

St. Anthony, the Busy Metropolis of Fremont County

ABOUT 25 years ago, one of the now "old" settlers of Fremont county came to Idaho and took up a half section of land where the town of St. Anthony now stands, and it was he who gave it its name, calling it after a small village near St. Paul, Minnesota. At that time it was 40 miles to the nearest railroad and over a rough and unbroken road; but the party taking up this half-section could see, as he had seen in the eastern states, the chances for its development, and with that object in view he filed upon the land and succeeded in securing a postoffice for the few scattering settlers in that vicinity. Later on other settlers commenced coming in, and eventually a small inland town was started. It has only been within the past seven years that the people have enjoyed the benefits of a railroad. St. Anthony was, for a number of years, the end of the railroad, but within the past three years the road has been extended on to Yellowstone station in the edge of the Yellowstone park.

The towns along the line began to grow rapidly after the road had built in, but there was, for several years, a vigorous fight between the towns of St. Anthony and Rexburg as to who should claim the county seat. St. Anthony won out at the election and, as a result of winning, she is to be rewarded with a fine \$20,000 court house. We might also say at this point that St. Anthony is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, with excellent schools, churches of various denominations, three strong banking institutions with a total deposit of over \$700,000, several large general merchandise establishments, besides clothing, hardware, implements, etc. A new \$30,000 church is being built this year, an \$18,000 opera house, a \$15,000 hotel, two business blocks and many residences.

The land within a radius of 10 miles of the country seat is being developed very rapidly, most of which is under excellent systems of irrigation, upon which many fine homes have been erected, and where large crops of grains, grasses and vegetables are grown annually.

It has only been within the last five years that the large sugar factory was built near St. Anthony, and the farmers encouraged to launch out into the sugar-beet industry. This one industry alone has done more in the way of assisting the farmers in paying off their debts than any other industry. Not only is the beet industry encouraged among the averaged farmer from a sugar standpoint, but that of feeding cattle and sheep upon the beet pulp received from the sugar factory, together with alfalfa, and thousands of head of sheep and cattle are fattened yearly for both eastern and western markets, and which bring almost as high a price on the market as corn fed stock of the east.

NEW RAILROADS.

It has been a well known fact for several months that two roads have contemplated building into this beautiful country in addition to the one already there, both with a view of tapping the immense mines, of which coal is king, and the large agricultural and stock products to be shipped annually. The survey of the Chicago & North-western railroad from Lander, Wyoming, extends northwesterly along the Wind river to a point almost to the edge of the Yellowstone National Park, and then in a southwesterly direction through the Teton Pass, being the most feasible outlet for the road to gain an entrance through the mountain range. The road is then surveyed through the famous Teton valley, located in the southeastern corner of Fremont county, and then across to the town of St. Anthony, where it is secretly understood that they have already ground for their right-of-way and depot. The road will then run west to the city of Boise, and on to the coast as early in the near future as possible. They have, the past year, constructed their railroad bridge across Wind river, about 25 miles west of Lander, Wyoming.

In addition to this road, the Oregon Short Line has three surveys, one running from St. Anthony near Sugar and one from Ashton. These three surveys, however, meet at a point about 15 miles from either town and then run in a single survey to the coal fields, adjacent to the Teton valley. There is every assurance that this road will be built the coming season.

and the people anticipating this, are taking the advantage of settling in the famous Teton valley where lands can be had at exceedingly low prices, considering the lay of land, quality of soil and cheap systems of irrigation, lumber, soil, etc.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

The valley lands of Fremont county lay almost level with just enough slope to make them easily irrigated. The soil is of two different kinds, namely, the volcanic ash soil, being lighter in color than that of the eastern states, and when excessively dry becomes like powder, and the black, sandy soil, mixed with the volcanic ash. There is a third kind, a deep, rich black soil of clay mixed with gravel. In many places there is considerable gravel, but seemingly of no detriment to the land.

CLIMATE.

A pleasant and exhilarating climate is as essential to the welfare of a country as the soil, and the question of soil. Here the mountain air makes a delightful climate, coming over the high, snow capped mountains making it one of the most healthful and invigorating climates to be found in any country the average mean temperature for the summer months does not, in very dry instances, exceed 90 degrees, while in the winter the temperature very seldom falls below 10 to 15 degrees. Owing to the fact that the valleys are sheltered by the immense forest covered mountains, and the further fact that the altitude is much higher than that of the eastern and southern states, the cold is not so noticeable when the temperature is 14 below as it would be in the eastern states at zero, for they do not have the chilly, raw winds which are so common to the eastern and central states.

It is so warm that the ground very seldom freezes to exceed two to four inches, during the winter.

CROPS.

The real test of any country is its products. The most important thing is, what will the land do? The crop products of Fremont county are so abundant and so varied that to attempt any description of what can be raised would fill a volume.

Oats are perhaps the staple crop in Fremont county, and the yield is exceedingly heavy, ranging from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, and they weigh from 40 to 45 pounds to the bushel. The elevators were paying 40 cents per bushel last year, so one can readily figure what rate of interest such a crop will pay, for the amount of money invested in the land.

Wheat ranks next to oats in productivity, as it yields from 40 to 65 bushels per acre, and during the month of February, 1909 they were offering \$1.50 per hundred for good milling wheat at St. Anthony.

Eye and barley produce from 40 to 75 bushels per acre.

Speltz, which is a new grain but an



Photo by Anderson Winderburg, Rexburg.

TROUT STREAM AND TWO SUCKERS NEAR ST. ANTHONY.

excellent feed for stock, produces from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. Alfalfa will produce from five to eight tons per acre and will readily sell in the stack for \$4 per ton. Timothy and clover will produce from four to six tons per acre.

GRAZING.

One great advantage in living in this country for the stockman is that he may graze upon the government forest reserve, adjoining the valley for 12 cents per head for sheep; 25 cents per head for cattle and 75 cents per head for horses and mules, for the year, making it a very cheap and profitable

way of raising stock for the market. Comparing the values and productivity in this section with those of the central and eastern states, and gift of prophesy is not needed to foresee the results. In southeastern Idaho, in Fremont county, is a country that is thinly settled, where there are opportunities for hundreds of people to secure homes, and where it will produce more, and pay a higher rate of interest on the investment than lands in central and eastern states, where they are selling from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

FREMONT COUNTY.

Fremont county stands today, with-

out doubt, one of the best producing counties in the state of Idaho. This county is 60x100 miles, or 3,600,000 acres and in extent is considerable in excess of some of the eastern states. Its location is an admirable one.

Agricultural enterprises are attended with phenomenal success. This may be attributed to two definite factors, i. e., the tonic effect which volcanic ash and disintegrated lava rock upon soil, and the superior results gained from sub-irrigation.

Fremont county is the last "West" which the homeseeker may turn to secure his portion, but the last "West" is the best "West"—the real "Garden of Eden." The land is as rich as the valley of the Nile, yet it is still cheap. Crops are diversified, easily grown and find a ready market. Prices paid for them are the highest, because they are the best that can be grown.

There are no hardships to be endured, such as the pioneer braved in settling the country in an early day, as the country is quite well equipped with railroads.

ST. ANTHONY MILLING AND ELEVATOR CO.

Coming to the front with her various enterprises, Idaho may well be proud of her milling industry. The upper Snake river valley carries its share of honors in this respect. With its bounteous crops of the best milling wheat in the intermountain country it supports a chain of up-to-date flour mills. The most modern of these and the largest in the state is the plant of The St. Anthony Milling & Elevator company, situated at St. Anthony, Idaho, on the O. S. L. branch 35 miles northeast of Idaho Falls. The mill was recently reconstructed and capacity in-

creased from 75 barrels to 250 barrels per day output. Since the establishment of their leading brand, The Yellowstone Special Patent Flour, the plant has been running night and day almost constantly. A new 100 horsepower Westinghouse motor with power from the Idaho Power & Transportation company, at Idaho Falls, drives the machinery, consisting in part of nine double stands of rolls, five of which are of 36x30 dimensions.

The product of the mill finds its way without solicitors to the principal markets of Idaho and is used almost exclusively in the upper valley. That it has been of inestimable value to the community goes without saying. The management pursues the policy of paying a sufficiently high price for wheat to forbid its being shipped out and maintaining as low a price on the product as is consistent. A visitor is impressed with the order of the place and printed instructions to the employees on cleanliness are in evidence on every hand. In connection with the mill there is a ninety thousand bushel capacity elevator. This end of the business embraces the buying and shipping of oats, barley, feed wheat and ground feed.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

With a capital and surplus aggregating \$50,000, with an official personnel comparable with that of the leading financial institutions in the intermountain west; with a banking site and equipment superior to that of any similar company in the upper Snake river valley, The First National Bank of St. Anthony is in many respects the pride of the thriving city it represents and the credit of eastern Idaho. For solidity, conservative security and yet keen progressiveness it stands without a peer in the valley.

Frequently in the growth of leading financial institutions, the personality of one man permeates every turn and throws light on the pathway of its advancement. Such has been the case with the First National, which under the management of its able president, G. E. Bowerman, has grown to occupy a most enviable position, characterized by integrity and power.

Mr. Bowerman is recognized through-

out St. Anthony and the Snake river valley as a man of exceptional ability and strength; therefore either he or the bank he represents is consulted or change in the valley.

Far and wide the First National and its president are favorites and why not, for such are the fruits of honesty, push and ability.

FOGG & JACOBS MERCANTILE CO.

DIRECTLY opposite the new Latter-day Saint tabernacle at St. Anthony is a mammoth new store which shows in every detail the surprising growth of one of the city's oldest and most highly respected institutions, the Fogg & Jacobs Mercantile company. With a capital of \$50,000 and a coterie of officials chosen from the best commercial heads of the county the advancement of the establishment has come as a mere matter of course.

The floor space of the old building was 30x30 feet, and that of the new 45x100, which will make in the aggregate the largest floor space of any mercantile house in the whole of Fremont county.

Begun in July, the new building which is of brick and stone and equipped with a steam heating system, sewerage, latest appliances and conveniences, will cost approximately \$20,000. The wisdom of such an improvement is easily determined when it is learned that the annual business of the store even now goes over the \$100,000 mark. Dry goods, furnishings, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries and tourists' supplies—in fact a general line of merchandise is carried.

Of the officers J. E. Fogg is president; John L. Jacobs, vice president; J. C. Coffin, secretary and C. W. Scott, manager. These together with S. W. Orme constitute the directorship.

J. E. Fogg and John L. Jacobs are well known lumbermen, while J. C. Coffin has been with the establishment four years, having come directly from college with an excellent business education. Mr. C. W. Scott has practically all his life been in the mercantile business; and is in every way competent for the responsible position he holds. Fogg & Jacobs Mercantile company well deserves the prestige and patronage it receives.



FOGG AND JACOBS MERCANTILE BUILDING.

CATALOGUE OF MARK TWAIN'S TROUBLES.

No. 1, 1860 (about)—Mark Twain loses his money, coat, trousers and boots playing cards with Gen. Bunker.

No. 2, 1866—He and a friend named Higgins stake out a silver mine in Nevada. Twain goes away to care for a sick friend, and Higgins on some errand. They lose the claim that made millions for others.

No. 3, 1894—His entire fortune is swept away in the failure of the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co., which had been financed mainly by himself.

No. 4, 1896—His eldest, most accomplished daughter, Olivia Susan Clemens, dies at the hour of her greatest promise, while her father is abroad.

No. 5, 1897—Reported destitute and dying in London, friends in America raise a purse of \$3,000 for him; but he refuses to accept it, as his "case is not hopeless."

No. 6, 1904—His wife—"who was our life"—dies in Florence, Italy, whither the family had moved in the hope that the climate would restore her to health.

No. 7, 1904—In Florence, Italy, he is forced into a lawsuit with the Countess Reybald-Massaglia, from whom he rented the villa in which his wife had died.

No. 8, 1907—He loses his investment of \$32,500 cash by the failure of the Plasmion Company of America, of which he was president and a director.

No. 9, 1907—His boys' masterpieces, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," withheld from youths by Brooklyn public libraries as unfit for young minds.

No. 10, 1907—Comptroller Joy of Detroit, Mich., declares Twain's book, "A Double-Barrelled Detective Story," is "literary junk, unfit for a public library."

No. 11, 1907—A Massachusetts public library refuses to give shelf room to his book, "Eve's Diary," declaring it "shocking."

No. 12, 1909—Illness prevents his taking an active part in reform in the Congo, a crusade which he had long prosecuted with his pen, with King Leopold of Belgium pictured as the arch offender.

No. 13, 1909—A lifetime votary of tobacco, a "habacco heart" reduces him to four smokes a day, instead of his usual continuous performance on pipe and cigars.

No. 14, 1909—Failure of the Children's theater, founded by Mark Twain in New York, and representing one of his lifetime ambitions.

No. 15, 1909—His book, "Is Shakespeare Dead?" charged to be partly plagiarized from Greenwood's "The Shakespeare Problem Restated."

No. 16, 1909—Broken down by the strain of after-dinner speaking, Mark Twain is forced to leave New York and seek quiet and rest in his Connecticut villa.

No. 17, 1909—The humorist and his daughter are involved in a humiliating controversy regarding a farm given to his former secretary, Mrs. Ralph W. Abbott, when Mr. Clemens attaches the property on his daughter's advice.

No. 18, 1909—Mrs. Charles E. Wark tries to serve Mrs. Gabrieliwisch, the former Miss Clara Clemens, with papers in an alienation suit.

No. 19, 1909—Daughter and Son-in-law Ossip Gabrieliwisch's honeymoon voyage postponed by the bridegroom's attack of appendicitis.

STRANGE TRADITION AMONG THE NAVAJOS

One of Colorado's several fish hatcheries is located at Durango, on the River of Lost Souls, or, as the Spaniards call it, "Rio de Las Animas Perdidas," which means the same thing. Animas valley is now the prosaic region of the big red apples and varicolored fishes, but Navajo Indian tradition invests it with a romantic past.

The Navajo says that the cliff dwellers who formerly inhabited the Animas and Mancos valleys were exterminated by their ancestors, who "came down from the north country," some considerable time ago—when Perin's peak was a muck hole in the primitive morass.

A feature of the conquest less rare in ancient times was the strange transmigration of the spirits of the conquered dead, for the soulful trout and the dreamy suckers become the tabernacles for the departing ghosts of the slain. Every time the unthinking tourist lands a speckled beauty he deprives the soul of an Aztec of his tabernacle.

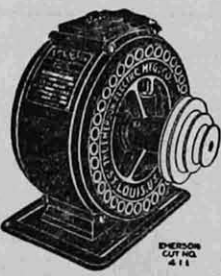
To ameliorate this injustice the state is turning out speckled, rainbow tinted, salmon fleshed and steel headed tabernacles for transmigrated souls in annual batches of 2,000,000. Anyway, the Navajos will not eat fish because of a superstition, and as a "ribble" is the only edible thing a Navajo will not steal the state is propagating trout.

A two-months-old trout is a hardy customer, full of guile and the ability to take care of himself, though devoid of moral sense, but it is hard to conceive of a more helpless youngster than the troutling a few hours old. Deserted by his father, esteemed by male parent chiefly as a delicate morsel, preyed upon by every aquatic marauder, the wonder is that one of him survives. Indeed, it is believed that an average of only six out of the little family of 2,000 spawned by a healthy mother in the state of nature, live to an adult age.

The present stock are kept in a pool until spawn is wanted, when they are removed by means of a net. The spawn is placed on perforated sheets of metal immediately after being secured, and set in the water trough. The stream of water circulating through this trough is accurately regulated for a few days, both as to volume and temperature (the latter by the admixture of the warmer city water), until the mass of jellylike globules becomes a school of little, wriggly fishes—animal rainbows or hungry gold chisels, salmon trout or just plain trout—for the Durango hatchery turns out four varieties, probably by utilizing parent stock of as many breeds. At the age of two months or less the fry are distributed among a dozen clear springs in southern Colorado.

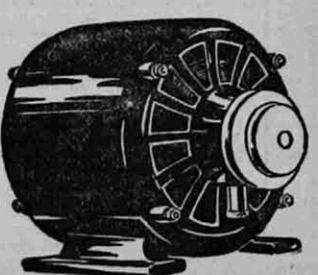
FRIENDS OF MISSIONARIES.

Have you a friend or acquaintance in your former field of labor, to whom you would like to send a copy of the Saturday or the Semi-Weekly News? If so, take advantage of our special offer, made to aid the great missionary work. We charge the paper one year to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico at half price, \$1.00. This does not apply to points where there are regular wards or stakes.



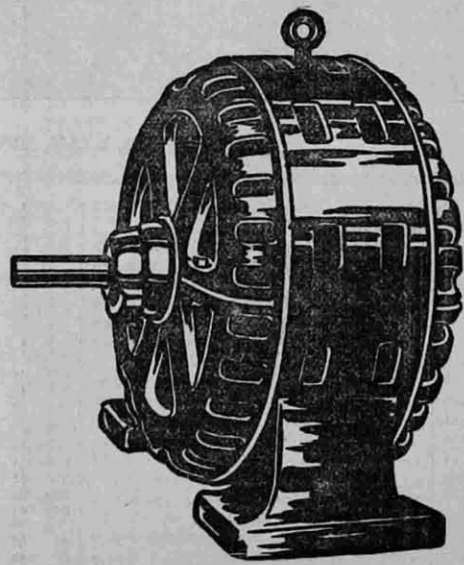
New Industries Use Electric Power

Practically all of the new industries which have started here have installed electric drive and several establishments which were formerly using expensive steam or gasoline have hitched their wagon to a "live wire" and are using ELECTRIC POWER.



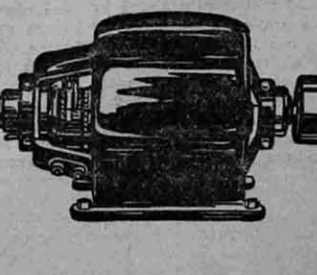
THE Electric Motor

has played a prominent part in the industrial development of Salt Lake City during the past year. The popularity of electric power is proven by the fact that our installation of electric motors have increased over 75 per cent during the past twelve months.



Electric Power for Building Contractors

Building contractors have discovered that the electric motor is the ideal motive power for driving concrete mixers, derricks, hoists, saws, joiners, air compressors, and in fact all of the machinery used in building construction. They find electric power much cheaper and much more convenient. We refer with pride to the electrically operated concrete mixer at the Utah Hotel and the air compressor used for the steel erection of the new Z. C. M. I. Building. We will be glad to refer you to other installations.



Our Experts are at Your Service

We have employed a corps of electric power experts who will be glad to investigate your power conditions, test your plant and tell you if we can save you money. If we cannot reduce your power cost we can probably increase your production which will often pay the power bill. The service of our experts is free. If you do not avail yourself of them we both lose. Phone our Commercial Department and our Representative will call.

Utah Light & Railway Co.

"Electricity for Everything"

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