

# A REPORT

... BY THE ...

# STATE GEOLOGIST

... TO THE ...

# GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

---

HENRY C. BEELER, E. M.  
STATE GEOLOGIST  
AND (EX-OFFICIO) INSPECTOR OF MINES.  
DECEMBER 31, 1906.

---



THE STATE OF WYOMING.

OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST.

CHEYENNE, December 31, 1906.

*Hon. Bryant B. Brooks,  
Governor of Wyoming,  
Cheyenne, Wyo.*

SIR:—Complying with the provisions of Section 7, Chapter 45, Session Laws of Wyoming, 1901, I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of all examinations and reports made by this office, together with a statement of all fees received for the years 1905 and 1906, and a general statement relative to this and all other work carried on by this office, as provided by law.

I also enclose several recommendations designed for the betterment of mining conditions in Wyoming and trust these will receive favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,  
HENRY C. BEELER,  
State Geologist.

## Report of the State Geologist. 1905 - 1906

---

Many circumstances have arisen in the past two years which necessitated a change in the methods employed in the conduct of this office and called for a great deal of work not contemplated by those whose foresight and zeal for the welfare of the mining interests of Wyoming caused its establishment in 1901, but which have placed Wyoming as a mining State more prominently before the world than ever before and served due notice on the fakir that he and his kind are not wanted in Wyoming.

Prospecting in the new and comparatively unknown (from a mining standpoint) portions has been general and since the opening of the lands formerly included in the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, these and the adjacent territory of Copper Mountain have been especially prominent. Many new strikes are reported, on which work is now in progress. In a number of instances the owners have worked faithfully and with success to the limit of their funds, but these funds have been inadequate and work was compelled to cease for a time until more capital was secured. In this latter case this office has often been called upon for aid and in many cases has been the means of causing the work to be resumed. In other cases the property was found to warrant more development, but the parties failed to arrange terms to suit all interested. Circumstances of this nature have tied up a number of promising properties in this State, and in a few instances there seems no way of getting the parties to settle their differences sufficiently to permit the development work to resume and the mines are therefore idle and of no benefit to the State and owners or anyone else. It is noted that these disputes only arise when the success of the venture seems assured.

As provided by the law establishing this office, the work of examination and reports on mines has been made the principal

business of the office and the standard of former years fully maintained.

### REPORTS BY THE GEOLOGIST.

During 1905-1906, applications have been received and reports made upon twenty-seven properties situated in seven counties of the State, the fees amounting to \$1,100.00.

This work in detail is as follows, a brief outline being given in each case and amount of fee collected:

#### STATEMENT OF REPORTS MADE AND FEES RECEIVED.

No.	Date	Description	Fee
55.	Jan. 30, 1905.	For the Emerald Mining Company, Wheatland, Wyo. A brief report on showings made in prospect work on the Emerald group, 23 miles southwest of Wheatland, Laramie County . . . . .	\$ 25.00
56.	Feb. 17, 1905.	For Alexander Bowie, Chugwater, Wyo. A general report on the Whippoorwill claims of the Cooney Hill Gold and Copper Mining and Milling Company, Cheyenne, Wyo., at Cooney Hill, 15 miles southwest of Wheatland, Laramie County . . . . .	25.00
57.	May 11, 1905.	For the Maggie Murphy Copper Company, New Bedford, Mass. A supplementary report on the showings made on the Maggie Murphy group, two miles south of Esterbrook, Albany County . . . . .	25.00
58.	Aug. 9, 1905.	For the Investors' Mining and Prospecting Company, Encampment, Wyo. A brief report on the surface and geological conditions and showings of the Investors' group, near Rambler, Carbon County . . . . .	50.00
59.	Aug. 10, 1905.	For L. C. Nelson, Saratoga, Wyo. A brief report on the surface showing and indications on the Dreamland King group, held by the Dreamland King Mining Company, Detroit, Mich., and situated on Spring Creek, near Dillon, Carbon County . . . . .	25.00
60.	Aug. 10, 1905.	For the Shawnee Copper Mining Company, Shawnee, Okla. A brief report on the surface showings and general conditions noted on the Raven group, owned by A. H. Crow et al., Encampment, Wyo., and situated on Iron Creek, eastern Carbon County . . . . .	25.00

No.	Date	Description	Fee
61.	Oct. 9, 1905.	For the Northwestern Copper Mining Company, Omaha, Neb. A brief report on the showings made and development work done in the Batchelder mine, near Dillon, Carbon County . . . . .	100.00
62.	Oct. 2, 1905.	For the Delaware and Lackawanna Copper Mining Company, Redbank, N. J. A report on the showings made in work done on the D. & L. group, near Battle, Carbon County . . . . .	25.00
63.	Oct. 10, 1905.	For the Copper Rock Gold Mining and Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. A general report on the surface and general conditions noted at the Copper Rock group, near Encampment, Carbon County . . . . .	100.00
64.	Oct. 17, 1905.	For the American Copper Company, Williamsport, Pa. A brief report on the showings made in tunnel and surface works on the Gold Crater group, owned by Victor Carlin, Keystone, Wyo., and situated near Keystone, Albany County . . . . .	50.00
65.	Oct. 30, 1905.	For the Boston-Sierra Madre Mine Industry Company, Chicago, Ill. A brief report on the surface showings and work done on the North Fork group, on the North Fork of Snake River, southern Carbon County . . . . .	50.00
66.	Oct. 31, 1905.	For Lewis A. Pease, Chicago, Ill. A report on the Pease properties, including the placer and lode prospects held by him on the North Fork of Snake River, in southern Carbon County . . . . .	50.00
67.	Oct. 2, 1905.	For the Newton Copper Mining Company, Shelbyville, Ind. A brief report on the showings in the prospect workings on the Newton group, near Encampment, Carbon County . . . . .	25.00
68.	Jan. 12, 1906.	For the Strong Copper Mining Company, Laramie, Wyo. A general report on the extent, geology, ore conditions and development of the Strong group, at Leslie, in eastern Albany County . . . . .	100.00
69.	June 6, 1906.	For August Bopp et al., Virginia Dale, Colo. A brief report on the surface showings on the Portland group, situated about six miles south of Sherman station, on the Union Pacific railroad, in southeastern Albany County . . . . .	25.00

No.	Date	Description	Fee
70.	May 19, 1906.	For the Goldfield Securities Company, Denver, Colo. A brief surface report on the Teddy Roosevelt-Good Hope groups of the Amalgamated Copper Mining and Extraction Company, at Hecla, Laramie County.....	25.00
71.	April 9, 1906.	For the Maggie Murphy Copper Mining Company, New Bedford, Mass. A report on the showings made in shaft sunk on Maggie Murphy group, two miles south of Esterbrook, Albany County.....	25.00
72.	June 4, 1906.	For N. O. Vosburg, Jr., et al., Denver, Colo. A brief report on the surface showings and general conditions noted on the Copper Float group of Walter E. Clark et al. of Denver, Colo., and situated one and one-half miles south of Hermosa station, on the Union Pacific railroad, in southern Albany County.....	25.00
73.	June 26, 1906.	For the Copper Bar Mining Company, Saratoga, Wyo. A brief general report dealing with geological and ore conditions, development, extent, etc., of the Charter Oak-Puzzler groups, owned by Joseph B. Hassett, Saratoga, Wyo., and situated eight miles west of Encampment, Carbon County.....	100.00
74.	July 20, 1906.	For James H. Kyner, Shawnee, Okla. A brief report on the surface and geological conditions of the Ak-Sar-Ben Copper Mining Company, Encampment, Wyo., and situated on Iron Creek, in eastern Carbon County..	25.00
75.	July 21, 1906.	For the Home Run Copper Mining Company, Denver, Colo. A brief report on the showings made in workings and surface on the Colorado Belle group, four miles south of Encampment, Carbon County.....	25.00
76.	Oct. 22, 1906.	For the Winona Gold-Copper Mining and Milling Company of Wyoming, Denver, Colo. A general report on the showings on the Winona group, situated on Sulphur Creek, Sunlight District, Big Horn County.....	25.00
77.	Aug. 23, 1906.	For Thomas G. Smith et al., Buffalo, Wyo. A general report on the Copper Glimpse group, owned by the Williams-Luman Mining Company, Basin, Wyo., situated at Depass, Fremont County.....	25.00

No.	Date	Description	Fee
78.	Oct. 27, 1906.	For the Wyoming Gold and Copper Company, Laramie, Wyo. A general report on the Independence group, situated on Douglas Creek, near Keystone, Albany County.....	50.00
79.	Oct. 31, 1906.	For Max J. Meyer et al., Cheyenne, Wyo. A brief report on the Albany placers, owned by the Albany Development Company, Laramie, Wyo., and situated on Douglas Creek, near Keystone, Albany County.....	25.00
80.	Oct. 22, 1906.	For R. H. Walsh, Sheridan, Wyo. A general report on the Wild Goose group, owned by J. Samuel Wilson, Sheridan, Wyo., and situated near the head of Sulphur Creek, Sunlight District, Big Horn County.....	25.00
81.	Sept. 21, 1906.	For Otto Gramm, Laramie, Wyo. A brief report on the Home placers, situated on Douglas Creek, near Keystone, in southwestern Albany County.....	25.00
Total fees .....			\$1,100.00

These fees have been collected and covered into the State Treasury as provided in Section 5, Chapter 45, Session Laws of 1901, the usual receipts taken and duplicates filed with the State Auditor.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF THESE PROPERTIES.

Of the twenty-seven reports made, as above stated, twenty-five were on lode properties and two on placer ground. Nineteen new lode prospects were reported on for various reasons, some for reports to place the properties on sale, others for information purposes and others for formal advice in operating. Two supplementary reports were made on property previously examined, the owners being at a distance and taking this means of keeping posted on their property.

Two mines are included in this list and the reports were made thereon to provide funds for further development and erect mills.

Sixteen of the above are working continuously; eight work part of the year and three are not working at this time.

It may be here stated that as these reports deal largely with surface or shallow working conditions, the time has not been sufficiently long to admit of the development outlined being carried

out in detail and not sufficiently opened up to show ore reserves, except in two mines above noted.

### TABULATED STATEMENT OF FEES AND REPORTS.

In this connection, attention is particularly directed to the following tabulated statement, which shows, by counties, all reports made to date since the re-opening of this office under the present law of 1901, and further shows its progress and the location of the most active mining centers up to the present time.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF REPORTS MADE AND FEES COLLECTED BY COUNTIES, 1901-1906.

COUNTY	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		Total	
	No.	Fees	No.	Fees										
Albany .....	1	\$25.00	3	\$75.00	2	\$50.00	3	\$100.00	2	\$75.00	7	\$275.00	18	\$600.00
Big Horn .....	1	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	3	75.00
Carbon .....	7	275.00	7	175.00	5	250.00	4	175.00	9	450.00	3	150.00	35	1475.00
Converse .....	..	..	..	..	7	175.00	2	75.00	..	..	..	..	9	250.00
Fremont .....	..	..	..	..	1	25.00	..	..	..	..	1	25.00	2	50.00
Johnson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	75.00
Laramie .....	1	50.00	2	75.00	2	50.00	3	75.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	11	325.00
Totals .....	10	\$375.00	12	\$325.00	17	\$550.00	15	\$500.00	13	\$575.00	14	\$325.00	81	\$2850.00

### CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The sum of \$2,000.00 was appropriated for the contingent expenses of this office for 1905 and 1906 (under the usual restrictions) and while this sum has been made to cover the actual work of the office, no regular geological field work could be attempted. Some necessary furniture was purchased and printing done, as hereinafter explained.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES TO JANUARY 1, 1907.

	Estimate for Two Years	Expenditures to Jan. 1, 1907
Traveling expenses .....	\$ 600.00	\$ 448.30
Board while traveling.....	275.00	183.70
Stenographer and typewriting.....	500.00	389.75
Postage and telegraphing.....	150.00	284.79
Records, stationery and printing.....	300.00	302.40
Office furniture .....	75.00	63.60
Miscellaneous .....	100.00	76.80
Amount of appropriation.....	\$2,000.00	Total \$1,749.14
Expended to January 1, 1907.....	1,749.14	
Balance on January 1, 1906.....	250.86*	

\*One-eighth of the appropriation, as required.

The above statement shows the expenses during the time given and the expenditure of the balance will bring up the figures to about the amount of the original estimates given, with the exception of "postage," which is nearly twice the estimate on account of heavy mail work.

The following is a statement of the needs of the office for the coming year:

ESTIMATES OF CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1907-1908.

Traveling expenses .....	\$1,100.00
Board while traveling.....	400.00
Stenographer and typewriting.....	550.00
Postage, telegraphing, etc.....	300.00
Records, stationery and printing.....	500.00
Office furniture .....	50.00
Miscellaneous expenses .....	100.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

It is at once evident that the far greater portion of the amount asked for is needed for the necessary travel expense, record and mail work. Paid transportation being required, a proportionately larger traveling fund is necessary and the printing fund is asked to cover the new publications needed to advertise the new districts of the State, no funds being available for this work at this date.

There is a supply of blanks, mine signals, notices, index material, etc., on hand which need not be duplicated this year, and aside from a desk and a few new files, etc., for new records, no new furniture is required.

### THE VOLUNTARY PUBLICITY LAW.

In the report of this office to the Governor, 1903-4, a provision for the voluntary filing of a sworn statement by any mine owner or operator was suggested, was recommended by the Governor to the Eighth Legislature and became a law February 21, 1905, effective April 1st, 1905. Following is the full text of this law:

#### CHAPTER 92, SESSION LAWS OF 1905.

*Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:*

SECTION 1. The State Geologist is hereby authorized to establish a Bureau of Mining Statistics wherein information relative to the mineral industry of Wyoming may be filed for reference and distribution as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Each company or person owning or operating any mining or other enterprise concerned in the mineral industry of Wyoming, may at their own discretion, file with the State Geologist, upon blanks to be furnished on application to the Geologist, a sworn statement properly attested by the officers of such company or such owner or operator, giving:

The name of company, owner or operator, and object of same.

Postoffice address of office and mine.

Name and addresses of officers of company, owner or operator.

Location of property and title.

Description of property, number of claims, acreage, etc.

Number of shares of stock (if incorporated) and par value.

Number of shares of treasury stock.

Number of shares of stock sold to date.

Amount received from sale of above stock.

Amount expended for development work.

Amount expended for office expenses, supplies and machinery.

Total amount of work done on property.

Extent of workings, size of vein or ledge, etc.

Estimate of ore in sight.

Estimate of work proposed for coming year.

Statement of shipments made and value of same.

Number of men employed and length of time work was carried on.

General statement regarding the property, giving amount, kind and condition of machinery, etc.

Other resources of the company, owner or operator.

SEC. 3. The filing of this statement, or any part thereof, shall be purely optional with each company, owner or operator engaged in any mineral business in Wyoming, and each statement so filed shall be in duplicate, one copy to be properly certified to by the State Geologist as to time and place of filing and returned to the company or person making the statement, and the other copy to be filed for reference in the office of the State Geologist.

SEC. 4. Whoever wilfully, corruptly and falsely makes any false statement under this act, with the purpose or intent to deceive, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, as provided by the Revised Statutes of Wyoming for perjury.

SEC. 5. For the receiving and filing of each statement, the State Geologist is hereby authorized to charge the sum of one dollar for each statement so received and filed, and is further authorized to furnish a properly certified copy of any statement filed as above provided to any person desiring the same, upon the payment of one dollar for each copy so furnished, these fees to be collected in advance and covered into the State Treasury as provided for the other fees of this office.

SEC. 6. The State Geologist shall keep a proper record of all such statements so filed and copies issued, as well as all fees received, and report same to the Governor, annually, as provided for the other work and fees of his office.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of April, 1905.

Under this law thirty-four sworn statements have been filed and forty-eight certified copies issued to inquiring investors, financial papers and others, as follows:

## LIST OF FILINGS.

No.	Date	Description	Fee
1.	April 8, 1905.	Strong Mine, Leslie, Albany County; The Strong Copper Mining Company, by Dr. I. R. Swigart, Manager, Laramie, Wyo. ....	\$ 1.00
2.	April 14, 1905.	Rip Van Winkle Mine, Morgan, Albany County; Rip Van Winkle Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, by Dr. I. R. Swigart, Secretary-Treasurer, Laramie, Wyo. ....	1.00
3.	April 15, 1905.	Investors' Mine, Rambler, Carbon County; The Investors' Mining and Prospecting Company, by C. B. Bergquist, Secretary-Treasurer, Encampment, Wyo. ....	1.00
4.	April 22, 1905.	Batchelder Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Northwestern Copper Mining Company, by F. E. Brown, Manager, 509 N. Y. Life building, Omaha, Neb. ....	1.00
5.	April 24, 1905.	Globe Mine, Hecla, Laramie County; The Globe Copper Mining Company, by J. A. Morrison, Manager, Colorado Springs, Colo. ....	1.00
6.	May 1, 1905.	Boston-Sierra Madre Mine, Victoria, Carbon County; Boston-Sierra Madre Mine Industry Company, by L. A. Pease, Manager, 1118 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
7.	June 12, 1905.	Echo Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; The Echo Copper Mining and Milling Company, by W. R. Stiles, Secretary, 412, 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
8.	Aug. 23, 1905.	Medicine Bows Mine, Holmes, Albany County; The Medicine Bows Mines Company, by William Benton, Manager, Holmes, Wyo. ....	1.00
9.	Aug. 30, 1905.	Winona-Rex Mine, Encampment, Carbon County; Winona-Rex Copper Mining Company, by John Ludwig, President, Winona, Minn. ....	1.00
10.	Aug. 31, 1905.	Maggie Murphy Mine, Esterbrook, Albany County; Maggie Murphy Copper Company, by A. D. Lee, Secretary, New Bedford, Mass. ....	1.00
11.	Sept. 11, 1905.	Etna Mine, Encampment, Carbon County; Etna Mining Company, by Julius Thielman, Secretary, Merrill, Wis. ....	1.00
12.	Sept. 14, 1905.	Jupiter Mine, Holmes, Albany County; Jupiter Mining Company, by Dr. C. E. Quigg, Manager, Tomah, Wis. ....	1.00
13.	Sept. 15, 1905.	Emerald Mine, Wheatland, Laramie County; Emerald Mining Company, by H. A. Robinson, Secretary, Wheatland, Wyo. ....	1.00

No.	Date	Description	Fee
14.	Sept. 15, 1905.	Verde Mine, Battle, Carbon County; Verde Mining and Milling Company, by G. F. Hinton, Superintendent, Encampment, Wyo. ....	1.00
15.	Sept. 21, 1905.	Three Cripples Mine, Esterbrook, Albany County; Three Cripples Mining Company, by G. W. Johnston, Vice President, Esterbrook, Wyo. ....	1.00
16.	Oct. 2, 1905.	Esterbrook Mine, Esterbrook, Albany County; The Esterbrook Mining Company, by John Foxtan, Secretary, Esterbrook, Wyo. ....	1.00
17.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Anchoria Mine, Copperton, Carbon County; Anchoria Copper Mining Company, by H. O. Granberg, Secretary and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1.00
18.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Oshkosh-Wyoming Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Oshkosh-Wyoming Mining Company, by H. O. Granberg, Secretary and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1.00
19.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Pluto Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Pluto Gold and Copper Mining Company, by H. O. Granberg, Secretary and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1.00
20.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Independence Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Independence Mining Company, by H. O. Granberg, Secretary and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1.00
21.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Azurite Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Azurite Mining Company, by H. O. Granberg, Secretary and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1.00
22.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Jack Pot Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Jack Pot Mining and Milling Company, by H. O. Granberg, Secretary and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1.00
23.	Dec. 29, 1905.	Raven Mine, Encampment, Carbon County; Shawnee Copper Mining Company, by A. H. Crow, Superintendent, Encampment, Wyo. ....	1.00
24.	Jan. 2, 1906.	Ferris-Haggarty Mine, Dillon, Carbon County; Penn-Wyoming Copper Company, by L. M. Fishback, Secretary and Treasurer, 732 Monadnock building, Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
25.	Feb. 22, 1906.	Winona Mines, Painter, Big Horn County; Winona Copper-Gold Mining and Milling Company, by H. F. Tower, Secretary, 681 Grant avenue, Denver, Colo. ....	1.00
26.	Feb. 21, 1906.	Susquehanna Mine, Battle, Carbon County; The Standard Copper Mining Company, by George P. Waldorf, President, Box 22, Toledo, O. ....	1.00

No.	Date	Description	Fee
27.	March 3, 1906.	Gold Hill Group, Centennial, Albany County; Acme Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company, by Arthur S. Howe, Secretary, 7 Congress street, Boston, Mass.....	1.00
28.	April 9, 1906.	Rawhide Butte Group, Lusk, Converse County; Alta Mining and Milling Company, by P. E. Conley, Secretary and Treasurer, 490 Quincy building, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
29.	June 11, 1906.	Newton Mine, Encampment, Carbon County; Newton Copper Mining Company, by M. B. McKillip, Encampment, Wyo.....	1.00
30.	Dec. 10, 1906.	Jupiter Mine, Holmes, Albany County; Jupiter Mining Company, by Dr. C. E. Quigg, Tomah, Wis. ....	1.00
31.	Dec. 13, 1906.	Boston - Sierra Madre Mine, Victoria, Carbon County; Boston-Sierra Madre Mine Industry Company, by L. A. Pease, Manager, 1118 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
32.	Dec. 14, 1906.	Investors' Mine, Rambler, Carbon County; The Investors' Mining and Prospecting Company, by C. B. Bergquist, Secretary-Treasurer, Encampment, Wyo.....	1.00
33.	Dec. 18, 1906.	Susquehanna Mine, Battle, Carbon County; Standard Copper Mining Company, by George P. Waldorf, President, Box 22, Toledo, O.....	1.00
34.	Dec. 24, 1906.	Charter Oak Mine, Saratoga, Carbon County; The Copper Bar Mining Company, Lessee, by Joseph B. Hassett, owner, Saratoga, Wyo.....	1.00
Total fees .....			\$34.00

LIST OF CERTIFIED COPIES ISSUED.

Date	Description of Statement	To Whom Issued	Fee
May 4, 1905	No. 4, Northwestern Copper Mining Co.....	Dr. H. V. Merrill, Meadville, Pa.....	\$1.00
May 11, 1905	No. 4, Northwestern Copper Mining Co.....	I. W. Jordan, Carnegie, Pa.....	1.00
June 10, 1905	No. 4, Northwestern Copper Mining Co.....	A. Anderson, Blair, Wis.....	1.00
Aug. 9, 1905	No. 6, Boston-Sierra Madre Mine Industry Co.....	W. H. Pridaux, Mineral Point, Wis.....	1.00
Aug. 21, 1905	No. 1, Strong Copper Mining Co.....	Frank R. Horton, New York.....	1.00
Aug. 21, 1905	No. 2, Rip Van Winkle Con. Gold M. & M. Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Aug. 21, 1905	No. 3, Investors' Mining and Prospecting Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Aug. 21, 1905	No. 4, Northwestern Copper Mining Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Aug. 21, 1905	No. 5, Globe Copper Mining Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Aug. 21, 1905	No. 6, Boston-Sierra Madre Mine Industry Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Dec. 9, 1905	No. 8, Medicine Bows Mines Co.....	J. R. Johnston, Conway Springs, Kas.....	1.00
Jan. 2, 1906	No. 17, Anchoria Copper Mining Co.....	H. J. Beardmore, Warren, Minn.....	1.00
Jan. 2, 1906	No. 18, Oshkosh-Wyoming Mining Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Jan. 2, 1906	No. 22, Jack Pot Mining and Milling Co.....	Same.....	1.00
Jan. 4, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	Daily Mining Record, Denver, Colo.....	1.00
Jan. 8, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	Financial World, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
Jan. 8, 1906	No. 4, Northwestern Copper Mining Co.....	C. V. Evans, Blackfoot, Idaho.....	1.00
Jan. 13, 1906	No. 8, Medicine Bows Mines Co.....	William Benton, Holmes, Wyo.....	1.00
Jan. 15, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	C. B. Bergquist, Encampment, Wyo.....	1.00
Jan. 15, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	R. M. Frisbey, Mattoon, Ill.....	1.00
Jan. 15, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	F. H. Wray, Sioux City, Ia.....	1.00
Jan. 15, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	C. H. Ice, Manning, W. Va.....	1.00
Jan. 27, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	J. T. Frank, Homestead, Pa.....	1.00
Jan. 29, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	F. W. Fench, Cincinnati, O.....	1.00
Jan. 30, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	John Ikes, Boston, Mass.....	1.00
Jan. 30, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	G. E. West, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
Jan. 30, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	F. H. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.....	1.00
Jan. 30, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	W. Heimsath, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
Jan. 30, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	W. C. Brichner, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	1.00
Feb. 10, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	C. L. Viles, Waltham, Mass.....	1.00
Feb. 10, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.....	Ed. Gillis, Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1.00

LIST OF CERTIFIED COPIES ISSUED—Continued.

Date	Description of Statement	To Whom Issued	Fee
Feb. 10, 1906	No. 14, Verde Mining and Milling Co.	Same	1.00
Feb. 10, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	Willis George Emerson, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Feb. 16, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	R. B. Boylan, Lowell, Mich.	1.00
Feb. 19, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	Engineering and Mining Journal, New York	1.00
Feb. 27, 1906	No. 21, Azurite Mining Co.	Dr. F. G. Swedenburg, Rock Elm, Wis.	1.00
Mar. 5, 1906	No. 2, Rip Van Winkle Con. Gold M. & M. Co.	C. F. Culbertson, Greensburg, Kas.	1.00
Mar. 5, 1906	No. 5, Globe Copper Mining Co.	W. T. Smith, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Mar. 13, 1906	No. 2, Rip Van Winkle Con. Gold M. & M. Co.	C. M. Bateman, Greensburg, Kas.	1.00
Mar. 23, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	W. E. Marsh, Lowell, Mich.	1.00
Mar. 29, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	G. S. Moorhead, Brownsville, Pa.	1.00
Mar. 31, 1906	No. 5, Globe Copper Mining Co.	Harry R. Gault, Kitanning, Pa.	1.00
Apr. 2, 1906	No. 14, Verde Mining and Milling Co.	H. S. French, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Apr. 23, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	F. J. Lebell, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
May 7, 1906	No. 28, Alta Mining and Milling Co.	W. V. Hayes, Logansport, Ind.	1.00
May 8, 1906	No. 24, Penn-Wyoming Copper Co.	H. B. Miller, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
May 17, 1906	No. 8, Medicine Bows Mines Co.	William Benton, Holmes, Wyo.	1.00
Jun. 6, 1906	No. 28, Alta Mining and Milling Co.	E. I. Rosenfeld, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
	Total fees for certified copies.....		\$48.00
	Total fees for filings.....		34.00
	Total.....		\$82.00

The companies included in this list represent all sorts and conditions of mines in various stages of development, from a new prospect to the Ferris-Haggarty mine, with a production record behind and a larger one ahead. The filings were made for many reasons and purposes, to sell stock, to keep old stockholders posted, to help development, to furnish a public statement of the affairs of the company in one instance and to start a new company out square with the world in a number of others.

STATEMENT SHOWING FILINGS MADE AND CERTIFIED COPIES ISSUED BY COUNTIES, UNDER VOLUNTARY PUBLICITY LAW.

COUNTY	1905			1906			Total		
	Fil'g	Cert.	Fee	Fil'g	Cert.	Fee	Fil'g	Cert.	Fee
Albany.....	7	3	\$10.00	2	4	\$6.00	9	7	\$16.00
Big Horn.....				1		1.00	1		1.00
Carbon.....	14	7	21.00	7	29	36.00	21	36	57.00
Laramie.....	2	1	3.00	1	4	5.00	3	5	8.00
Totals.....	23	11	\$34.00	11	37	\$48.00	34	48	\$82.00

The whole aim and object of this law is to provide a means of distinguishing an honest mining venture that must offer its stock to the public to carry out the necessary work of development, from any of the hordes of mining fakes that literally infest the investment market today, and a sworn statement, as above provided, protected by a proper penalty for perjury, is believed to be the most reasonable means of protecting both the legitimate promoter and the investor, who seeks a legitimate speculation, not a wild leap in the dark, and is willing to take chances on the ore, if the greater chances of jugglery in the promotion be eliminated to a reasonable degree. Such has been the actual working out of the Voluntary Publicity Law of Wyoming.

This law was a strictly original idea, put forth as a practical means of determining by actual experiment, just what was the real sentiment among the legitimate operators on both sides, both promoters and buyers of stock, and the results obtained have shown conclusively that the man who is putting a new mine before the public, as a straight business proposition, rather courts than avoids publicity, and that a compulsory publicity law would meet with the approval and same cordial support as did the voluntary publicity law of 1901.

## COMPULSORY PUBLICITY.

Compulsory publicity has been receiving the attention of the thinking people for the past year or two and at the American Mining Congress held at Denver, October 16-19 last, the following resolution was adopted and recommended for passage as a law in all mining states:

*Resolved.* By the American Mining Congress, in convention assembled, That the following draft of a bill to prevent mining frauds be urged for passage before the legislatures of every state and territory where mining is carried on:

"An act to prohibit the making or publishing of false or exaggerated statements or publications of or concerning the affairs, pecuniary condition or property of any corporation, joint stock association, co-partnership or individual, which said statements or publications are intended to give, or shall have a tendency to give, a less or greater apparent value to the shares, bonds or property, or any part thereof, of said co-partnership or individual, than the said shares, bonds or property shall really and in fact possess, and providing a penalty therefor.

"SECTION 1. (Enacting clause). Any person who knowingly makes or publishes in any way whatever, or permits to be so made or published, any book, prospectus, notice, report, statement, exhibit or other publication of or concerning the affairs, financial condition or property of any corporation, joint stock association, co-partnership or individual, which said book, prospectus, notice, report, statement, exhibit or other publication shall contain any statement which is false or wilfully exaggerated, or which is intended to give, or which shall have a tendency to give, a less or greater apparent value of the shares, bonds or property of said corporation, joint stock association, co-partnership or individual, or any part of said shares, bonds or property, than said shares, bonds or property, or any part thereof, shall really and in fact possess, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or shall suffer both said fine and imprisonment.

"SECTION 2. Repeals all conflicting acts.

"SECTION 3. Takes effect immediately."

The above recommendation is here given in full that it may be brought before the legislators of Wyoming in proper form for such action as they may see fit.

In the opinion of the Geologist, the principal difficulty under the above proposed law, would be to attach the blame or liability for such misrepresentations, as developed in the cases of Moore

vs. Pusey and Moore vs. Curtin and other officers of the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company, herein noted, and to further define or prove that such misrepresentations had actually been made and applied to the particular property or mine alleged to have been wilfully misrepresented.

To do away with this objection and to fix the liability or blame where it actually belongs, it is proposed that a law be enacted providing that in all stock companies incorporated to operate in Wyoming and whose stock is to be offered for sale to the public, shall be required to file a copy of their prospectus or other printed matter relating to the facts and possessions of the company, properly certified under oath by the proper officers of the company, with the regular incorporation papers now required, and that all foreign corporations in filing their acceptance of the Constitution of the State, be required to file also a certified copy of their prospectus, etc., as above provided for Wyoming corporations.

This enactment should also provide that any subsequent prospectus or other printed matter issued by the company to aid in the sale of their stock, shall be specifically understood to be included in this filing made under oath and that the officers of the company be liable for any statement contained therein, the same as if it was contained in the original filing, as above.

A proper time should be allowed for all present corporations to comply with this law and a proper penalty provided for non-compliance with this act, as well as the usual penalty for perjury provided by the laws of Wyoming for false statements in this matter, and a proper course of action provided to take up such cases by the proper officer.

Such a law will not work any hardship upon any legitimate proposition presented to the public but it will drive out of the State of Wyoming the fakir who uses the State solely as a basis of speculation and who never expends even a portion of his proceeds in developing the resources of the State.

This is perhaps a heroic remedy, but there seems to be no other way to drive out the fakir who has long fattened on Wyoming undisturbed, for there was no way of reaching him, and whose methods have done more actual harm and kept back the mineral development of the State, than any other cause or combination of causes.

## WORK AS INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Work in this department has been carried on and inspections made in connection with the regular work of the office, only occasional special trips being required by conditions in the mines visited.

The law of 1905 prohibiting intoxicated persons or intoxicating liquors in or about mines, has been very favorably received and operators have been a unit in placing the notices supplied by this department in conspicuous places and in enforcing the provisions of the law.

Accidents serious enough to come within the provisions of the Accidents in Mines law of 1903, have happily been few in number and as a rule have been promptly reported to this office by those in charge where such accidents occurred.

## LIST OF ACCIDENTS.

- No. 13. J. C. McMackin, prospect hole, in Silver Crown District, Laramie County, February 17th, 1905. Did not allow sufficient time for blast to explode; returned and was relighting fuse when explosion occurred; eyes burned out.
- No. 14. Thomas Moore, Pickwick Mine, Kirwin, Big Horn County, February 19th, 1905. Struck piece of unexploded powder while shoveling after a blast, causing explosion, which destroyed one eye and cut body and arm by rock splinters. Sent to Omaha for care by specialist to save remaining eye.
- No. 15. Joseph Goldsworthy, Sunrise Mine, Sunrise, Laramie County, May 12th, 1905. Crushed by falling rock while working in tunnel on contract providing for contractors doing their own timbering. Warning had been given him by associates and he was engaged in testing the roof when fall occurred. Fatal.
- No. 16. William Chubb, Bryan Mine, Kirwin, Big Horn County, July 11th, 1905. Killed by premature explosion while engaged in picking out a missed shot. Fatal.
- No. 17. A. W. Hood, Anchoria Mine, Copperton, Carbon County, October 13th, 1905. Skull crushed by accident to bucket in shaft; injured man came up on the bucket to surface and walked to house, 300 feet distant, but later died from injuries. Fatal.
- No. 18. Earl M. Hadley, Ferris-Haggarty Mine, Rudefeha, Carbon County, October 1st, 1905. Died from injuries received from premature explosion of dynamite while tamping primer in hole for blast. Fatal.
- No. 19. Joseph M. Becker, Little Joe Mine, Atlantic, Fremont County, December 7th, 1905. Injured while thawing powder, which became too hot and set fire to box and communicated to caps, causing explosion.

In none of the above accidents was any culpable negligence of employers alleged or evident and the men injured were nearly all experienced miners, accustomed to the work and in each case the Inspector looked up the facts as soon as possible after the occurrence.

The mine superintendents and foremen generally are disposed to take as few chances of accidents as possible and frequently the men themselves disregard instructions looking to their safety, and sometimes this is bound to result in accident—which may or may not be serious.

Everything possible was done for the above injured men and those not fatally injured are recovered at this writing. Numerous less important accidents occurred and in some cases inquired into but no record made as the law does not cover these cases.

The State Code of Mine Signals established in 1903 is in use in all mines in the State where hoisting machinery is used, posted as provided, and the dated powder law has been in active service since 1903, with a marked improvement in the quality and freshness of powder now sold in this State.

As Inspector of Mines it has been the constant aim to protect the miner and aid all those engaged in active mining and this effort has been cordially seconded in every camp in the State.

## PUBLICATIONS, ISSUED AND PROJECTED.

Advertisement of the State's resources by small pamphlets, illustrated as fully as possible and descriptive of the different camps of the State, is conceded to be the best means of reaching the new settler and investor or the man who really wants to know.

Small bulletins of from twelve to thirty-two pages each have been issued dealing with the various mining districts of the State and circulated all over the United States and in many foreign countries.

A brief, plain statement of facts is the method employed in these pamphlets and seems to meet with general approval.

During the past two years three pamphlets were issued by the Geologist as follows:

	<i>Copies</i>
Report of the State Geologist for 1903-1904 to Governor, 40 pages (printed at personal expense of Geologist).....	750
Mining in the Grand Encampment Copper District, Carbon and Albany Counties, Wyoming, September 1, 1905, 32 pages.....	4,000
Mineral and Allied Resources of Albany County, April 15, 1906, 80 pages (for Laramie Commercial Club).....	3,500
Total pamphlet circulation.....	8,250

This latter pamphlet was compiled at the request of the Laramie Commercial Club of Laramie, Wyo., and printed at their expense to advertise the mining opportunities of Albany County, and has been brilliantly successful, as there are a number of enterprises now in course of preparation and operation which are directly traceable to this source and add materially to the taxable property and wealth of Albany County.

No charge whatever was made by the Geologist for the work of compiling this matter beyond actual field expenses, and this office will be glad to undertake similar work at the same terms for any county in the State which will provide for such a pamphlet treating of its mineral resources, as it is evident that this is the best work that can engage the Geologist at this time and is a direct benefit to the whole State.

Much subject matter is willingly given, photos supplied and private data furnished for a local pamphlet that would be withheld from a State publication, and as these pamphlets treat of actual work done and resources exhibited and not of private individuals or their private enterprises, and being issued under the authority of the State, the subject matter appeals to a better class of investors, who care nothing for personal write-ups but want facts that will stand investigation and show a chance to make some money out of a business venture.

Requests are constantly received for a copy of the mining laws of the State but there is no complete code now available, as the "Mining Laws of Wyoming," issued by the Secretary of State, 1905, contain only the legislative enactments of Wyoming concerning mining and none of the United States mining laws and regulations under which all mineral lands must be located and which are a part of the mining laws of any state where mining is carried on.

A complete mining code, promptly furnished to investors and mining men who inquire and not circulated promiscuously, is one of the best advertisements the mines of Wyoming can have and should be provided for at the coming session of the Legislature. Cost, about \$500.00.

As noted the Report of the Geologist, 1903-4, was printed at his personal expense, no other funds being available, and this present report is now printed in preliminary form, as a great deal of matter relating to the mines of the State cannot be completed until later and it is the present intention to issue a complete report about the first of May, 1907, for general circulation.

#### THE CASE OF THE NORTH PLATTE COPPER MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

This has formed one of the most interesting and at the same time the most flagrant example of fake mine promotions that has come to the notice of the Geologist since the establishment of this office.

In March, 1905, a letter was received from Albert Starr Moore of New York, making inquiries regarding certain claims alleged to be held by the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company, a corporation existing under the laws of Wyoming and whose stock had been sold in New York and other states, Mr. Moore having bought some of this stock and was desirous of finding out what this company actually owned and whether it had any actual assets or not.

On investigation it developed that at one time this company had held title to a group of eight claims near Downey Park, 35 miles southwest of Douglas, Converse County, which had been located by F. S. Pusey, L. F. Pusey, *et al* and later deeded to the above company, and further, that since that time, the annual assessment work has not been done and the title to the ground had lapsed and was then (and is still) open to location.

In April, 1905, Mr. Moore becoming suspicious that all was not right in the affairs of this company, presented the following petition to the proper court for a receiver, and after considerable delay, it was finally granted. This petition contains in brief the facts of the case and is here given for that reason.

## PETITION FOR RECEIVER.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }  
 STATE OF NEW YORK. } ss.

ALBERT S. MOORE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a stockholder in the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company, a corporation organized under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Wyoming: That the capital stock of said company was three million (\$3,000,000) dollars, divided into one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) shares at twenty-five (\$25) dollars each: That the company claims to own eight claims located in Converse County, State of Wyoming: That the conveyances were filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in the said county on July 5th, 1901, Book 10, Page 21, and 23: That the said company has issued one hundred and nineteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five (119,995) shares of the said one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) shares of its capital stock as full paid and non-assessable: That although a large number of shares of the capital stock of said company have been sold to the public by the directors, officers and agents of the said company, no portion of the proceeds of the sale of the said stock is now or ever has been in the treasury of the company or used for the use and benefit of the company: That although the deponent has been a stockholder since February 4th, 1902, no stockholder's meeting has been called during said period of time, so far as deponent has been advised or received notice of and he verily believes that no such meeting has been held: That according to the latest statement and prospectus issued over the name of the said company and reciting the officers and directors thereof, John Curtin is president, and William R. Brown is secretary and treasurer, both of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, and the Board of Directors consists of John Curtin, William R. Brown, George A. Munn, Edwin Cass, Louis F. Wood, now living and other directors now deceased, all of the City of Boston, except George A. Munn of Holyoke, State of Massachusetts; That the authorized transfer agent of said company was the Corporation Trust Company of New York with offices at 135 Broadway, City and State of New York, and that the records of said transfer agent show that sales of stock were made in the market exceeding four thousand (4,000) shares for a market value exceeding sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, no part of which amount has ever been paid into the hands of said corporation and so far as deponent is able to learn on thorough investigation, both by examination of the books of the company and conversations with the officers and directors thereof, no part of said money has ever been used for the benefit and use of the company.

Upon information and belief that although the assessment work on said claims alleged to be owned by said company has been duly performed, no payment therefor has ever been made by the said company and that said company now is in arrears in payment thereof and is justly indebted to F. S. Pusey of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is the source of deponent's information and whose statements are the grounds of deponent's belief and that the amount of said indebtedness is approximately three thousand (\$3,000) dollars which is now due and owing. Upon information and belief, that said company is indebted to the said Corporation Trust Company of New York for the agreed sum of twenty-five (\$25) dollars per month for twenty-one (21) months for acting as transfer agent and that no part thereof has been paid according to statements made to deponent by the treasurer of said transfer agent who is the source of deponent's information and whose statements are the grounds of his belief.

That no previous application has been made in the premises to this or any other court in this State.

WHEREFOR, your petitioner prays the court to appoint a receiver of said corporation to take charge of the assets of said corporation and for such other and further purposes as the court may now or hereafter direct.

ALBERT S. MOORE.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1905.

LOUIS J. LEVY,

Notary Public No. 135.

[Seal.] New York County.

In May, 1905, the Geologist met Mr. Moore and his attorney, Wm. Grant Brown, in New York and secured from them a copy of the prospectus issued by this company, as well as a report on the claims signed by "F. S. Pusey—Mining Engineer." Both the prospectus and report contained so many absurd and evidently impossible statements that the Geologist personally took up the matter of investigation and later made the following affidavit as to the actual conditions noted on the ground shown by the records of the County Clerk of Converse County at Douglas as held by the above company:

## AFFIDAVIT OF STATE GEOLOGIST.

STATE OF WYOMING, }  
 COUNTY OF LARAMIE. } ss.

HENRY C. BEELER, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the State Geologist of the State of Wyoming and a graduate in Mining Engineering of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, and that he has been in the active

practice of his profession of mining engineering for the past nine years, that, upon the eighth day of June, 1905, in company with Mr. W. F. Mecum of Douglas, Converse County, Wyoming, he personally went upon and carefully examined and inspected each and every claim of the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company, consisting of the Muddy Creek, Georgetown Pennsylvania, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Fairmont, Connection and Bijur claims and carefully noted the conditions on each of these claims; that he has carefully read a copy of the prospectus issued by the said company, Exhibit A, and a report of the claims of the said company signed by F. S. Pusey, Exhibit B, and compares the statements made therein with the actual conditions noted on the ground and takes exceptions to the statements as hereinafter appears:

*Paragraph 1, under head of Property, Exhibit A.*

"The property now owned by the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company are a northern continuation of the famous Grand Encampment Copper District of Wyoming. The latter, while a comparatively new district, holds the enviable position of producing the largest per centum of pure metal to the ton of ore of any mining camp in the world today."

There is no reason, practical or theoretical, for this company, or any other company operating in this district for assuming that these properties are a northern continuation of the deposits of the Grand Encampment District, as claimed, as the latter lie at a distance of about 100 miles in a south-westerly direction from the claims held by this company, and it is a physical impossibility for anyone to establish any connection between the ore deposits of the New Rambler mine, which is the nearest producing property of the Grand Encampment District, and deposits claimed by the said company. The intervening 100 miles consist of the eastern slope of the Medicine Bow range, the succeeding sedimentary deposits underlying the Laramie Plains region and the main ranges of the Laramie Hills, on the northern slopes of which the claims of said company are situated.

*Paragraph 2, under head of Property, Exhibit A.*

"Crossing this property at either end are two streams of water of sufficient volume and head to operate concentrating plants of 80 to 100 tons daily capacity."

This statement is absolutely untrue, as on the southern end of the property, crossing the Muddy Creek claim, is a small

gulch, dry nearly the whole year except in the spring when it carries off the surface and seepage waters of the immediately adjacent hills. On June 8th, 1905, there was running in this gulch a stream of water from 12 to 18 inches wide and one to two inches deep and this flow may only be expected during the spring season when rains are of frequent occurrence. At no time is there any water flowing in this gulch which will warrant the installation of any power plant. Near the northern end of the property there is a small creek called Blue Nose creek, which, on June 8, 1905, was running a stream of water about three feet wide, from two to six inches deep. Inquiry among the residents of this section indicates that this stream flows during the spring season and is practically dry during the greater portion of the year.

*Under head of Deposits, Paragraph 1, Exhibit A.*

"Running through the entire length of the company's property are two exposed granite walls, rising from four to ten feet above the surface, varying from 55 feet to 165 feet apart. Between these walls is formed a well defined fissure vein of copper. The white quartz exposed on the surface is so impregnated with copper that surface blasts run from 4 per cent to 8 per cent copper, with more or less gold and silver."

This is not true, as the surface of the ground covered by these claims is simply a smooth prairie land with no outcrops of any sort or description whatever projecting above the surface of the ground except on the northern end of the property, and the statement "running through the entire length of the property are two exposed granite walls rising from four to ten feet above the surface, varying from 55 to 165 feet apart," is entirely false, as the surface of the ground is smooth prairie country covered by loose dirt and surface wash for nearly the entire eastern string of six claims. On the Bijur claim, on one part of the Connection claim and on the Fairmont claim there are outcrops of granite on either side of a huge dyke of diorite, but this cannot in any sense be construed to be a "fissure vein of copper," as stated in the paragraph quoted. The quartz noted on the surface of these latter claims did not show even a copper stain.

*Paragraph 2, under head of Ore Deposits, Exhibit A.*

"Openings have been made on all these claims, and at a 10-foot level ore was taken out in one shaft, running \$119.00 to the ton, and from another at the same level, ore running \$131.00 per

ton in copper was obtained. At the south end of the property at a depth of 70 feet the ore runs \$176.00 per ton in copper, \$3.60 in gold and silver, exposing a vein 8½ feet wide. At 150 feet in the same shaft, \$220 and \$240 copper ore was obtained and \$4.00 in gold and \$1.30 in silver, and having a 12.4-foot vein of nearly solid metal, showing a constant increase in width of vein with depth."

The openings on all these claims consist of small holes from three to five feet wide and about five feet long and from their appearance at the present time indicate that they were never more than six or eight feet deep at any time, except a shaft on the Muddy Creek claim which now shows about five feet square and could be measured 11 feet deep at the present time. Deponent carefully examined the material thrown out and around these holes and was unable to find even a trace of any kind of copper mineral in this material. Deponent doubts that any ore was found in these holes which gave any such values as that given in the paragraph above quoted and further states that there is no evidence of any shaft 70 feet or 150 feet deep ever having been sunk, not only in this claim, but on any claim in the immediate vicinity and certainly no vein "12.4 feet wide of nearly solid metal" could possibly exist at this locality or at this point without some trace being apparent in the material taken from the workings, and it is equally certain that no values of \$220 and \$240 per ton, as claimed, could exist here in the quantity named and therefore, deponent states that the statements in the above quoted paragraph are entirely false.

*Paragraph 3, under head of Ore Deposits, Exhibit A.*

"It is conservatively estimated from data furnished by reports, copies of which can be furnished, that the ore blocked out and measured in the first active level in the War Bonnet group alone should produce 28,000 tons of copper worth at the mines \$8,400,000.00."

Deponent states that there is absolutely no foundation for the claims made in this paragraph, as there is no mine operated either under the name of the War Bonnet or any other name, situated in this vicinity that has any such an amount of ore blocked out or indicated by the workings, and this statement may be substantiated by the statements of the owners of the War Bonnet and other claims of this locality.

*Paragraph 5, under head of Ore Deposits, Exhibit A.*

"The following analysis is of ore blasted from the outcroppings:

"MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
"BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 13, 1900.

"DEAR SIR:—The sample of ore sent by you for assay on August 6, 1900, marked No. 1, weighing 930 grammes, and appearing to contain the following minerals, white quartz carrying sulphide, carbonate and silicate of copper, has been analyzed and yielded to the ton of 2,000 pounds average, Gold, 1-100 oz.; silver, 1 2-10 oz.; copper, 16 43-100 per cent.

"(Signed) RICHARD W. LODGE."

Deponent states that in his opinion, based on examination of said claims, that no such ore as above described and analyzed was taken from these claims, and that the ore for this sample was obtained from workings other than those of the said company.

Deponent further states that he takes exception to the following statements in Exhibit B, being a report on the claims of the said company, signed "F. S. Pusey," as hereinafter appears:

*Paragraph 1, Exhibit B.*

"In accordance with your instructions I have made a personal examination of the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company's property, and beg leave to report as follows: The property consists of eight claims, 600x1,500 feet in extent, situated in Sections 22 and 27, Township 29 N., Range 75 West of the 6th principal meridian, in Converse County, Wyoming. They lie in Downing Park, War Bonnet mountain, about fifteen miles northwest from the base of Laramie Peak. This park is a plateau, having a mean altitude above sea level of about 9,400 feet. Six of these claims run in one string north and south with a variation of 13 degrees to 39 degrees east of north. Two of the claims run at right angles to the west of the northern boundary of the six."

The property is situated in Sections 20 and 21, 16 and 9, Township 30 N., Range 74 west of the 6th principal meridian, Converse County, Wyoming, according to notes of the surveyor, Frank Knittle, Douglas, Wyoming, who surveyed the

Muddy Creek, Georgetown and Pennsylvania claims, February 21, 1900, and not Sections 22 and 27, Township 29 North, Range 75 West, as above stated. Downey Park has an elevation of about 7,500 feet measured by aneroid barometer and said group lies in the northern and lower part of this park or plateau and has an elevation of from 7,000 to 7,100 feet above sea level instead of 9,400 feet as claimed.

*Paragraph 2, Exhibit B.*

"Concerning my observation, I am convinced that the statements contained in your prospectus are well established. You have timber in abundance for all structural purposes needed, and the test holes that have been shafted on the property are well timbered and have a fine showing of ore in each of the six on the mother vein. This district is as well favored in all essentials as promising extremely large productions, and of the highest grade copper ore that has ever come under my observation. The North Platte Company has sufficient water head to operate all necessary machinery for milling the product, and the wagon roads from this camp to the railroad are in the best condition, and their slope is such that it is possible for teams to haul tremendous loads to the railroad."

As deponent has above stated, the statements contained in said prospectus, Exhibit A, are not borne out by the conditions noted on the ground. There is no structural timber on this group, in fact all the timber on the group would not make one good load of firewood. The test holes on the property show absolutely no evidence that they have ever been timbered and, as above stated, in reference to statements in the prospectus, Exhibit A, there is no showing of ore in any of the six holes herein mentioned. As above stated, there is no water or stream on this property sufficient to give power to operate a mill.

*Paragraph 3, Exhibit B.*

"The North Platte property is the northern continuation of the 'well known' Grand Encampment District, that holds the position of producing the largest per centum of pure metal (copper) to the ton of ore of any mining camp in the world today. The first 'pay veins' of the Grand Encampment District, reached at a depth of over 100 feet, outcrops on part of the property of the North Platte property, and on the latter at a depth of 100 feet, you will have penetrated the third vein. The rela-

tive merits of this property, compared with other well known properties, at an equal stage of development, gives greater promise for the North Platte property than any other property that ever came under my observation, or of which I have any information. The 'Little Copper King' adjoining the North Platte property on the south, and on the same 'lead,' consists of three (3) claims of 600x1,500 feet each. There are two (2) shafts down on this property to a depth of nearly 200 feet penetrating three (3) separate and distinct veins with a combined thickness of over 81 feet. Shipments of this ore (concentrated) have shown returns of 33 per cent to 47 per cent copper, with more than enough gold to pay all the operating expenses. The 'Oriole' and the 'Osceola,' both adjoining to the west, both on contact vein (off-shoots), consisting of one (1) and two (2) claims respectively, have now reached a high degree of development. The latter property sold two years ago, with only a 35-foot hole in it, to New York parties for \$180,000.00 each."

Deponent states that neither the maker of this report or any one else has authority or possible justification for stating that "the North Platte property is the northern extension of the well known Grand Encampment District," for the reasons stated in comments given on the similar statements in Exhibit A, and deponent further states that the statement made in the above paragraph regarding the "first pay veins of the Grand Encampment District" occurring on this property and that the "third vein" would be reached at a depth of 100 feet is entirely without foundation and made without reference to the facts. Deponent further states that he has made a careful and diligent inquiry among the residents and other persons familiar with the mining claims of this locality and can find no property called the "Little Copper King" given as "adjoining the North Platte property on the south." There is a group of claims known as the Copper King, owned by the Douglas Mining and Milling Company, Douglas, Wyo., but this property consists of seven claims instead of three, is developed by two tunnels and one 40-foot shaft and there is no evidence on this property of "three separate and distinct veins with a combined thickness of over 81 feet" as claimed.

Deponent is credibly informed that no shipments of ore have ever been made from this Copper King property except for test purposes. The Copper King is located on Sections 11 and 12, Township 30 North, Range 74 West, a distance of four

miles from the southern end of the North Platte property and not adjoining, as stated. Deponent states that the Oriole is situated in Section 10, Township 29 North, Range 75 West, five miles from the North Platte property on an entirely different and separate ledge or vein and the Oriole group consists of four claims instead of one as above stated. Deponent states that he is personally familiar with the mines of this locality for the past four years in his capacity as State Geologist and Ex-officio Inspector of Mines for Wyoming and that he knows of no operating mine or claim called the Osceola in this vicinity, nor has he, by diligent inquiry, been able to find that such a claim was ever located in this vicinity. Deponent further states that the Oriole property was never sold for \$180,000.00 as claimed, which fact can be substantiated by the owners of the Oriole group, and it is practically impossible for the sales of the amounts claimed to have been made in this locality without coming to the knowledge of deponent, as deponent is on personal and friendly terms with the mine owners and such sale would, in the course of business, come to his notice, therefore, deponent states that the above statements are false.

*Paragraph 4, Exhibit B.*

"The results of the work already done on the property of the North Platte Company has demonstrated that you have the ore in identically the same volume that the others mentioned have, but you have the advantage of not being obliged to go so far for it."

Deponent states that there is no foundation for the statements in this paragraph, as the property is entirely undeveloped, and the test holes above mentioned show practically nothing.

*Paragraph 5, Exhibit B.*

"The several other properties herein mentioned are paying very satisfactory dividends on their capital stock, and are capitalized, according to their assets, in the same ratio as the North Platte is, and I see no reason, with equal efficiency in management, why the latter should not make equal showing in returns to their stockholders. The promise of a material increase in dividends in the very near future is enhanced by the assurance of the completion of a branch of the 'Burlington' penetrating a territory within five miles of the property, giving an outlet for the ores of this district that will save at least \$3.00 per ton, less than the present rates obtained."

Deponent states that the statement "the several other properties herein mentioned, are paying very satisfactory dividends on their capital stock" is false, as none of these properties have ever paid a dividend according to the statements made to deponent by the owners of the same. Deponent further states that the properties above referred to are capitalized at a considerably less figure than the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company and as the Oriole and Copper King properties are developed to some extent and the North Platte property is entirely undeveloped, a comparison between the two is misleading. Deponent states that, to the best of his knowledge, the nearest survey of the Burlington road is at least 20 miles from said property and that no particular benefit would accrue to this group from its completion.

*Paragraph 6, Exhibit B.*

"I am of the opinion that \$12,000.00 judiciously expended should place the mine in a condition to insure an output of at least 75 tons of ore per day."

Deponent states that there is no warrant for the above statement in the present undeveloped state of the North Platte property.

*Paragraph 7, Exhibit B.*

"Assuming that your order for machinery could be filled with the order, and that it could be shipped without delay to the nearest railroad point of the mine, and immediately hauled and set up at the mines, and employment of a force of twelve miners, three to each of four different shafts, this property should be sufficiently developed at the end of 90 days as to be on a paying basis, and at the end of the first year you should be able to declare and pay from the net earnings, a very fair dividend on the stock of the company."

Deponent states that even were it possible to comply with the conditions of this paragraph, there is no justification for this statement from the showings in this property for the reasons already advanced.

*Paragraph 9, Exhibit B.*

"In conclusion, I desire to say, that from the knowledge of what others are doing in the vicinity of the North Platte property and the success attending their efforts, I believe that well directed and business-like efforts on the part of the North Platte Company will make their property one of the most profitable, and with the least possible ex-

pense of any copper proposition I know of in this country. The high grade ore, the cheapest of production, by reason of the gold and silver component parts in sufficient quantity to pay all expense of mining, water power conditions, timber in abundance on the property and close proximity to the site of a proposed smelter twelve miles distant, making the proposition as a business one extremely attractive to the class of people designated as conservative miners.

"Respectfully submitted,  
"(Signed) F. S. PUSEY."

Deponent states that the claims made in this paragraph are misleading and not borne out by the facts. There is no high grade ore. Cost of production may not now be figured, by reason of the undeveloped state of the property. Gold and silver values are uniformly low in this locality and are not indicated by the minerals shown on this property. There is no water power on the property. There is no timber on the property aside from a few scrub pines and cedars, sufficient only to make a small amount of fire wood, and there is no present possibility of a smelter in this vicinity under the present conditions.

(Signed) HENRY C. BEELER.

Action was commenced against Frederick S. Pusey of Philadelphia, Pa., and Wm. R. Brown, Secretary, of Boston, Mass., by Mr. Moore for conspiracy to defraud, and the assistance of the State of Wyoming requested in presenting the real facts.

Under instructions from Governor B. B. Brooks, the Geologist took up the matter of evidence, and on Oct. 4th, accompanied by Mr. J. Bevan Phillips of Douglas, visited the claims again and made photographs of the land, to illustrate the character of the country and show the falsity of certain statements made in Pusey's report and the company's prospectus, and these photographs were used in the trial later.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. John Morsden, chairman County Commissioners of Converse County, where the Pusey claims are situated:

(COPY.)

CHEYENNE, WYO., Oct. 25, 1905.

Hon. John Morsden,  
Chairman, County Commissioners, Converse County,  
Douglas, Wyo.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to bring to the notice of your honorable Board a matter which I think you will agree is of considerable importance to your county.

A man by the name of Pusey has perpetrated a rank swindle by selling stock in a company called the North Platte Copper Mining and Smelting Company, the location of the claims of said company being in Downey Park, Converse County, and he has used the good name of the City of Douglas and Converse County as a means to further his scheme, without any regard to the facts of the case.

While on a business trip to New York last May I met a Mr. Alfred Moore and Mr. Wm. Grant Brown, his attorney, both of New York, and these gentlemen have entered suit against Mr. Pusey alleging fraud and obtaining money under false pretenses. After carefully considering the facts of the case I advised Mr. Moore that the State of Wyoming would co-operate with him in prosecuting this case and furnish him all the evidence in our power, and also that I would appear in the case as a witness and state the facts as to actual showings, etc., on the property, and in company with your former Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. W. F. Mecum, I visited the property and made affidavit which resulted in Mr. Pusey's arrest and indictment.

This trial is set for November 27th next and Mr. Moore is anxious to have Mr. Mecum go on and appear in the case, as his evidence would be almost invaluable in securing a conviction, he being perfectly familiar with Mr. Pusey's actions on the ground, the exact location of the ground, and Mr. Pusey's statements as to why he wanted that particular ground, but as Mr. Moore is a poor man, I write to ask you to bring the matter of Mr. Mecum's expenses from Douglas to New York and return, before the Commissioners and ask them to contribute \$100.00 towards these expenses. My traveling expenses are paid by the State, as I appear as State Geologist representing the State of Wyoming, but there is no fund out of which Mr. Mecum's expenses could be paid by the State, as I have canvassed this matter thoroughly with Governor Brooks, and he has no authority to act in this matter or pay Mr. Mecum's expenses out of any State fund. I am quite confident that Mr. Mecum would make no charge for his time in the matter, but would simply act for the honor of the county and the benefit of investments now being made in the county by straight, plain dealing business men and to demonstrate that the people of Converse County will not

stand for any crooked work in any enterprise in your County. I am certain this would result in a vast benefit to legitimate investments and developments in the mines of not only Converse County, but the whole State of Wyoming, and I have arranged to have the matter thoroughly shown up in the newspapers and magazines of the country in case we are able to convict Mr. Pusey, and there now seems not the slightest doubt that we will be able to secure the conviction if we can present all our evidence, and frankly, we need Mr. Mecum's evidence.

I trust that you will bring this before the County Commissioners and that they will see fit to make this appropriation and aid this office in its endeavor to promote the welfare of mining and other legitimate enterprises of the State, and to see that the investor in these enterprises gets a square deal. I have gone into the matter thoroughly with Mr. W. F. Hamilton of Douglas, and I know he is thoroughly in accord with this and will do all he can to see that the people of Douglas act with you in this matter, as I think it affects the good name of both the County and the State.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am,  
Very truly yours,  
HENRY C. BEELER,  
State Geologist.

The County Commissioners of Converse County appropriated \$100.00 towards the expenses of Mr. Mecum as a witness at the trial of Pusey, which occurred in the court of Oyer & Terminer before Judge Harry Davis, at Philadelphia, November 27-28-29, 1905.

Mr. Mecum's testimony was invaluable, as it clearly established the motive in selecting the ground staked and the attitude of the defendant in the whole matter.

The Geologist testified substantially as his former affidavit and Mr. A. D. Lee, Mgr. Maggie Murphy C. Co., Douglas, testified as to the value of the claims and attitude and reputation of the defendant at Douglas.

The jury was out ten minutes and returned a verdict of guilty. Motion for new trial was made and denied, Pusey being held in \$3,500.00 bail and later sentenced to six months in Moyensing prison, which sentence has been duly served out.

After the Pusey conviction in Philadelphia, action was begun by Mr. Moore against the president and directors of this company, and after numerous delays, finally came to trial November 22nd last, in the United States District Court in Boston,

before Judge Lowell, Mr. Henry C. Burnstine of New York appearing for Mr. Moore.

The Geologist appeared therein as witness and testified as to facts regarding the claims, etc., as in the previous trial, but in this trial was not cross-examined, the defense stating they were satisfied as to these facts. The case continued until Nov. 27th, and the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount of the suit.

This sums up the progress of the case to date, but it is not at all unlikely that other actions will be taken in the matter.

The case has consumed considerable time, but it is believed that the time was well spent, also that the good name of the State has been protected against the unscrupulous promoter who makes Wyoming merely an excuse for fraud and that legitimate mining has been benefited by the actions taken in this case.

No compensation was received or tendered the Wyoming witnesses in these trials, Mr. Mecum's expenses being partly paid, as above, Mr. Lee at his own expense, and the Geologist from the contingent funds of the office in the first trial and actual travel expense to the second trial at Boston by the plaintiff, Mr. Moore, no funds being then available.

#### GEOLOGIST'S FEES.

In the law creating the office of State Geologist and prescribing his duties, Chapter 45, Session Laws of Wyoming, 1901, three classes of fees were fixed as the charge for reports by the State Geologist on mining property.

As shown by the detailed statements in this report, 81 reports have been made under this law and \$2,850.00 collected to January 1st, 1907, in the three classes, as follows:

Prospects—Fee, \$25.00 each, having less than 200 lineal feet of development work; 62 reports.....	\$1,550.00
Mine, First Class—Fee, \$50.00, having more than 200 feet and less than 500 feet development work; 12 reports.....	600.00
Mine, Second Class—Fee, \$100.00, having 500 feet or more of development work; 7 reports.....	700.00

It is evident that the greater portion of the work of this office has been done just where the original framers of the law intended it should be done, among the undeveloped prospects of

the State, but it has developed from the experience of the past five years and a half, since this law became effective, that the law could be made more efficient and of more practical working benefit to the growing mines of the State by a re-arrangement of these fees.

A prospect is arbitrarily defined, by the present law, as a mine having less than 200 feet of development work, but in actual practice it is a well established fact that any mining property is but a prospect until it can be made to produce ore at a profit to the owners, independent of the amount of development work that may be required to get at the ore.

With two possible exceptions, every one of the properties put in the two latter classes under the present law, are actually prospects and under no other classification would be considered as "mines" and further, in several cases the fee of \$100.00 was manifestly excessive, but no other course could be followed but to charge the full fee, as stated.

As the primary object of this law is to encourage the prospector (the *mines* can take care of themselves) it is a manifest injustice to charge an arbitrarily larger fee because the prospector has persevered in his efforts to find or show up the ore. In a dozen cases personally known to the Geologist, the works have exceeded even the 500-foot mark, but nearly as much more will be necessary before pay ore (in quantity) can be even hoped for, and frequently in such cases, the stockholders at a distance desire definite official knowledge of the work's progress, but are not justified in paying \$100.00 each for such a report. In the case of a prospector the \$75.00 difference represents perhaps a two or three months' grubstake and is simply out of the question, while what may be a good proposition remains undeveloped and idle for the lack of a little help at the right time.

Another phase of the arbitrary fee question applies to the developed mines, as under the present law a report can be demanded on any mine in the State for \$100.00, and in the case of the Doane-Rambler or Sunrise of Ferris-Haggarty properties, this would take a month or two of the Geologist's time and this is manifestly unfair to the State.

No other State has a similar law providing for mining engineer's report by the State, but the conditions in Wyoming are

not the same as in other mining states, and this law was designed (and now proposed for amendment) to meet these conditions and help the prospector.

It is therefore recommended that the present law be amended to admit of a greater latitude in these fees which will afford every assistance to the prospector and at the same time protect the State from any unreasonable demands on the time of the Geologist, the latter case becoming a greater possibility as the mines are further developed.

A minimum fee of \$25.00 for any report on undeveloped ground, whether it be a group of mining claims, oil or coal land, or other form of mineral deposit, as recognized under the United States mining laws, should be established with a further charge of \$25.00 per day for the time consumed in this work be made in case detailed work is required to make a complete report, this additional charge to be based on the work required, the time consumed in the whole work, and whether the property is a producing mine or prospect.

The Geologist should be authorized to use due discretion in each case, and be required to state fully in the record of such report, the reason for each charge, in order to prevent any undue favoritism.

It is not the purpose of the law creating this office for the State to go into the business of mine examination, but to aid the mines of the State in their first development, realizing that the mines always furnish a market for the product of the farms and that direct returns from a just tax on the output of the mines will in future years form a great portion of the revenue of the State.

#### MINES ON STATE LANDS.

Several instances have developed during the work of this office, where prospectors have either discovered promising outcroppings of mineral showings on State lands or from their investigations have become satisfied that known leads or ledges extended over onto the State lands from adjoining or proven properties, and were desirous of locating such showings, but as no permanent title may now be secured, have never opened up or proved such showings and the land remains idle except for surface value.

To secure one shipping mine on State Lands, developed by experienced operators without actual expense to the State, would be worth more to Wyoming as a revenue producer than the rental of thousands of additional acres for ordinary surface purposes. The State should by all means retain full rights to the possession of its lands but should also encourage their mineral development by every means possible and this cannot be done until a title or guarantee of continuance of possession for working purposes can be secured to those who would undertake such development if properly protected. At present a title for a limited time only may be secured, the holder being in danger of being outbid at the expiration of his lease, as in surface leases but this should not be, as the permanent character of mining development work and great expense of doing such work, renders it necessary that the first holder shall be more fully protected than in the surface lease, where developments or improvements of a permanent character are seldom required.

It is recommended that proper enactments be made so as to permit the acquirement of a proper title for development of mineral lands may be secured from the State, either by lease in ordinary cases upon terms which will secure to the State a proper return from the minerals mined thereon, or in cases where it may appear advisable to the State Land Board, a State patent issued under proper terms of appraisalment and the State receive full value for the land.

Such a course has been advantageously followed in other mining States where mining on State land is encouraged and a working title secured to the operator in return for a definite percentage of the output as in any lease between individuals or corporations.

The Colorado law, Chapter 134, Session Laws of Colorado, 1905, which secures title to the State and fully protects the lessee on payment of a proper percentage of the profits of production, as in any private lease, may well be used as a model for a law adapted to Wyoming's needs instead of the present law. (See Chapter 85, Session Laws of Wyoming, 1903.)

No additional officer is necessary as the Geologist can visit and report to the State Land Commissioner upon any State land claimed to be valuable for minerals contained, on receipt of

order from the Governor, such report to be made without fee but actual travel and field expense to be paid by the State Land Board in the usual manner provided for their accounts, and all such reports be properly recorded and included in the reports of the State Geologist, as regularly provided for this office. These reports on State lands should contain all data necessary for a full and complete understanding of each case by the State Land Board, with such suggestions as to terms upon which the property may be most advantageously worked under proper lease, as may be necessary. Such an arrangement would expedite the development of mines on the State lands and secure proper protection to the lessee and a profit to the State, both of which are conditions greatly to be desired.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTIONS AND STATISTICS.

Every mining state except Wyoming has a law requiring the report, to the proper officer, of all minerals produced within its borders, and so each mining state except Wyoming has its proper rank among the nation's mineral wealth producers.

Every mining state except Wyoming is able to furnish inquiring investors with *reliable* statistics of the mineral productions, but Wyoming has had to be content with "estimates," more or less accurate, and to occupy an unobtrusive place at the tail of the mineral producer's list.

The laws of Wyoming require that all facts relating to the coal mined in the State shall be reported to the Governor through the State Coal Mine Inspectors, and accurate statistics are at once available for all inquiries, and in this product alone does Wyoming receive credit for what is actually produced.

The iron mines at Sunrise are daily producing a great tonnage and the copper mines are beginning to be permanent producers, gold and other metals will follow, and now is the time to complete legislation to give Wyoming proper credit for her mineral productions.

It is recommended that a law be enacted requiring the various mines and reduction works of the State to report their production, as well as all oil and other mineral product, to the Geologist, who shall be required to properly tabulate and publish such information, not from any one mine or works, but as general sta-

tistics of each mineral for the State. Scarcely a day passes without such information being demanded on copper, iron, stone, etc., and until such a law is passed the answer must be the same—"No statistics available."

From various sources, more or less official, the following figures are compiled, corrected to date, and are as accurate as possible under the circumstances:

	1905	1906
Copper, pounds . . . . .	2,420,629	50,000
Gold, value . . . . .	\$23,100	\$25,000
Silver, ounces . . . . .	2,700	2,000
Iron, tons . . . . .	534,879	600,000

The falling off in copper production in 1906 was due to the burning of the reduction works of the Penn-Wyoming Copper Company at Encampment in March, 1906 (this being the only producing plant in the State at the present time), the amount given being returns from test shipments from various properties. Repairs are in active progress and the smelting end of the works will be blown in in January, 1907, and an active campaign inaugurated for next year.

Several other mills are seriously considered and it is confidently believed that this year touched the low water mark and now begins a steady increase year by year.

#### COAL LANDS AND PROSPECTING.

The total area of Wyoming is given at 97,800 square miles and of this area about one-fifth or 20,000 square miles has been known to be "coal land," or "land valuable chiefly for coal" contained therein, at a varying depth and varying degree of accessibility.

In the recent report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, the amount of coal lands withdrawn from entry by the President, for Wyoming, is 16,139,000 acres, or about 25,217 square miles, about five thousand square miles more than is claimed coal lands in the State. By counties this is divided as follows, according to the latest figures available:

	Square Miles
Albany County . . . . .	660
Big Horn County . . . . .	3,762
Carbon County . . . . .	3,444
Converse County . . . . .	1,468
Crook County . . . . .	1,454
Fremont County . . . . .	726
Johnson County . . . . .	1,453
Natrona County . . . . .	422
Sheridan County . . . . .	1,279
Sweetwater County . . . . .	2,141
Uinta County . . . . .	2,750
Weston County . . . . .	1,178
	<hr/>
	20,737

It will be noted that this includes every county in the State except Laramie, and is here given as showing the wide distribution of the coal resources of Wyoming.

Inquiries are constantly received by this office relative to the coal fields and coal lands of the State by those wishing to avail themselves of their rights under the Coal Land Act, both for investment for future value and to work as coal mines at the present time, but until the present embargo is lifted, such work must be at a standstill and one of the largest possible resources of the State remain undeveloped.

The foregoing report embraces the business of the office, fees collected, examinations made, filings received and general work of the office under the laws quoted, together with recommendations for such legislation as experience in the work of the department has indicated will be for the best interests of the whole mining industry of Wyoming, and which I trust will receive attention.

It has been found to be impossible at this date to complete the report on the mines of the State and this work is now being carried on and the whole report will be printed in complete form later.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. BEELER,  
State Geologist.