

Ashton, The Magic City of Upper Snake River Valley

For the third time in its history, Ashton takes its place among the cities of the Upper Snake River valley, represented in the Christmas edition of the Deseret News. Every proposed improvement, new enterprise, forecasted and new addition to this magic city has been fulfilled, as well as many betterments that were thought of but by few have come in substantial and material form to enhance the comfort and growth of this thriving and rapidly growing center.

MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS.

Chiefly among these is the system of municipal waterworks, the installation of which is practically completed and water was flowing through some of the pipes before the date of this issue. Two new elevator plants, each having a capacity of 75,000 bushels, equipped with the latest machinery and devices, have taken their places amongst the substantial interests of the city. Miller Brothers, the pioneer grain buyers of this section, owning and operating one

would be a hard matter to paint a picture of the future of this beautiful little city that could be said would do the municipality and its enterprising citizens full justice. Several immense business blocks, built of brick, stone and steel, have been erected during this year. A most significant indication of the substantial growth of Ashton is the fact that it has been found necessary to increase the seating capacity of the school, so that the high school and district school of Ashton now contains six rooms with six competent teachers, including the principal in charge of the little folk. As an educational center Ashton has no peer in Fremont county and it is not necessary to here add that the high standard set by the founders of the city in the educational line has been fully maintained in every respect.

ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION.

One of the requisites for the growth and development of a community is a well organized and equipped financial

plant, while the other is under the ownership and control of the Ashton Milling & Elevator company.



HOME OF THE ASHTON STATE BANK, LIMITED.

Two million-bushel town. Ashton has reached the stage where it can be truthfully designated as a 2,000,000-bushel town, as the grain shipments for the season of 1908 and 1909 will considerably exceed that figure. Approximately one-third of the land available for cultivation is now under plow. The enormous resources of this busy market can best be judged by the fact that the completion of the canals now under construction and covering lands tributary to Ashton will more than treble the producing acreage of this vast agricultural empire.

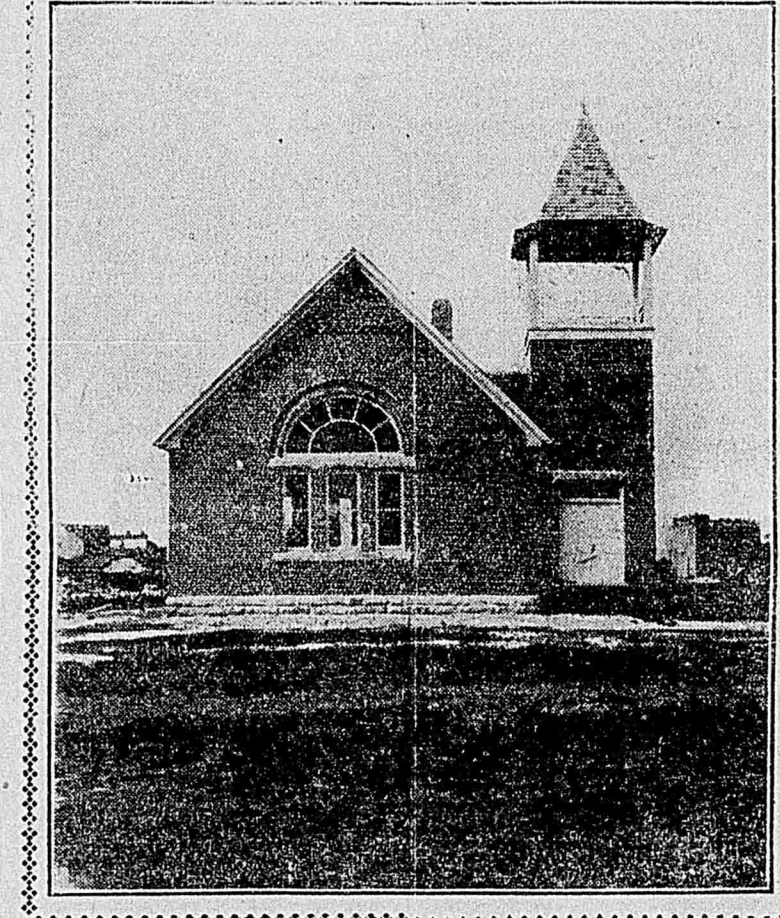
LOCAL CAPITAL ENTIRELY.

Ashton is distinctly a local capital product. Its vast resources were foreseen several years ago and it remained only for the coming of the iron horse and the magic touch of irrigation to make the desert blossom like a rose and a city numbering close on to 1,000 inhabitants bud forth upon what was two years ago a trackless prairie. What was considered the wildest dream of growth three years ago for this section of the Upper Snake River valley has been attained and passed and it

institution. Such Ashton possesses in the Ashton State Bank, Limited. This corporation has faithfully and fully covered the field for nearly two and one-half years, and now enjoys an enviable position amongst the banking houses of Fremont county. Starting in a small office of a real estate office, its equipment consisting primarily of a counter and a correspondent, it now has a banking room that is second to none in the eastern portion of Idaho and equipment that would be a credit to a city of a dozen thousand in population. The steady and substantial growth of the Ashton State Bank is only an index to the growth that has taken place in the surrounding country tributary to that center and its able management speaks volumes not only for the success of the bank itself, but for the entire community as well. The bank is favored by the following well known men who have added greatly to the material wealth and advancement of Fremont county: G. E. Bowerman, president; G. Harrigfield, vice president; F. N. Dolanty, cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$15,000, while the regular deposits exceed that figure from three to four times, making it one of the leading institutions in eastern Idaho today.

MANAGED BY PIONEER.

The active management of the bank is in the hands of F. N. Dolanty, one of the pioneers of Ashton, who, as the saying locally goes, "came when the snow was on the ground," meaning the early spring of 1905. In addition to building up a magnificent business in



ASHTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

now an officer and director of that organization, is at the head of the principal business in which Mr. Harrigfield is interested would be a roster of every organization interested in the development of eastern Fremont county.

A BOOSTER FOR ASHTON.

A booster for Ashton would be a fitting title for the Ashton Enterprise, ably edited and managed by H. H. Harrigfield, a young man that is rapidly making his mark in the field of journalism. The Enterprise to Ashton is like water on a desert; it makes it grow and while growing it readsers and the glass. The Enterprise to Ashton is like water on a desert; it makes it grow and while growing it readsers and the glass. The Enterprise to Ashton is like water on a desert; it makes it grow and while growing it readsers and the glass.

GENERAL PROVIDERS.

B. F. Kneip & Co., occupy the position

of leaders in the general merchandise line. Everything that could be wished for can be found in their emporium. Complete in every department and every department complete is the watch word and a trial will convince the customer that he has made no mistake in leaving his patronage with Kneip & Co. Plans are under way for doubling the present capacity of the store and within this year the company will have the largest stock of general merchandise in eastern Idaho.

THRESHING TO FISH HOOKS.

Complete in all the terms implies is the stock of the Ashton Hardware & Implement Co. This company has been in business two years and has much of the desirable patronage of the upper country in its line. Mr. S. L. Shannon manager is an expert in all matters pertaining to sporting goods which fact has done much to control the large trade his house has in the sale of guns and ammunition. Seven new threshing rigs in Fremont county have been added by the Ashton Hardware & Implement company, during last season and the outlook for next year is more promising.

LEADING DISTRIBUTER.

The Koller Implement Co., representing leading factories in its line with houses at several points in the county, has rapidly forged to the front. Charles

building material for the Snake River Lumber company has a first-class and well equipped hardware store at Ashton and everything in the hardware line can be had. The manager, H. B. Taylor is a man of experience and a classified customer has yet to pass the door.

ASHTON CAFE.

James E. Davis pioneer restaurateur of Ashton is still caring for the wants of the upper area. In addition to conducting a first-class eating place Mr. Davis also runs a grocery and confectionery for equipping tourists with everything in his line.

AN AMUSEMENT PARLOR.

The Ashton billiard and pool parlors conducted by W. F. Smith are attractive and well conducted and a proper place for men to spend a few hours enjoying themselves with the ivory. Mr. Smith is himself an expert in pool and billiard matters and a valuable teacher to the beginner, many coming miles to seek his advice and instruction in such matters.

LEADING PHYSICIAN.

Dr. E. L. Hargis one of the pioneers of Ashton is a graduate of the medical department of Vanderbilt university and stands at the head of his chosen profession.

DRIVES CARE AWAY.

A visit to L. H. Kappelman's is a relaxation from the dull cares of life. Ever obliging and attentive to the wants of his patrons, makes his place headquarters for many of the upper valley.

Richard Humphrey is a builder and his magnificent mahogany is a testament to his skill and taste. He has done much to tame the desert and quench the thirst of the wayfarer. No Plus Ultra—There is nothing better beyond.

LEADERS IN THEIR LINE.

Harshbarger & Baker, dealers in general merchandise, such as dry goods and groceries, ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, hats, shoes and millinery, maintain one of the most up-to-date places in Ashton. The latest eastern styles are always to be found in this establishment. Clerks are always employed that are ever ready to serve the public to the very best possible advantage.

SPLENDID PHARMACY.

Accuracy and no substitution stands for what a first class pharmacy should be. Under the name of Teton pharmacy, Mr. Dwyer has built up a business which would do credit to the efforts of a lifetime. Mr. Brothen is a registered pharmacist in the state of Idaho, besides being a graduate of the Northwestern College of Pharmacy of Chicago, with the degree of Ph. G.

POSTMASTER CANNON.

Another loyal booster for Ashton is H. L. Cannon. He has been a prominent factor in the upbuilding of the city from its inception. He was the first mayor of the city and is the present postmaster.

CARRIES LARGE STOCK.

The firm of Cannon & Co., occupy a prominent part in the business life of Ashton, and is prepared to serve all patrons in a manner to satisfy the most discriminating. The active management of the business is in the hands of William Wanke.

HELPED BUILD ASHTON.

One of the leading factors in the building up of Ashton is the St. Anthony Building & Manufacturing company. Under the able management of Brigham C. Ricks, its business has grown until doubled several times. Without a supply depot such as this concern affords successful building op-

erations would be out of the question. It has furnished material for many of the large structures in this portion of the country and its goods have always been a source of satisfaction to the consumer wherever used.

BAKERS LIVERY.

H. D. Baker's livery and feed stable is one of the largest establishments of its kind in Fremont county.

VERY BEST FURNITURE.

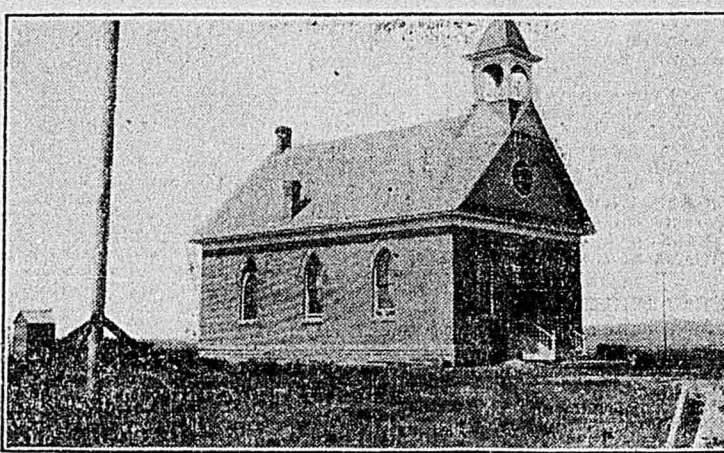
The many tastes and necessity of mankind necessarily call for the development of genius and evolution of specialists. In this class belong members of the Chase Furniture company. W. T. Gibson, under whose active supervision the Ashton establishment of the firm has grown to proportions exceeding the most sanguine expectations, is a thorough furniture and home furnishing goods man in every detail. "No trouble to show goods," Mr. Gibson preaches, well knowing that an opportunity to display his wares means a sale in practically every instance.

REAL HOME COMFORTS.

"All the Comforts of Home," would in a measure describe the feeling that

It is found by actual experiment at Sibpur that nine tapioca plants yielded 220 pounds of crude roots, 149½ pounds of pressed, but moist pulp, 33½ pounds of tapioca flour, and 5½ pounds of tapioca meal, and 6½ pounds of tapioca, or a total quantity of 454½ pounds of dry food, besides 107 pounds of leaves and 937 cuttings. Planted 5 feet apart an acre would hold about 1,700 plants, which would mean 150 maunds (a maund is about 32 pounds) of crude roots and over 210 maunds of green fodder per acre; but even much closer planting is followed in some countries, three feet apart being most favored in the Straits Settlements. In addition there were about 200 maunds of cuttings, or fuel, per acre, so that the Sibpur figures would lead one to expect a crop value of 500 rupees (\$162) per acre. In Ceylon the produce has been estimated at 10 tons of green roots per acre. This weighs one-fourth when dried, and if the dried roots gave half their weight of flour it would amount to 2,800 maunds, which would be three times greater than the yield of wheat.

It is not only as a famine food that tapioca demands attention, but also as an article of export. From the



L. D. S. PLACE OF WORSHIP, ASHTON.

embraces the weary traveler upon his entering Hotel Ashton. Mine Host, Burgess and his estimable wife, are ever alert to the wants and comforts of their guests and many a commercial man has planned his trip days in advance that his lover might be enjoyed in this thriving and rapidly growing city. The hotel is a fine example of the hospitality of this leading hotel of the upper Snake River valley. Everything is what it should be, the service is excellent, the rooms are the best, while the cuisine is everything that could be wished for.

The cuts appearing on this page were furnished by the Enterprise, Ashton's progressive paper.

TAPIOCA IN INDIA.

Cultivation of the Plant as a Famine Food Recommended.

From an article in the Indian Trade Journal of Calcutta, entitled "The Possibilities of Tapioca," but which deals largely with the necessity for its cultivation as food for the people during years of scarcity, the following statistics are extracted:

Many excellent famine plants have been recommended for India, but one of the most important is the tapioca, or cassava, plant, to the planting of which the government of Bombay has again turned its attention. Tapioca is a plant that is cultivated without difficulty, matures in a year, and gives a bountiful yield, is extremely useful as a hedge or fence in times of plenty, and as food when the monsoon fails; and best of all it has been recommended as a substitute for rice, in place of which it is extensively used in Brazil and parts of the West Indies.

In India, in the absence of irrigation, a crop of rice requires an annual rainfall of at least 36 inches, but to obtain a normal yield it requires 50 to 60 inches of rain, while some varieties of tapioca are said to flourish with a total rainfall of 14 to 16 inches, and the plant thrives admirably when droughts extend over six months at a time, and under certain conditions often does well even with an excessive rainfall of 150 to 200 inches annually. That the plant requires no particular attention and grows well in India has been often demonstrated. There is no waste what ever; the leaves and bark are eaten by cattle, while the roots are used for fuel and the root forms a very nutritious food.

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WONDERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

The new ice-making apparatus of Prof. Andrieu of Paris, is designed for domestic use, and is so simplified—especially by the elimination of stuffing boxes to prevent leakage—that it is claimed to use only a third as much power as ammonia machines, while it requires no attention. Any power can be used—even a hand-crank for the smallest machines. Two drums are mounted on a single hollow shaft, one of which terminates in the smaller end of the other and extends outside the larger drum to carry a pulley. In the larger drum a pump is attached to the shaft, with a weight to keep it upright. Anhydrous sulphurous acid circulates in the two drums, being compressed by the pump into liquid in the larger and evaporating into gas as it escapes through a tube into the smaller. The expansion of the gas is cooled, abstracting heat from its surroundings, while the heat of compression is radiated away from the other drum. The expansion drum can be enclosed in a refrigerator box, or placed in brine, and ice cream can be conveniently frozen in a can in the cooled brine. The pump is mounted in oil which, like the acid, the sealed drums retain.

Producer-gas for power is used in the United States by over 500 plants, according to L. P. Totman. The suction producer, using anthracite, retains fire for several days, and includes the simple furnace in which the coal is partially burned, while other apparatus cleanses and cools the gas from the imperfect combustion as it passes on to the gas engine. The system is clean, and is automatic in operation, and is absolutely safe while there is no smoke and smoke-stacks are not needed.

Electrically produced ozone is used in Germany for purifying the drinking water of the cities of Berlin, Paderborn and Wiesbaden. The ozonizer,

supported on hollow iron posts, is an iron tank partly filled with water, with three glass tubes passing vertically from the air outside through tight joints in the bottom of the tank to the space above the water. An aluminum cylinder partially fills each tube. A current of 5,000 volts is used. The aluminum forming the positive and the tank the negative, and as air is passed through the tubes, it is ozonized by a silent discharge between the aluminum and the glass. The ozone produced is brought into contact with the water, trickling down through gravel. Nearly all bacteria are destroyed, including all of typhoid or cholera, and those that remain are harmless. The disagreeable taste and odor disappear as the ozonized water passes through a porous conduit on the way to the consumer.

Some experiments by naturalists of east Prussia have shown the possibility of tracing the migrations of birds, and that such migrations may extend to distances hitherto unsuspected. Many birds captured two years ago were released after being tagged with light foot rings bearing record numbers and the dates. Some of these marked birds have been reported from far away, a lake fowl, with a ring dated July 25, 1907, having been shot in Tunis, while a stork, with a ring dated July 5, 1907, was killed far south of the equator, near Port Jameson, Rhodesia. That a stork would travel from north Germany to southern Africa was a revelation.

The idea of a sixth sense was considered at the recent International Conference of the blind, at Manchester, England. Blind persons are able to distinguish objects at some distance, so as to avoid running against a piece of furniture or another person; and, while it was suggested that this is simply a perception by very acute ordinary senses of a slight difference

in temperature or of sound, or of a slight motion of the air, the principal of Henshaw's Asylum for the Blind, regarded it as the operation of a distinct sense. In those who possess sight this sense is untrained and unnoticed. When one of our ordinary senses is lost, the other becomes much more acute—without sight, for instance, touch and hearing being greatly quickened—and it is easy to understand that a method of perception might every slight or absolutely dormant would be greatly developed when its use should become necessary.

The violet lamp—a mercury vapor lamp producing abundant ultra-violet rays—is used for bleaching linseed oil at Langelsheim, Germany. Twenty lamps are immersed in a ton of crude oil at 174 deg. Fahr, air being introduced in fine bubbles, and the ultra-violet rays cause the oil to absorb one-eighth of its weight of oxygen, becoming clear and colorless. One horsepower-hour of energy bleaches seven tons of oil.

Some strenuous Americans may be surprised to note the intensity of the life that thrives in the heart of the British empire, as indicated by the number of fast trains that run without stop between the metropolis and other leading cities. On the roads radiating from London, not less than 139 trains daily take no stop in distances of more than 100 miles. The Great Northern railway from London to Grantham, has a most remarkable traffic in its 14 trains a day that run 16½ miles in 1 hour and 50 minutes, or at the rate of 57½ miles per hour. The London-Bristol run—119 miles at 52½ miles per hour—is the fastest for a long distance.

A vapor blanket 30 feet thick is found by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow to cover the reservoir at Reno, Nevada.

Assuming that a like invisible shield protects the Salton Sea, it is concluded that this body may lose by evaporation not more than 4 or 5 feet yearly, instead of the 8 feet hitherto expected.

Great local differences in the electrification of the earth are known to exist, and a German engineer suggests that with better knowledge it may be possible to make mining for electricity as profitable as mining for gold or metals. In experiments in two comparatively shallow borings, he has obtained weak currents between a small rod of brass or iron immersed in the water of the pit and a similar rod buried near the surface. He urges that contractors, mining companies and others take up the problem, and perform such experiments as testing the current between a 60-foot copper cylinder at the bottom of a boring of 3,000 feet or more and a similar cylinder buried in moist ground at the surface, also investigating the charges to be obtained from long iron pipes buried in the ground. It seems quite possible that means may be found for charging accumulators from earth currents, thus giving us a new source of power, light and heat.

The electric gun, which shoots without powder or projectile and is already a popular penny-in-the-slot toy in Paris, is not designed for warfare or hunting, but serves well for target practice. The gun, which may be of any kind, is mounted on a special stand, while the special target is placed 20 or 25 yards or more away. The target is perforated with 19 holes in concentric circles and four outside holes for stray shots, and behind each hole is an incandescent lamp in addition to a bell at the central hole. Each lamp is fed by a separate battery cell having a contact button in a horizontal plate in the base of the stand. When the gun points exactly to the bull's-eye, a needle projecting downward is deflected from the center button, but as the gun's

position is shifted the needle is moved over other buttons. On pressing the trigger the needle is forced downward, the contact so made lighting up the lamp along the line of aim, and thus which these guns are "fired" in public places arouses the indignation of the uninitiated, and there is constant dodging to avoid the bullets supposed to be flying in the air.

Recognizing uranium as the grandparent of radium through the intermediate change to ionium, Prof. John Joly, in his British association address, showed that the transformation has been so slow that the uranium on earth has diminished scarcely 1 per cent in 100,000,000 years. Though the heaviest element known, most of the uranium is near the earth's surface. The radium is widely scattered, and the oceans prove to contain about 20,000 tons. Radium from the uranium brought down by rivers during the geological ages. The heat from radium at present may be making good all the heat the earth is radiating into space. This implies a very long past and future earth-life, and supports geologists in their estimates that the world is much older than physicists have been willing to admit.

The bright streaks radiating from centers on the moon—such as those from the craters Tycho and Copernicus—have perplexed astronomers. H. G. Tonkins, a British astronomer, suggests that the rays represent extensive incrustations of alkali left as the water evaporated from solutions, and he finds like incrustations in India, Persia and Africa. Radiations are produced on the sides of hills, the alkali deposits on the mountains of the Punjab, in India, being strikingly similar in form to the lunar streaks.

The submarine bed of the French river Adour has been followed by Prof. Edward Hull, F. R. S., 50 miles out to sea and that of the Congo he has traced 100 miles into the ocean.