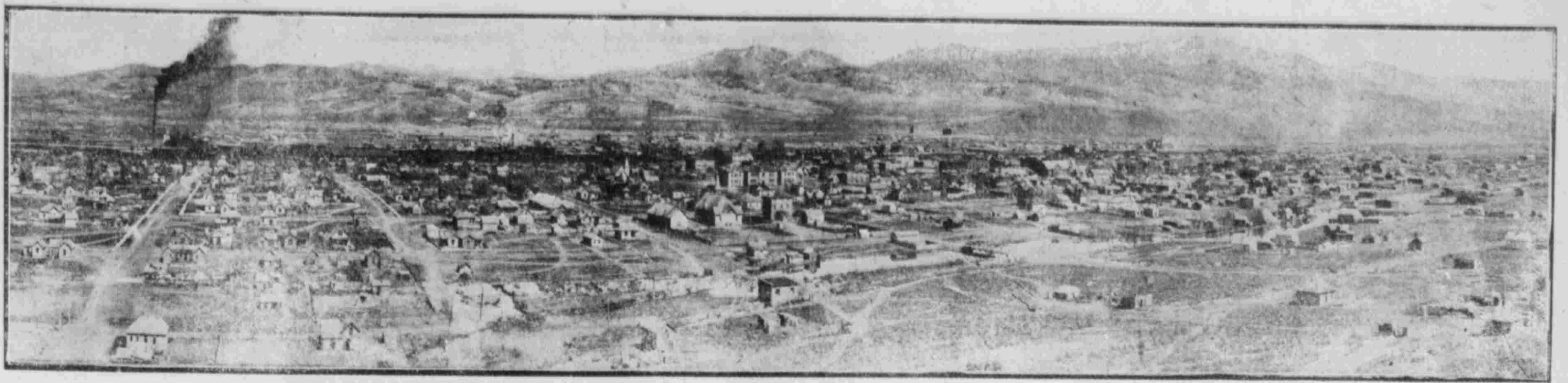


# Pocatello, the Great Gateway of Wonderful Idaho

Pocatello is the gate city of the desert state, the metropolitan city of southwestern Idaho, the commercial center and distributing point of a vast intermountain empire and the very foremost transportation center of a territory 400 miles square. And even more, for this wonderful city of Idaho is the distributor of one of the largest payrolls in the state. But perhaps of greatest importance to residents and those who contemplate immigration is the fact that this important city is one of the healthiest in the whole United States. Likewise, it is the very heart of a rich gold, silver, copper and lead mining district. Or, come to properly tell the story of Pocatello, mention must be made of that historic time when the town was hewed out of the very heart of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, the important epoch marked the beginning of the connecting link of steel rails which today binds two great oceans. From this time on the city grew rapidly and it was soon necessary to throw open a larger portion of the reservation for settlement.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF IDAHO'S GREATEST RAILROAD CITY, RAPIDLY GROWING POCATELLO.

**LOCATION IS IDEAL.**  
Pocatello is situated 170 miles from Salt Lake City, due north and is 245 miles from Boise and a similar distance south of Butte. The panoramic illustration of the city printed in connection with this account, gives but a very meager idea of the actual beauty of the spot. Pocatello is the city seat of Bannock county, contains a population of nearly 5,000, and is not only the headquarters of the county government, but is also the headquarters of two divisions of the Oregon Short Line railroad. It is the convenient point of the 7th judicial district and of the United States district court for the southern division of Idaho. All trains over the Oregon Short Line railroad from Salt Lake City and Ogden to the south, from Green River to the east, from Butte on the north and Portland and Washington on the west pass through Pocatello, making it by far the greatest railroad center in the Gem state.

**GOVERNMENT OF CITY.**  
Pocatello is an ably governed city under an incorporated charter. Its police department is rated one of the most efficient in the intermountain country. Gambling in every form is prohibited. Strict laws were long ago passed and expedient and prompt measures are at once taken when undesirable characters thrust their presence upon the model city. Pocatello's fire department is semi-volunteer, with three paid firemen, a chief, driver and assistant. Size taken into consideration the Pocatello fire department occupies the highest distinction in the state of Idaho. The same of the department is in one of the latest improved buildings and the city is provided with an electric fire alarm system.

**SCHOOL FACILITIES.**  
Naturally Pocatello takes great interest in her schools. Aside from the public schools, here is located the academy of Idaho, a state institution. The public schools are conducted in the modern buildings, one on either side of the city. In construction the school buildings are of Idaho stone. The large east side building occupies a ground measuring an entire block, together with different additions. This educational institution is one of the handsomest and largest public schools in the state. The board of education is composed of none in the Gem state and is superintended in the vast intermountain country. The Academy of Idaho is one of the leading educational institutions not only in Idaho, but of the great intermountain region. It is the proud and just boast of the city. The great institution, when students leave the academy to enter other universities or colleges, graduates invariably attain the highest standing on matriculation. Pocatello is the home of a Catholic school, known as St. Joseph's. This school is under the immediate supervision of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. This institution has attained high standing among all sectarian schools of the state and surrounding country. Its enrollment is large and grows steadily.

**PLACES OF WORSHIP.**  
Pocatello religiously is represented in six places of worship. Included are the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-

ter-day Saints, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Christian Science, Catholic and Salvation Army. Besides, Pocatello has a fine Y. M. C. A. organization with a large and rapidly growing membership. This institution maintains well equipped rooms, a magnificent new structure as a home is being erected and the total cost will exceed \$25,000. Each church is a model of perfection in beauty and all are presided over by able and efficient pastors and bishops.

**TEMPORARY ARIDING PLACES.**  
Pocatello supports two first class hotels and many others of good class as well as numerous boarding houses. In the matter of restaurants there are a goodly number to choose from and the traveler is never at a loss to satisfy the wants of the inner man while sojourning in this rapidly growing city of a great inland empire.

Perhaps to no other one thing in any city's advancement is more due than to the method in which its judiciary institutions are conducted. Pocatello is justly proud of her several banking institutions among them being two national and one state banks. The total resources of these institutions exceed nearly \$1,000,000, and their aggregate deposits run equally as high.

**ACTIVE COMMERCIAL CLUB.**  
One of the strongest organized bodies in Pocatello is the Gate City Commercial club. It is made up of membership of public-spirited citizens who boost and boost hard for a "Greater Pocatello." The club is about two years old, and during that period many things have been accomplished for the upbuilding of the city. Among other things the club secured the passage by Congress through the influence of Senator Heyburn of the allotting Fort Hall Indian reservation lands in severity to the Indians. The club took up the matter of building a bridge across Snake river at Tilden, which means to this city the trade of the vast tract of fertile lands on the other side of the river which has been reclaimed by irrigation under the canal of the American Falls canal company. For the purpose of building this bridge the Commercial club joined forces with the residents of the city and subscribed nearly \$8,000 for the enterprise. The club has materially assisted in the opening of a number of roads to the city and its officers may well point with pride to a record of important achievements.

**WHOLESALE BUSINESS.**  
For many years Pocatello has enjoyed the distinction of being the foremost wholesale and jobbing center of this inland empire. Heretofore, however, Salt Lake and Ogden have been active competitors for control of this field, and it must be said that Pocatello has been the loser in the contest. All that is a thing of the past. Pocatello may now enter into competition with any other city in the west for control of the trade of this particular section of the state. The granting by the Union Pacific of favorable rates to Pocatello, which city, under the new schedule, is placed on an even basis with Salt Lake and Ogden, having been given Utah common point rates, will have the result of making the Gate City of Idaho the leading wholesale and jobbing center of southeastern Idaho. No other city can successfully compete for control of this field. As a corollary, the Gate City will soon be favored with the establishment of big warehouses and

jobbing firms, who will supply from this favored point the already immense and constantly growing trade of a territory which is bounded on the north by Idaho Falls, on the south by Cache Junction, on the east by Green River, and on the west by Mountain Home. This territory includes the many towns on the Mackay branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad, the Halley branch into the heart of the old and prosperous Halley mining district, and the Twin Falls branch, where is located the greatest tract of irrigated land under one project in the entire United States.

The Short Line railroad has anticipated this great progression and has prepared itself for the construction of a new side track on the east side of Pocatello, which traverses a territory of 1000 acres, and the establishment of large wholesale houses and the largest kind of warehouses.

**AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.**  
Immediately the Fort Hall Indian reservation lands within the five-mile limit of Pocatello were thrown open to settlement and entry the Gate City jumped rapidly to the fore as an agricultural district. Now a large number of the city's residents are engaged in agriculture everywhere and thereby a very great revenue-producing factor has been added to the city's annual revenue. On a very large strip just north of Pocatello a large number of homes have been erected, principally by local residents who are awaiting the arrival of promised water which will be flooded over the land by the government in the preparation of the vast reservation just adjoining.

Just as soon as the great project is completed the tract will blossom as does the proverbial rose in the garden of the Oregonian resident. But there is still a wider conception to the coming of water to this region and that is the great thing it will do for the city proper. Water here means the absolute supply of the entire garden truck supply for the wants of Pocatello residents. Aside from this hay and grain will be raised and it will further be in position to export extensively to the north and west. The club took up the matter of building a bridge across Snake river at Tilden, which means to this city the trade of the vast tract of fertile lands on the other side of the river which has been reclaimed by irrigation under the canal of the American Falls canal company. For the purpose of building this bridge the Commercial club joined forces with the residents of the city and subscribed nearly \$8,000 for the enterprise. The club has materially assisted in the opening of a number of roads to the city and its officers may well point with pride to a record of important achievements.

**GREAT MINING INDUSTRY.**  
There is every reason to believe this year's wonderful interest in the mining development and possibilities of the Fort Hall district of which Pocatello is the heart and center, will be evidenced during 1908. This section is unquestionably the favored part of Idaho from a mining standpoint and there is no reason why it should not be prospected to a far greater development. It is rightly expected by Pocatello residents that the many years of hard labor expended on the numerous prospects in the hills to the south and west of the city will eventually result in transforming the present prospects into large dividend-paying mines.

**LARGE FAIR GROUNDS.**  
Just one mile and a half south of Pocatello is one of the finest grassy tracks and driveways in southeastern Idaho. It was during the year 1895 the Pocatello Fair & Driving association was organized by local men of influence. A trifle over \$12,000 was expended in grad-

ing a track and the erection of a grandstand and paddocks. The site includes some 60 acres of ground. A splendid exposition building graces a portion of the grounds and no place in Idaho is better equipped for holding fairs and race meetings than Pocatello.

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**  
In manufacturing industries Pocatello ranks well to the fore with any other Idaho city. She has stone and concrete works, brick kilns, lime quarries, cabinet works, cigar factories, a packing concern for meats and numerous other concerns.

**FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION.**  
Pocatello is justly proud of its several fraternal organizations. The more prominent fraternal bodies have their own buildings. At the corner of Main and Lander streets stands the handsome Odd Fellows building. The Masonic order in Pocatello has a fine building at the corner of Main and Lander streets. The Elks lodge is a fine building in the city. The grounds are building cost the organization \$35,000.

The Woodmen of the World meet in their own building on North Main street. The Eagles purchased a corner at Arthur avenue and Clark street. The Elks not to be outdone appointed a committee and raised sufficient funds to erect a clubhouse. Only recently of Pocatello a large number of homes have been erected, principally by local residents who are awaiting the arrival of promised water which will be flooded over the land by the government in the preparation of the vast reservation just adjoining.

**WATERWORKS SYSTEM.**  
It was in 1896 that Frank Toms, assisted by a man named Cusick of Butte reached Pocatello. The pair began the installation of a water system to supply the needs of the city. A small reservoir was excavated on the benches above the southern portion of the city. Wooden mains were laid. This was followed by the organization of a company with a capital stock of \$10,000 and the location was completed. The city had grown so rapidly that a second reservoir was found necessary.

It was in 1892 that James A. Murray of Butte, a capitalist, came to Pocatello. He saw the possibilities in an up-to-date water system and soon entered into negotiations to take the old plant over. Improvements were added and today the result is Pocatello has one of the best water systems in the entire west.

**LABOR STRONGHOLD.**  
Pocatello being one of the leading industrial cities of Idaho it is but natural that she should be a strong labor stronghold. It is a matter for general congratulation that no since the historic railroad strike which involved the entire United States, there have been no serious labor troubles in Pocatello.

What may prove to be potentially one of the most important institutions in Pocatello is the American Falls Light & Water company. It furnishes light for the city and power for the various plants. The plant of the company is located at American Falls 23 miles west of Pocatello. This great plant is actually developing at least 50,000 horsepower.

**STRADES IN BUILDING.**  
That Pocatello had a prosperous year is illustrated in the large amount of money expended in building operations. Many new houses and business buildings were erected and the outlook is even brighter for next year.

Along the same lines the great growth in population is best attested by the large increase noted in post-office business. So rapid has the post-office business increased that it was necessary nearly a year ago to establish a night service.

**HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED.**  
Pocatello is nothing if not enterprising. Her citizens recognized the great necessity of a general hospital and funds were quickly subscribed for the erection of a building adequate to the demands on the west side of the river. There is also a Japanese hospital maintained exclusively for Japanese. Likewise a home is maintained by the county for the care of its indigent.

**LIBRARY BUILDING.**  
Among other things which Pocatello boasts of is a Carnegie public library. The building is being erected at a cost of \$15,000. Besides the city has a fine public library.

No Idaho city enjoys a better amusement place than does Pocatello and all first class attractions play the city.

**POCATELLO RESIDENCES.**  
The residence district of Pocatello is particularly beautiful and no Idaho city can boast of such tree-lined streets and handsome homes as this. The railroad station is a fine building in a very handsome way and his capital was indeed limited. He was a skillful watchmaker, and a thoroughly competent jeweler, therefore his business rapidly increased. From the very start his able business judgment led him upward along the ladder of success and today he controls one of the largest and finest jewelry establishments in the great state of Idaho.

**A WELL KNOWN JEWELER.**  
Any history of Pocatello would be incomplete without mention here of one of the best known residents of Bannock county, Mr. E. D. Harrison, recognized since 1878 as the leading jeweler in that section of Idaho. No single individual in the Gem state deserves any more credit for success than Mr. Harrison. He began his business in a very humble way and his capital was indeed limited. He was a skillful watchmaker, and a thoroughly competent jeweler, therefore his business rapidly increased. From the very start his able business judgment led him upward along the ladder of success and today he controls one of the largest and finest jewelry establishments in the great state of Idaho.

If there is one thing which Mr. Harrison prides himself on more than another it is his splendid line of Swiss watches, some of which he sells at high as \$20.

By way of comment it is but fair to state that his large stock is not surpassed in the state in high grade watches, such as diamonds of the best quality, high grade watches in gold, gold filled and other cases; jewelry of the very best makes, and always carried in stock are from 1,500 to 2,000 rings, and every ring is gold.

The sterling silver carried by Mr. Harrison is of the very finest quality, superior in pattern and extra good weight of the Reed & Barton make, both sterling and silver plated.

It therefore follows that every customer purchasing from him is absolutely certain to get just what is paid for, and that which will wear long and give the fullest satisfaction.

In Mr. Harrison's store, which is located at 225 west Center street, is very rich and elegant assortment of jewelry of every description. The visitor to this store might easily imagine himself in a jewelry salesroom in some large eastern city.

The stock on exhibition embraces a large and beautiful variety of plated ware, including tea sets, pitchers, goblets, butter dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc.; a very large assortment

of watches, for both ladies and gentlemen; watch guards and chains, and a great variety of hand painted china and articles suitable for holiday gifts. A beautifully illustrated catalog will be furnished upon application.

Repairing of watches and jewelry is a specialty and is an important branch of Mr. Harrison's business. He is watch inspector on the Oregon Short Line railroad. He is also a skillful optician and fits glasses for all who require them.

Any person desiring to select a holiday present should inspect this stock. It is pretty sure to contain just what is desired. The high reputation for fair and honorable dealing which the proprietor has built up, is a strong guarantee that no purchaser will be imposed upon.

**INCREASES POPULATION.**  
No single institution in Pocatello and Bannock county is more instrumental in bringing visitors to the city and making permanent residents of them than the Bannock Abstract, Deposit & Trust company.

This leading institution was established in 1885 by Theo. Turner and Fred G. Caldwell under the name of the Bannock County Abstract company. Besides doing a general real estate, insurance and loan business, the company made a specialty of preparing abstracts of title. A complete abstract system of all lands and city lots in Bannock county and records representing thousands of dollars has been accomplished.

The business was incorporated in 1902 under the title of the Bannock Abstract, Deposit & Trust company, capitalized at \$50,000. Mr. Turner became president and Mr. Caldwell, secretary and manager. The company is a recognized financial institution and is able to attend to all the land business.

The company can furnish from its own records on very short notice an abstract of title to any piece of realty in Bannock county. It has duplicates of all plots and records of the United States land office which show all the filings and vacant lands in Bannock and the northern portion of Omsida county. Therefore filix, final proofs, annual reports, contracts, etc., can be filed in Pocatello as readily as at Blackfoot.

The financial standing of the company, together with its corps of efficient employees is guarantee enough of the reliability of the abstracts it prepares.

One feature of the business transacted by the company is the extensive handling of farm tracts and a long term loan can be had with the most liberal partial payment options, upon which the interest can be paid once a year. It will pay anybody desiring a loan on a farm to consult the company.

The company also transacts a general real estate business and has a large list of farms and city property for sale.

Correspondence is solicited by the company from intending buyers and sellers. Besides real estate another feature of the business is the writing of fire insurance and the company represents 15 of the strongest foreign and American companies.

A branch office is maintained by the company at Bancroft for the accommodation of the residents of the eastern part of the county.

**A LEADING BANK.**  
No financial institution in Pocatello occupies a stronger position than the First National bank, which was incorporated in 1887, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. Its officers and directors, all prominent men in the business affairs of Idaho follow:

D. W. Stander, president; J. N. Ireland, vice president; W. D. Service, cashier; H. E. Wasley, assistant cashier; directors, D. L. Evans, D. W. Stander, W. G. Jenkins, L. L. Evans and J. N. Ireland.

The First National bank has prospered from the start and today it has a capital and surplus amounting to \$100,000. The report of the condition at the bank follows:

**Resources:** Loans and discounts, \$298,226.30; stocks and bonds, \$35,855.63; furniture and fixtures, \$1,500; redemption fund, \$625; other real estate, \$10,000; due from banks, \$104,954.24; cash, \$34,188.35; total resources, \$584,250.29.

**Liabilities:** Capital, \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$52,966.26; circulation, \$12,495; due depositors, \$438,928.49; total liabilities, \$584,390.60.

The very first consideration of every depositor with a banking institution should be the soundness of the bank where he proposes to place his savings or do his financial business. With this regard the First National bank of Pocatello stands in the pre-eminent in the highest rank. Its president, Hon. D. W. Stander, besides being one of the ablest jurists in the intermountain country, is also one of the most successful financiers in the state of Idaho. Leaders of the Deseret News residing in and about "The Gate City" will make no mistake by opening an account with the First National bank.

Every officer and director of the institution is a recognized successful financier throughout Idaho and all are old residents of the state.

**FOR A SQUARE DEAL.**  
Nothing in the world succeeds like success, and this fact is no better illustrated in Pocatello than by the men at the head of the Pocatello Cash Grocery. The company prides itself more on quality of goods sold than anything else. Another motto of the company is that competition is certain to keep prices well regulated. At the same time all patrons are cautioned to keep their eyes open for quality.

Conducting this large and enterprising establishment are W. A. Hyde, S. S. Ford and H. S. Woodland. The Pocatello Cash Grocery was established in 1900, and the present location is North Main street.

No business establishment in Pocatello enjoys a larger or more deserved patronage than the Cash Grocery. The sole aim of its founders is to cater to the wants of the home, and in order that nothing may be left unprovided for in the grocery line its buying is superintended over by an expert who knows the tastes and desires of the most accomplished housewife.

Upon the counters and shelves of the Pocatello Cash Grocery the intending buyer is certain to find anything that goes to make up the stock of every first class establishment of its character. Neither Salt Lake City, Ogden, or any other large city boasts of a larger or better handled stock in the retail grocery line.

All members of the firm are among the enterprising business men of Pocatello, and each does his individual share towards the upbuilding of the great city. Nothing of a public nature is advocated which does not meet the hearty support of the community and it is not to be wondered at that this place is patronized by the leading retailers of the bustling "railroad city."

## MORMONS ARE PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE

The wonderful success of the Mormon colonies in the northwestern part of Chihuahua and in northeastern Sonora is little appreciated in Mexico, where they alone of all foreigners have accomplished their aim—colonization. They now number fully 4,000 souls, 5,500 in Chihuahua and 500 in Sonora. They are prosperous to a high degree, have beautiful homes, splendid schoolhouses and an educational system, good farms and orchards, good cattle, horses and hogs and in every way their settlements would pass muster with the thrifty farming settlements in the western part of the United States, and are an object lesson in Mexico.

**QUET AND LAW-ABIDING.**  
The Mormons in Mexico are an example of the best in a quiet, law-abiding people. It is exceedingly seldom that the authorities have any trouble with a Mormon and they pay their taxes for the support of the government better than the Mexicans themselves do. For thrift and industry they are proving what can be done in building up the country materially and are thereby an example to all who are in the country.

**CAME TWENTY YEARS AGO.**  
These Mormon colonies were begun a little over twenty years ago, when a group of that faith began coming overland in wagons from Utah, Arizona and other parts of the United States to settle in Chihuahua, at what is now Colonia Juarez and Colonia Diaz, the latter about forty miles south of the New Mexico line and Colonia Juarez about fifteen miles from Nueva Casas Grandes on the Rio Grande. Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad. But there was no railroad in those days nearer than Doming, N. M. They came into the country with nothing to help them but the co-operation of the Mexican government for

some public lands and exemption from federal and state taxes for ten years for each and every colonist as he came in. Their land was bare and those rugged pioneers set to work to take out canals for irrigation and to build their houses as best they could.

**A LAND COMPANY.**  
All lands were acquired by the Mexican Agricultural and Colonization company, incorporated under the laws of Colorado. Members of the colonies and in Utah are the stockholders in this company, which is headed by A. W. Evans as president. It is principally due to his exceptional business ability that the success of the colonies is due supplemented as it always has been by the hearty co-operation of the colonists collectively and individually.

The company is in no wise a speculative concern, but is a method of providing a perpetual and ever-increasing fund for the acquisition of more lands and a practical business organization. The plan is to acquire lands and sell them out in small lots to colonists at a slight advance on easy terms and low interest. To be a colonist requires a certificate of good moral character only.

The Mormons have at least 20,000 acres of land. Many individuals have made purchases of lands from the Mexicans.

**SIERRA MADRE RAILROAD.**  
All of these colonies are tributary to the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad completed over nine years ago from El Paso and Juarez on the international boundary to Nueva Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, a distance of 150 miles. Only one of the colonies, Colonia Dublan, a little over a mile from Nueva Casas Grandes, is on this road. Up to the time of the construction of the road the colonists had practically no market at all and even now they cannot reach the rest of the

state by rail except by the roundabout way of Juarez and the Mexican Central.

The extension of the road southward by Colonel W. C. Greene's Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad company, the construction of which is already begun, will give the colonies an outlet to Chihuahua by a connection with the Chihuahua and Pacific road; also by the former road with the great lumber town of Madera and the mining districts in the Sierra Madre, as that road is projected on to the Pacific coast in Sonora. This road assures the future prosperity of all the thirty colonies, which have made all of their wonderful progress even without much in the way of an outlet by rail.

**WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.**

Only a visit to these colonies can bring a proper realization of what the Mormons have accomplished so quietly in twenty years. The writer made a visit recently to Colonia Dublan and Juarez, and he has no hesitation in saying that the state government, the Mexican people and the foreigners, none of them, thoroughly realize what these people have accomplished, beginning with nothing almost.

**THEIR WORK.**

Try to imagine a bare, dry country in the semi-arid region of Chihuahua and these Mormons located in it over twenty years ago after the long, hard trip in wagons from Utah, Arizona and other states. As stated, the first colonies were Diaz and Juarez. Now there are Colonias Dublan, Pacheco, Garcia and Chilchupa in Chihuahua, and Morelos and Oaxaca in Sonora, besides several small settlements which not yet have sufficient population to give the dignity of the name "colonia."

Today, if one goes into the Dublan

and Juarez colonies he will feel that he has suddenly been set down in a thrifty American settlement, for the streets are lined with trees, the houses on either side are one and two story brick structures built in the American style. Fine schoolhouses, good barns, flowers, fruit and ornamental trees, nice farms and alfalfa pastures and good horses, cattle, and hogs can be seen on every hand. Everywhere are the signs of thrift and the people look the picture of health, happiness and contentment.

In their homes hospitality reigns, and one sees furnishings in modern but simple good taste with books and newspapers in evidence and often an organ and sometimes a piano in the parlor. Every family owns its own home or is paying for it. In all the colonies the conditions are practically the same.

Farming, stock raising and some manufacturing, some lumbering and brickmaking are their principal industries.

**AGRICULTURE.**

As farmers the Mormons excel anything in Mexico. Their apples and pears and other deciduous fruits are equal to the best in the United States. They raise wheat, corn and vegetables and splendid alfalfa.

In irrigation they also excel. At Colonia Dublan the colonists are preparing to put in a dam on the Casas Grandes river, whence they will run a canal to six natural reservoirs which will impound the flood waters of that river to irrigate 15,000 acres of the beautiful plain east of that colony and Nueva Casas Grandes. These reservoirs, used for the same purpose by some prehistoric people, have capacity to impound water enough to irrigate 40,000 acres of land if they had it.

**STOCK RAISING.**

The Mormons have good grades of horses, cattle and hogs, fully up to

what one would see in similar settlements in the United States. Recently some of them formed a company and imported four black Percheron stallions weighing 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each and three fine French coach stallions, which were distributed in Juarez, Dublan and Diaz colonies for breeding purposes.

**COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING.**

Colonia Dublan, being on the railroad, is the commercial center of the colonies. Here a company called the Union Mercantile company, composed principally of 400 colonists as stockholders, maintains a general store equal to the best in Chihuahua. It has a branch in Colonia Juarez and another in Colonia Diaz. It is ably managed by H. E. Bowman. P. D. Haymore also has a large general store with a branch in Colonia Morelos and the Mexican town of San Miguelito. These stores do an immense business, not only in the colonies, but with the mining camps and Mexican towns and ranches in the surrounding country, even far into Sonora.

An important industry is that of the Juarez Tanning and Manufacturing company, Julius Romney manager. The colonists are the stockholders. It has two tanneries, one at Juarez and the other near Casas Grandes, with also at Juarez a shoe factory and a harness and saddle factory. This concern did a business in leather and leather goods for 1907 of \$50,000.

Also at Juarez Daniel Skousan, a Mormon, has a modern roller process flour mill which is run day and night.

**PROOF OF THRIFT.**

As a sample of thrift among the Mormons, Colonia Juarez made the following showing for 1906: The net per capita of this colony of 650 people was \$200 Mexican money. By the

thrifty system for the support of their Church, they are able to furnish accurate statistics of exactly what every one is doing industrially.

**GREAT EDUCATIONAL WORK.**

The greatest work among these Mormons is in education and schools. Their work in this line is done entirely by themselves without one cent of aid from the state, nor do they ask it. In every colony or settlement is a graded school, where the eight grades as usually seen in the States are taught, and at Colonia Juarez, which is the educational center, is what they term the Juarez Stake academy, which is a high school modeled upon the lines of similar schools in the United States, and is fully equal to any of them. It prepares young men and women for the colleges in the United States.

The schools are all supported by a voluntary income tax on each and every colonist, and they have cost as high as \$1.25 per cent in some years when the colonists were poorer than they are now.

The building of the Juarez Stake academy is a two-story brick with stone trimmings and cost \$75,000, Mexican. It is by far the best schoolhouse in the state of Chihuahua and was paid for entirely by the Juarez colonists with the aid of some philanthropic Mormons in Utah. Tuition is free to the children in all the colonies and to the Mexicans residing in the colonies the schools are also free. In some cases the boards of education have bought books for the children of Mexicans too poor to buy them.

The instruction in the academy is along practical lines. Manual training, such as the elements of carpentry and agriculture, is taught the young men and dressmaking to the young women. Professor Guy C. Wilson, the principal and superintendent of all the colonies' schools, is a high class educator and the board of edu-

cation pays his expenses every summer to visit educational conventions and institutions in the United States, so as to help keep the colonies' schools up to date. Next summer he purposes visiting Booker Washington's famous Normal Institute at Tuskegee, as it is Professor Wilson's plan to improve his schools along practical educational lines.

All instruction in the colonies' schools is in English, but Spanish is thoroughly taught and every Mormon boy and girl can speak, read and write Spanish.

**TEMPERANCE.**

A drunken Mormon is an exceedingly rare sight. Temperance is a part of their life and their religion. Even the use of coffee and tea are strongly discouraged and tobacco is not tolerated.

**NO CHURCH BUILDINGS.**

In all the Mormon colonies is not to be seen a single church building as such. With them it was the schoolhouse first and the church temples are to come later. The schoolhouse is the public "meeting house," as they call it.

**NO DRONES.**

There are no drones among these colonists. All are workers and their young men are to demand among the corporations operating in this state on account of their temperate, steady and industrious habits. From the highest to the lowest they all work. At Colonia Juarez the writer saw the bishop, J. C. Bentley, out in his shirt sleeves putting up a new building.—A. H. Hinton, in the Mexican Herald.

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