by the Union Pacific company, and many men are now employed at that many men are now employed at that

But a development, which is perhaps But a development, which is perhaps the most requisite feature to a large de-velopment along other lines, is railroad building, and during the year 1906 Wy-oming was particularly fortunate in this respect. For many years past, Wyoning has been watching and hoping, may even praying, for more rall-roads, with which to get her products her grain, her ore, her coal, her oil and her stock to the market centers. With only one line across the southern portions of the state, another in the extreme northwest corner and another along the eastern boundary line, it has been hard indeed for the product to a readily accessible region.

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

But the opening of the Shoshone In-dian reservation in 1906 brought to the attention of the railroads more forci-bly this inviting territory, and large ex-tensions were made to both the Northwestern and Burlington systems. The Northwestern Extension in Wyoming is icorporated under the name of the Wy-oming & Northwestern. It is 145 miles in length and connects Casper in Na-trona county to Lander in Fremont county. Lander is situated in a valley rich in agriculture. It is just south of the big Shoshone Indian reservation, and is the lending town of central Wy-oming Shoshoni a new form on the eastern portion of the reservation, which was located by the railway in-terests, has just celebrated its first terests, has just celebrated its first birthday, and shows the unprecedented development of this region. A year ago not a house could be seen on the present site. Today it has a population of nearly 2,000, substantial store and office buildings, and two banks with a office buildings, and two banks with a capital stock of \$25,000 each. And withat this has been a healthy and not a boom

GENERAL RAILROAD WORK.

But to return to the railroads. When But to return to the railroads. When the Northwestern announced its inten-tion of at once beginning work on its extension to Shoshoni and Lander, the Burlington announced that work would be rushed on the extension of its line from Frannie in northern Wyoming to Worland, near the northern boundary of the Shoshone reservation, and at once proceeded to make good its prom-ise. Today regular trains are running ise. Today regular trains are running through to Worland, and work is now being c menced or "ther exter of the line to the Gebo coal mine stor and thence on to Thermopolis, the great hot springs city. These springs are perhaps the most noted in the west for their curative and health giving properties, and with the completion of the road to this point, Thermopolis will become a great health resort. The will become a great health resort, The springs at Saratoga, Wyo., may also be mentioned in this connection. All this work was done previous to the opening of the Shoshone reservation on Aug. 1, iast.



HON. BRYANT B. BROOKS,

Governor of Wyoming Who Was Re-e lected in November by a Largely Increased Majority Over the Figures of Two Years Ago.

D RYANT B. BROOKS, Wyoming's able chief executive, who was recently re-elected by major-Dities larger than those given him two years ago.

when he gained advantage through the outpouring for Roosevell, was born in Bernardston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1...61. His father, Silas Newton Brooks, was one of the most prominent men of Massachusetts, and came of the old Puritan stock. Governor Brooks was educated in Powers institute, Bernardston, and the public and high schools of Chicago. He was married to Miss Mary Naomi Willard of Alexandria, Neb., March 10, 1886.

Governor Brooks came to Wyoming in 1885 and engaged in the livestock and ranch business near Casper, where he has builded one of the finest ranch properties in the entire state. He has also engaged in mining and banking, and is now president of

tional convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was elected governor of Wyoming in November, 1904, to serve out the unexpired term of the late De Forrest Richards, and so well did he administer the affairs of state that he was re-nominated by acclamation at the Casper convention last August, and the majorities given him is one of the best endorsements of the confidence of the people that was ever shown a candidate in this state.

Governor Brooks, in addition to being one of the leading growers of cattle, sheep horses and wool, a banker, coal miner and governor, is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity of the state. He is one of the few 33 degree Masons in this section, has served as Master of Kadosh in Wyoming Consistory No. 1, master of the Casper lodge, and has held other high offices in the order.

Wyoming. affording as few towns of its size do. social, educational and other advan-

tages, has been selected as the home of the families of men interested in various enterprises in contiguous tertory. The main offices of the Wyoming &

orthwestern railway, the extension of the Northwestern, are located here, and the supply yards of the new road, consisting of 10 tracks two miles in length, and furnishing employment for a hun-dred men, are within the corporate limits.

BANK SHOWING.

Perhaps no more accurate barometer of the industrial conditions of a com-munity exists than the reports of financial institutions, and measured by this standard Casper's prosperity during the past year, is snown in the foi-lowing figures. The statements of the two national banks made in November, 1905, show a combined business of \$254,740.34, and the statements of the same banks made in November, 1900 show a total business of \$1,156,586,97. 1906.

MINERALS AND OILS.

Minerai lands tributary to Casper have developed to quite an extensive degree during the past few months. The most important of mineral prod-ucts is oil in this section, but an ex-tensive asbestos deposit is being worked on Smith creek and the raw material is loaded on cars at Casper. Owing to the fact that capital has been backward in weeks since when a company was or-ganized with a capital of \$1,000,000, the work of getting the product to marker has been slow. has been slow. But now the company has a large force in the field, and while it will require time and an expenditure of many thousand doffars before the product can be transported from the mines to Casper with facility, the excellent quality of the ore obthe excellent quality of the ore ob-tained and the apparent unlimited bed of the deposit warrant the undertak-ing. The oil fields on Salt creek, some 35 miles from Casper, are producing an excellent quality of lubricating fluid which is refined at Casper. And it will not be out of place to mention that not be out of place to mention that Casper boasts the only oil refinery in the state. A well has been drilled re-cently in the Salt creek fields which at a dept of 60 feet flows 25 barrels per day and the product contains a considerable per cent of illuminating GOVERNMENT RESERVOIR.

the great Pathfinder dam on the Plate river above Casper. This dam and res-ervoir project is a government insuita-tion and will be the second larges work of the kind in the world what completed. The large amount of any material, such as wool and mineral shipped from here to eastern manufas tories, can be converted into finishe product, when the question of powe has been solved, more cheaply has CATTLE AND SHEEP.

CATTLE AND SHEED. The live stock business of this pair of Wyoming is growing despite the past several years that the range as always supporting its capacity. The always supporting its capacity of always suppore

CITY WATERWORKS.

CITY WATERWORKS. Casper has a gravity system a waterworks which cost \$30,000. The water comes from the mountains, it miles to the south, and is stored h three large reservoirs, situated at son of the water is sufficient to develop four-horsepower in a motor and sit-eral small manufacturing concerns us wany modern houses have been erec-ed during the past year and many more and the Carnesis final furnished sho tor for the erection of a building which is now in course of construction to real small manufacturing the horary was secured a few months as and the Carnesis final furnished sho to for the erection of a building which is now in course of construction to the the place of its many of our the new buildings are being constructed to the one of a smany of our the new buildings are being constructed church buildings are being constructed to take the place of as many old ones. The new buildings are all modern Cons crute sidewalks have been put ho or all the principal streets during the past summer and a recent ordinance of the town council requires all future side-walks constructed to be of this char-actor.

acter, In appearance, in population, in wealth, in a better citizenship, in every, thing that goes to make a town a de-strable place of residence, Casper has improved and is improving at a rais which is vey gratifying to all her peo-nic. Power for manufacturing is a prac-tical possibility with the completion of ple.

Rock Springs as a Coal Camp.

D Some coal mining towns in the inch and 27x18 inch scoupled to 18 some coal mining towns in the east, this place is a very small coal camp; still, when it is compared with coal mining towns in the west, there are few, if any, that produce as much of this commodity. Since 1869, No. 1 mine of the Union

Pacific Coal company, has been putting coal on the market continuously. Now, at a depth of nearly 8,000 feet, the quality of coal is better than ever.

This mine has a double track slope, driven nearly to the dip of the coal seam. Entries are driven on both sides on a grade of about six inches to the hundred feet. The coal is worked pillar and stall system, with rooms parallel to the slope. Where the pitch is steep enough, steel-lined chutes are used. Cars are gathered in the entries by mules, and hoisted to the dump by two steel cables, one and one-fourth inches in diameter.

The hoisting engine has two drums. ach eight feet in diameter; two cylinders, each 36 inches in diameter by 60 inch stroke; and hoists 15 cars of one and a half tons capacity each trip. The coal is mined entirely by hand, and is still the stand-by of the company.

nected generators, direct-coupled to 18 inch and 27x16 inch cross-compound Ball engines. The generators are con-trolled and the current distributed from an eight-panel murble switchboard. Current is used for operating six lo-ton mining locomotives, two 50-horse-power holsts, six coal cutling machines, two drills, one five-horse-power and two 15-horse-horse-power pumps, and two 15-horse-

holsts, six coal cutting machines, two drills, one five-horse-power and two 25. horse-power pumits, and two 15-horse-power ventilating fans. There are about eight miles of underground trol-ley line for hauling purposes. All the mines in this district have good roofs, and are and always have been free from gas. There have been ten U. P. coal mines opened here. Nos. 2 and 6 were worked but a short time. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are closed for good. The capacity of the five mines now working is 180,090 tons per months. The average output for eight months of this year was 14,000 tons per month. For the months at August and September, this arease fell short 33.1-3 per cent—a loss of 8,320 tons—owing to the scarcity of cas During the months of November at December, it is expected that there is here as in the average capa-over a million and a half tons is a year! One can hardly realize that there has been a coal-innine in Unth ad Wyoming with such an immense qua-tity of coal being produced by one com-nance. tity of coal being produced by one com-

But both the cattlemen and the sheep-men are looking to a struggle in the not distant future with the eastern manufacturing interests, which it is manufacturing interests, which it is said are now forming their forces in an attempt to have the tariff on im-portations of wool, hides, atc., removed, and it is for this reason that the growers of these materials in Wyoming are organizing so strongly. They realize that in organization there is strength, that in organization there is strength, and they intend to leave no stone un-turned when the final battle with the eastern interests takes place. The re-moval of the tariff would be a deaty blow to the cattle and sheep industry of the state of Wyoming, as well as other western states, and it is the real-ization of this fact that is prompting everyone identified with these interests to join in the movement to protect in the movement to protect join themselves.

THE HORSE TRADE.

A lively impetus has been given the horse industry by the advance in price of this product. Probably no state in the union is better suited to the breed-ing and growing of fine horses. Here-tofore, however, this industry has been kept in the background,for, while it was profitable, it was found that a larger percentage of profit could be returned to the raiser of sheep and cattle, and the horse raising industry was for the the horse raising industry was for the time being relegated to the background. With the advance in prices, however, more attention is being given to the raising of fine animals, and Wyoming is now supplying many eastern markets with their requirements in this line. The shipment of polo ponies from Cheyenne to the New York market is becoming larger each year.

LESS ORE THAN IN 1905.

During the past year there has prob-During the past year there has prob-ably been less ore actually taken out of the mines of Wyoming than during 1905, but development has proceeded in all districts heretofore operated and many new fields have been opened up. Early in 1966 a disastrous fire occurred et the mines of the Pann Wyombur at the mines of the Penn-Wyoming company, located at Encampment, Wyoming, and this disaster, tog ther with the lack of railroad facilities for shipment of ore, which are looked for at an early date, is responsible for the small output of this mine during the amail output of this mine during Sar-mast year. With the advent of the Saratoga & Encampment railroad to that point, however, the output of the mine will be largely increased over what in has ever been in the past. New and larger buildings are now being erected d the company will have every facili-for smelling. This is the famou Ferris-Haggerty property, which for so many years has been the largest pro-ducer of copper in the entire west.

ANOTHER COPPER FIELD.

But during the past year another copper field has been opened up which promises in time to prove even more valuable than the Encampment district. It is known as Copper Mountain and is located about 15 miles northeast of Shoshoni the new town in Freemont Shoahoni the new town in Fremont county, on the line of the Northwestern rallway. Nearly 200 claims have been statked out in this district, and nearly all bear promise of rich feturas, as soon as development work is started. Early as development work is started. Early in December the most valuable find thus far was uncovered while the own-ers of a claim were excavating for a foundation for a building. This find is almost pure native copper, will run over 500 to the ton, is 32 feel wide and its length has not yet been determined. As soon as proper machinery is in-stalled, it will be a\$10,000 a day producer. And on both sides of the copper vain, is a tich vein of gold, which will greatly

BURLINGTON LINES.

The Burlington line also announced some time ago that it would at the earliest date possible begin an exten-sion of its line from Guernsey, Wyo., west toward Salt Lake City, passing through the entire length of the state from east to west. This will give to Wyoming another great transcontinen-tal line, for it is probable that the Bur-lington will connect at Salt Lake with a line to the Pacific coast. Surveying parties are now at work on this line d active construction is expected to begin during 1907. In addition it is claimed that the Burlington also has surveyors in the field looking up a line to connect the Worland extension o Denver on the south, the line cross ing the proposed extension westward, and opening the southern markets to the northern Wyoming stock raiser and agriculturist.

SARATOGA ENCAMPMENT.

During the year work has progressed very satisfactorily, though a triffe slowly, on the line of the Saratoga & Encampment Railway, connecting the Fenn-Wyoming copper mines at En-campment with the Union Pacific at Walcott, Wyo, The line will pass brough Saratoga, and at a later date vill be extended on south through the

North Park region, toward Denver, The Hans Peak & Pacific Railway company, with headquarters at Lara-mie, Wyo, has commenced construction work on its line from Laramie toward

the North Park country. An important move was made by the Union Pacific by the double tracking of over 75 miles of its right-of-way in entral Wyoming, and by the announce contral wyoning, and by the announce-ment that it is its purpose to double-track its entire Wyoning division as rapidly as possible. This will greatly increase the efficiency of both the pas-senger and freight service over this line, and put Wyoning in closer touch which the the set and west with both the east and west,

COLORADO SOUTHERN.

The Colorado & Southern Rallway which already has a branch extending from Cheyenne on the Union Pacific, t Grin Junction on the line of the North-western, is now considering the feasi-bility of the construction of a line on north from Orin Junction to the Cananorth from Orin Junction to the Cana-dian north west, passing through Wy-oming from north to south. A line would then be built by the C. & S. peo-ple, connecting Chevenne to Denver. The Northern Pacific will in a short time begin the construction of a line from Bed Lodge, Mont., southwest into the extreme northern portion of the state, where they will tap some of the Wyoming coal fields. The Chicago Mil. Wyoming coal fields. The Chicago, Mil-waukee & St. Paul are also said to have under consideration a line from Deadwood, S. D., across northern Wy-

the Coal Creek Coal company, the B. B. Brooks com pany and the Brooks-Hudson company. He is a director in the Casper National bank.

The governor has been a life-long Republican, and has served his party as a member of the state legislature of 1892, and as a presidential elector from Wyoming in 1900. He was also a delegate to the na-

can be stored in this reservoir. The stored water will be allowed to run down the river to the headgates of the

several ditches, thus, as in the case of the Shoshone project, assuring an

abundant supply of water at all times.

ABOVE CASPER.

The first canal below the reservoir

the south side of the river, and will cover about 50,000 acres. Part of this

land, however, lies in the state of Nebraska. Opposite this canal on the

north side of the river is the Interstate canal. Here again a diversion dam will be constructed, about 300 feet long and

exceed \$35, and it is hoped that it will be considerably less. Other irrigation projects are being pushed in all parts of the state. Much land is already under irrigation, and an

abundance of crops are being harvested. Among these may be ment'oned the Encampment project in Sweetwater

county, the Big Sandy project in Uinta county, the Oregon Basin project In

Big Horn county, and many other smaller irrigation enterprises.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The greatest development along agri

ultural lines in Wyoming is looked for

during the next few years, a develop-ment that will place her among the

first of the western states in variet, and volume of crop production. Th

entire state and people of the state are just beginning to awaken to the possi-bilities of the climate, soil and water

conditions of Wyoming, and large areas

be impossible to complete the Northwestern and Burlington extensions at that date, and the opening was postponed to Aug. 1. The manner of openng was similar to that pursued in the opening of other Indian reservations in recent years, settlers coming from all portions of the United States to register at the various registration points, which were Shoshoni, Lander, Worland and Thermopolis. These names were then placed on small cards and thoroughly mixed, and small boys drew them out one by one. Hans Gerber of Laramie, Wyoming, drew the first claim, and he was later offered \$15,000 for his relinquishment. Thousands of came to the various points people enumerated above and on account of the vast acreage, it was necessary for

few to leave without filing on a claim. FOR CANAL SYSTEM.

The first canal below the reservoir opens from the river about eight miles above the town of Casper, on the south side, and will irrigate about 30,000 acres. The Goshen Hole canal will open near the town of Guernsey. Here a diver-sion dam 100 feet high will be con-structed. The length of 'his canal will Before the settlers were allowed to enter the reservation, however, a sur-veying party under the direction of the state engineer of Wyoming went over be about 140 miles, six miles being through a tunnel. About 150,000 acres the reservation thoroughly and pre-pared plans for the building of a canal system which would irrigate a large portion of the reservation. These plans through a tunnel. About 150,000 active will be covered by this canal. The Fort Laramie canal, as it is known, heads just above old Fort Laramie, on heads just above old Fort Laramie, on were very carefully made, with a view to irrigating the very largest acreage of land possible, at a minimum of ex-pense and in the best possible manner. Bids were called for for the construc-tion of the canal system and the Wybe constructed, about 200 feet long and raises the water 10 feet above the bei of the river. This is the canal upon which most of the active work has been done thus far, and 45 miles of which has been completed. It is an enlarge-ment of the Whalen Falls canal, and about 20,000 acres of land lying under the canal will be irrigated by the Whalton Falls Canal company. The cost of reclaiming all land under the North Platte project will probably not exceed \$55, and it is hoped that it will oming Central Irrigation company was the successful bidder. Under their con-tract, 250 miles of main ditches and main laterals will be constructed, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. This system, when completed, will irrigate 313,000 acres of the finest land to be found in

any portion of the west. Two main canals will be constructed. The lower canal is called the Wyoming Central and the upper one is called the Fremont canal. The former will approximately 40 miles in length, the latter 35, and laterals will be extended n every direction. A reservoir system having a minimum capacity of 300,000 acre-feet will be provided, thus insur-ing an abundance of water during any unusually dry season.

CENTRAL IRRIGATION.

The Wyoming Central Irrigation company, which has already begun active construction work on this system, is composed of several millionaire cap-italists of Chicago, and there is no doubt as to its ability to carry out its contract. Active construction work doubt as to its ability to carry out its contract. Active construction work has already been commenced, 50 men and teams being now engaged in ex-cavation work. Work will be pushel forward next spring as rapidly as pos-sible, with the idea of furnishing water to nearly a third of the entire tract be-fore the close of the year 1906. This is probably the largest irrigation enter-prise ever undertaken in the Western hemisphere. hemisphere.

THE SHOSHONE PROJECT.

The function for a building. This find is a state and the constitution is a state with the state and the coast. The under consideration a line from the coast. The under coast. The opening of the Shoshone Indian is a stabe the coast of the cooper veloce. And on both rides of the cooper veloce. The opening of the Shoshone Indian is a state wate. Wyoming is at present on the verge-ment of Wyoming during the past year. The opening of the shoshone Indian is asserved to the veloce-real product. Prospectors, who have real before and other western fields, as well as prospectors who have made their fortunes, but still yearn for in the was found that it would. The spectration of the transformation of the state are well as prospectors who have the state are well as prospectors who have the two openies to is the part of the state are well as prospectors who have the two openies to is the part of the state are well as the two openies to is the two openies to is the part of the state are well as the still yearn for the state are well as the two openies to is the two openies to is the part of the state are well as the two openies to is the two openies to is the part of the state are the direction of the state are well as the two openies to is the part of the state are well as the two openies to is the part of the two openies to is the part of the state are the direction of the state are the two openies to is the part

Governor Brooks is a regular attendant at church as well as lodge. He is a clear, logical and forceful speaker, and is in demand in this and adjoining states, where his addresses are always welcomed. He is a great believer in the future greatness of this young state, and never misses an opportunity to speak a glowing word for Wyoming.

ing 1908. The Pathfinder dam, which | destined within the next few years to Is located 50 miles above the town of Casper, is the highest dam ever con-structed. The location is in a granite canyon, about 200 feet deep, 80 feet at see sensational development in this re-spect. While the stock raising indus try in Wyoming now occupies the at tention of the greater part of the poputhe bottom and 175 feet deep, so feet at the bottom and 175 feet at the top. It is built entirely of masonry, the area covered being about 22,000 acres and the capacity a trile over 1,000,000 acre feet. The entire flow of the Platte river lation, agriculture will in time supple-ment the stockralsing. The eastern farmer must, however, learn to use the water which is supplied him to ad-vantage, and it is for this reason that development in this inductor is call. development in this industry is not so marked. The irrigation laws of Wyoming are very favorable to the prospecthomeseeker, and offer to him the protection he must have to succeed in his undertaking.

During the two years ending Sept. 30, 1906, 1,127 permits for new ditches were issued by the state engineer's office, describing a total of 1,315,011.87 acres of land to be reclaimed, and providing for 2,083.16 miles of main canals and ditches. The total estimated cost of construction is \$4,427,275.40, and no better idea can be gained of the immense amount of land that is subject to the maintenance of homes than from a glance at these figures. This vast area is capable of sustaining nearly five times the present population of the entire state and is the best evidence that can be given of the development which surely must take place in the state during the next few years. As the total cost of irnext rew years. As the total cost of ir-rigation work is three times as great as the contract price of construction, it may safely be said that \$12,000,000 will be expended in Wyoming in this recla-mation work, on new ditches. When to this is added an estimated cost of \$15,000,000 for enlargements to discher \$15,000,000 for enlargements to ditches already built, the immense amount of work that will be done is evident.

BANKING BUSINESS GROWTH.

No better evidence of Wyoming's healthy growth can be given than the increase in the amount of her bank deposits. At the end of 1905, there was only \$11,100,000 on deposit in the banks of the state. A year later we find on deposit a triffe less than \$14,-000,000, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. This makes the per capita rate over \$125. In the neighborhood of 40 new banks have been incorporated in the state during the past year, and all are prospering to a marked degree.

Wyoming is proud of her public chool system. It is one of the best in the whole United States. In 1906 \$500,000 was spent in the state for educational purposes, near \$25 for every child of

According to the assessment rolls, the According to the assessment rolls, the present valuation of all the railroads of Wyoming is \$7,583,281,50, while the tele-graph and telephone lines are placed at \$355,195,95. The lands subject to tax are worth \$20,818,806,39. In the state are performed at \$6,077,588,50 2.874.686 sheep, valued at \$6,077.536.50. There are 508.075 cattle, which are worth \$7,233,427, and 79.571 horses, worth \$2,223,569, a total valuation of over \$50, 000,000. GEO. S. WALKER.

The next oldest U. P. mine is No. 7. This coal-seam is above No. 1, and is the same as is now being worked in mines 8, 9 and 10.

The system of transportation in No. The system of triality or motor-car line, through a tunnel some two and a half miles long. There are three ten-ton motors, each bringing to the dump outside, from 40 to 60 one and a fourth ton cars each trip. The coal is very lean, there being only a half inch of shale. The seam is level, and varies in thickness from five and a half feet to eight feet. Some of this coal is mined by hand, while Jeffrey and Link belt machines aro used in other parts of the mine.

No 9 mine is worked through a double-track 'plane 800 feet long, then a main haulage single track. The coal is the same height as that of No. 7 and mined in the same way, No. 8 mine is a double compartment

shaft 190 feet deep. The coal seam is thicker here, varying from seven to eight feet. The coal is hauled to the oottom of the shaft by electric motors. Electric coal-cutting machines and drills are used, as well as compressed air machines and drills. Some of the

air machines and drills. Some of the coal is mined by hand. No 10 mine is a slope with a 15-degree pitch for 1,200 feet. This was driven in rock to the coal, which pitches about three degrees. Here, as in mine No. 8, electric machines and drills are in use, also compressed air machines and drills. Mines 10, 8, 7, and 9 are connect-ed in the order named. No 10 being the lowest, drains the others. Here two the lowest, drains the others. Here two electric pumps are in use, The power that runs the machinery

in and around these mines consists of supervision of Dr. Blakesi three 225 kilowatt, 590-volt direct con- superintendent of schools.



There are other coal seams that have not yet been opened, which will man good work for many thousands of me for many years to c

The town of Rock Springs has a pop ulation of nearly 7.0 of representatives from 36 different D tions. The streets are lighted by de-tricity, as well as the stores and read all the residences. Mr. A. Kendall, president of the Fin

National bank, is mayor. His first to gave so much satisfaction that he pr tically had no opposition at the tion last May. There are two nation banks, two large hotels, seven church eight large stores, dealing in general merchandise, and a dozen smaller stores with special lines—as grocets and dry goods. There are 36 saleous that seem to be necessary in this high dry autophysics.

dry atmosphere. We have a fine two-story rock school besides the high scho building with 12 rooms, besides that smaller buildings. The high scher work is done in the city hall, under his supervision of Dr. Blakesly, who is ch



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of land are each year being brought under cultivation. The largest of these irrigation enterprises are now located in Fremont, Big Horn and Sheridan counties, but other portions of the state are

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