THE TWIN FALLS TIMES

The Times is the official paper of the city of Twin Falls.

The Times is the official paper of Twin Falls county.

VOL. IV, NO. 47 — TWIN FALLS, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909. — SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR

COUNTY FAIR IS HAMMERED

Opposition to Purchase of Weisner Property Develops.

SOME BUSINESS MEN THINK $25,000 CANNOT BE RAISED.

Opponents Favor Land Out Farther From the City at One Hundred Dollars Per Acre.

The meeting of the citizens called for last night developed the fact that about twenty men compose the citizenship of this hustling city, for that was the attendance at the meeting called to discuss the fair ground proposition.

President Booth called the meeting to order and the committee appointed some time ago reported that $2,700 had been raised on a stock proposition and of this amount $600 had been paid in. General discussion followed in which several men present seemed of the opinion that the sum needed was too great and that it could never be subscribed. They had no other suggestion to make and seemed to be content to register a protest, and thought that it would be better to get cheaper land out farther from the city and to get the railroad to run a spur out to the grounds and run trains during the fair week.

Richard Cookingham was in favor of buying the Weisner land across the viaduct and offered to be one of the thirty-five men to put up five hundred dollars each and form a stock company.

President Booth and a number of others spoke in favor of keeping the option on the land now held.

On vote it was decided to keep the present committee in power and make a payment on the land with the understanding that it could be withdrawn if the total amount could not be raised.

PIONEER LUMBERMAN RETIRES.

Harley Milner Sells Interest in Twin Falls Lumber Company.

The business friends of H. O. Milner were somewhat surprised last week to learn of his retirement from the lumber business, Mr. Jennison, of Hampton, Iowa, having purchased his interest in the Twin Falls Lumber company, one of the oldest firms in business in the city. Mr. Milner, while selling his business interest, will still remain in the city, although uncertain as to his future.

Mr. Jennison is a man of mature years and long experience in the business, having been actively engaged in the same line in his former home, and will no doubt enter heartily into the energetic boosting which has made Mr. Milner a valued member of the business circles of the city.

JOIN THE CROWD.

Messrs. Wilson & Jenkins Embark In Partnership.

Frank Wilson, formerly a member of the Stroud Realty company of this city, and D. W. Jenkins, another well-known business man and pioneer, have entered the real estate business under the name of Wilson & Jenkins. Both are men of integrity and experience and will make good in their new venture.

RICH STRIKES AT CONTACT.

Gold Bearing Ore Discovered Which Assays at $100 Per Ton.

There is a report in circulation that several good strikes of gold bearing ore have been made in the Contact mining district and those who are fortunate enough to hold claims there are feeling highly elated over the report. Some of the rock assays as high as $100 to the ton.

KIMBERLY FIRM INCORPORATES.

Articles for Kimberly Supply & Produce Co. Filed With State.

The Kimberly Supply and Produce company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state this week, with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators are B. Wilkins, E. W. Tilly and A. McDermid, all of Kimberly.

SAWBONES FORM ASSOCIATION.

Twin Falls Physicians Unite for Mutual Improvement.

The doctors of this city met in the office of Dr. J. N. Cummings Tuesday evening and took the first steps in regard to organizing a county medical society by electing Dr. Cummings temporary chairman, and Dr. Stearns, temporary secretary. A committee composed of Drs. Shadday, Stearns and Benoit were appointed to draft bylaws and to report at the next meeting which is to be held some time next week.

INVESTORS FLOCK INTO GOODING.

Clover Creek Opening Attracts Big Crowd.

A number of Boise parties who attended the land opening at Gooding on Monday, reached home this morning. They report the opening to have been one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the state, at least 500 people from all parts of the United States being in attendance.

There were 1204 registrations and by midnight Monday, practically 10,000 of the 21,000 acres in the opening had been filed on.

A large number of those who had registered for the drawing remained over yesterday, for the purpose of further looking over the ground, in the hope of securing filings.

Of the lands thrown open for settlement, those lying close to the town of Bliss were most eagerly sought, there being a rumor present that the north side company had expressed an intention of building a town at that place. A quarter section of ground has been reserved for that purpose.

The first number went to an absentee registered from Longmont, Colo., who filed on a 40-acre tract just east of Bliss townsite.

The second number also went to Colorado, a filing being made on 160 acres just north of the town.—Statesman.

GUIBERT SELLS BUSINESS.

W. R. Priebe Purchases Partner's Interest In Jewelry Store.

Last Friday, W. R. Priebe purchased the half interest of A. Guibert, senior partner of the firm of Guibert & Priebe, and will conduct the business in his own name. Mr. Guibert has a great deal of property in and about the city and will devote his time to looking after his business. Mr. Priebe, the junior member, has made a splendid record as a business man since coming to the city and has had ten years of experience in the business. For seven years he was in one of the largest jewelry stores of Rochester, Minnesota, from which establishment he went to Waterville, Wash., to accept a position with his former partner. Mr. Priebe's many friends are pleased to learn of his enterprise in branching into an independent business.

COUNCIL SELLS THE CITY BONDS

Municipal Bonds Bring Handsome Premium.

CHICAGO MONEY FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

McCoy & Company's offer of $1,480 for Twenty Thousand Dollar Bonds, Accepted by Council Monday Night.

From a large number of bids from different parts of the East the city council last Monday evening decided to award the sale to McCoy & Co., of Chicago, who bid $1,480 for the twenty bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent.

All of the bidders showed a great deal of confidence in the future of the city by the high premiums offered in nearly every instance, though the bid of McCoy & Co. exceeded the rest. The council took no action in the matter of the improvements to be made with the proceeds of the bond sale, owing to the short time for which their term covers, and will leave the disposition of the funds to their successors.

Another Car of Horses.

Nick Smith, of the Farmers Real Estate & Live Stock Co., enroute for Twin Falls, with another carload of brood mares and work horses, which will be placed on sale at the big barn, just completed.

This company sold twenty head of horses last week, this, with the heavy sales of the preceeding week, furnishes more evidence that its buyers know the right kind of horses—the kind wanted in this market.

Watch for the new ones; they will be in soon, and will be on sale at the new barn, 2nd St. & 3rd Ave. West, the Live Stock headquarters of the Farmers' Real Estate & Live Stock Co. ***

Bell Telephone Rates.

For the information of subscribers and to correct an erroneous impression that has been given out in Twin Falls, this company desires to make it known that its rates have not been increased since last April and that no further increase is contemplated at this time. The rates are: Individual business telephone $4.00 a month; two-party business telephone, $3.50 a month; individual residence telephone, $2.50 a month; two-party residence telephone, $2.00 a month.

Rocky Mtn. Bell Tele. Co.

Notice.

A limited number of day boarders will be received at 154 Seventh Ave. North. Price $5.00 per week. Feb 4

NEW ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL CLUB

New Home of Organization in the Boyd Block.

CRAMPED SPACE OF OLD ROOMS MAKES CHANGE NECESSARY.

The Rear Section of Boyd Block Is Being Renovated and Repaired to Give Floor Space 50 by 35 Feet.

Next week if the work can be finished in the Boyd block, the Twin Falls Commercial club will move to more ample quarters. Dr. Boyd is endeavoring to put in every improvement demanded by the critical tastes of the Twin Falls business men and when the club takes possession it will be with the knowledge that few clubs of the state will be better situated.

The arrangement of the rooms is well adapted to the club uses and will prove more satisfactory to all the members. At the entrance is a large hallway provided for the wraps of the members and on the left side of this hall are two rooms for the use of the secretary, Harry Allen, and for members wishing to have private conversation. On the right of the hall is one large room which contain the club library, while adjoining it on the same side of the building is the buffet which will be fitted up in a modern manner for the use of the members.

The club room proper, which will contain the card, billiard and pool tables, will occupy over half of the whole space and be will sumptuously fitted with rugs, easy chairs and made so attractive that the club members will get in the habit of dropping into the rooms for a social hour at any time of the day.

GOLD IN CHICKENS.

F. T. Ruscoe Finds Nugget In Chicken's Crop.

F. T. Ruscoe, who resides four and one-half miles west of this city, was exhibiting a small nugget of gold, Saturday, that was taken from the crop of a chicken being dressed a few days ago on his farm. The nugget was worth about fifty cents, and Mr. Ruscoe says that if he could find that much gold in all of his birds, he would quit farming and go into the poultry business.

IN EXCAVATION BUSINESS.

Three of Twin Falls' Citizens Enters Into Partnership.

A. L. Bessior, Frank Tessier and E. Brown have entered into a co-partnership under the firm name of the Twin Falls Excavating & Freighting company, and will engage in excavating, moving houses, hauling all kinds of heavy freight. They will also furnish to contractors sand, gravel and rock. The gentlemen are well known in Twin Falls and should command a good patronage.

Lost—A bunch of keys on a ring. Return to E. V. Larson, office Hall & Larson. 2-11

Revised Maps of Twin Falls, 14x14, for sale at the Times office.

Spring

OXFORDS

Absolutely the greatest stock of best assorted Oxfords at the right prices ever gotten out was secured this week from Utz & Dunn, Rochester, N. Y., by the Booth Mercantile Co.

They comprise the suedes in different colors and fancy pattents and vicis, and every pair guaranteed.

Ask to see them.

Booth Mercantile Co.

T. F. CANAL ASS'N HOLDS ELECTION

George Harlan Re-Elected President of Governing Board.

WATER COMPANY AND SETTLERS REACH UNDERSTANDING.

New Measuring Device Will Be Installed In Compliance With State Contract.

Twin Falls, Idaho, Feb. 6th, 1909.

This being the date of the regular monthly meeting, the governing board met at 2:00 p. m. at the office of the association in Twin Falls. Present, George E. Harlan, M. Koppelman, Samuel Farlow, M. A. Thometz, John Costello, Merritt Shotwell, Elbert R. Hobbs, Walter Parish, A. H. Sonner, and C. O. Stocksiager, attorney for the association.

Minutes of the last meeting, held on January 11th, at which a majority of the board were not present and at which only a temporary organization was effected, were read and approved.

Mr. Koppelman made a motion that as there was not a quorum at the last meeting at which Mr. Harlan was made temporary president of the board, he would now nominate Mr. Harlan as president of the governing board for the coming year.

Mr. Sonner moved that the nominations be closed, which motion was duly seconded and upon vote, carried.

Mr. Harlan was then voted for as president of the board and unanimously elected.

Mr. Shotwell, Mr. Sonner and Mr. Koppelman were then nominated for the office of vice president of the board, and upon ballot being taken, Mr. Koppelman received 5 votes, Mr. Sonner 2 votes and Mr. Shotwell 1 vote, whereupon Mr. Koppelman was declared elected as vice president of the governing board for the coming year.

Mr. John Costello was unanimously elected treasurer and I. R. Darrow was elected secretary of the governing board, no other nominations for these offices being made.

Mr. Fred A. Voigt and Mr. Mark Coffin were present, representing the Twin Falls Land & Water company.

Mr. Voigt stated that their company was about to install measuring devices on the system to comply with their contract with the state in this respect. That they already have a model of the measuring device they propose to put in, which model had been approved by the state engineer, and which could be seen at Atwood & Felt's shop on Shoshone street.

Mr. Voigt stated that before this measuring device was installed, he believed it would be a good plan to have another meeting and map out some system that would be mutually satisfactory, not only to the water company, but to all users of water on the tract, and in order that legal complications may be avoided, he asked that a meeting be called in the near future to talk over this question, at which the water company's attorney and the attorney for the canal association may be present.

After quite a lengthy discussion between Mr. Voigt and the board, it was agreed that another meeting should be called for Saturday, February 13th, for a further discussion of this question.

On motion duly made, seconded and voted upon, the chair appointed M. Koppelman, M. Thometz and John Costello as auditing committee for the coming year.

Inquiry was made as to the claim of the water company that they are not obliged to furnish any free water under their contracts made since January 1, 1907.

Judge Stocksiager stated in regard to this matter that if the state land board permitted the water company to change the form of their contract to this extent, and the water user entered into this contract with his eyes open, he cannot ask the water company to furnish any free water.

The matter as to a seeming defect in the water right for township 10 S., R. 14 East and Township 10 S., R. 15 East was discussed. Mr. Koppelman stated that he had investigated the records in the state engineer's office at Boise and learned from them that a filing on water was made in August, 1900, and a corrected filing made in October, 1900. That at that time the government survey of the lands in question had not been approved or accepted, but these lands were described when the water was filed on, and all that is necessary now is for the records of the state engineer's office to be made a part of the records of the office of the county recorder of Twin Falls county.

Minutes of the meetings of December 5th and December 23rd were read and approved as read.

Motion was made by Mr Koppelman that Mr. Harlan and Judge Stocksiager be appointed one of a committee of two to interview the new land board and get action in regard to the petition now before them to turn the canal over to the settlers.

Motion being duly seconded, on vote it unanimously carried.

Judge Stockslager explained in regard to the water decree suit, that the same would be brought in the district court and that a referee would be appointed to take the testimony in the case, which the judge stated would require probably four or five months. That the testimony would be taken at different points on the tract to make it convenient for witnesses to attend. That the preparation of the case was being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The secretary stated that as his brother and himself were about to open a seed store on Shoshone street, that it would be impossible for him to longer remain as secretary for the board if the office was to be maintained in its present location. Mr. Darrow said he would furnish a room equally good as the one now occupied for $5.00 per month if the office could be moved to Shoshone street. After some talk, a motion was made to accept Mr. Darrow's offer and move the office to a room on Shoshone street to be fitted up by Mr. Darrow across from the Iris theatre.

No further business coming before the meeting, adjournment was taken to Saturday, February 13th, at 2:00 p. m.

SPLENDID TAX RECORD.

Twin Falls Delinquent List Proves Proportionately Small.

The county of Twin Falls is to be congratulated on the showing made in regard to the taxes payed for the year 1908. $154,000 has been collected, leaving a balance of $39,574 to go on the delinquent books. This is a little more than was delinquent for the year 1907, which is to be expected owing to the increase in the assessed valuation of the county.

INSTITUTE CAR COMING.

Farmers of Tract Will Have Chance to See Helpful Machinery.

The Farmers Institute cars that are furnished to Professor French and his two assistants by the Oregon Short Line, will be on the Minidoka branch on the following dates:

Burley, via Minidoka, February 25—2 to 4 and 7:30 p. m.

Twin Falls, February 26—2 to 4 and 7:30 p. m.

Buhl, February 27—2 to 4 p. m.

The cars used for this purpose in southern Idaho will be equipped with demonstration material, such as dairy apparatus, including a milking machine in operation, spraying apparatus for fruit trees, exhibits of grains and grasses and other agricultural products and charts to illustrate lectures given by the speakers on the various topics pertaining to farm life. One of the interesting and helpful features which will be seen is an agricultural library of 100 books selected for the benefit of those who are looking for such help on the farm. This library will include a list of bulletins and pamphlets which are available in the department of agriculture at Washington and in the experimental station at Moscow.

Cluett

PLAITED WHITE COAT SHIRT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS

WE have just received our full spring line of plaited and soft bosomed shirts. They are made up of all the most popular shades and patterns of the Season.

Come and take a look at them

ELDRIDGE'S

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Amended Local Option Bill Goes Through.

LITTLE JOKER CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT ON REVISION.

Senate Adds Several Meritorious Amendments to the Bill As Finally Approved by Committee of the Whole

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 10th, 1909.

Wilbur Hill, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Local option bill as amended, passed senate. M. J. SWEELEY.

4:31 P. M.

Sitting as a committee of the whole through both sessions yesterday, the senate, concluded its consideration of the majority local option bill five minutes before the hour for closing, and recommended the bill for passage with numerous amendments aimed at strengthening the measure.

The minority was given little consideration in amending the bill and Democratic opposition to it on the ground that parts are unconstitutional and the urgent appeals from the Democrats to amend the bill so as to exclude incorporated cities and villages from its operations were firmly but speedily snubbed.

At the close of the afternoon session Davis added a touch of the dramatic to the previously quiet scene, when, waving his arms and shaking his curly locks, the Elmore county lawyer-agriculturist charged that the majority had not given "the people" their only chance to argue the bill in committee and that they had considered only their party pledge and had prepared a measure which they did not expect would become a law.

The antagonistic tendencies of the minority toward the bill were strengthened at the very outset of its consideration, when a motion by Kerns to permit cities and villages to vote separately was defeated.

The minority had secured the promise of three members of the majority to stand with the minority on this feature; but at the critical moment the combination was broken by the failure of the Republicans to vote as desired by the Democrats and without the assistance of these three the minority was powerless to dictate amendments. Throughout the remainder of the day the minority did little more than to look on, proposing an amendment occasionally, which was quickly voted down by the "Silent Thirteen," as Bowen styled the stoical majority.

A new section was added to the bill providing that upon the trial of any person indicted for the violation of any law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors it shall be competent to prove that the defendant has obtained a license or tax receipt from the United States to sell liquor at the place named in the indictment or information for a period of time including the time charged in the indictment, and parole testimony may be received of the existence of such license.

Section 29 was strengthened by an amendment which makes it read as follows:

"The provisions of this act shall extend to all sales or other dispositions of intoxicating liquors, whether by retail or wholesale dealers or any separate or isolated sales or dispositions within any prohibition district within this state, but shall not apply to sales made at wholesale by persons, associations or corporations who manufacture from raw material of the products so manufactured when the same are in fact delivered under such sales outside of the prohibition districts, or to sales made to registered pharmacists or other persons who are legally authorized to handle or sell intoxicating liquors."

Another amendment provides that the provisions of the bill shall not be so construed as to prohibit the sale of denatured and wood alcohol or the sale in prohibition districts of pure alcohol for medical, mechanical, manufacturing or scientific purposes, or wines for scientific purposes; provided, however, that no pure alcohol or wine for any of the purposes mentioned shall be sold or delivered to any person until such person signs a doctor's order.

This amendment eliminates from the bill what some considered a joker, in that the original measure contemplated the sale of alcohol for "culinary, heating or lighting purposes, or for use in the arts."—Statesman.

The Real Thing.

The Booth Dry Goods Co. are advertising a waist sale this week that is certainly the real thing. Their window is full of [illegible] waist creations marked in most [illegible] prices. Mr. Booth's ad. is [illegible] and this [illegible]

Revised [illegible] for sale at [illegible]

[illegible]

The Pioneer Shoe Shop

Has just received a large consignment of Shoes. Will be marked so there will be no chance for special sales.

M. BARRY, Proprietor

GET THE HABIT

Of dropping in to see us when in need of new Harness, Saddles and Leather Goods. Our repair shop is in a position to turn out work with neatness and dispatch.

TWIN FALLS HARNESS COMPANY

T. L. OIR, Prop.

In Rike Building, Main Ave.

STOP AND INVESTIGATE

We guarantee to fit and please you in every way, or don't ask you to accept or pay for any garment we make for you. You can't afford to buy Clothing of any kind before you see our big line and consider our prices. Let us show you the most stylish selection of Fall Fabrics you ever saw.

We also make the old Clothes look like new by cleaning, pressing and repairing.

H. O. WILLSON : : : : Tailor

Worth Looking Into

40 acres of very choice land only 1½ miles from city limits, all cleared, one-half in cultivation, small improvements, family orchard. This is a bargain at $100 per acre. Half cash, balance to suit. Ask about this.

Don't forget that we write FIRE INSURANCE. We give FOUR YEARS TIME on farm insurance WITHOUT INTEREST.

We want your property for sale on our list.

If you want to buy see our list. We have a large list of all kinds of Real Estate for sale.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

J. E. WHITE. Successor to **Miller & White**

IT COMES HIGH

At any Price

WE MEAN CHEAP LUMBER

THE same rule should apply to Lumber that you would apply to any other commodity. When good lumber is cheap, as some tell you, cheaper lumber means poorer quality, so when asked to wait for cheaper lumber there is a presumption that price is the ruling factor.

Beware of "Jones, He Pays the Freight," for you will pay the freight and then some.

We talk Quality, keep Quality, and sell Quality

Yours for Quality,

IDAHO LUMBER CO., Ltd.

J. E. DEATHERAGE, Local Mgr.

W. S. McCORNICK, Pres. C. B. WILFLEY, Cashier.
F. A. VOIGT, Vice Pres. C. J. HAHN, Asst. Cashier.

Twin Falls Bank & Trust Co.

CAPITAL $100,000

Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.
Money Loaned on Improved Farms.

We Solicit Your Business

Twin Falls News Depot

ARTHUR H. BRANSON, Prop.

First door east of Rink on Main Avenue

Magazines, Candies, Stationery, Cigars and Tobacco

G. B. SIERER & CO.

Real Estate and Investments

P. O. Box 670
Over Bedford Drug Store. Twin Falls, Idaho

VALUE OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE

President's Address, by W. S. Starr at the Farmer's Institute.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Farmers.

We have again met together to discuss our successes and our failures on this, our annual Institute, which we hope will not only be profitable, but also an agreeable experience.

This year we will have with us members of the university staff who are not only specialists in their line, but men of thorough training and wide practical experience. They will give us the benefit of their years of study and training, and will be able to help us solve many puzzling questions and difficult problems.

With a large majority of farmers our early education on the lines of practical agriculture was badly neglected. We are just awakening to the fact that the farmer, to be successful, should have technical, or special training. Farming, as a rule, is done in a haphazard, hit or miss, way. Nearly all businesses, professions or callings, are no longer carried on in this way. We are no longer willing to trust to a kind and indulgent Providence, but we want to get down to fundamental facts. We want to know the why and wherefore of everything. We want to proceed in a way that will bring not probable or possible, but assured success.

We live in a progressive age and we must progress. We are a progressive people, come together from different progressive states, and we must lead in the great progressive movement.

Success leads to greater success. The Twin Falls tract is now looked upon as a "Promised Land," and we have been making good. Yes, we have succeeded beyond our fondest hopes. "The wilderness blooms and blossoms as the rose." We have set the pace; others are content to follow. We are looked upon as a good example for others to emulate.

But just here I wish to drop a word of warning. Great success is built *upon small details. The individual* farmer is looking after the details of our great success. It was an optomistic mind with good judgment and long foresight that first conceived the idea of reclaiming the great desert. The millions of the capitalist made this dream a reality and carried the idea one step farther. To attract to this section of virgin soil the ambitious home builder, was another step to the ultimate end. Now we come to the individual. And I want to put it to you plainly and squarely. If we fail to make good, the "booster's" glowing accounts of the promised land is a false fabrication. The capitalist's millions will have been spent in vain; the optimist's dream will have a rude awakening.

But, so far, we have all made good. We must continue to make good. I tell you this is only the beginning. We have here the nucleus of a great irrigated empire, with homes for the millions, and food for the tens of millions. We become enthusiastic when we try to contemplate the future possibilities of this great irrigation enterprise. But the ultimate success of it all depends on the success of the individual farmer. Not a few of the most enterprising, but the great majority. Some failures are to be expected. Yet we think that when an individual finds that he is not a success as a farmer, he should step aside and let someone more in sympathy with the work take his place.

The work of the Farmers' Institute is to look after the individual farmer. Help him over the rough places. Inspire him with new hope and greater courage. Assist him in making farm life more agreeable and attractive. Enable him to become better acquainted with his neighbors. Brighten him up intellectually. Not only make him a better man, but a better citizen.

We will here discuss the subjects most pertinent to successful farming, by specialists or by practical men who will speak from what they know from actual tests and much experience. You can here, in a few days' time, get what it has taken years to demonstrate by actual experience.

It is hard to impress upon the mind of many farmers the value or import of the much valuable information brought within their reach by the Farmers' Institute. It is a short agricultural course, and we find the practical farmer an apt student if we can once get him started in.

The mountain would not come to Mohamet so Mohamet went to the mountain. The great majority of us could not or did not go to the agricultural college, but now, even this late in life, the college is coming to us.

Our instructors furnish us the scientific knowledge. We make the actual test and practical application of that knowledge. We demonstrate the effect of local conditions of soil, climate and moisture. We ascertain the best grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., for us to grow. The scientists tell us how best to improve these and cultivate so as to get the best results.

The same with fruits, livestock, poultry and everything connected with the farm. At this time I wish to call your attention to a few of the many small things—some not so small after all—which will materially help the whole community:

First, I will mention keeping down the weeds. In an irrigated country it is necessary to have concerted action in fighting the weed pest. It may be necessary to have a noxious weed law, compelling all land owners to destroy all weeds classed as noxious weed, on ditches and roads. And in laying out the farm, care should be taken to leave no nooks or corners to grow weeds. Ditches must be kept free of weeds and grass to carry the water for which they were intended. Few people not used to maintaining ditches, realize how weeds or grass growing in a ditch or on the sides, so they drop into the water, destroy the current and cut down the capacity of the ditch. Many fields of grain on the tract last year, were short on account of not getting water at the proper time, and the main reason for this, in most cases, was in the private laterals supplying such fields being either too small in the first place or not properly kept up. In the spring look to your supply and head ditches. Be sure they are large enough and in good condition.

The law forbids the running of water into the public roads, still there is entirely too much of it, caused by carelessness and poorly constructed ditches. I believe all progressive farmers will take a personal interest in doing what they can to keep the public highway in their immediate vicinity in good condition.

THE HOME MARKET.

We are continually casting about us, east, west, north and south for a market for our products.

I have heard farmers complain that our hog market was not satisfactory and they were buying lard, hams and bacon, shipped from Omaha or some other foreign city. Others buy the vegetables they use on their own table. Many buy butter from Utah, and so on down the list.

Let us produce, first, what we need on our own tables, flour, meats, vegetables, fruits, poultry and eggs. Next, supply our town and the people coming in constantly until they become producers themselves. Then don't forget the camps when the construction work is being carried on. This home market is consuming the greater part of what we raise now, and is worth looking after, and will continue for several years yet. Watch the home market! It does not sound quite so big as shipping in carload lots, but the profits are more satisfactory and certain. Much of our grain will be required for seed for our own farms and the farms of the new settler, so we should try to get pure seed and grow the best. We should try to anticipate these demands, which are sure to come.

Some say there is no money in grain, yet we must continue to raise grain. We need it on the farm. Grain is indispensable to the constructive work which is only fairly begun. And don't get scared yet at the over production of hay. We must have hay and lots of it.

Alfalfa and clover are the cornerstones of our prosperity. First, in feeding stock; second, by rotating with other crops. It is surprising what enormous quantities of alfalfa and clover hay can be consumed on the farm and at a profit, under favorable conditions. The demand for hay and feed by the contractors on construction work and the new settlers constantly coming in will amount to considerable for *several years to come. We are getting* more stock around us all the time. It is evident that the consumption will steadily increase. We must meet this increased demand. At the same time we are improving the soil and getting it in a condition to produce immense crops of potatoes, grains, sugar beets or in fact almost anything we care to raise.

So we say, let the good work of seeding to alfalfa and clover go on. It is not only the basis of prosperity, but the source of fertility.

THE FARM UNIT.

Much has been said about the proper size of an ideal farm. Nearly everyone who has anything to say on this subject, advise cutting down the size of the farm.

My advice is to cut down to your ability to cultivate and handle properly. This, of course, will vary according to the farmer's business ability and the kind of farming in which he is engaged. Our land is too valuable to be idle or even poorly cultivated. The higher the price of land the smaller the holdings, and the more intense the cultivation, will be the general rule.

TREE PLANTING.

Nothing adds more to the general appearance and attractiveness to a desert country than the planting of trees, if well cared for and vigorous. Many seem to think that a tree in its infancy should be able to hold its own against weeds in their maturity. The poor little tree in a wilderness of weeds is a very depressing and discouraging sight. We say plant trees and plenty of them and then take care of them in their infancy, at least. Take good care of them; nothing will pay you better. Either forest or fruit trees.

A COUNTY OR DISTRICT FAIR.

There seems to be no diversity of opinion as to the benefits to be derived from a good county fair, or it could be enlarged as the country develops, into a district fair. The time has now arrived for this work to be taken up, and made a permanent institution. The movement has already started to organize a stock company and buy a piece of land suitable, near the city and as convenient as possible. Every business man, farmer and property owner in the county should take stock in this company, and not only lighten the burden of expense, but thus insure its success.

The great interest manifested and benefits derived from the two fairs held under the management of the Federation, inspires confidence in the unqualified success of a fair, having ample financial backing and under able management, such as it is possible for us to secure. Every farmer should give this move his hearty support and assistance.

I do not care to take much of your time in discussing subjects which will be taken up during our meetings and thoroughly threshed out, but I want to congratulate my fellow farmers on what has already been done in an educational way. It is gratifying to see the substantial improvements made on farms during the past year. It looks like the settlers were here to stay, and make this tract famous for beautiful homes for a happy, contented people. Let the good work go on. Beautify your grounds. Make it a home to be proud of. It will make the wife content and the children happy.

I say you have made a splendid beginning. Let the good work go on.

Our watch word to be, "Twin Falls tract to the forefront." But we cannot pause in this movement. Other progressive communities are springing up around us with people just as enthusiastic as we dare be. But Twin Falls has set the pace and let us keep it. Great is Twin Falls!

There is not any better Salve than DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. We hereby warn the public that we are not responsible for any injurious effects caused from worthless or poisonous imitations of our DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve, the original. It is good for anything when a salve is needed, but it is especially good for piles. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Seed Potatoes for Sale.

Burbank seed potatoes for sale at Hansen. W. W. Basey, March 25

Just Arrived.

Two cars corn at Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co. Fine feed, Jan 7-tf

Teachers' Examination.

An examination for teachers' certificates will be held at Twin Falls on February 25, 26, 27. Questions will be issued for Life Diplomas, State Certificates, Primary Grade Certificates, and for first, second and third grade county certificates.

T. W. POTTER,
2-4-25 County Superintendent.

House and Lot For Sale—A bargain; 5-room house with bath; modern. Call at office, The Black Shacks, corner 3rd Ave. and 3rd St., East. Ball Brothers.

For Rent.

100 acres first-class land, near Twin Falls. See H. B. Clifton Realty Co.

Tree planters write to the Nampa Nursery for their new illustrated catalogue. J. W. Pittenger, Nampa, Ida. Dec 31 3 mo

Are you in the market for a typewriter, either to buy or trade? See Hill & Taylor.

Most cough cures are constipating, because they contain opiates, and you should be careful to take something that does not tend to constipate. You should take Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. It not only allays inflammation and irritation of throat and lungs, but it drives out the cold from the system by a free, yet gentle action of the bowels. Children like the pleasant taste that is so nearly like maple sugar. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

COL. D. W. BRUNK.
Pioneer Auctioneer of Twin Falls County.

STEVENS

DON'T BUY A GUN

until you have seen our New Double Barrel Models fitted with Stevens Compressed Forged Steel Barrels—

DEMI-BLOC SYSTEM

The mode of constructing these superb Trap and Field Guns is fully set forth in our New Shotgun Pamphlet. Send two-cent stamp for it.

Ask your Dealer for Stevens Demi-Bloc Guns.

Insist on our make.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 4099
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Wanted

Contracts For

Sagebrush Grubbing

Good workmanship, all hand grubbing. Absolutely clean job. See or write to me at once.

FRANK HOSHIMOTO
BOX 515. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

The Monarch

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable

BETHUNE & OVEREND, Props.

Ladies' Waiting Room

Special attention to care of ladies' teams.

TELEPHONE NO.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

TWIN FALLS LODGE No. 45, A. F. and A. M.

Meets first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.

B. A. BAKER, W. M.
CHAS. H. MULL, Se'cy.

PRIMROSE REBEKAH LODGE NO. 76.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and Third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting Rebekahs cordially welcome.

JOSIE POMEROY, Noble Grand.
ELLA STALKER, Rec. Sec.

TWIN FALLS HOMESTEAD NO. 1114, Brotherhood of American Yoomen.

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members always welcome.

C. C. WILSON, Foreman. J. M. ROGERS, Correspondent.

Twin Falls Lodge No. 23 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 in Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting Brothers always welcome.

JAMES A. DYBEE, N. G.
H. A. CRYDER, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP No 10890

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

D. W. BRUNK, Consul
G. W. REELS, Clerk

Phone 123 Idaho Dept. Store Bldg.

IDAHO LODGE NO. 1. I. O. G. T.

Meets first and third Mondays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors always welcome.

Edith Sawyer, C.T.
Mary Sawyer, Sec.

TWIN FALLS SOCIALIST LOCAL

Meets Fridays at 7:30 p. m., corner of Tenth Ave. and Tenth St. Everybody invited to come and also to ask questions regarding Socialism.

H. H. Freedheim, Secy-Treas.
Office one block due north of P. O.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Scientific American.

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Headquarters for lumber, sash, doors, mouldings builders' hardware, nails, paints, oil, glass, Muresco wall tints, Ruberoid roofing, Red Devil Portland cement, Laramie wall plaster, Oregon lime, screen doors and

Rock Springs Coal

Telephone 28. Office and yard, 13th Ave. and 10th Street

THE

"O K" CANDY KITCHEN

For the best CARAMELS in Town

TWIN FALLS ELECTRIC SUPPLY & AUTOMOBILE CO.

H. H. FREEDHEIM, Mgr.

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Expert house wiring.

Corner 10th Avenue and 7th Street

For Suits at Stalker's, $6.50, $11.50 and $16.50. This sale will not last long.

Store and Office Fixtures

Cash Registers, Computing Scales, Venetian Blinds, Safes, Fire Proof Bank Safes, Store Fixtures, Bank Fixtures, Church Fixtures, School Desks, Bar Fixtures, Office Fixtures, Fire Hose and Equipment, Vault Fixtures, Electric Coffee Mills, Show Cases and Caloric Fireless Cookers.

H. E. WOODMAN CO.

32 West Sixth Avenue. HELENA, MONTANA.

Locations on Clover Creek

We are cruising every section of the Clover Creek project and will be in a position to guarantee good locations to our patrons.

HARDWICK & CO., Twin Falls and Jerome

H. A. SWAB GEO. C. TABER WILLARD WYATT

TWIN FALLS TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

Freight, Express and Heavy Moving.

We are better equipped than ever to handle your draying.

We also handle Rock Springs Coal. Leave your orders with us and they will be promptly filled.

Phone 13. Coal Office 23.

THE EARTH FOR SALE

We have the REAL SNAPS

$112.50 secures a good lot. Close in business lots $1000 to $4000. A five-acre tract for $1100, easy terms. Call and let's talk about FARM LAND

BEECH & LEONARDSON, 217 Main Ave. East Twin Falls, Idaho

SMITH, the Transfer Man

GIVE HIM A CHANCE WITH YOUR TRANSFER WORK.

Office with H. B. CLIFTON REALTY CO., Main Avenue

It is wise for people who plant Orchards on the Twin Falls tract

To purchase their Trees, Vines, Etc., of the Twin Falls Nursery and thus avoid the danger of injury in shipping and unacclimated and something put off on you that is not adapted to climate. I grow my trees, and am not a tree Broker. Do the best for yourself and get trees from J. A. WATERS. 'Phone 4-a

One Mile North of Twin Falls, Idaho

A PLANE FACT

More than 1,500,000

BAILEY PLANES

Have been made and sold and their popularity is on the increase.

A full line of Iron Planes and Block Planes, as well as other tools carried.

Twin Falls Hardware Co.

Barnett Stillwell. *J. H. Stillwell.*

STILLWELL BROS.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Fire Insurance Written. North Side Relinquishments a Specialty. Rentals

LIST YOUR BARGAINS WITH US

SHOSHONE FALLS PARK BILL.

In the Senate—S. B. No. 80, by Sweeley of Twin Falls.

AN ACT.

Authorizing the state of Idaho to purchase and obtain title to certain lands in section thirty-six (36), in township nine (9), south, of range seventeen (17), East of the Boise meridian, to dedicate and maintain said lands as a public park; to provide for the improvement thereof; to authorize Twin Falls county to expend money for like improvements, and making an appropriation for the purchase and improvement of said lands.

Whereas, Shoshone Falls, in the Snake river, between the counties of Twin Falls and Lincoln, are among the greatest scenic attractions of the world, and

Whereas, the surroundings of the Falls are but little improved and furnish inadequate accommodations and conveniences for tourists and visitors, and

Whereas, Lying immediately west of the falls is section 36, in township 9, of range 17, belonging to the state of Idaho, which provides some of the finest views of the scenery and embraces places that by improvement can be made of great interest and natural attraction, and

Whereas, On the portion of said land which lies in Twin Falls county there have been placed at considerable expense by private enterprise, with the consent of the state board of land commissioners for the accommodation and use of the public, winding stairs leading down to the river below the falls, which in time will require attention, and

Whereas, Said state land is rough, rocky, and so cut by the river and ravines as to be of practically no financial value, but with proper outlay and attention can be developed into an asset of great importance to the state, and

Whereas, To vest the title to said land free from the claims of the school fund, it will be necessary to have the same sold,

Now, Therefore, Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Idaho:

Section 1. The state board of land commissioners is hereby empowered and directed to proceed to make sale of the following described land, to-wit: Lots six (6), seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9), and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township nine (9), south, of range seventeen (17), east of the Boise Meridian, in the manner required by law for the sale of school lands; and said board is by this act authorized and directed for and on behalf of the state of Idaho, to buy said lands at such sale and do whatever further is required to obtain for the state absolute title thereto.

Sec. 2. When the title to said land is obtained by the state by sale as provided in section 1 of this act, the same shall become dedicated, improved and maintained as a state park for the free use and enjoyment of the public.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of purchasing said lands and obtaining title thereto, there is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of improving and beautifying said park, in the way of planting trees, developing springs, constructing walks, bridges and seats and adding other improvements and conveniences, there is hereby appropriated the further sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. The money appropriated by section 4 of this act is to be drawn and expended by the board of county commissioners of Twin Falls county for the purposes set forth in said section 4; Provided, However, That before any portion of said appropriation is used, there shall have been appropriated by Twin Falls county an amount at least equal to the portion of the state appropriation about to be expended for the same purpose, and for the improvement of the highways and footpaths leading to said park, and authority is hereby given to said county to make such appropriation and such additional appropriations and expenditures from time to time as may be required to keep said improvements in proper condition.

Sec. 6. Of said sum of two thousand dollars appropriated by section 4 of this act no more shall be used than shall equal the amount used under the appropriation by said county.

Sec. 7. Prior to the first day of January, 1911, the board of county commissioners of said county shall make full and detailed report of the amount expended under the provisions of this act and the character and extent of the improvements made.

Sec. 8. All improvements of whatever kind placed on said land shall belong to the state of Idaho, and it shall be the power and duty of the board of county commissioners of said Twin Falls county to make suitable provisions for the care and preservation thereof, without expense to the state.

Kodol for Dyspepsia and Indigestion is a combination of the natural digestive juices with necessary acids, and it actually digests the food you eat—no matter what kind of food it may be. It does the ordinary work of the stomach, so that by taking a little Kodol every now and then you cannot possibly have indigestion or any form of stomach trouble. Sold by City Pharmacy.

What's the use of spending another long and cold winter in the cold north? Why not come to California where you can buy irrigated land for $60 per acre, one-fourth down and the balance on terms to suit. For further particulars, write to J. F. Baker, Turlock California. Jan 6-tf

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Notice.

A limited number of day boarders will be received at 154 Seventh Ave. North. Price $5.00 per week. Feb 4

A BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION.

So States Chas. Dana Gibson of Alaska Fair.

"It will unquestionably be the most beautiful exposition ever held in the world and the remarkable progress you have made so far ahead of the opening date amazes me," said Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson Girl," after a trip over the grounds *where the west is building the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition*, which will be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 16, 1909.

Mr. Gibson stood at the head of the Cascade Court, the central decorative feature of the grounds. Straight in front of him but eighty miles away *Mount Rainier, the highest mountain* peak in the United States, reared its head until its snow covered crest was lost in the white fleecy clouds that hovered around it. To his left the Cascades made a rugged outline against the sky and to his right the Olympics rose to majestic height from *the shores of the Pacific ocean. Away* off to the northwest the Selkirks carried a sea of snow-capped peaks to the distant horizon. In the immediate foreground, through stately pine trees that have so far withstood the march of progress, Lake Washington glittered. It was a December morning, but Mr. Gibson and Norman E. Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, who was with him, wore in their button holes roses they had plucked as they strolled over the exposition grounds.

"I have made no particular hobby of expositions," continued Mr. Gibson, "but I have been to all those held in recent years and from what you have already here, combined with the lavish manner in which nature has done her share for you, I think I am safe in saying that this will be the most attractive one ever held. I had no intention when I left New York of coming to this country again for some years, but I will be back here next June to see your fair. I wouldn't miss the completed picture for anything."

Mr. Hapgood was equally enthusiastic and he and Mr. Gibson will return to Seattle next summer to see the exposition and will also make the trip to Alaska.

Large Increase in Cut of Government Timber.

Uncle Sam's national forest yielded an increase of 102 per cent. in timber last year over the record for 1907, giving returns of $849,027.24 to the government. Twenty-five per cent. of this amount went back to the states in which the forests are located in lieu of taxes, in accordance with the provisions of the law. This revenue will be added to the state's fund for the support and maintenance of roads and public schools.

The amount of timber cut from all the national forests was 392,792,000 feet, board measure, as against 194,872,000 feet in the previous year. This figure for 1908 does not include the 121,482,000 feet given away to settlers, schools and churches under "free use" permits. This increase of 102 per cent shows a far better use and increasing productiveness of the forest under conservative methods of cutting. There was a marked increase in small sales last year, resulting in an increase of 236 per cent. in the number of sales, notwithstanding the fact that the timber contracted for was far less in the aggregate than in 1907.

In making timber sales the forest service seeks small in preference to large sales, and aims to safeguard a supply for future needs rather than to swell the immediate receipts. Were it desired, the present receipts from timber sales could be quickly doubled. During the year it was found necessary in the interest of a continued supply to restrict sales on many forests. Nevertheless, use of the national forests as a source of timber supply was more general than ever before.

The total receipts from timber sales each year have been as follows: 1905, $60,136.62; 1906, $245,013.49; 1907, $668,513.12; 1908, $849,027.24.

Payment for timber is always required in advance. In large sales, however, and in small sales on occasion, payment is made in installments so arranged as to protect the government against loss without imposing unnecessarily severe burdens upon the purchaser. Thus the receipts of each year represent *substantially, but not exactly* the value of the timber sold and removed during that year.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned, at the ranch of R. H. Wright, two miles east and three miles south of the city of *Twin Falls, Idaho, the following des*cribed property. One dark red heifer, coming two years old, with calf, has white spot on top of tail. One black yearling steer, no visable brands or artificial marks upon either animal. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying all cost.

Dated at Twin Falls, Idaho, this 19th day of December, 1908.

Jan 21-tf J. W. SMITH.

Indigestion or dyspepsia is inability of the stomach—weak digestive juices—to digest what you eat. Kodol is a combination of all the natural digestive *juices found in an ordinary healthy* stomach, and it will digest your food in a natural way. Pleasant to take. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

The wonderful current saving Tungsten lamps were introduced on this tract by H. H. Freedheim over a year ago. Be sure to purchase from him anything in "Electric Living." 12-10-81

WANTED.

Large clean cotton rags at the Times office.

Rooms and board at green house east of Baptist church. W. R. Smith. Jan 21-tf

---

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

We Want Relinquishments

We have buyers for Twin Falls Business and Residence Lots. We have buyers for Salmon River Relinquishments

John B. White & Brother

REAL ESTATE

P. O. BOX 826

TWIN FALLS, IDA.

W. O. WANN,

Commercial Orchard Planter

Circulars Explain Best Methods at Least Expense

A QUICK TRIP

And a sure one is assured you if you get your rigs at the

Farmers' Feed Corral

D. A. SEAMANS, Proprietor

Stock Boarded by the day or week. West 14th street, Twin Falls, Idaho. Phone 85

Fresh Oysters

The season is now on for fresh oysters and we will have regular shipments, insuring the best quality to our patrons.

Independent Meat Market

The Market of Quality

TWIN FALLS RESTAURANT

Meals Served at All Hours.

Good Service. Good Cooking.

Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co.

Highest Market Price Paid for Grain. Dealers in Ground Feed, Stock and Rock Salt, Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

WE DO

Custom Grinding

Farms for Rent

By WOODS & THOMAS

160 acres, ¾-mile of Twin Falls.
160 acres, 5 miles of Twin Falls.
80 acres, 7 miles of Twin Falls.
80 acres, 9 miles of Twin Falls.

All above are cleared and ready for crop. Will rent for Cash, or Crop Rent.

The Cheapest High-Priced Farm

On the South Side---Half set in Orchard

Two fine residence lots on Shoshone Street.

Some bargains in five acre tracts.

See us for what you want

S. T. Hamilton & Co.

New Goods Arriving Daily

AT THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT STORE

Some Popular Priced Styles of "LIKLY BAGS"

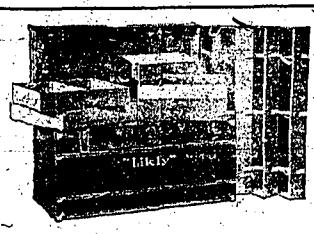
Also SUIT CASES and TRUNKS

For which we are exclusive agents. Our stock is now complete for those who are in need of baggage. We can show you the finest assortment ever shown in the city. Every article carries the name of Likly & Co. which insures you good goods at the right price.

Bags ranging in price from - **75c** to **$25** Suit Cases ranging in price from **$1.50** to **$25**

Trunks ranging in price from **$3.00** to **$35.00**

Make your selection while the stock is complete.



RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Just received a large shipment of Rugs consisting of all sizes:

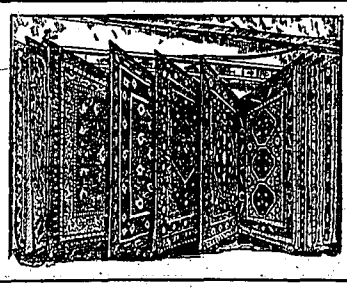
Wool Ingrains, priced from.....**$4.00** to **$14.00**

Tapestry Brussels, priced from.....**$15.00** to **$25.00**

Smith Axminister, priced from.....**$22.50** to **$35.00**

Wilton Velvet, priced from.....**$40.00** to **$45.00**

Large assortment of small Rugs.



Ladies' Suit Department

Just received about 50 new Spring Suits made up of the very latest fabrics, cut in the very latest styles, tastily trimmed collars, pockets, front and cuffs, satin covered buttons, flaring skirt, in fact just what you must have for spring.

New Black Voile Skirts

Trimmed in black satin, Ottoman silk and taffeta bands, large buttons of same material, all the latest gores. Priced from **$9.00** to **$15.00**

Also consignment of Ladies' Corduroy and Khaki Riding and Walking Skirts. Priced from **$3.50** to **$8.50**

SHOE DEPARTMENT

We are showing one of the most complete stocks of Shoes for spring ever shown in the city, consisting of all the latest styles. We carry narrow as well as wide lasts, consequently can fit you with ease and comfort. Ladies' dress shoes consisting of Queen Quality or American Lady. Men's dress shoes consisting of the Nettleton or American Gentleman.

Visit our Grocery Department

We carry the stock so it will be easy for you to make your selection. Everything is guaranteed under the food and drugs act. Prompt delivery to all parts of the city.

THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT STORE

Twin Falls Times

Published every Thursday in the Gauthohan Building, Main Street.

WILBUR S. HILL
Editor and Publisher

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN

Entered as second class matter, May 5, 1905, at the postoffice at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates.

One year, in advance.....$2.00
Six months.....1.00

TEL. 38

The subscription books of the TIMES are open to the inspection of advertisers.

UNION LABEL

DEMAND THIS LABEL

On All of Your Printed Matter. It represents Good Workmanship, Good Wages, and Good Conditions.

Gov. Brady is not likely to suffer from writer's cramp due to overwork in signing bills passed by the Tenth session.

The killing of the bill creating Power county, is the beginning of a long procession of ill-fated sectional bills to the legislative guillotin.

It is about time for the committee appointed to investigate the independent telephone systems of Butte and Salt Lake City to report to the Commercial club. It was not the intention of the club to drop the matter altogether.

Local option was made the candied promise whereby the voters were induced to swallow another Republican administration, and now that the election is over, the legislators are acting like a lot of kids and refusing to take the bitter medicine beneath the candy.

The Moscow papers are up in arms over the proposed removal of the agricultural college to southern Idaho. Some of the more radical northern Idaho papers are even advocating the formation of another state from the Panhandle. Another case of the tail attempting to wag the dog.

The deadlock over important legislation in the state legislature is threatening to make this session even more of a by-word than the ninth session, because of unfulfilled promises made by the party. If the Republican party goes back on its platform for the campaign of 1908, there will be things doing next election with a great many Republican newspapers lined up with the democracy. The sectional fight which is being waged over the educational institutions should not be the justification for the party as a whole going back on its promise to the voters.

The Republican party will find that the voters who put the party in power will not be contented with a half-hearted effort of the legislature to enact laws promised by the party during the last campaign. The promise implies something more than the mere introduction of the bills in one of the two houses. It means those promises transformed into law. There is no excuse for the party more than there was last legislature, when the promises were broken. The Republican party has a working majority in the two houses and can have no reasonable excuse to offer except lack of faith with voters or internal party dissensions.

Tomorrow the nation celebrates the centennial of Abraham Lincoln, and on that day will be more elaborate ceremonies than have heretofore been given to the greatest man of American history. Not a year passes but what the majority of the American people revere his name and have honored his memory ever since the assassin's bullet brought him low, but with the increasing sidelights upon his character and his efforts for the preservation of the Union the people have learned somethings of the lovable disposition of the great and good man; have learned of the intolerable burden of national woe born with steadfast, silent patience; have learned to value at its full worth the clear and almost prescient knowledge with which Lincoln met the almost insurmountable difficulties of the harassed Union. The North and South have begun to appreciate the wonderful breadth of love which caused him to give back to surrowing mothers, the sons condemned to death from the ranks of the Blue and the Gray, often standing between the military leaders and the ranks with an added burden of heaped-up abuse for his interference in the cause of humanity. The South has learned that the fall of this great man ushered in upon them the awful reconstruction period on the part of the same militarism which feared Lincoln and his determined effort to unite rather than to punish the South.

But Abraham Lincoln's humanity did not cause him to falter in his stern persistence of putting down the rebellion and preserving the integrity of the Union, not once did he swerve in his insistant demand for soldiers while his sympathy went to the homes left vacant by absence of son or husband. His intense and unselfish loyalty to the nation fairly electrified the men of the ranks and his frequent visits to the battle scarred veterans was worth a legion for increasing the enthusiasm of the soldiers.

One phase of the Emancipator's greatness which has been left to this generation to discover and appreciate was his intellectual strength. Stanton, Seward, Wells, and the peerless Douglas saw the election of the rough and uncouth lawyer with misgivings and secret chagrin, only to bow their heads in admiration and respect before his wonderful keenness of perception and straightforward honesty, as his administration drew to a close. Not to one particular virtue does his claim to greatness rest, but solely upon the fact that at every opportunity of his career his ability rose superior to each obstacle. No other man could have held together the ambitious statesmen of his cabinet with as little friction; no other man could have quieted the people of the north as defeat after defeat was recorded against the Union forces; no other man could have held together the northern states with a matchless diplomacy. Twenty years ago and the birthday of Lincoln was little celebrated. Ten years ago and the public schools alone were according to him a just meed of praise. Today the nation as a whole is beginning to give to his memory something of the reverence and honor due.

PROPER TAXATION OF FORESTS.

The American Forestry Association lately held its annual meeting at Washington and elected a new president, Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, an executive of marked ability and energy. One of the resolutions adopted rightly calls for the repeal of the famous—or rather infamous—Timber and Stone Act. In its stead the association would substitute a law providing that timber and stone shall be sold at actual value and the proceeds devoted to purchasing forest lands to safeguard navigable streams. In the forestry interest of the several states, the association also passed resolutions recommending instruction in forestry in state agricultural schools, asking state legislatures to purchase non-agricultural lands to be converted into forest reserves, and urging the enactment of state laws to remove the tax on standing timber and to substitute therefor an income tax when the timber is cut. As every observer must see, the relation of taxation to the forest's permanent usefulness is increasingly vital. Our present laws taxing standing timber prevent reforestration on cut-over lands. Thus the laws prevent the perpetuation of existing forests by use. In the opinion of forest experts, the taxation of forest lands should be based on yield. This would mean a comparatively small tax on the land alone, plus a tax on the timber only when harvested. Such a method is based on a sound principle, and is well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment. It would insure a permanent revenue from the forests, in the aggregate far greater than is now collected. It would be less burdensome both upon the state and upon the owner. Use, not abuse, and not mere preservation without use, is demanded. And only by use—namely, by legitimate cutting and reforestration— may our forests be permanently perpetuated. They can be if the state will act as suggested.—Outlook.

WANTED.

Large clean cotton rags at the Times office.

The choicest lot of Patent Leather Shoes for ladies ever shown in Twin Falls at the FAMOUS SHOE STORE

Hotel Perrine Building

COMMERCIAL and SAVINGS BANK

Local and Personal

(Additional Local On Page 10.)

E. B. Brotherton was in Buhl Monday on business.

Mark Kuhn of Ogden, Utah, was in the city the first of the week on business.

J. W. Barrett, a leading contractor of Buhl, was in town Tuesday on business.

Everett Sweeley made a flying trip to Shoshone Monday, returning to Twin Falls, Tuesday.

The February term of the district court will convene in this city next Monday, February 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Craven returned Sunday from their extended pleasure trp in the East and South.

E. B. Darlington, a civil engineer with headquarters in Boise, was in the city the first of the week on business.

M. N. Pomeroy came in Monday evening from Buhl, where he had been for the last few days on private business.

L. Sheldon of Malden, Wash., arrived in the city Monday to take the position of yard man with Twin Falls Lumber company.

Mike Rubel left Monday night for Pocatello for a few days' visit. He will go on to Salt Lake City before returning home.

Attorney W. P. Guthrie departed for Shoshone, Monday, where he went to transact some legal business in chambers before Judge Walters.

Mrs. O. V. Allen entertained the Fleur De Lis club Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeley of Twin Falls, were guests.—Capital News.

George Herriott of the firm of Herriott & White, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Idaho in Boise, last week.

L. E. Salliday of the Twin Falls Hardware company, departed Monday evening for Shoshone to be gone two or three days on business.

W. S. Hall, who is connected with the H. B. Johnson Hardware company, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives and friends in Rupert.

Chas. Roberts, who has been transacting business in this city and buhl for the past week, returned to his home in Rock Creek, Tuesday.

G. G. Girdner had the misfortune to sprain his knee last week while breaking up some boxes, and has been confined to his home for several days.

Police Judge Smith is of the opinion that Twin Falls is growing better every day, as he says that he has not had a case before him for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Twiss arrived in Twin Falls on Tuesday and will make their home in this city. Mr Twiss will relieve Ed Kinney as operator for the Western Union.

Rev. Mr. Lansdell, pastor of the Baptist church, is expected in some time during this week and will hold the regular services of the church next Sunday morning and evening.

J. R. Hinton of Hansen, was in in the city Sunday. Mr. Hinton has just returned from a trip to the coast and says that they are having all kinds of wet weather in that locality.

E. W. Cairncross and family arrived in the city last week from Fernie, B. C., and will make their home in this city. Mr. Cairncross is a brother of J. R. Cairncross, who was instrumental in getting him to come to southern Idaho.

The interior of the Independent meat market is undergoing considerable of a change this week. The counter has been moved from the side of the market to the rear, and other improvements are being made which add greatly to the appearance of the room.

James Cameron, who sold the Merchants Lunch about two months ago, has leased the lunch counter and will be found at his accustomed place from now on. Mr. Cameron is looking for a new location and will move as soon as he finds one suitable.

Ed Kinney, the popular telegraph operator for the Western Union, on Tuesday resigned his position and will enter the employ of George D. Aiken in his commission business. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have made many friends during their residence in the city and it is a pleasure to learn that they will remain here.

Fred A. Voigt was a business visitor in Milner last Friday.

John W. Voorhees was in the city Friday from Rupert, on business.

Geo. L. Eveleth of Buhl, was transacting business in the county seat the last of the week.

James S. Bogart, a prominent attorney of Boise, was in Twin Falls the last of the week on business.

Ross Ellison, who is in the drug business in the growing town of Buhl, was in the city the last of the week on business.

Attorney E. L. Ashton was last week appointed a notary public in and for Twin Falls county, by Governor J. H. Brady.

Robert M. Hays of the implement firm of Meigs & Hays of Buhl, was in Twin Falls Saturday on a short business trip.

James McMillan has been appointed a delegate to the Dry Farming Congress that convenes in Cheyenne, Wyo., February 23-25.

J. H. Wise was in Boise the last of the week, where he was admitted to practice law before the supreme court of the state of Idaho.

John Blass, one of the prosperous ranchers of the Filer neighborhood, was in the county seat Monday looking after business matters.

Mrs. Zoldice and children arrived in the city last Friday from Lafayette, Colo., and will visit for some time with her sister, Mrs. H. B. Clifton.

Alfred Olden, who is working with the surveyors on the Salmon river, came in from that point Sunday and will remain in town for a few days.

L. H. Perrine, who has charge of an engineering party with headquarters at the townsite of Hollister, was in the city over Sunday visiting with relatives.

A. W. Sowles, proprietor of the Hotel Perrine barber shop, returned Saturday from Grand Junction, Colo., where he has been for the past thirty days.

Don Bryan and Geo. McCallister returned the last of the week from the east, where they have been on business in connection with a new irrigation project.

John B. White of the real estate firm of John B. White and Brother, who has been ill for the last ten days with the grip, is again able to be at his office.

Attorney James H. Wise is building an up-to-date five-room bungalow on lot 11, block 54. When completed Mr. Wise and family will occupy the residence.

S. H. Bolton, D. W. Brunk, A. McPherson, C. M. Hill and Dr. J. D. Hume were among those who left Sunday for Gooding to attend the Clover Creek opening.

A. McPherson has been appointed by Governor Brady a delegate to attend the Dry Farming Congress that will convene in the city of Cheyenne, February 23-25.

C. W. Pinney, a leading merchant of Rupert, was transacting business in the city the last of the week. He reports that business is improving in his city.

The board of county commissioners at their last session, created a new herd district, which comprises township 11, range 19, and that portion of township 10, range 19, south of the canal.

J. H. Day of the Idaho Real Estate & Produce company, made a business trip to Milner Friday of last week. From there he went to his ranch on the North Side, returning to Twin Falls Saturday.

Gus Sjoberg of Milner, who is connected with the North Side Land & Water company, was in the city Monday and had the Times address changed to Jerome, where he will make his headquarters in the future.

Do not fail to attend the third annual ball to be given by the M. W. A. at the Orpheum theatre tomorrow, Friday evening. The committee in charge are doing everything possible to make the dance a success in every way.

James H. Bybee, who has been with the Twin Falls Land & Water company ever since the project has been started, has purchased the interest of Mr. Wardwell in the firm of Berg & Wardwell, civil engineers, and the firm name will now be Berg & Bybee.

H. L. Brandt, a prominent real estate man of Nampa, was in the city the last of the week, looking after his business interests. He is very well pleased with the business outlook here and thinks Twin Falls is one of the best places for investment in the northwest.

George Smith and Joe Baker arrived in the city last Saturday from Fremont, Ohio, and are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chudzinski. They will remain in the city a few days looking over the country and then go on to the coast. Mr. Smith is a brother of Mrs. Chudzinski.

P. J. Holohan, who has been in Spokane and other coast cities for the last three months recovering from an operation, returned home Saturday very much improved in health and is glad to once more be in the booming town of Twin Falls, which he thinks is one of the best he has seen in his travels.

About fifty people from the east, principally from the states of Iowa and Illinois, were in the city Friday and Saturday of last week, looking over the country. They were shown all points of interest on the tract and left Saturday by the way of Jerome, for Gooding, to be present at the Clover Creek drawing, which took place there Monday.

Geo. F. Sprague was in Buhl the middle of the week on a short business trip.

Atwood & Felt are erecting a large addition to their shop on Shoshone street.

Mrs. Frank Burrington of Kimberly, was in the county seat yesterday on a shopping tour.

H. B. Clifton was in Gooding the first of the week attending the Clover Creek land opening.

Dr. L. B. Stockslager came in yesterday from Gooding where he attended the land opening.

W. H. Eldridge, of the Eldridge Clothing Co., made a short business trip to Buhl yesterday.

J. J. Howe came in Tuesday evening from his ranch near Buhl and will remain in town several days.

Ira Vinton was among the returning Twin Falls real estate men Tuesday from the Gooding opening.

Harry Ball goes to Chicago on Saturday, where he will attend the concrete show to be held there.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White will leave for Chicago and other eastern points the latter part of this week.

Mrs. F. L. Ball and little daughter will leave Saturday for an extended visit in West Liberty, Iowa.

Mrs. Ernest White was hostess at informal but very pleasant Kensington at her home yesterday afternoon.

Henry Seaver has let a contract for a handsome residence on his property on Seventh avenue, to C. A. Kruger.

Little Miss Mary Douglas will entertain a number of school friends at a St. Valentine party on Saturday afternoon.

C. R. Shaw, who is interested in the Twin Falls Lumber company, is in town this week looking after his interests.

Thomas Beech of the real estate firm of Beech & Leonardson, was a business visitor in Rupert the last of the week.

The Ladies' Circle of the Baptist church, will meet with Mrs. Wm. Warberg next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Attorney J. C. Rogers of Burley, is in the city this week on legal business and will remain until after the February session of the district court.

Archer V. Douglass, editor of the Meridian Tribune, was in the city yesterday on business. Mr. Douglass was at one time editor of the Filer Films.

John McPherson went to Filer yesterday to ship three cars of baled hay to Jerome. Mr. Pherson has made arrangements to ship thirty-five cars to that place.

The Rose Lake Lumber company received five cars of lumber for their new lumber yard, Tuesday. They are unloading it near the depot and expect several cars more in a few days.

Mrs. John R. Newton entertained a number of ladies on Tuesday at an old fashioned "quilting bee." The affair was given in honor of her guest, Mrs. Newton, Sr., of Springville, Utah.

C. V. Biggs of this city, was lucky enough to draw No. 27 at the Gooding drawing Monday. Mr. Biggs has been offered a handsome sum for his land, but will be in no hurry to part with it.

Dr. T. O. Boyd and family moved last week from the rooms in the Boyd block to his residence on Second avenue, North. The doctor will still retain his offices in their present location.

Miss Lulu Hall departed Sunday evening for St. Anthony, where she was called to take charge of several typhoid fever cases. It is reported that that city has 38 cases of typhoid at the present time, caused by the residents using water from a ditch for domestic purposes.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania club was held last Friday evening at the home of Miss Lucy McConnell. Rev. John Gourley presided at the business meeting. After the business of the evening had been concluded, delightful refreshments were were served by the hostess.

Mrs. E. E. Heston has rented the second story of the Hill block on Shoshone street, and will conduct a first-class rooming house. Mrs. Heston will have ten fine rooms, which she will rent to lodgers and four rooms for office purposes. She has given the house the name of the "La Verne," and will be open for business Saturday of this week.

Mesdames J. E. Hayes and O. A. Stalker entertained about sixty ladies on Saturday and Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hayes. On Saturday those present played bridge, Mrs. H. W. Craven and Mrs. McCollum receiving the honors. Monday afternoon was a Kensington, at which Mrs. Chas. Krise of Goldfield, and Mrs. W. J. Young proved themselves the most artistic, as well as skillful, in embroidering a crane on a piece of linen, with needle and thread and without the aid of pencil. At the close of each afternoon the hostesses served dainty refreshments.

Mrs. F. F. McAtee gave a most delightful progressive five hundred party last Friday afternoon. Those present were Mesdames Allen, Aiken, Ball, Booth, Boyd, Craven, Greenhow, Gross, Hayes, Heap, C. M. Hill, W. S. Hill, Milner, Mitchell, McCollum, B. L. Morse, L. F. Moffe, E. J. Ostrander, Pickett, Roberts of Boise, E. M. Sweeley, Sterer, Shadday, Stalker, W. O. Taylor, S. H. Taylor, Tracey, Tyler and Miss Georgia Maxwell. After the game dainty refreshments were served and the prize for high score was given Mrs. R. M. McCollum, Mrs. F. L. Ball receiving consolation.

Waist Sale

Hundreds and hundreds of the newest and swellest Waists just received from New York. The greatest values we've ever been able to offer. These have latest long sleeves and nobbiest trimmings, and a most attractive line of tailored waists, white and colored. We're very enthusiastic about them and know you'll be. Have a look, we haven't exaggerated in the least. Hundreds to choose from. Beautiful and practical patterns. Don't delay, get first choice.

$1.50 to $3.50

Booth Dry Goods Company

Death of Mrs. Pangburn.

Mrs. Theresa Pangburn, aged 68 years, died at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Benj. Ward, in this city, Tuesday morning, January February 9. Mrs. Pangburn has been an invalid for more than eight years, being confined to her room the greater portion of that time with rheumatism, which was the cause of her death. She leaves to mourn her loss Mrs. Ward and grandchildren in this city, and four grandchildren in North Yakima, Washington. The funeral was held from L. J. Miller's chapel, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. John Gourley of the First Presbyterian church officiating, with interment in the Twin Falls cemetery.

Plenty of plum trees at the Kimberly Nursery, Tyler Bros.; also a large stock of forest and fruit trees. Write or call on them for prices. feb 11 tf

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Twin Falls Athletic Association, Ltd., will be held Friday, February 19, 1909, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, drafting a set of by-laws and such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

COLE C. WILSON,
2-11-18 Secretary.

Fine block of whole-root Jonathan apple trees at the Kimberly Nursery, Tyler Bros., Prop. feb 11 tf

The choicest lot of Patent Leather Shoes for ladies ever shown in Twin Falls at the FAMOUS SHOE STORE
Hotel Perrine Building

YOUR EYES

How much money would you take in exchange for your eyes? Many people are injuring their sense of sight by going without properly fitted glasses. My experience and facilities enables me to fit the proper glasses to each patient and so add to their comfort. A call will be amply repaid by your own satisfaction.

A. J. GREEN
Registered Optician.
At C. D. Anderson's Jewelry Store on Fridays and Saturdays.

The Opening of "The Nordling"

¶ Will be announced at an early date as new and up-to-date Millinery is arriving daily from the east.

W. R. PRIEBE
JEWELER
See Window This Week
The BEST In FLAT STERLING WARE
CLOVER BLOSSOM By Name
"Best" in Quality at
Priebe's Jewelry Store

100,000 Elm, one year, at Kimberly Nursery Co., Tyler Bros. Feb 11 tf

300,000 Black Locust still unsold at the Kimberly Nursery, Tyler Bros.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

H. SCHMALHAUSEN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist.
Office in Jones Building.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

WALTER F. PIKE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Special Attention to Diseases of Women and Confinements.
Office and Residence, Pike Building.
Tel. No. 19. Twin Falls, Ida.

DR. F. T. BENOIT
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Bradley-Smith Building. Office Phone 203.
Night Calls at Residence, Phone 112.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

DR. ELMER D. SHADDAY,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special Attention Given to Diseases of Children.
Office Boyd Building - - - Twin Falls.

L. B. STOCKSLAGER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over First National Bank
Phone No. 160
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO.

C. D. WEAVER, A. B., M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Harder's Grocery Store. Phones Office 135, Residence 135-A.
X-Ray and Microscopical Work.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO.

DR. H. W. CLOUCHEK,
Physician and Surgeon.
Two Years Resident Physician at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO

TRUMAN O. BOYD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Telephone No. 30.
Office and Residence, Boyd Building.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

DR. J. R. MORGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the Northwestern Medical School, Chicago. Office in the Bradley-Smith Building.
Telephone No. 26.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

DENTISTS.

DR. J. M. ROGERS,
Dentist.
Office in Tull Building.
BUHL, - - - - - IDAHO

DR. L. H. GIFFEN,
Dentist.
Inlay and Bridge Work a Specialty.
Office in Boyd Block.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO

DR. G. T. HIGGINS,
Dentist.
Office over Harder's store.
121 Main Ave.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO.

DR. D. BROWN LEWERS,
Dentist.
Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work.
Opposite Hotel Perrine.
Telephone 109.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO

DR. F. F. M'ATEE,
Dentist.
Office with Dr Boyd in Boyd Block.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO

ATTORNEYS.

J. BENJ. HALL,
Attorney-at-Law.
Practices Before All Courts.
Office, Times Building First Floor.
TWIN FALLS, - - - - Idaho

SWEELEY & SWEELEY,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Will Practice in All Courts.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO

JAMES W. SHIELDS
Lawyer
Office in Probate Court Room
Over Idaho Department Store
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

W. P. GUTHRIE,
Lawyer.
Rooms 3 and 4 Fox Building, Main Avenue.
TWIN FALLS, - - IDAHO

J. H. WISE,
Lawyer.
Twelve Years' Experience. Practice in All Courts and Before Land Department, Washington, D. C.
Office rooms 4 and 5 over Commercial and Savings Bank.
TWIN FALLS, - - - - Idaho

S. T. LOWE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Rooms 1-2 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Phone 158. Twin Falls, Idaho.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

M. AM. SOC. C. E.
Mark M. Murtaugh
Consulting Hydraulic and Construction Engineer
Salt Lake City, Utah Twin Falls, Idaho

SURVEYORS.

Chas. H. Mull. S. D. Clinton.
MULL & CLINTON
Engineers.
Office Over First National Bank.
Telephone 113.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO.

BERG & BYBEE,
Civil and Electrical Engineers
Draughting Blue Printing
Manufacturer's agent for standard makes of power, drilling and pumping machinery.
First National Bank Building, Box 634
Twin Falls, Idaho.

GRANT ALLYN CAPRONI
ENGINEER.
Architectural, Structural, Municipal.
Shoshone Ave. - - Twin Falls, Ida.

ARCHITECTS.

C. HARVEY SMITH
Architect and Superintendent.
Office over First National Bank.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO.

UNDERTAKERS.

H. E. HUNT,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
Open Day and Night—All Calls Responded to Promptly.
Harder Building, Tenth Avenue.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS.

D. W. BRUNK,
Licensed Auctioneer for State and County.
Fifteen Years' Experience; Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Office with Brunk Brokerage & Realty Co.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

HARDY, L. A.,
House Painting and Finishing a Specialty.
Office on Ninth and Shoshone.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

ATWOOD-FELT COMPANY,
Building Contractors.
Office and Shop Corner of Shoshone and 14th Avenue. Phone 173.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

BALL BROTHERS, CONTRACTORS.
General Contractors, Architectural Department, Builders' Supplies, Managers Twin Falls Concrete Co. Everything in Concrete.
Office—The Black Shacks, near corner 3rd Ave. and 3rd St., East, Twin Falls, Idaho.

M. H. PAPE,
Contractor and Builder.
Opposite the Wecter Lumber Company, Main Avenue.
TWIN FALLS, - - - IDAHO

ABSTRACTS.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE
We are furnishing at reasonable rates, abstracts of titles, to all lands and lots in Twin Falls county. : : :
IDAHO TRUST & TITLE COMPANY
TWIN FALLS - - - - IDAHO.

P. H. HALL
Contractor and Builder
Plans Drawn. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

— THE —
Hill & Taylor
FIRE
INSURANCE AGENCY
OUR LIST
Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co. assets $57,000,000
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co., assets $30,000,000
Sun Insurance Office of London assets $15,000,000
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. assets $6,000,000
Providence, Washington Ins. Co. assets $3,000,000
On these figures we solicit your business.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.
I, George H. Payne, of Buhl, Idaho, who made entry No. 2153, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces SW ¼ NE¼ of section 2, of township 10S, of range 15E, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams, representative of the State Land Board at Buhl, Idaho, on the 18th day of February, 1909; by two of the following witnesses:
Arthur Dummer, Otto Yaisli, W. M. Heyl, E. P. Sandmeyer, of Buhl, Idaho.
GEORGE H. PAYNE, Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.
I, Judson H. Olmstead, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 266, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces SW¼ of section 35, of township 10S, of range 17E, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams, representative of the State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 20th day of February, 1909, by two of the following witnesses:
T. A. Dickhut, Robert Graham, William Graham, James Austin, all of Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, Idaho.
JUDSON H. OLMSTEAD, Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.
I, Julius Van Bruggen, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 2137, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces NE¼ SE¼ of section 1, of township 11, of range 17, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I *expect to prove that I have resided on,* reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams, representative of the State Land Board, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 27th day of February, 1909, by two of the following witnesses:
W. R. Summers, of Twin Falls, Ida.; Willard Stevens, of Twin Falls, Ida.; C. E. Nelson, of Kimberly, Ida., and Edward Clay, of Kimberly, Ida.
JULIUS VAN BRUGGEN, Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.
I, William A. Weaver, of Twin Falls, Idaho, heir of B. L. Weaver, Deceased, who made entry No. 1075, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1889, which embraces SW¼ NW¼ of section 25, of township 9S, of range 16e, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams, representative of the State Land Board, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 13th day of March, 1909, by two of the following witnesses:
W. W. Parish, W. S. Parish, J. P. Todd and Ed Harlan, all of Twin Falls, Idaho.
WILLIAM J. WEAVER, Heir of B. L. Weaver, Deceased, Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.
I, Stephen W. Meeker, of Cephas, Idaho, who made entry No. 1527, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1889, which embraces SW¼ NW¼ NW¼ SW¼ of section 3, of township 11s, of range 14e, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams, representative of the State Land Board, at Buhl, Idaho, on the 16th day of March, 1909, by two of the following witnesses:
B. F. White, John Meyers and Ed Braun, of Buhl, Idaho, and L. O. Lilly, of Cephas, Idaho.
STEPHEN W. MEEKER, Entryman.

Constable's Sale.
Notice is hereby given, that I, R. A. Graham, constable in and for Twin Falls precinct, Twin Falls county, Idaho, will on the 8th day of March, 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described animal, to-wit: One dark bay horse, with wire cut on left fore foot, weight about 1400 pounds. No brand can be found on animal.
Said animal will be sold at Lot 450, Orchardara Tract, in Twin Falls precinct, Twin Falls county, State of Idaho, at the time above mentioned.
Said animal was taken up by S. J. Allender.
Witness my hand, this 3rd day of February, 1909.
R. A. GRAHAM, Constable.

Constable's Sale.
Notice is hereby given, that I, R. A. Graham, constable in and for Twin Falls precinct, Twin Falls county, Idaho, will on the 6th day of March, 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described animal, to-wit: One large red cow, some white on head, back, belly and tip of tail; branded A on left hip, dehorned, age six years or more.
Said animal will be sold on E. ½, N. W. ¼, section 19-10-17 in Twin Falls precinct, Twin Falls county, State of Idaho, at the time above mentioned.
Said animal was taken up on the 27th day of January, 1909, by C. E. McClain in said county.
Witness my hand, this 3rd day of February, 1909.
R. A. GRAHAM, Constable.

$50,000.
To loan on improved farms. Rate of interest the lowest. Irrigated Land company. Nov 26 tf

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS, STATE OF IDAHO.
Margaret E. Moon, Plaintiff,
vs.
Daniel P. Moon, Defendant.
Alias Summons.
The State of Idaho sends greeting to the above named Defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, and answer to the complaint filed therein, a copy of which is hereto attached, within twenty days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this district, or if served out of this district then within forty days. The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between you and the said plaintiff, on the ground that disregarding the solemnity of the marriage vows, you abandoned and deserted her on or about the 20th day of June, 1906, and for the custody of the minor children, together for title to all property that is now on the records in the name of the said plaintiff.
And you are therefore notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.
Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, Twin Falls County, this 30th day of December, 1908.
H. T. WEST, Clerk.
(SEAL) By R. H. Roys, Deputy Clerk.
HALL AND LARSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Notice of Bids for the Construction of a Court House and Jail for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, does hereby advertise for sealed proposals or bids, for the construction of a Court House and Jail building at Twin Falls, Idaho, in conformity with plans and specifications prepared by C. Harvey Smith, Architect, Twin Falls, Idaho, which plans and specifications are now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Board.
The cost of such building is limited to, and shall not exceed, the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($125,000.00). The said Board of Commissioners hereby reserve the right to reject any and all bids, but the contract shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder unless all bids are rejected.
The person or persons receiving the contract for the construction of said building, must give a good and sufficient surety bond in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract, according to the plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office.
All bids shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, at his office in Twin Falls, prior to Monday, March first, 1909, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time all bids will be opened and considered by the Board.
No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check payable to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for ten per cent. of the amount bid, and such check shall be held by Twin Falls County until contract is entered into, and bond furnished.
In case of failure of the successful bidder, to enter into contract and furnish bond, such check shall be forfeited to the County.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Twin Falls County, State of Idaho. H. T. WEST,
Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Jan 28-2-25

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR TWIN FALLS COUNTY.
Culmer Paint & Glass Company, a corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. E. Abbott, J. M. Abbott and Roy Abbott, Defendant.
Notice is herby given that on Dec. 29th, 1908, a writ of attachment was issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled action, attaching the property of the above named defendants for the sum of $227.22.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 31st day of December, 1908.
H. T. WEST,
(SEAL) Clerk of the District Court.
By R. H. Roys, Deputy.
HALL & LARSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

In the Justice's Court
Of Twin Falls precinct, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, before R. A. Carter, Justice of the Peace.
F. L. Ball and H. W. Ball, doing business as Ball Brothers, a co-partnership, Plaintiffs,
vs.
The Builders Supply Company, a corporation, Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
The State of Idaho sends greetings to The Builders Supply Company, Defendant.
You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Twin Falls, in the County of Twin Falls on the 27th day of February, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m., in an action brought against you by said plaintiffs, to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs. Said action is brought to recover from you the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, or plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded, or judgment will be taken against you for Three Hundred Dollars, together with the costs of this suit, if you fail to appear and answer.
Notice is hereby given that an attachment has been issued against the property of the above named defendant.
Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1909.
R. A. CARTER,
Justice of the Peace of Twin Falls Precinct in said County.
HARRY C. HAZEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
For Sale—Three fresh milch cows. One-fourth mile north of West Main St. Dec 31 tf

Money to Loan
On Improved Farms
Easy Terms
IRRIGATED LANDS CO.
North Wing Hotel Perrine.

Sand, Cement Blocks & Cement
Orders for Sand promptly filled.
NO DELAY
Miller & Van Hook
Twin Falls, Idaho
East of Commissary and Near Planing Mill.

LAND! LAND! LAND!
You will regret it if you don't visit Kimberly, and get prices on Stock Ranches, Farm and Orchard Lands, improved and unimproved.
Kimberly Real Estate Agency
AGENTS TOWNSITE CO.
KIMBERLY " " " IDAHO

Adams-Pilgerrim Co.
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill . . .
Building Material of all Kinds
Including
Mouldings, Stair Work, Brackets, Spindles, Balusters, Corner Blocks, Base Blocks, Columns, Window and Door Frames, Interior Finish, etc.
Cor. 14th Ave. and 11th St., South of Depot

Twin Falls Livery & Feed Barn
GALLIHER & SONS, Proprietors
Horses bought, sold and exchanged.
First Class rigs at Reasonable prices.
Sunday Excursions to Falls and Lakes.
TELEPHONE 18
Spacial attention Given to Picnic and Family Parties

Capital $40,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $6,000
OFFICERS:
F. F. Johnson, President.
S. H. Hays, Vice-President
J. M. Maxwell, Cashier.

— THE —
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent

Telephone Talk

The attitude of telephone users determines largely the character of telephone service in a community. Without the co-operation of its subscribers no company can give ideal service, but co-operation will help subscriber and company alike.

HERE IS ONE IMPORTANT POINT: When your telephone gets out of order or your service becomes unsatisfactory in any way, advise the Manager of the telephone company IMMEDIATELY. Do not wait a day or a week, but tell him about it at once and he will have it corrected. That's what he is here for. Don't bother your neighbor with your telephone troubles; bother us. The neighbors can't help you, but we can and will if you give us a chance. We expect you to complain when things go wrong, but we ask you to complain to us and complain promptly so the trouble can be found and corrected. That's one thing we mean by co-operation.

Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.

Don't Be Deceived by Peddlers

Who offer you 25 pounds of sugar for one dollar, then require you to buy worthless Extracts, Spices or Coffees at an exorbitant price. Don't buy anything you can't use. Bring us your wants—we will fill them and at a better price than any catalog house, and we are right here to guarantee the quality—and prove it.

Suggestions--

Small New Beets in Cans.
Green Spinach in Cans.
Green Lima Beans in Cans.
Small Monarch Peas in Cans.
Home Made Hulled Corn in Cans.
Wisconsin Blueberries in Cans.
Maine Sweet Corn in Cans.

THE BEST COFFEE

That can be bought at any price. We want you to try it. You pay for no Cans, Labels or Magazine Advertisement. You just buy Coffee—in bulk—have it ground or cut in our new electric grinder.

Try it. 35c per lb.

We stake our Business Reputation upon its Superiority.

Suggestions--

Gallon cans of Pears
Gal. cans of Peaches
Gal. cans of Plums
Gal. cans of Blueberries
Gal. cans of Blackberries
Gal. cans of Apples
Gal. cans of Pumpkins

THE "MONARCH" STORE

TWIN FALLS GROCERY & MERCANTILE CO.

STROUD-SPRAGUE REALTY CO., Ltd.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Real Estate and Investments and Relinquishments

See Our Bargains in Relinquishments and City Property.

50-ft. Lot Main Ave.....$900
50-ft. Lot Main Ave.....$1200
25-ft. Lot Main Ave.....$1500
25-ft Lot Shoshone St....$2625
2 Lots Block 102.....$1000 each
20 acres 2 mi. T. Falls.$160 acre
40 acres 2½ mi. T. Falls $80 acre
40 acres 2 mi. T. Falls.$100 acre
5-acre tract, DeLong Add. $500 acre for few days.

GOOD RELINQUISHMENTS ON SALMON RIVER TRACT.

See Us At Once for Bargains.

Some Paid-up Water Rights and land for sale for $35 to $40 per acre.

STROUD-SPRAGUE REALTY CO., Ltd.

Offices: Twin Falls, Jerome and Wendell, Idaho

THERE'S

A DIFFERENCE

PEACOCK

is Rock Springs Coal, but not all Rock Springs Coal is

PEACOCK

Peacock Coal can be secured only at

Filer Coal Co.

Exclusive Agents

Once Used, Always Used.

YARD: 4th Ave. South, PHONE 4
OFFICE: Boyd Bldg. PHONE 187
RESIDENCE PHONE - - 226

Montaville Flowers

IN

BEN-HUR TUES MAR. 16

Direction of

Twin Falls Lecture Course

TICKETS With Reserved Seats **$1.00**

on sale at

Bedford's Drug Store

Wanted

Money for Sub-division Proposition. Make

100 per cent. in 6 months

WILL GUARANTEE

You 20 Per Cent. if you will give me the option to purchase your interest at

10 PER CENT. ADVANCE.

F. A. FRENCH

See the only Prohibition auctioneer in Twin Falls county when you have any public sales. Live stock and farm sales a specialty.
COL. D. W. BRUNK.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

Phone 66 calls the wagon. Twin Falls Steam Laundry.

If you need a pill take DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Insist on them; gentle, easy, pleasant, little liver pills. Sold by City Pharmacy.

HOTEL BUILDING FOR FILER.

Two-Story Brick Structure Planned for Main Street.

Filer, Idaho, Feb. 10th, 1909.

Captain Corfield was in Twin Falls Monday.

Mrs. E. H. Phelps spent last week visiting in Buhl.

Alice Carnahan spent a few days in Twin Falls last week.

The Idaho Elevator Co. expect a carload of corn this week.

W. Lockhead of Ogden, Utah, was in Filer Monday and Tuesday.

The foundation is being laid for the new Mennonite church on Yakima Ave.

Miss Penney of Twin Falls, was in Filer Saturday, looking after her musical class.

C. Chambers of Salt Lake, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gaffill, of Filer.

E. Ripley is building a new residence in Filer and it will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

Richard Reynolds of the Filer Hardware Co., took a trip to Shoshone to attend the hardware convention held at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, formally of the Hotel Cafe, will visit with Mrs. McPherson's sister, Mrs. G. Erdman, while in Filer.

Mr. and Mrs. Getty went to Twin Falls Monday to bid adieu to their friend, Mr. Corfield, who left for a trip to England.

A mass meeting was held on Tuesday evening to decide on a site for the new well at Filer. The contract was let and work will begin at once.

Captain Corfield sold his ranch near Filer and will pay a visit to England in a few weeks. His brother left Twin Falls Monday for the English soil.

Mrs. J. C. McCreery and younger son arrived in Filer Wednesday, much to the delight of Mr. J. C. Filer can now claim five of the McCreery's, all from Loveland, Colo.

The Odd Fellows will give a grand ball and tox social in the new Johnson hall on Friday evening. Handsome satin badges with their emblem will be given as souvenirs to all in attendance.

S. Claude Stewart, Dr. Weatherby and Earl and Harland Fisher returned from a trip to the mountains, and report plenty of snow and cold weather. The *Fishers did not find any* trace of their lost horses.

F. M. Ripley, of Minot, N. D., has been spending the week in Filer with his brothers, M. G. and E. E. Ripley. The Ripley Bros. are confident of their brother's return in the near future to make Filer his home.

Jacob E. Musser will have a public sale at his place two and a quarter miles west of Filer, Wednesday, February 17th. Mr. Musser will spend one year in Texas trying to regain his health, when he expects to return to Filer.

Exley D. McCreery and friend, M. E. Harris, both of Loveland, Colo., arrived in Filer on Sunday. Mr. Harris is an expert tonsorial artist and thinks of locating in Filer, while Mr. McCreery will assist his father, J. C. McCreey, in the drug store. He is a crack baseball pitcher, and expects to join the league.

The plans are out for a handsome new pressed brick or concrete building at the corner of Yakima Ave. and Main St. The building will be 50x100, and will be constructed for a large hotel on the second floor, with office, billiard room and tonsorial parlors on the first floor, facing Yakima Ave. The bank will occupy the corner which will be fitted up in the most up-to-date style. There will also be a large store room on Main St. When completed Filer can boast of one of the best equipped buildings in the west for a place a good many times its size.

AFTER THE COYOTES.

Luther Austin of Rock Creek, Ship a Hundred Pelts.

Alec Grey went to Twin Falls Wednesday.

Harold Lilley ventured to Kimberly this week.

Art Norton spent Sunday and Monday in Twin Falls.

Last Wednesday the Rock Creek cowboys drove a large herd of cows to Deep Creek.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, Rev. Story did not have a large audience Wednesday evening.

Ed Tilley feels quite independent of the herd law since he has three of the four corner posts set for his new fence.

Some of the young ladies of Rock Creek report that George Crockett has a fine new buggy. We trust that he will do his duty.

Mr. Wilson took a load of honey to Twin Falls Tuesday. Say that Rock Creek does not share her sweetness with her neighbors!

C. F. Romig surveyed Messrs. Roy and Ed Perry's places, also his own and the one joining his on the east, preparatory to fencing.

The Ladies' club met with Mrs. Chas. Rornback, Sr., this week. They busied themselves tying comforts. The weather kept some away, but those present spent a very pleasant afternoon.

Henry Hansen has been piloting Mr. Brock an insurance gentleman, around among the dry farmers this week. The insurance company doesn't seem to fear that they are going to starve to death.

Loraine, with dogs and monkeys, was to have appeared at Rock Creek Friday evening. The monkeys appeared, but the rest of the show was a minus quantity. The dance afterward was enjoyed.

Chas. Roraback, Sr., is still killing hogs. We thought maybe he would stop when he had reached the hundred mark, but his zeal in this direction seems limitless. He is slowly moving his goods to Wendell where he expects to run a hotel and pool hall.

Thomas Wallace has moved into his new home. Mr. Wallace had quite a struggle with the elements while building. We hope his new home may shelter him from the storms for many years. Mrs. Wallace and her little daughter, Myrtle, have been at her daughter's, Mrs. Harold Lewis, at Salmon river, since Christmas.

Indian John and family are safely housed from the storms at the foot of the mountains near Rock Creek. His is a very industrious family. He busies himself at Judge Hansen's wood pile and sage brush, while his wife does the housework and makes buckskin gloves. He reports having sent fifteen pair to Oakley within the last month. In this way Indian John not only supports his own, but cares for his aged father and mother.

We who have become accustomed to the mighty chorus singing of the coyotes, feel a sense of loneliness creeping over us when we listen to the sad voice of the lone wolf in his wanderings, or perchance the trio at early morning matin. And why, this lousness? Mr. Luther Austin and his hounds have been at work. He shipped to Kimberly Saturday, by the A. P. Murray railroad system, one hundred coyote pelts. In spite of our loneliness we must say, let the good work go on.

Mrs. Henry Hansen and her sister, Miss Carrie Hansen, entertained at cards Saturday evening. Miss Alice Norton won first prize, a souvenir spoon, for ladies, while Mr. Walter Brose won first prize for gentlemen. Luncheon was served at twelve, with music interspersed. A very enjoyable time was spent by those present, who were: Messrs. J. Walker, M. Atkin, C. Newman, C. Jones, G. Hurtz, W. Brose, H. Brown, P. Larson, H. Hansen, G. Hansen, H. Larsen, J. Patridge and G. Crockett; Mrs. A. D. Norton and Mrs. J. Hansen, and Misses Madge and Maud Atkin, Fayetta Johnson, Olga Brose, Alice Norton, Ona Murray and Lyla Burke.

Shall Idaho Be a Dependent State?

Boise has no unfriendly feeling nor rivalry toward Twin Falls and the Twin Falls country. So long as Twin Falls and the immensely rich section adjacent to it, have to rely upon some secondary distributing point for its wholesale and jobbing supplies, Boise wishes that business.

But with the completion of plans now under way by the Short Line, Twin Falls promises to be placed in position to handle such trade as that herself, not only for the territory now settled and adjacent to that city, but also for the great Bruneau country after its settlement following the coming of water. Only the determination of the Short Line to advance the interests of Salt Lake City over those of cities in surrounding states, will interfere with its supremacy in that line.

When that time comes Boise will *have to retire as gracefully as possible* from that field.

In other words the very best that Boise wholesalers and jobbers man hope to do is to build up a trade that will be but temporary, unless the policy of the Short Line should greatly change from what it is now, or unless some transcontinental railway, which is not now indicating its intentions, should build here and make Boise a center.

But there is a territory that belongs to Boise and one which should always belong to Boise. That territory extends at least 150 miles toward the south, the west and the north and Boise is able not only to hold it and utilize it, but it can build it up making it double, treble or even quadruple itself with but little expenditure. That done and the supremacy of the city established, it will be in position to fight for possession of the territory 150 miles towards the east in spite of the efforts of the Short Line to shut it out fro many of that territory.

The Jordan Valley, Silver City, DeLamar and South Mountain country constitutes an empire tributary to Boise sufficient alone to make a city here equal to Spokane, built up almost wholly by the Coeur d'Alene country of this state. To the north lies another country only partially developed but incalculably rich even now, but which with the railway transportation that Boise could give would support a city even larger than Spokane.

To the west there is another empire in southern Oregon that is begging Boise to accept it, and the acceptance of which would place Boise in direct connection with the ocean. What that means will not be fully comprehended until the Panama canal is completed, bringing the Pacific ocean within its former distance from the Atlantic.

The Oregon legislature has before it a measure which, if approved, will permit counties and cities in that state to extend aid to railways.

The very purpose of that measure is to benefit Boise, and of course, themselves, by constructing a railway from Boise to the Coos bay country.

Shall Boise be less interested in its own welfare than its Oregon neighbors are in it?

With proper encouragement, safeguarded with every protection, Boise could begin a movement which would result in the building of these three lines of railway. A bond issue in Ada county, supplemented by a bond issue in Boise county, supplemented by the aid the Barber Lumber company would give, would build a railway to the center of Boise county's population, and, perhaps, with a bond issue from Custer county, would build a road into the great mining country there.

A bond issue by Ada county, supplemented by a bond issue in Canyon county and another in Owyhee county, together with the aid of the Golden Gate railway anxious for such an arrangement, would build a road to Jordan Valley.

A bond issue in Ada county and one in Canyon, added to the assistance that Oregon proposes to give, would afford the nucleus around which a railway would be built to the Pacific ocean.

These might not all be done at once; they probably would not be. But the beginning must be the asking of the legislature to permit counties to bond themselves for that purpose. This can only be done by constitutional amendment.

And what opposition can there be? Bonds would not be issued except by vote of the people interested, and if they wish to spend their money that way, why should they, as American citizens, be deprived of the right to develop their own property, if they wish, by a judicious expenditure of a small portion of their means?

Why not follow the example of Oregon and make a move toward saving Idaho from always being a dependency of Salt Lake in the south and of Spokane in the north?—Capital News.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

Revised Maps of Twin Falls, 14x14, for sale at the Times office.

Potatoes For Sale.

Five tons of Grubb strain Peachblow potatoes. See Ed Vance. Nov 26 tf

JEROME ATTRACTS SETTLERS.

Overflow from Gooding Opening Visiting North Side City.

Mrs. Dan Updegraff has been on the sick list for about a week.

Mrs. M. L. Slocum is erecting a lodging and boarding house on west 3rd Ave.

Don MacKay has been on the sick list, but is somewhat better at the present writing.

J. Ott is making an addition to his already popular restaurant in the way of a private room for ladies.

The Hart building being erected on West Main St. collapsed last Wednesday night under the strain of the heavy wind.

H. Schoenthal was a Gooding visitor this week. The result of his visit was the forwarding of six cars of local freight.

J. B. Perrine, with a party of 20, passed through Jerome Saturday, headed for Gooding, to attend the Clover Creek opening.

Messrs. Gill and Robinson have started the erection of their new livery barn, having given the contract to Contractor Bickford.

The building being erected by C. S. Cole is fast nearing completion. When finished the lower floor will be occupied by an up-to-date pool hall and the second floor by offices.

The Jerome Cement Block Co. have purchased lots on Ave. A and Locust St. with the intention of moving and enlarging their plant. Additional new machinery will be installed and a building 40x80 erected.

J. B. Booth, bookkeeper at the Booth Mercantile Co.'s store, was taken down with the fever the latter part of the week, and Sunday C. E. Booth came over from Twin Falls and he was removed to the Gooding hospital.

A special car arrived in Jerome Tuesday which came direct from Chicago with a party of 38 persons, 16 adults and 22 persons. They are here to work with Mr. Schweclock of the Settler's Reclaiming and Operating Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Gammon entertained last Sunday evening in honor of Messrs. Murray and Bromagen. Music, moving pictures and conversation made the evening seem short. *Mr. Gammon is an old sea captain and* has sailed all the waters of the world and is most certainly a very interesting man.

Many persons are coming to Jerome, as on Friday last the Idaho Southern landed two passenger coaches full of land seekers. Saturday and Sunday excursions were run from Gooding where hundreds are now scheduled for the Clover Creek land opening. Some relinquishments were sold and about $19,000 worth of town lots, last week.

Robt. Poe, better known as "Bob" or the good-natured concenial southern cook, has rented a room 25x100 on Main street just west of Maple avenue, with the intention of starting a cafe. The place will be equipped with quarter-sawed oak furniture, tables and counter with the walls paneled and finished mission style. A big electric sign has been ordered and "Bob's Cafe" can be seen from all over town.

A Righteous Judge.

One Sunday morning a minister's wife saw her son chasing the hens with a stick. She went to the door to investigate and heard him say: "I'll teach you to lay eggs in a minister's family on Sunday morning!"—Delineator.

A Harmless Rouge.

Water in which beets have been cooked and to which a tablespoonful of alcohol has been added is the only harmless rouge.—Delineator.

Where There's a Will—

Helen's mother passed her the cake, and when the little one went to reach across the plate for the largest piece her mama said: "Always take the piece nearest to you, dear."

"Well then, turn the plate around," was the answer.—Delineator.

Needed a Bonnet.

When Harry's little sister came, the nurse brought him in from play to see her. He looked at her with a frown and then said: "She got awful sunburnt coming down from heaven; she is so red."—Delineator.

Notice.

Commencing with the month of December, 1908, the monthly rate of 75 cents per inch for advertising in the Times will be annulled and a weekly rate of 18¾ cents established. The change is made in order that when five publications occur in a month the Times can collect for same. After a year and nine months of the old rate the Times management has discovered that it is practically publishing four issues each year for which no money is received, and as the printers have to be paid and other expenses of the office for each issue, for this reason the slight change will have to be made. tf

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed bids up to and including April 20th, for the following:

For the county printing and legal publications.

For the care and maintenance of the county poor.

For drugs, medicines and supplies for the county poor, and for fumigation in cases of contagious diseases.

For medical attendance upon the county poor and indigent sick.

For the burial of the county poor.

All bids to be separate, to be indorsed showing to what the bid refers, to be sealed, and filed with the Clerk of the Board.

Jan 21-Feb 11 H. T. WEST, Clerk.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

Will plant commercial orchard or furnish nursery stock in exchange for team, spring wagon, grubber or anything I can use on ranch.
tf W. O. Wann.

Wanted—Large, clean cotton rags at this office.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

Revised Maps of Twin Falls, 14x14, for sale at the Times office.

BUHL COUPLE SURPRISED.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Taylor Honored By Friends On Thursday.

Buhl, Idaho, February 9, 1909.

Clarence Smith sold two fine teams Monday.

Judge Uhrlaub came up from Riverside, today.

F. S. Marshall went to Shoshone on business last night.

Mr. Sloan of Twin Falls, was in Buhl yesterday on business.

K. N. Critchfield of Wendell, registered at Hotel Buhl today.

Wm. Harger went over to the opening at Gooding yesterday.

A. D. Lee returned from his visit in Nebraska a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howe of Abbey, are in Buhl today, doing a little shopping.

Thomas Clinton has resumed his duties as clerk in the firm of Larson & Swanner.

Mrs. F. S. Marshall left yesterday for Twin Falls, where she will visit with friends.

Jake Shank, H. R. Sarp and A. R. Ferdenhagen went to the opening at Jerome, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harger returned Friday from an extended visit in Missouri and Nebraska.

Robert Hayes left Monday night for Iowa, where he will visit for a few weeks with his mother.

M. C. Ware and Attorney O. Clark Stone, were in Twin Falls, Friday morning on business.

Mrs. M. N. Simmons, wife of the proprietor of Hotel Buhl, arrived last Friday from Wallace, Idaho.

F. I. Cammack came over from Wendell, Wednesday, after a load of seed oats, returning Thursday.

W. H. Baughman will commence the erection next week of a fine five-room cottage on his lots in Buhl.

W. E. Graham of Walla Walla, Wash., is visiting at the homes of Messrs. Woodard and Hart.

Eugene May returned Thursday from Bruneau, on account of the work shutting down on that project.

Judge M. D. L. Barstow has sold 35 acres of his farm adjoining the townsite on the north, for $125 per acre.

H. K. Harvey of Piqua, Ohio, is in Buhl today, looking over the land on the West End, with a view of purchasing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fredenhagen returned Friday from Chicago, where they have been spending their honeymoon.

M. N. Pomeroy of Twin Falls, was in the King City Saturday, doing some business connected with the Odd Fellows lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Grossman of Twin Falls, visited Sunday at the home of Mrs. Grossman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Howard, east of Buhl.

The local sports are busy nowadays, cock fighting. Amos Howard is the proud possessor of the best rooster in Buhl, his rooster having defeated all of the other roosters so far.

W. S. Harris went to Twin Falls Thursday night to attend Odd Fellows lodge, returning Friday. During his absence C. E. Boyd was in charge of the Anti-Monopoly Drug Co.

Miss Mary Hinckley received a message Friday afternoon from Colorado Springs, telling her to come at once, as her mother and sister were both ill. She left on the evening train.

A large mountain lion was seen on Deep creek a few days ago by Mr. Ring. Mr. Lion had better look out for our local trapper, Mr. Kasparek, is after him with a string of wolf traps. Mr. Kasparek has been so successful in hunting and trapping that his neighbors have named him "The Esau of Deep Creek."

The Commercial club met Monday night in the M. W. A. hall, where they made arrangements for some very important improvements. The first steps were taken towards forming a stock company to put a toll bridge across the Snake river, J. W. Tull and T. T. Davis were the committee appointed to see about the matter.

The Buhl fire company met Thursday evening in the office of Shank & Wilkinson. They made arrangements for the grand valentine ball to be given February 12 in the Buhl opera house. They also decided to have a hose drill Friday morning, but on account of the snow on that morning they were unable to carry out their plans for the drill.

The Commercial club met Friday night in the M. W. A. hall for the purpose of reorganizing. Forty members signed up and paid. The following officers were elected. Chas. Wilkinson, president; W. J. Tull, vice president; Chas. McQuown, secretary; Russ W. Allred, treasurer. A committee was appointed to look after the stage line from Buhl to Wendell. They then adjourned to meet Monday night, and all went over to the pie social in a body.

On Monday a "Musical Evening" was held at the school house by the W. C. T. U. in honor of its new members. The attendance was not as large as it might have been, on account of the Commercial club meeting on that evening, but nevertheless a pleasant evening was enjoyed by those present. The pastime of the evening was musical games, among which was a musical contest. In this Mrs. E. R. Hermiston won the first prize, which was a box of stationery. Mrs. C. H. Taylor won the booby prize, which was a small box of stick candy. Refreshments were served, consisting of popcorn and apples.

On Friday evening in the old school house, a pie social, or rather the monthly 10c social of the Union Ladies' Aid society, was held. The method of choosing partners for the evening was quite an original one. A number of hearts with quotations written thereon were cut in two pieces, and one plate of these was passed around to the ladies and one to the gentlemen. They then proceeded to find their partners by finding the piece of heart on which was written the missing part of their quotation. Refreshments consisting of coffee and pie were served for the sum of 10 cents. The ladies had hidden a silver dart to be hunted for by the gentlemen, and silver heart to be searched for by the young ladies. The gentleman and lady finding these, it was said, would receive a valentine. Ray Cammack found the dart and Miss Zella Doll found the heart. When Mr. Cammack asked for his valentine he was told that Miss Doll was his valentine (so Ray was satisfied). The ladies received a liberal patronage, they having taken in the sum of $9.50.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Taylor were delightfully surprised at the station Thursday evening. It was Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's birthday and they had been invited to spend the day with Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Hermiston. A party of friends met in the evening at Mrs. McQuown's and went from there to the Taylor home. They then sent one of Mr. Taylor's children to Hermiston's to tell Mr. and Mrs. Taylor that Mrs. Walt Hyle had come to see them. So when they returned they were surprised to see a house full of people. The party presented Mr. and Mrs. Taylor with a set of sterling silver knives and forks in honor of the occasion, over which they were very highly delighted. Various games were played, among which was a gum animal contest. A cud of gum was given to each person to be molded into an animal or bird. Mrs. E. A. Milner won the prize, which was a pretty coat hanger, she having made a rabbit the most perfect. Mr. Taylor made a chicken and received the booby prize, which was a pie (of course you all know Mr. Taylor was delighted.) A delicious supper was served at ten o'clock. The guests, of whom there were about sixteen couple, departed at the hour of eleven, all declaring that they had spent a most delightful evening.

SLEIGHING AT HANSEN.

Unusual Fall of Snow Aids Farmers In Hauling Hay.

Hansen, Idaho, Feb. 10, 1909.

Samuel Kaneaster is on the sick list this week.

J. R. Hinton returned from Portland Wednesday.

The Hansen people enjoyed a good show Saturday night.

Edmond and George Smith shot a large bobcat last week.

J. R. Hinton and H. G. Hagler were Twin Falls passengers Sunday.

C. E. Edwards and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Redhead.

J. W. Draper spent Sunday in Murtaugh with his wife and family.

Robert Lake was given the contract for painting the Townsite Co.'s building.

The Weeter Lumber Co. shipped a consignment of Lumber to Murtaugh Friday.

The Hansen people are enjoying the good sleighing. Some are hauling hay on bobsleds.

Frank Griswold spent Saturday and Sunday in Twin Falls visiting his friend, Rollo Crater.

Miss Amy Keith came up on the Monday evening train to visit her mother, Mrs. F. M. Keith.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Eubanks, a son, Thursday, February 4. Mother and babe are doing nicely.

John Brewer of Twin Falls, is in Hansen this week helping his son, Frank, with some carpenter work.

Kelly LaCourse and G. L. Redhead took a large load of beef and pork to Jerome last week. They returned Friday.

Mrs. May Kincaide and son Joe, left Tuesday night for Portland, where they will visit Mrs. Kincaide's sister, Mrs. Morris.

The C. E. society will give a valentine social at the home of F. M. Towne Saturday evening, February 13. All are cordially invited to come.

Mrs. D. R Carter entertained her Sunday school class of eight little girls at her home Saturday afternoon. Games and music were enjoyed and a dainty luncheon was served at 5 oclock. Each member carried home a valentine as souvenirs of a pleasant afternoon.

Murtaugh Items.

Murtaugh, Idaho, Feb. 8th, 1909.

G. C. Oakes spent Saturday in Twin Falls with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolman are visiting in Oakley for a few days.

Chester Stephenson returned home from Twin Falls the latter part of the week.

Rev. Archer was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weinheimer during his stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hansen entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Hansen at Sunday dinner.

Owing to the cold weather, work has been discontinued on the reservior for a few days.

Mrs. W. E. Beers entertained Mrs. Frank Weinheimer and children at dinner last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Workman entertained Mrs. M. A. Bacon and Mrs. Ed Bacon, Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Draper and Jain were visitors to the county seat Sunday, returning home on the evening passenger.

A very interesting program is being prepared by the school for Friday, the 12th, to celebrate Lincoln's 100th birthday.

Rev. Schenck, Mrs. M. A. Bacon and Mrs. Ed Bacon and little Miss Nadine, were entertained at six o'clock dinner Wednesday by Mrs. Eden.

Rev. Archer of Kimberly, gave a fine talk Sunday morning on "The Country's Needs," which was highly appreciated by a large audience.

Mr. Keller, a prominent business man of Ogden, Utah, spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bower. He will invest in land on the tract.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Drury of Kimberly, came up to Murtaugh the latter part of last week, to visit Mrs. Drury's sister, Mrs. W. E. Beers. They returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weinheimer were host and hostess to the following at dinner Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. William Emanuel and daughters, Misses Lila, Nellie and Bernice.

Mr. Walters, of Ohio, is here visiting his former classmate, Julius Emgnard, at his ranch near town. This is Mr. Walters' first glimpse of the west and he is very much pleased with it and Idaho, especially.

Clover Seed.

We have coming, a car load of the finest clover seed that it is possible to buy, which we sell at our temporary quarters across from the Iris theatre on Shoshone St. feb 5 tf
DARROW BROTHER SEED & SUPPLY CO.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

WANTED.

Large clean cotton rags at the Times office.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

A FINE FOUR-YEAR-OLD.

Colorado Man So Declares Twin Falls Tract.

Kimberly, Idaho, Feb. 10th, 1909.

Ed Claiborn the ice man, is busy this week.

Mrs. F. E. Bigger spent Thursday with Mrs. Breckon.

Fred L. Mollman's fine new house is nearing completion.

Mrs. J. M. Staples spent Tuesday of last week with Mrs. Breckon.

The school wagons have again taken up their daily routine of duty.

The social recently announced by the Odd Fellows, has been postponed.

Mr. Hammell's folks, who have been sick for some time, are recovering rapidly.

Mrs. E. U. McIntire, who has been on the sick list for several days, is improving.

The Kimberly Real Estate Agency is having a sign painted this week.

E. U. McIntire returned Saturday from Rock Creek with a fine bunch of beef.

Ed Domrose, who has been laid up with rheumatism, is looking after business again.

Geo. Oakes, who is teaching the Murtaugh school, spent Saturday with the home folks.

From the way the weather man is acting, the ground -hog story will fill the bill this time.

The new dwelling of E. W. Davis is looming up. Plenty of room for more such improvements.

W. F. Breckon, of the Kimberly Real Estate Agency, attended the opening at Gooding February 8th.

The new dray line have been quite busy this week unloading J. F. Hogan & Co.'s stock of goods.

R. M. Newbry, the Hansen blacksmith, was taking in the sights at Kimberly Friday afternoon.

Messrs. Highley & Voss have leased the M. Elgnor livery stable, and will run a dray line in connection.

The show people who billed Kimberly for February 4th, got their wires crossed and failed to put in an appearance.

Vet Marsh, son-in-law of W. T. Hudson, was called to his home at Granton, Wis., on business, Wednesday of last week.

The contract was let a few days ago to clear the 120 acres adjoining the townsite. Roy McMasters was the lucky bidder.

Wells Webster is arranging to put out a 20-acre apple orchard this spring. It would be well for others to follow his example.

The high school base ball team are prepairing for the season's games. The boys say they will play any and all teams in their class.

Roy Shannon, one of Kimberly's young bachelors, sold his personal property last Saturday and has gone to Colorado for the summer.

Rev. G. R. Archer is wearing a smile that won't come off. It's all on account of the arrival of a fine baby girl. Mother and child doing well.

The store building to be occupied by J. F. Hogan & Co., will be ready in a few days. Mr. Hogan expects to open up his new stock on February 15th.

The new hardware and furniture store is open for business. The proprietors, Messrs. Wearengen & Wilson, say they are well pleased with this country.

W. R. Carley, local agent for the Nibley-Channel Lumber Co., made a business trip to Twin Falls Sunday, but we don't believe all that talk about business.

H. M. Fletcher, who until recently had charge of the elevator at Filer, has been suffering with rheumatism for the past three weeks, and is improving slowly.

Mrs. E. S. Butler and son from Madison, Colo., are expected here in a few days with a car of goods. They will farm a part of the Perrine ranch north of Kimberly.

E. A. Dunn of Three Creek, Idaho, who recently bought block 1 in Kimberly, writes that he will erect a fine dwelling on his property as soon as spring opens.

The new livery barn of Newbry Bros. & Clyde changed hands the first of the week, and will be opened up for business the later part of the week under the firm name of Newbry Bros.

A. P. Trusedale, of Fort Collins, Colo., who has the Mudd place rented for this year, says the Twin Falls tract is the best four-year-old country in the west. We believe his judgment is correct in this matter.

The county commissioners are getting down to business and have ordered several new bridges built, some of which will be appreciated by Kimberly people, as this will give them a direct road to the Twin Falls.

The Ladies' club met Thursday afternoon at Mrs. W. H. Turner's and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. W. H. Turner; vice president, Mrs. F. M. Kendall; secretary, Mrs. M. N. Fisher; treasurer, Mrs. G. J. Highley. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Fisher's, Thursday afternoon, March 4th.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, Robert Graham, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 667, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces SE¼ NE¼ of section 34, of township 10S, of range 17E, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams, representative of the State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 20th day of February, 1909, by two of the following witnesses:

T. A. Dickhut, William Graham, James Austin, J. H. Olmstead, all of Twin Falls, Twin Falls county, Idaho.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Entryman.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

Just Arrived.

Two cars corn, at Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co. Fine feed. Jan 7-tf

$50,000.

To loan on improved farms. Rate of interest the lowest. Irrigated Land company. Nov 26 tf

For Sale.

Milch cows. Inquire of T. E. West, Twin Falls. Dec 31 tf

Farm Lands, City Lots

¶ We have a long list of choice farm lands from $47.50 up—many of them on easy terms.
¶ We have Twin Falls business and residence lots at prices that are sure to advance.
¶ We have farms to trade for city property.

List Your Property With Us

¶ We have buyers coming from the east and want everything we can get on our list AT ONCE.
¶ *We write fire insurance and want your insurance business.*

YOUNG & KEEL
Real Estate and Insurance
149 Main Avenue TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

PEACOCK

THAT GOOD COAL

It's Lump
It's Full Weight
It's Best Rock Springs
Once Used
Always Used

FILER COAL CO.
Exclusive Agents.
C. H. BURTON, - *Manager*

YARD: 4th Ave. South. PHONE 4
OFFICE: Boyd Bldg. PHONE 187
RESIDENCE PHONE - - 226

Lumber

Is said to be cheap now at Twin Falls

But it will be still

Cheaper

After the

Rose Lake Lumber Co.

Has opened up its yard, which will happen about February 15th.

If you intend building this spring it will pay you to wait and get their prices.

Regular Monthly

MARKET DAY

Will be held in Twin Falls on the First Saturday of each month

BRING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC. THE BUSINESS MEN OF TWIN FALLS PAY THE AUCTIONEER.

It Costs You Nothing

Auction held at the corner opposite Perrine Hotel

ENDORSED BY COMMERCIAL CLUB
D. W. BRUNK, - Manager.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE BEST COAL MINED IN WYOMING IS THE OPINION OF EXPERTS WHO HAVE ANALYZED

KEMMERER NUMBER FIVE

Our customers are delighted with it, are coming back for more and are bringing their neighbors with them. It is the exception when you find a coal as hard and rich in carbon as Number Five, and at the same time absolutely Free From Rock or Foreign Matter.
AGENTS FOR ROCK SPRINGS LUMP AND NUT, MINE NO. 1.
WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. TERMS CASH.

WOODS COAL CO.
PHONE 240. TWIN FALLS, IDA.

H. G. Lichty Edw. E. Babcock

LICHTY & BABCOCK
Real Estate and Rentals

Farm and City Property. Relinquishments on North Side and Salmon River Tracts.

Over Postoffice. Twin Falls, Ida.

REEL'S LEGHORNS

Breeder S. C. Comb White Leghorns exclusively

Greatest Egg Producers known. Eggs from my strain of heavy layers $1.50 for 15; $2.75 for 30. Four select breeding pens. A few choice Cockerels for sale. Get your order in early.

G. W. REELS
BOX 91. TWIN FALLS, IDA.

L. J. MILLER

Funeral Director and Furnisher

WITH LADY ATTENDANT
PRIVATE AMBULANCE
LEGGETT BUILDING
Main Street, Next Door West of Postoffice
Phone 103 day, or night.

The Centenary of Lincoln

recalls his famous saying:
"You can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

We are of "the plain people," and do not try to fool the public all of the time or any of the time. If you want the best value you can get for the money you can spend in jewelry, watches or gems, call on us.

HONEST GOODS RIGHT PRICES
TRUTHFUL REPRESENTATION

The principles of Lincoln are eternal and they are ours, too.

O. B. STAPLETON, Jeweler and Optician
"Where Quality Counts."

WANTED.

Large clean cotton rags at the Times office.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

The World When Lincoln Was Born

Steam Was In Its Infancy, Electricity Only a Scientific Curiosity—Darwin Born the Same Day

By James A. Edgerton

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THE world of 1809 was somewhat different from that of 1909. In many lines of human endeavor it is doubtful if all the previous centuries saw as great changes as have taken place in that single century. The age of steam was then in its earliest infancy. Watt had watched his teakettle and invented his engine, it is true; Fulton had made his steamboat traverse the Hudson and was in that very year, 1809, taking out his patent, but George Stephenson was then a laborer and was only dreaming of his locomotive, which was not to materialize until five years later. Thus, while the use of steam as a motive power was barely known, the marvelous revolution to be wrought by it had not yet started.

As for electricity, it was only a scientific curiosity. As far as any practical employment of it was concerned, that did not come till years later. In 1800 water and horsedesh were the chief motor powers; boats, wagons and stagecoaches were the almost exclusive methods of travel; candles and tallow dips were used as illuminants; there were but few newspapers, and these small and poorly printed, and letters were infrequent, voluminous and cost much for postage. Only a small percentage of the population was educated, dueling was in vogue, *slavery was in existence on both sides* of the ocean, there was little democracy or liberty anywhere except in America, and about the only things that were as they are now were love, death and taxes. Yet that was only a hundred years ago, barely a lifetime for some people. Truly, the world moves. It took it a long time to get into the habit, but it is "going some" now.

In 1809 about all the world that was known were Europe, a fringe of land in Asia and Africa around the Mediterranean, a little broader fringe down the eastern coast of the two Americas and a rather vague and grotesque notion in the public mind concerning China, India, Japan and the African continent. The chief use of Asia in those days was as a basis for fables, while Africa was only good for stealing "niggers" from and selling them into slavery.

In the United States, Indiana was on the extreme frontier; the Louisiana purchase had but just been made, Florida and Texas were not yet acquired, and the entire population of the nation was but a trifle over 7,000,000. Madison had been elected president the first time and was about to take his seat. The second war with Great Britain had not yet been fought. The great political fact of the entire world was then Napoleon. He was in the zenith of his power and for a little man was casting a remarkably long shadow. Indeed, just about this time Napoleon was Europe. He dominated France, Italy and Germany and had England and Russia scared into a political ague. True, Wellington was winning his first victories in Spain, but Waterloo, of which *these* were prophetic, was yet six years distant.

In all material respects, to compare the year 1809 with 1909 would be like comparing a tallow dip with an arc light, a sail ship with a Lusitania or an ancient stagecoach with a modern locomotive.

Politically the showing is almost as bad for "the good old times." England was at about her lowest ebb of despotism. Napoleon had snuffed out the liberty gained by the French revolution. Most of the rest of Europe had but traded the rule of the kings for the personal military rule of this one man. In America alone were liberty and democracy recognized. They had no home elsewhere.

Spiritually the world was emerging out of the semi-atheism of the eighteenth century into the revived dogmatism of the nineteenth. No; looked at from any possible standpoint 1909 is just about a million miles ahead of the corresponding year in the preceding century. And that is not mere boasting. It is history.

For all that, 1809 was a noteworthy year—noteworthy for its promise rather than its performance. During it were born two of the great poets of the last century, Edgar A. Poe and Alfred Tennyson. And on Feb. 12 1809, the very day that Lincoln was born, Charles Robert Darwin saw the light. Lincoln and Darwin! Where could be found two mightier names in their respective spheres—Lincoln *who freed the bodies of men, and Dar*win, who freed their minds; Lincoln who taught us that the black man is our brother, and Darwin, who taught us that the ape is our great-grandfather; both men majestic in their patient, homely simplicity; both earning the right of earthly immortality by their unexampled services to the human race; Darwin, the founder of evolution, who has revolutionized the thought of the world; Lincoln, the liberator of the negro, the preserver of the republic, the incarnation of democracy, who has shown the world what the full statured American will be? For the sake of these two Feb. 12, 1809, should be a far shining day.

In this same year occurred a notable death. Thomas Paine, the apostle of liberty in America, England and France, the *real author of* the Declaration of Independence, one of the founders of the French revolution and almost one of its martyrs, died in 1809, friendless and alone, in the country he had helped to liberate. Paine tried to free mankind intellectually as well as politically and thus gained the enmity of those who loved either kind of chains, which meant practically everybody. But the day is coming and is not far distant when the world will place him as high as before it placed him low. That is one of the laws of justice. Everything is balanced at last. The ignominy placed on the name of Thomas Paine at last will turn to refulgent glory, for so it is written in the book of destiny.

The writings of Paine had a great influence on Lincoln both in religion and politics. In his younger days Lincoln wrote a book upholding the ideas of the "Age of Reason" and *intended to have it published, but some* overzealous friend snatched it from his hands and gave it to the flames. But the thought could not be burned, and Herndon and all the other biographers of the martyr president who *knew him well state that he did not* materially change his views till the day of his death.

It was in the political domain, however, where Paine influenced Lincoln most profoundly. As one was the author of the Declaration of Independence, so the other became its defender and apostle. One of the greatest pieces of eloquence that ever fell from the emancipator's lips was in support of this charter of the rights of man.

Indeed, both Jefferson and Lincoln were pupils of Paine, whom the world will some day recognize as the founder of modern democracy. Jefferson sullied his work by trying to steal the honor due his teacher. Lincoln was the truer and more honorable soul and practiced the teachings of the new political gospel with more fidelity.

When Lincoln was born Paine was about to take his deathbed and Jefferson *in three weeks would relinquish* the presidency. In Europe Napoleon had reached his zenith and in a few years would begin his downfall. The steam engine was invented, and the steamboat was launched, but nobody knew what either meant. The world had not awakened to modern progress, but was stirring in its sleep.

The particular corner of the earth in which Lincoln saw the light was almost virgin wilderness. Kentucky at that time was not only frontier, but raw frontier at that. It was nature unmodified and unadorned. It was good fundamental stuff out of which to make a man, provided the man was fundamental enough and strong enough to build himself out of such material. It takes a bright soul to shine out through a casing of such environment and such heredity.

But there has been a vast amount of unintentional running down of Lincoln's surroundings. His parents, relatives, neighbors, education, associates and even his wife have come in for a *share of the indirect abuse. This* course is both unnecessary and unjust. Lincoln does not need to have his circumstances or his people minimized in order that he may seem great. Probably they do not show well by the contrast, but that is not their fault. They were fully as good as the average circumstances and people of that time. The ordinary hill may look very insignificant beside a mountain, but the hill cannot help that.

The Lincolns were poor, but so was everybody else. Equality is a leaven which leaves poverty not one-half so bitter. Lincoln was born in a log house with one room and a dirt floor, but so was almost everybody else who first saw light on the Kentucky frontier of that day. Ida Tarbell indignantly denies that Thomas Lincoln, Abraham's father, was the lazy loafer he has been pictured, and as that is the more charitable view and as Miss Tarbell is a woman I am going to side with her. Miss Tarbell also takes up the cudgels for Lincoln's mother, and as there are two women in this case I side with her more than ever. Moreover, a fair investigation shows that the charitable view is the right one. Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln were an honorable, self respecting and industrious couple fully up to the average or above the average of the time in which they lived.

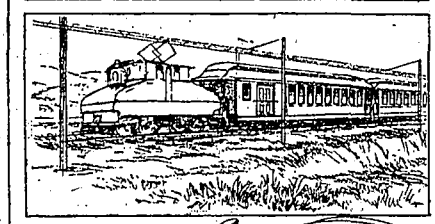
The same thing applies to Lincoln's environment. It was not bad; it was only crude. All these things are comparative. Besides, there is a whole lot of unnecessary fuss made about the early accidents that surround great men. An acorn will grow an oak if the soil is anywhere near to being half decent in which it is dropped. One of the immortals cannot be explained by the presence or absence of plush carpet on the floor of the *bedroom in which he is born. Neither* bank credits nor their effects can make or seriously mar a real genius who inherits their command. Poverty could not overwhelm Lincoln any more than wealth could spoil Roosevelt.

The worst that can be said of the Kentucky of Lincoln's day is that it was new, but it was also wholesome. As for the hard life, the simple fare, the primitive surroundings, what worth while man was ever retarded by things such as these?

Man is not a slave of things. He is in the image of the Maker of things; therefore he is a ruler of things by divine right.

All of Abraham Lincoln's life was a proof of this principle. By the sheer greatness of his heart, his intellect and his soul he overcame an adverse environment. He had few of the helps that are regarded as essential by most men. He was without the assistance of family or wealth, early training or *influential* connections, the prepared steps of the stairway to success. He had to climb the heights alone.

Mr. Lincoln said and did many great things, but was greater than anything he said or did. He was in the forefront of one of earth's fiercest struggles and yet is known chiefly as an exponent of liberty, brotherhood and peace. He was the largest figure in one of the crises in the world's history and yet lent more luster to his epoch than he gained from it. Lincoln will be a live figure in the minds of men when the occasion that gave him prominence shall have grown vague and distant. The event that brings a great soul into men's view is at best but the stage setting; he is the actor. It is but the background of the picture, he the chief figure and reason of the painting's existence. It is but the pedestal; he is the statue. Who remembers that Socrates fought in a war or that Buddha was heir to a kingdom? Alexander did not derive his importance from Macedon nor Cicero from Catiline. It was great for Lincoln to free the slave and save the Union, but greater to be Lincoln.



1809 1909

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

The Boyhood of Lincoln

His Insatiable Craving to Know Things—He Even Read While He Ate—Simplicity and Democracy

By James A. Edgerton

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IN a one room log shanty with an earthen floor and lighted only by a glazed paper window Abraham Lincoln was born. He died in a theater by the hand of an actor. As a bald statement of the method of his arrival and departure that is not very promising. But what of it? It is not the manner of a soul's entering the world or leaving it that tells the story, but its conduct while here. Jesus of Nazareth was born in a stable among the cattle and was executed as a criminal, but there was so much radiance in his life that it has reflected a glory over both manger and cross. In like manner Lincoln has made a log cabin entrance and a theater exit honorable. After all, it is the man that counts and not the accidents that surround him.

Many writers profess to believe that with a less humble birth and rearing Lincoln would have remained unknown. I do not believe it. Despite his ephemeral surroundings he would have been a great, a loving and a mighty soul who would have left his impress for good. He was not so puny as to be dependent on mere happenings outside of himself. Nobody that amounts to anything is. The fact that Lincoln arose from humble beginnings to a place among the unforgotten ones is an infinite encouragement to all other boys who are similarly born, but it is they who need the example more than he needed the hardships. The simple lesson is that the soul should arrive through any kind of circumstances whatsoever. It is not the beginning, but the end of the road, that counts.

"When noon come he'd set under a tree an' read an' eat."

The best account of Lincoln's boyhood I have ever seen was contained in an interview with old Dennis Hanks which was published in one of the magazines a year or two ago. Dennis Hanks, who did not amount to much in any other way, was Lincoln's cousin and boyhood friend. But he did have eyes, a memory and a tongue. By the use of the three he has left a graphic picture of his playmate and is worthy of note for the picture's sake if for no other reason. Little Abe, it seems, was just a plain, long legged American boy who wanted to know everything and who spent most of his spare time in playing pranks, reading every book he could get his hands on and asking questions. Did you ever see a boy like that? It seems to me I have seen several thousand. It is hardly possible that they will all be president, but they are starting right.

Did you ever reflect that it is this very fact of Lincoln's being so like everybody else and yet so different that has endeared him to the heart of the world? He has revealed to us how divine and noble and beautiful this common life can be made. To walk along the way we walk, amid the dust, vexations and annoyances, to meet the hardships and temptations we meet, to be cast down and sad and discouraged like as we are and yet to go through it all with honesty, with truth, with strength and with good nature—that does not sound so difficult or wonderful, and yet that is the very way Lincoln went. The most apparent things about him, even in his boyhood, were his thoroughness, his fidelity to truth and his mental honesty. If he did not believe a thing he said so, whatever its effect on himself. If a problem puzzled him he would dig down to the very roots of it, make it all as clear as daylight to his own mind and then practice on giving it the plainest and simplest statement possible to others.

Lincoln was honest with his own soul. There was not the slightest sham or pretense in his makeup. If Washington could not tell a lie, Lincoln could not think or live one. He simply had to see things as they are, and then his own nature compelled him to live true to what he had seen. The man who finally sums up Lincoln will come to see that four of his chief qualities were truth, logic, love and humor. Simplicity was as fifth and democracy a sixth. He was always approachable and met everybody on terms of equality.

A seventh trait has been spoken of by Dennis Hanks in the interview already mentioned. "That was just one thing Abe Lincoln didn't know," he said. "He didn't know how to be mean, to do a mean thing or think a mean thought. When God made 'Old Abe' he left that out for other men to divide up among 'em."

These qualities which were so conspicuous in Lincoln the man were also in evidence in Lincoln the boy. He fought, worked, played, read, fished, hunted, courted, told stories, played jokes and did the other things that healthy, genuine boys do. It was not the doing or not doing of any of these that differentiated him from his fellows. What, then, was it? Was it not in the habits of his thought lying back of all these, in his very soul texture, in the indefinable quality of his innermost life that compelled him to remain close to truth and mercy, that made him democratic, genuine and simple, that forced him to go to the bottom of everything and that would not let him do or think a mean thing—was it not in these that lay the secret of Abraham Lincoln both as boy and man? The corn germinates corn; the lily brings forth a lily; the oak begets an oak. If some one can tell of the divine seed that grows a soul he can find the sources of the greatness of Lincoln—not otherwise. Neither heredity nor environment, neither occasion nor a combination of all three, comes within a million miles of explaining such a man. One might as well ascribe the plumage of a bird of paradise to the water it drinks. Lincoln went below the surface in studying any question he approached, and we must go below the surface, and far below the surface at that, in studying him.

Returning to the Dennis Hanks interview, here is an illuminating touch.

"Seems to me now," says the irrepressible Dennis, "I never seen Abe after he was twelve 'at he didn't have a book in his hand or in his pocket. He'd put a book inside his shirt an' fill his pants pockets with corn dodgers an' go off to plow or hoe. When noon come he'd set under a tree an' read an' eat. An' when he come to the house at night he'd fitt a cheer back by the chimbley, put his feet on the rung an' set on his backbone an' read. Aunt Sairy always put a candle on the mantel tree piece for him. If she had one. An' as like as not Abe 'd eat his supper thar, takin' anything she'd give him that he could gnaw at an' read at the same time. I've seen many a feller come in an' look at him. Abe not knowin' anybody was round, an' sneak out ag'in like a cat an' say, 'Well, I'll be darned!' It didn't seem natural, nohow, to see a feller read like that."

Lincoln's insatiable craving to know things did not manifest itself alone in a desire to read. Every stranger that came to the house would be questioned by the youngster until the elder Lincoln interfered. He was as persistent a questioner as Li Hung Chang. When Robert Owen's colony was started at New Harmony, Indiana, young Abraham almost worried himself sick because he heard there was a boat load of books along, and he wanted to break into this paradise of knowledge. Books were not plentiful in Indiana in those days, and the future president was known to walk *for miles or work for days for the poor* privilege of buying or borrowing one. That was the poverty the boy felt most.

One more quotation from the garrulous Dennis and we leave him. It is apent the Lincoln stories:

"'Abe,' says I, 'what did you get so blamed many lies?' An' he'd always say: 'Denny, when a story I'arns you a good lesson it ain't no lie. God tells truth in parables. They're easier fur common folks to understand an' recollect.' His stories was like that."

Most writers on Lincoln insist on describing his dress, dwelling on the fact that his trousers did not meet his shoes, that his coat was too small, if he had a coat, and generally making his habiliments as ridiculous as a rather lively imagination will permit. This is scarcely fair. Lincoln dressed fully as well as those with whom he associated. Indeed, the lively Dennis says that Abe had more pride than the other children and therefore indulged the unusual luxury of white shirts for *Sunday. Awkward he perhaps was,* but that he was the lout sometimes pictured was farthest from the truth. Indeed, he was regarded as the brightest and most ambitious boy in the neighborhood.

Compared with city standards or even with modern standards anywhere Lincoln was shabbily dressed, was poor, lacked educational advantages and was surrounded by an inferior environment. It is not just to compare by such standards. His boyhood occurred nearly a century ago on the frontier. In his world his education, mostly self acquired, was better than the average; his poverty was little or no worse than that of those around him; his dress was as good as or better than that of his boy friends. To ridicule his people or his circumstances or his clothes is to ridicule those of all frontiersmen of his day. Any one guilty of such a reflection but advertises his own narrowness and the undue stress he places on outer things. What do the Lincoln clothes amount to anyway? They were the most superficial part of the man and are important only in the eyes of the most superficial people. Why are they spoken of more than those of any other president? Lincoln himself was too big to be conscious of them.

But little removed from this is the continual, reiterated, everlasting reference to his great height. What if he was tall? There have been other tall men in history of whose longitudinal measurements little or nothing is said. Why keep it so in the foreground with Lincoln? Why make it so prominent that it obscures infinitely more important things? Does his stature in history depend on the length of his bones? Are we to measure his soul with a footrule? Are his bodily dimensions more to be regarded than his character? Are his inner glory and beauty always to be veiled behind a homely exterior? There have been other ugly men in history concerning whose lack of personal pulchritude not one-hundredth part as much has been said. Why not talk more of the inner Lincoln and his mission of mercy rather than spend so much time on his outer mask and the accidents that surrounded him?

The most noteworthy things about Lincoln the boy were not the length of his trousers and the shortness of his purse. They were his love of justice, his love of knowledge, his love of truth. These were shown in a thousand ways. They are the lights that reveal him. With all due respect to everybody, I am infinitely jired of all the nonessential rubbish that is foisted on the world in the name of Lincoln to the obscuration of his greater and better self.

When a Roman emperor won a war he was given a triumph. Lincoln likewise had a triumph, but the processions were in black and were accompanied by dirges, tears and the tolling of bells. Yet no tribute ever paid was so great, just as no victory ever won was so momentous. It was not a section that gained the day, but self government and the rights of man. It was not one race that was made free, but in the end all races and all nations.

Lincoln symbolizes all of this to us, and more. He stands for great events, but is greater in himself than these events. The soul of a man inclosed the things it accomplishes, but is not inclosed by them. We are all bigger than our destinies, just as a creator is bigger than his creation. Lincoln means to us broken chains and a welded states, but his meaning does not end there. He is also a human expression of mercy and truth, strength and meekness, democracy and Americanism. In the form of a man he epitomizes the path from a log cabin to the White House, from the deepest obscurity to the [illegible]

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

Lincoln's Education

He Actually Walked Miles to Borrow a Grammar and Went to School All His Life

By James A. Edgerton

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MOST of the presidents have been college men. The greatest of them, Washington and Lincoln, were not. Lincoln indeed had little formal schooling of any sort. And those who taught him were better fitted for mauling rails—and boys—than they were for teaching. According to his own word, there was less than a year all told of even this indifferent instruction. As a matter of fact, however, Abraham Lincoln went to school all his life, and he had a better teacher than any of these—himself. He was as hungry for knowledge as the average growing boy is for food. He literally devoured books, any kind of books, including the Bible and the dictionary. Books were as scarce then as new novels worth reading are now. As a result this lad with the starving mind read and reread many times every book he could procure. As Shakespeare, Aesop, the "Arabian Nights" and the prophets were among his authors, it can be seen how much better off he was than those who are flooded by latter day fustian.

Indeed, the mengerness of the future president's schooling was by no means an unmixed evil. What he did get he digested. Like Franklin, he tried to reproduce it, thus gaining a style of his own. Such a mental appetite had, he that he even devoured the statutes of Indiana with as much eagerness as the schoolgirl of today reads Laura Jean Libbey. At least I presume that schoolgirls read her. Somebody must or she would not write.

It is said that Lincoln also read that impossible book, "Weems' Life of Washington," which has spread more misinformation about the Father of His Country than is told about most great men, which is literally speaking volumes. The only redeeming thing about Weems, is that he wrote of Washington, and it was for this that Lincoln appreciated him. I do not know whether Washington could tell a lie or not, but I do know that both Weems and Sparks could and did. Fortunately for Lincoln, most of his biographers have been on speaking terms with verity and did not seek to elevate their hero into a demigod by placing him on a tall pedestal of eulogistic lies. George Washington was very much of a man, and it will pay the world to forget Weems and Sparks and get acquainted with the first president as he was.

Such an omnivorous reader was Lincoln that he actually walked miles to borrow a grammar in order that he might read that. He doubtless would have read the Congressional Record if he could have got it. The only people who read the Congressional Record nowadays are the members whose speeches are printed there. They never get a chance to deliver the great bulk of these speeches in congress, so the Record is the only outlet for their pent-up eloquence. The government printing office thus becomes the legislative safety valve. Still, that is hardly a truthful figure of speech, as there is no steam behind this oratory. As for gas, it never explodes without fire, and there is not a scintilla of fire in these speeches. It is fortunate for Lincoln and the world that the Record was withheld from him. Think about a trusting, famishing, eager eyed boy being turned loose to wander in that desert!

There is one other advantage in the Lincoln style of education. It at least left his individuality unimpaired. He was not put into a hopper and ground into the semblance of every other young man that went through the same mill. He remained as God made him, not as some board of trustees and professors tried to make him over. He was not subjected to the deadening process of educational uniformity. If there is anything that has made this Anglo-Saxon civilization worth while it has been the work of those who dared to protest and revolt, the independent, the revolutionist and the nonconformist. We have stood up for our individuality, the dearest gift of God to man. Variety makes life bearable. The whole movement of art, of civilization, of progress, is away from the stupidly regular, spiritlessly uniform, deadeningly monotonous, that would make all men on the same intellectual pattern. That all who go through the average university hopper do not have the divine spark quenched is due to the fact that their God-made individuality is stronger than the man-made molds in which they are placed. If one may order a suit of clothes to fit his individual shape, why may he not order an education also fitted to his mental needs? Why is an embryo poet and a merchant in the making fed the same mental food? The elective system in education has a small start, thank God, and that beginning will grow, let us hope, until public schools and universities will try to develop and bring out the peculiar difference genius and individuality of pupils rather than seek to dwarf and repress.

The revolt against this dead level of uniformity in education is the same as that against straight lines and geometrical figures in landscape gardening, against the severely regular in art and against the stiff, the unnatural and the artificial in all departments of life. There is nothing so hideous as a row of houses made on the same pattern except a row of men made the same way. God gives us infinite variety, and we shall have a very much more interesting, creative and worth while world when we get sense enough to follow God's lead. The internal world of the individual is the most real, the most precious and the most holy thing we know. It is time that we learned to respect and venerate this thing fresh from God and made in his image. If the gardener is delicate in his treatment of the flower, how much more delicate should we be in our treatment of the individuality which is the flower of the soul!

Lincoln's form of self imparted education may have left him lacking in polish and in some sorts of culture, but it still left him Lincoln with all his virility and piquant personality, and the world is infinitely thankful for the result.

According to the omniscient Dennis Hanks, what little schooling young Abe got was due to his mother and afterward to his stepmother. "Abe was tom'ers round nine years old," says Dennis, "but he never got over the mizable way his mother died. I reckon it was thinkin' o' Nancy an' things she'd said to him that started Abe to studyin' that next winter. * * 'Abe,' she'd say, 'you l'arn all you kin an' be some account,' an' she'd tell him stories about George Washington an' say that Abe had just as good Virginny blood in him as Washington. Maybe she stretched things some, but it done Abe good."

Here is more from the same source: "'Denny,' Abe 'd say, 'the things I want to know is in books.' My best friend's the man who'll git me one.'" The following, too, is from Dennis, still quoting Abe: "'Pap thinks it ain't polite to ask folks so many questions,' he'd say. 'I reckon I wasn't born to be polite. There's so darned many things I want to know. An' how else am I goin' to git to know 'em?'"

Poor starved child—starved in mind if not in body! Little did he dream that the world one day would be as eager to know of him as he then was to know of "things!" What tricks time plays! How could Pontius Pilate imagine the man he permitted to be crucified would be powerful enough in death to conquer and outlive the Roman empire? How could the boy Lincoln foresee that his name would become the most loved of the nineteenth century?

The miracles of history! To him who reads them understandingly they are an ever unfolding revelation, a romance full of surprises, a gospel written in letters of gold by the ever moving finger of the divine. That this backwoods boy should become the chief figure in one of the world's greatest epochs—where does fiction furnish anything more romantic or improbable? One never gets over the surprise of it. The way Lincoln walked from his bed of husks to the presidency, the thrilling story of his nomination, the simple strength and patience with which he met the greatest of wars, the leaps and bounds by which he grew in the nation's and the world's esteem, his quiet faith in his fellows in nomination and election, a faith fully justified by events, and finally the sense of personal bereavement felt by everybody at his death—all of this reads more like a tale from some divine legend, an account of some mythical hero, than a chapter from the newest of nations in our own times.

Who can fathom the education of a great soul? Who knows what forces and intelligences are testing and tempering it for its coming work? We talk glibly of Lincoln's training, but what do we see in it? Behind our knowledge are veils on veils unlifted? We do not know ourselves. How should we know one of the immortals!

Lincoln was one of those universal, many sided men who are beheld differently by every spectator. He had in him some correspondence to each of those he met, and they, beholding this, imagined they had seen the whole of him. He could seem to be giving away all his points or disclosing all his plans the while he was concealing and holding in reserve his main contention or chief design. It is never well to underrate these simple men. The very ones who are so transparent are the ones who have depths on depths we have not penetrated.

To the frontiersman Lincoln was a frontiersman; to the lawyer, a lawyer; to the politician, a shrewd party captain; to the statesman, a statesman; to the sorrowing mother, a sympathetic, tender listener, meeting all on the level, each according to his kind. This was no unsophisticated backwoodsman. This was a master of men, knowing how to shape, how to persuade and how to order. This was a keen sighted politician, a man with a far look into the future. This was a diplomat, with skill to steer away from complications with a foreign power, with skill also to win and hold the common people on whom he relied. Where did he learn it all? Right here we approach Lincoln's chief education. He imbibed all this from himself and from other men. He studied human nature—both in himself and in those he met. It was often remarked of him that every man with whom he came in contact he pumped dry. He found out all this man had to give him, extracting not only the essence of his knowledge, but perceiving the essence of the man himself. Lincoln also learned how to resolve each problem into its simplest elements. This was the most valuable lesson of all. Having schooled himself to go into fundamentals, he followed the same process in each matter that came before him. His humor aided him here, for it showed him the absurd and the incongruous. These two faculties, together with his strong logic and common sense, enabled him to strip the sham from the real and to go straight to the heart of every question. These powers were self acquired. They could scarcely have been imparted by any school or training whatsoever.

There were a wisdom and a culture in the spirit of Lincoln higher than any outward education could have bestowed. It was this inner beauty, not the outer homeliness, that was the real Lincoln.

It is this part of him that we must discover. If we do not find the soul of this meek but lofty man we miss the choicest and best of the blessing he has to give us. He was not an accident, for there are no accidents in God's humanity. He was a divine messenger sent to lead us in our dark hour and chosen unerringly by the instinct of the people. We do not know the mysteries that bring forth such miracles of human character as that of Lincoln, but we do know enough to recognize the divine impulse behind them. They are signs of the beneficent purpose that shapes the ways of humanity toward better things than we had foreseen or hoped.

Read every book he could procure.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

Courtships of Lincoln

Death of Ann Rutledge. The Mary Owens Affair. Lincoln and Douglas as Rivals In Love

By James A. Edgerton

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MOST men have several affairs of the heart, and little or nothing is said about them. With Lincoln it is different. His courtships are magnified, torn to pieces, paraded before the world; his tenderest emotions being dissected and laid bare in a manner the most callous. His despair over the death of one sweetheart, his letters to another, his misunderstandings with a third, who finally became Mrs. Lincoln—all are set forth to the last detail. They are only such experiences as occur to most men, with variations, of course, to fit each individual case. With others they are considered sacred, however, and if mentioned at all it is with a delicacy which one would wish shown to his own love affairs. It seems to be the price of greatness that nothing is sacred. If the future immortal whispers tender nothings in a corner they are afterward bawled from the housetops. If he so much as casts a melting glance at some fair one it is photographed for the inspection of future ages.

There are three affairs in the life of the martyr president, and a fourth is hinted at by at least one biographer. The average man can remember an equal number and perhaps several more. The beauty with Lincoln is that all his heart attacks came before marriage, which is not invariably the case in these days of affinities and divorce courts.

There must be no mistake made in one regard. Abraham Lincoln was a society man. In Springfield his name was on most of the committees that got up functions, and he was a welcome guest at all houses. The same was true in Washington the two years he served in congress. While he was not exactly a ladies' man for the reason that he was forever telling stories and so got all the men around him, he was not insensible to feminine charms and was as ready to fall in love as any young man with strong passions and an eye for beauty.

This seems so much a matter of course that it is strange Mr. Lincoln's biographers should dwell on it at such length. It is on a par with referring so constantly to his height, to his homeliness and to the fact that he told broad stories. It is as though we should say that Abraham Lincoln is chiefly noted for his ugliness, his love affairs, his risqué anecdotes and his great length and not that he is celebrated for liberating a race, for saving a nation, for being merciful, democratic, truth loving and white of soul. In other words, we put forward his nonessentials at the expense of his essentials. We emphasize those things in which he was not distinguished from his kind to the exclusion of those things in which he was so distinguished. Other men have had love affairs not essentially different from those of Lincoln; others have been as ugly or as tall, and others have told as many stories, but nobody else ever issued an emancipation proclamation; no one else ever held together the world's greatest republic in the hour of her supreme trial; no one else, with one exception, ever combined such meekness and greatness, and few others have been more tender hearted, benevolent, honest and truthful. He was the very incarnation of the thing we call Americanism, of the democratic spirit. He was the glorified type of the common man, the voice and leader of the plain people. It is these things that have made him "the gentlest memory of our world." Presumably he had ten fingers, two ears and the usual number of bones found in the human body. But why obtrude these facts? Tom Smith and Jim Jenkins are equally endowed in this regard. There are a billion and a half of human entities now living, nearly all with ten fingers, two ears and the full complement of bones. Most of them likewise have had love affairs or will have them when they arrive at the susceptible age; most of them old enough to talk at all have told stories or have tried to do so; most of them are plain of face, especially if they are of the male gender, and all of them have linear dimensions of some sort or other. Yet there is not a single Abraham Lincoln in the whole billion and a half. Why spend so much time on describing a man's hair and eyebrows when he has a soul, or, rather, is a soul, so supremely worth study?

Not that I would minimize Mr. Lincoln's love affairs. These things in the life of any man are beautiful and are cherished according to the degree of his development. With a man of Lincoln's tender heart and sensibilities such things would be sacred and holy, not to be profaned by light references or prying eyes. A man's public life belongs to the public. His private and domestic affairs are his own. The mere fact that one is prominent does not make him the legitimate prey of the merely curious. Many great men have had unhappy home lives. Poor Lincoln was none too fortunate in this regard. But he is at least entitled to respect, even though he was denied his full measure of happiness. Such respect would shield him from a prying scrutiny after death that would never have been given his affairs during life. With all due respect to Messrs. Lamon and Herndon, who, having been his law partners, should have been his devoted friends, it must be said that they have dragged his purely private affairs to light in a very tactless if not an indelicate manner. Moreover, many of their conclusions reflecting on his parents and some regarding his wife have been shown by thorough investigation to be untrue. For example, Herndon says that Lincoln absented himself on his wedding night. As careful a biographer as Ida M. Tarbell denies this and gives the word of numerous personal friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln to prove her statement. In the same manner several of Herndon's allegations concerning Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln have been proved untrue by the actual records brought to light.

The simple facts are that Lincoln's parents, his early life, his education, his courtships and his domestic life were about such as fall to the lot of the average man born, reared and living his adult life in a similar environment. His stories were about such as were told by other frontiersmen, lawyers and politicians in his day, except that Lincoln's were better and more to the point. He might have been a little taller and more homely than most, but if so what of it? There was nothing about all these circumstances to differentiate him from his kind or to explain him. They were the shell of the oyster, but gave no indications of the pearl inside.

Yet there are beautiful things and such as can be spoken of with all propriety and respect in the love affairs and the home life of Abraham Lincoln. His despair at the death of Ann Rutledge, his agony over the "snows beating on her grave," the fears of his friends for his sanity, which went to the length of their taking precautions against his possible suicide—all this presents a touching and pathetic picture.

As for the affair with Mary Owens, there is nothing in it worthy a passing notice except that it showed a fine sense of honor on the part of Lincoln and an unselfish thoughtfulness for the happiness of his future wife.

About the courtship with the woman he finally married and about his home life with her there has been more or less dispute. Herndon's exploded story that Lincoln ran away on his marriage night has already been mentioned. With quite as much particularity Lamon states that at this time Mr. Lincoln was really in love with a Miss Edwards, who lived in the same house with his fiancee, and that this fact accounts for his dejection, which was then more pronounced than usual, and also for the long delay in his marriage to Miss Todd. So far as the writer is aware no other biographer mentions the alleged infatuation for Miss Edwards.

That Mr. Lincoln was to some extent unhappy in his married life is a fact disputed by none. The degree of this unhappiness has probably been exaggerated. Moreover, there have been so many slighting references to Mrs. Lincoln that I feel like taking up the *cudgels in her behalf*. That she had a temper is probably true. A temper is not necessarily a bad thing. Mr. Lincoln himself had a prodigious temper when it was aroused. So had Washington. So has every man or woman that amounts to anything.

But there is this much to be said for the wife of Abraham Lincoln. She loved him, as was shown by the fact that she married him despite his long delay. While Herndon's story about the marriage night dereliction is probably untrue, there was some kindred happening at about that time. Another thing that can be said in Mrs. Lincoln's behalf is that she showed enough discrimination to prefer Abraham Lincoln to Stephen A. Douglas. Under the circumstances this required true insight into character. Douglas when he paid court to her was already a great man, which was not so apparent in Lincoln's case. Douglas was brilliant, polished and had a most winning manner, while Lincoln was more or less uncouth and shy in feminine society. Miss Todd was the daughter of a leading man of Kentucky, and thus Douglas belonged to her own social class in those outward things which make up class distinctions, while Lincoln did not. Nevertheless she chose Lincoln. She is entitled to honor for both her vision and her heart.

Miss Todd always said that she would marry a president of the United States. No ordinary woman would have had the courage to say that in the face of the ridicule it would occasion, and no one but a very extraordinary woman would have had the ability to pick the winner.

Is it not just possible that some of Lincoln's biographers have overdrawn his unhappiness at home just as they have unduly emphasized his poverty and have done positive injustice to his father? Is it not possible that there was some resentment due to the fact that Miss Todd belonged to an aristocratic family and did not share her husband's views on slavery? And is it not more than possible that there has been an undue prying into the private affairs of both Mr. Lincoln and his wife?

Lincoln's great love for his children, which caused him to err, if at all, on the side of too great indulgence, would not indicate a wholly unhappy home life. The fact that Mrs. Lincoln was loyal to her husband and his ambition, that she shared his great life, that she bore double sorrows in the death of her sons and his own assassination and that she endured so much abuse from biographers without murmur entitle her to our charity and respect. She was a woman, a wife and mother. She is dead. Common chivalry and common humanity would at least dictate that nothing should be said of her now except in loving tenderness; if not that, silence.

For one I am tired of much of the utterly trivial stuff written about Abraham Lincoln. He was a great enough man to be treated in a great manner. He had an innate dignity and fineness that call for respect from those who would show his true spirit to the world.

His domestic life was utterly white. The same high honor, the same thoughtfulness for the happiness of others, the same patience and forbearance, the same great love nature, are found in his courtships and his home that appear in all his other relations and deeds. He was so much greater than his early environment and associates that there is little gained by dwelling upon them.

Abraham Lincoln as we have come to know him appeals to all men because he is so like what all men want to be. He appeals to all boys because he shows them their possibilities. He appeals to all women because he is so much the lover and because he proves that the strongest manhood may be tender as the gentlest womanhood.

He was not insensible to feminine charms.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

As Surveyor and Soldier

"Honest Abe" Failed In Business, but Paid His Debts — Peaceful Career In the Blackhawk War

By James A. Edgerton

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AT various times in his life Abraham Lincoln was a laborer, a merchant and a merchant's clerk, a surveyor, a soldier, a lawyer and a public official. Incidentally he was a lecturer, a writer for newspapers and otherwise, a flatboatman, a carpenter's assistant and some other things that I forget and he probably tried to. He never was an editor, and yet he wrote heavy editorials (I wonder why they are always called heavy editorials) for the Sangamon Journal. He also wrote humorous communications, one of which almost got him into a duel. Some of the victims of modern humorists regret that the duel has gone out of vogue.

As a laborer Lincoln worked on a farm, split rails, mythical and otherwise; helped run a raft down the Mississippi on two or three occasions, did a little carpentering for his father, which has been an honorable trade since the days of one Joseph in Nazareth; helped the women about the house and generally made himself useful and popular. A useful man is apt to be popular, provided he is not too conscious of his usefulness, especially so if he can tell stories and is a good fellow. Lincoln could do the one and was the other. There is no record that he drank whisky, used tobacco or swore to excess, but one can be a good fellow without any of these accomplishments notwithstanding the popular hallucination to the contrary. A man who has to depend on such extraneous helps to make himself seem a good fellow is weak in the role. Lincoln was naturally such a good fellow, made everybody so cheerful and liked everybody so much, was himself so fully the joy and life of every *crowd he entered, that people never* stopped to inquire whether he drank adulterated liquor, burned doped tobacco and uttered cheap swear words or not. These things are not half as necessary as some young chaps think them.

It was after he was of age that Lincoln became a clerk. In those days the village store took the place of the Roman forum. There the local wiseacres gathered to tell yarns and settle the country's destiny. Young Abe was good at both. There is no record that he was an especial star at weighing sugar and measuring calico, but when it came to manufacturing or retailing history in the narrative form or settling affairs of state he was in his element. Boy that he was, he could argue Jackson and Clay politics with the best of them. And, as for convulsing his audience with the point of a story, they still have a log somewhere in Illinois that was worn slick by men falling off it with laughter at Lincoln's anecdotes. At least they had one at last reports, and if it is not in existence now it will not take some enterprising reporter long to find another. There was no chance for a bump on a log anywhere in Lincoln's neighborhood.

The future president clerked for awhile and then bought a store of his own. He had no money with which to buy it, but high financiers now buy railroads without money, so why could he not buy a store in the same way? For some reason this particular trade emporium did not turn out well. Some lay it to Abe's partner, who belonged to the "fly by night" persuasion, and others say that Lincoln himself spent too much time reading and telling yarns and was not close enough in driving bargains. At any rate, the store went under and poor Lincoln shouldered the debts for the entire concern. It took him years to pay up, but he finally did it to the last dollar. When a man pays his debts like that he is bound either to become great or go to the poorhouse. Nearly all the immortals at some time in their career got in the hole financially and rake and scrape till they hand over the last cent. Sir Walter Scott and Mark Twain are two conspicuous examples. I wish more people were ambitious to be great and felt they could not do it except in that way.

The only man who can become illustrious and not pay his debts is a genius, and the average genius breaks all the rules and most of the laws.

With poor Lincoln this was not a joke. He did not get all those store debts out of the way till long after he had become a lawyer. His integrity was so well known that everybody trusted him, with one or two exceptions. It was at about this time that he gained the sobriquet of "Honest Abe." The title of honorable is derived from the same root, but honest means more. Almost anybody can be an honorable, but Lincoln was so honest that he could not take a bad case and remained poor all his life.

It was during his mercantile experience that he became a soldier. He himself has given a humorous account of his military exploits. It appears that he was never in a battle, but he is *not the only soldier that never smelled* gunpowder except in passing ammunition wagons. Lincoln was elected captain of his company, which was quite a distinction, inasmuch as he knew nothing of military tactics and neither did his men. As for discipline, the soldiers obeyed when they wanted to, which was only now and then. Lincoln was more fortunate than most of the captains and colonels, however, in that he had the respect and good will of his men. Besides he could lick anybody in the company, which counted for something in those days.

For long and weary miles the volunteers followed Black Hawk and finally wore him out and chased him off the map. After Abe's company was disbanded he re-enlisted in a picked company of sharpshooters, but saw little more of actual warfare than before. At one time he found a man that could throw him down in a wrestle, which is about the only time that ever happened in his career. When it came to throwing an adversary either in a lawsuit, a debate, a political campaign or in the Illinois style of jiu jitsu, Lincoln was there with the necessary apparatus. He doubtless would have been a great soldier also if he could ever have caught up with the enemy. It is hard for a man to show his military prowess in a foot race.

About the only noble red man Lincoln saw during his Indian warfare came on a peace mission, and he then had to interfere to save the copper colored one's life. To do this he had to defy his whole company, who were afraid they would not get any Indian if they did not take this one.

After Lincoln tramped and boated his way home from the war came his experience as a surveyor. Washington was also a surveyor, which is not the only way in which the two greatest of our presidents were similar. Their characters and religious views tallied in many particulars. In build they were both tall and athletic. Washington was a famous wrestler, never having been thrown, it is said. When this was called to Lincoln's attention he musingly said:

> It is a curious thing, but that is just precisely my record when I was a youth. I could outlift any man in Illinois, and I never was thrown. If George were around now I should be pleased to have a tussle with him, and I rather believe one of the plain people of Illinois would be able to keep up his end against the old Virginian.

If this country is the modern Palestine and we are the chosen people to carry forward *the gospel of liberty*, then Washington was our Abraham and Lincoln our Isaac. Where is our Jacob to complete the trinity and give the nation its peculiar character of democracy and spirituality for the ages?

The manner in which Lincoln took up his work as surveyor reveals two or three of his most prominent characteristics. When he was approached with the proposition to become a deputy county surveyor he was splitting rails as usual, but whether they were real mythical or political is not stated. As the surveyor was a Democrat, while he was a Whig, he refused unless he could talk as he pleased. This was promised. He then objected that he knew absolutely nothing about surveying. Here was an actual obstacle. There are numberless offices that are filled by men who know nothing of their duties, but to survey land, find old corners, lay out towns, settle boundary disputes and do the other things that fall to the lot of a surveyor require more than political pull and a dignified front. Lincoln was one of those men who know the features of the goddess Opportunity whenever she happens their way, and it did not take the penniless ex-soldier long to recognize her physiognomy in this offer. One of the secrets of Abraham Lincoln's success was that he was intensely ambitious, and another was that he grabbed every chance which he could overtake. It did not take him many minutes to make up his mind that he would accept that job as surveyor and that he would learn the duties in the shortest possible time his mental equipment would permit.

Now, any one who knows anything about surveying can comprehend just how difficult a proposition this was for a boy who had had less than a year's schooling, and that under men who knew more about switches than they did about books. However, Abe went at the task in deadly earnest. It was *a night and day job with him, and in* a few weeks—I am really ashamed to say how few—it was accomplished. A. Lincoln, Esq., ex-farm laborer, was a full fledged surveyor, and, moreover, was a good one. He laid out several towns, found lost corners and told numberless farmers just how much of the United States of America appertained to them and theirs. Lincoln was as popular as a surveyor as he had been in other lines. The fame of his stories went before him, and his advent in a community was an event to be barbecued and fittingly celebrated. Good story tellers were in as great demand in those days as good novelists are now, and there were more of them.

There are those who say that Mr. Lincoln did not like physical work. Possibly this is true. To be perfectly honest, I never saw many men who do. There are times when I am not enamored of it myself, although I never admit that fact to my wife. There are also soldiers who do not enjoy being shot at, but who grit their teeth and stay by it. It was so with Lincoln. Whether he liked physical labor or not, he never shirked. If a thing was to be done he did it and, better still, did not leave it in a slipshod or slovenly state. And as for mental labor, he did love that. He worked rapidly at anything and generally accomplished as much as two ordinary men in the same length of time. Once immersed in *a subject, he was all there* and stayed until it was rooted out to the last fiber. He knew the three secrets of efficient work—concentration, mental comprehension of the task in its every detail and thoroughness in accomplishment. It was a physical impossibility for him to do a thing in a halfway manner. Whatever he had to do he did worthily of Abraham Lincoln. He seemed to have a lurking consciousness that he might be a great man some day, and he did not want to *leave anything behind him that would* not measure up to that future standard. Indeed, it is on record that he expressed himself to some such effect. I have seen men work that would have been helped by the same consciousness or any other consciousness except that of the quitting hour.

Lincoln was a good laborer despite the fact that he did not like it. He was a good soldier, or he would have been if there had been any real soldiering to do; a good surveyor without any modifying phrases; and he would have been a good clerk if he had possessed sufficient of the commercial sense. In this he seemed to be peculiarly lacking, as was shown in almost every transaction of his life.

It was on such ladder rounds that the future leader in a supreme struggle climbed from the depths to the heights. Each step was sure. There might be failure in outer things, as in the store venture, but there was no failure in the man himself. He met all tests and retained his honesty and integrity. He grasped all opportunities, whatever the labor necessary to fit himself to their requirements.

He laid out several towns, found lost corners.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

Lincoln as a Lawyer

Great Before a Jury and *Successful Before Judges.* His Unwillingness to Take an Unjust Case

By James A. Edgerton

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ONE of the first books read by Mr. Lincoln was the "Statutes of Indiana," and his biographers aver that he devoured it with as much eagerness as most boys read "Robinson Crusoe." I must be excused if I express my doubts on this subject. It may be that young Lincoln read the statutes in question with interest because of the lack of anything else to read, but I know the genus boy too well to believe that any member of it would desert the "Arabian Nights" for the legal enactments of the state of Indiana. The literary rank of Indiana is deservedly high, and some of her budding authors may have been writing her laws at this time, but even so there are certain limitations due to the phraseology and subject matter which would prevent them from having the charm of a Dickens or the descriptive powers of a Hugo. It is hard to grow eloquent with every third word an "aforesaid." The regular Indiana novelist would find handicaps in going his literary pace while trying to prevent—or to create—loopholes for the race of lawyers. Therefore that tale of Lincoln and the Indiana statutes must be classed with Washington and the cherry tree. They are fine stories, but they do violence to the well known character of the American boy.

There is not the slightest question, however, that Abe did read the statutes of Indiana at an age which in most cases would have proved fatal. That he survived shows his hardy mental and physical constitution. During his unfortunate mercantile experience he also read Blackstone, interspersing his law with gingham, coffee and tea, tobacco, sorting out the mail—for he was also postmaster—talking politics and telling the inevitable story.

He also read other law books presumably, although the requirements for admission to the bar at that early day were not remarkably stiff. It is on record, however, that he pursued his studies while surveying and during his early service in the legislature; also while practicing in the justice court.

Lincoln was a thorough student, although he did not probe for precedents so much as most lawyers. He was strongest in a case that involved abstract justice, that required original reasoning and that hinged on some question of moral law or human rights. At such times he was invincible. He would also read up his case in the books if necessary, but he could not *successfully turn his face to the past* and depend on the dictum of dead men. He was a great jury lawyer, but his numerous victories in the supreme court of Illinois testified that he was likewise successful before judges.

One of the most conspicuous of Lincoln's characteristics was his neglect of the trivial and inconsequential. More formal things did not interest him. The nonessential he brushed aside as though it did not exist. Point after point he conceded as of no importance. He drove straight to the heart of the question, and there he won his fight if at all. He found the nub of the matter, and there he hung. Nobody could be more firm and unyielding on a point he considered vital. None could be more conciliatory and pliable on mere matters of every day.

One other notable trait in Lincoln the lawyer was his neglect to charge large fees. His bills were always moderate, so much so that he created murmurs among his brother attorneys. The desire for gain in a money way seemed totally lacking in his makeup. Often with poor clients he would accept nothing at all. At other times his charges were nominal. In the vast majority of cases they seemed pitifully small, even for his own day. Lincoln was a first class lawyer, universally so recognized, one of the best at the Illinois bar. He was retained in some of the biggest cases and by some of the largest interests in the state. His moderate fees, therefore, were unnecessary. They grew out of the very temperament and nature of the man.

By far the most notable trait in Lincoln as a lawyer, however, was his unwillingness to take an unjust case. In numerous instances he refused outright to enter into such suits. At other times, if he found he was on the wrong side, the spirit seemed to go out of him, and he would practically let the case go by default or would deliberately handle it in such a way that it was sure to be decided against him. I know the sophistry that will be advanced in some quarters against such a course. With Lincoln it was not a matter for argument. It was simply a physical and moral impossibility for him to stand for a thing he thought unjust. It inhered in his very heart and soul. The lies of ten million sophists and special pleaders could not have changed him.

We need Lincolns in the profession of law today. Most of the trust evils of this country are concocted by corporation attorneys under the plea that they can sell their talents to the highest bidder and must be loyal to their client, even though his crimes be as black as night. And do they owe no loyalty to the state that licenses them *to practice or to the court of justice of* which they are quasi officials? Lincoln was eternally right, and, whether it takes a hundred or a thousand years, the world and lawyers themselves will finally acknowledge that he was right. The lawyer has a duty to his client, but he also has a duty to society and to justice. The state licenses him to practice that he may further justice and prevent crime. He cannot do this by keeping criminals out of jail and by aiding corporations to evade the law. Much of the bribery of today goes to lawyer legislators and other officials in the way of retainers. Many of the most injurious lobbyists are lawyers who cover their nefarious and treasonable pursuit under the cloak of their calling. The law is a high and holy profession. Rightly construed, there is none of a secular nature that is higher or whiter. But it is time the thieves were scourged from the legal temple. This task should be performed by high minded and right hearted lawyers themselves. Oh, for a million Lincolns in the law today!

The great emancipator was likewise a peacemaker. His first effort was to have his cases settled out of court. If he could bring the contending parties together and have them adjust their quarrel, even though he lost a case and a fee, he seemed entirely happy at the result. The mercenary and unprofessional practice of cooking up litigation and of trying to get people into lawsuits that would not have been brought except at the instance of some shyster lawyer he would have looked on with horror and contempt. One more potent reason why he and his kind of practitioners are needed now!

Practically all of Abraham Lincoln's adult life other than that spent in politics and in public office was devoted to the law. He never seemed so happy as when riding the circuit. Here he was in his element, working by day and telling stories far into the night. It must not be imagined, however, that the two pursuits interfered. When there was serious business on hand no one could be in more deadly earnest than Lincoln. He was a close reasoner and one whose logical force was feared by every antagonist. If he indulged in a story at all in his argument it was only to illustrate a point or drive home a principle. Lincoln told stories as other men take up pastimes and dissipations. They were his cards, his drink, likewise his escape from labor and worry. He was a social soul, and they bound him to his kind. He in a way was something of a preacher, and they helped give his *lessons and sugar coat his sermons.* Such sermons as he did preach were for the most part concealed and were hence all the more effective. The moral that is thrust forward too prominently may arouse antagonism instead of winning unconscious assent. Lincoln knew how to win people to truth rather than drive them to it. His moral nature was conspicuous, but not harsh. He taught by parable and merciful example rather than by the big stick. His spirit belonged to the *school of the Nazarene rather than to* that of Caesar.

He was a most *successful cross questioner*, but resorted to none of the contemptible habits of badgering and browbeating witnesses. Rather he won the confidence of the one he was questioning until the truth would come out in spite of prearranged plans to conceal it. No man was more pitiless to sham and deceit, but the merely timid or confused had nothing to fear from him. He was gentle with the weak and used his great strength only on a deliberate rogue or on an antagonist of his own size. He was seldom angry, but at such times was said to be terrifying and almost unearthly in his wrath, a veritable lion of men.

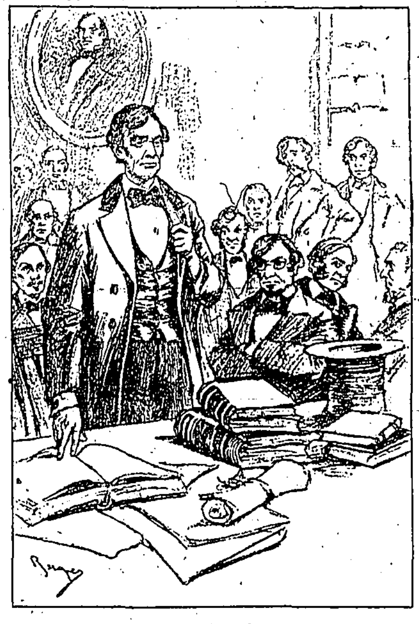
Lincoln the lawyer should become a type to his own profession. The more lawyers study his career, his spirit, his methods and his ethical standards, the more they will see the rightness and greatness of the man. From my viewpoint practically his every attitude is one needed by the profession now and for all time. His refusal to take an unjust case, his efforts as a peacemaker, his frowning down on all attempts to "cook up" suits, his lack of commercialism, his dependence on right and original reasoning rather than on precedent, his driving straight to the root of a case and brushing aside the nonessentials, his courteous, sympathetic but effective treatment of witnesses and, above all, his high ideal of his calling—all these things, it seems to me, should be held aloft as models to every lawyer in the land. That he should be so made a standard and example is a thing that interests not only lawyers, but all citizens. So long as the corporation attorney, the lawyer lobbyist and the legal protector and sometimes abettor of criminals is in our midst so long will these burning questions be before every community. The lawyer is licensed by society and owes his *first duty to the* power that made him. It is time that we looked at this matter as it is and settled it according to God's truth and not according to man made fictions.

At one time Mr. Lincoln went to Cincinnati to try a noted case, where he met Edwin M. Stanton and other legal luminaries from the east. His own part in the trial was not conspicuous, but he carried from the Ohio city at least one great resolve. He saw that the college bred lawyers were *travelling west*, and he determined to be ready and worthy to meet them. "I am going home to study law," said this seasoned attorney, who was already the senior lawyer in his judicial circuit.

This was no weakling, content with mediocre success, but one who would measure with the best.

Lincoln the lawyer showed the same hatred of injustice and the same opposition to those who live in the sweat of other men's faces that were in evidence throughout his career. He was never so happy as when righting some wrong, defending the weak against the powerful or defeating some grasping scoundrel who was trying to grind the faces of the poor. He never sunk the man in the lawyer. His hardships made him a friend of those who toil.

This made the people trust him. These same qualities that drew to him the love of the masses in the beginning have held and increased that love this day. There was nothing in him to appeal to the selfish classes or the predatory interests. The liberator has never aroused any very genuine love from this source. These people are not in favor of freeing slaves, either bond slaves or wage slaves. It interferes with their business. So whatever adulation of Lincoln there comes from these high and mighty quarters is mostly lip service, given because his praise is in fashion. Not but what he has qualities which would [illegible] the hard hearts of the [illegible] Yet if they knew just what he thought of them and of their [illegible] [illegible] they would have a [illegible] ion of him or of themselves.



He was a power in the courtroom.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

Lincoln as Legislator

Not a "Political Failure." The Common People Voted For Him—Lifelong Contest With Douglas

By James A. Edgerton

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WHEN Lincoln was nominated for the presidency his foes objected that he was almost without official experience, that he had served only a few terms in the Illinois legislature and one term in congress and that he was practically a failure in politics, his course in congress having driven him into private life for many years and his radical sentiments in the debate with Douglas having defeated him for the senatorship. They also urged against him the fact that he had been beaten for senator on a previous occasion, making two defeats for one office. Many other things did they allege which seemed like very large obstacles then and look like very small ones now.

As for the charge that he was a political failure, a close examination reveals the fact that it was Lincoln's honesty alone which caused his reverses. In congress he was too honest to approve all the administration's policy regarding the Mexican war. When he ran for senator the first time he lacked a few votes of having enough to elect him and magnanimously threw his strength to Lyman Trumbull in order that a man at least part way right might be elected. When running against Douglas, Lincoln had the bravery to declare "the *nation could not endure half slave and half free.*" This and other bold utterances lost him the senatorship, but gained him the presidency. Indeed, he retained his honesty all that time. A man who can go through eight years of an average legislature and keep honest is worthy of higher things. Another remarkable thing about Lincoln's legislative career is that he introduced few bills. The business of the average legislator is to introduce a whole grist of bills he knows cannot pass, just as the business of the average legislature is to enact a grist of laws that cannot be enforced. The fact that Lincoln kept free from the creation of surplus rubbage of this sort is another mark of his unusual quality.

Outside of keeping his character and rising above the deadly bill introducing habit Lincoln's most conspicuous service in the legislature was in getting the capital removed to Springfield. When he entered the body it met at Vandalia. The removal struggle came a few years later, and Lincoln led the Springfield forces. Any one who has ever been through a county seat fight can arrive at some idea of a state capital war by multiplying one county by all the counties in the state. Nearly every city and budding hamlet in Illinois wanted that plum, and it took hard work and generalship to land it. Springfield then consisted of a few houses and a large number of ambitions. For such a town to ask for the state capital exhibited *gall of a high quality*, but to capture it away from all the other competitors took executive ability and sleepless endeavor. The credit for the achievement was chiefly given to Lincoln.

The common people believed in Lincoln.

One of the places in the race was Jacksonville, with the redoubtable Stephen A. Douglas as its champion. Poor Douglas! He was unquestionably an adroit politician and a man of unusual ability. Among the ordinary run of horse trading politicians he would have been pre-eminent. The only trouble with him was that he was pitted against a man. His was the fate of the imitation when it meets the real thing. Lincoln beat Douglas in the race for a wife, in the contest for the state capital, in the campaign for the presidency and really in the canvas for the senatorship, for, while Douglas received the empty honor, Lincoln had the glory and the popular vote. The "Little Giant" had the shell of the cocoanut, but the big giant had the meat and the milk.

During Lincoln's legislative service Illinois was on the boom. The internal improvement mania was in full force. There was little or no money in sight, but the legislature capitalized the great expectations of the future and appropriated millions. The world has never seen such exuberant financiers as the legislators of a new state. Ordinarily they have not enough real money among them to start a small country newspaper, yet the large and generous way they mortgage the future and give away the people's substance makes Wall street look small and conservative in comparison.

It must be admitted that Lincoln was about the leader of this sort of boom legislation in Illinois. He wanted to be known as the De Witt Clinton of the new commonwealth. Some unkind critics have said that he came nearer to being its John Law, but that is not fair. True, that early extravagance did almost bankrupt the state. But who could have foreseen the panic of 1837? The people demanded these *internal improvements*, elected their representatives on that sort of platform, and in the legislature itself there was practical unanimity in pushing these bills. The purpose was good. It grew out of the right spirit—that of optimism and construction. The only trouble was that the Illinois legislators of that early day were not high financiers and had not learned how to water stock. Lincoln never did know anything about finance, either public or private. But he always belonged to the constructive side and placed the nation above self, and that is more than most financial experts can boast.

In his last two legislatures Lincoln was the Whig candidate for speaker, which made him the minority leader of the house. He was on important committees and was regarded not only as one of the most convincing debaters of the body, but, better still, as one of its most effective working members.

His service in congress did not begin till 1847, six years after he left the legislature. That it was so long delayed was not his fault. He tried to get in earlier, but there were too many other able and ambitious men in his district. As a result three or four of them had to take "turn about," and Lincoln's turn came last.

If Abraham Lincoln had remained in congress more than one term he would have become a leader, just as he had been in the legislature. It requires long service to gain prominence in either house in Washington. Mr. Lincoln was much more to the front than the average new member. He gained fame as a debater and a wit, his speeches were made campaign documents, he was soon known as the best story teller in congress, and he was winning his way in more solid and substantial things. Like most of the conscientious Whigs of his day, however, he was not in full accord with the Mexican war. *Several great and* good American statesmen have committed political harakiri by opposing some of Uncle Sam's wars. In this very struggle Thomas Corwin, one of the greatest stump orators in American history, prepared the oven for his political cremation. Nor was he the only one. Lincoln himself was forced out of public life for practically ten years. That he survived and was able to re-enter at all showed his hold on the people of Illinois. His district, which had been Whig, was changed permanently to Democratic. We preach and practice free speech in this country—except in wartime. This is one reason why the sooner war is ended forever the better. Anything that prevents liberty of thought and expression is a false thing.

Lincoln's chief sin against the genius of the Mexican war was in the introduction of what were known as the "spot" resolutions. The reason he could not be forgiven for them was that they could not be answered. They put the administration in a hole, a situation in which no administration likes to be. The Mexican war is a period in our national history concerning which most patriotic students do not care to be too inquisitive. I generally try to skip it myself—not the fighting, I mean, but the causes that led up to it. The fighting was rather one sided, but was glorious from our viewpoint. But as for the things that produced it—well, why not talk about something else?

One of Lincoln's most famous speeches in congress was that in which he exploited General Cass as a military hero. It belonged to the order of campaign stump speeches, but was good of its kind. The relation of campaign speeches to real oratory is about the same as that of campaign songs to real poetry. In fact, the average campaign as it has been conducted is a peculiar combination of mendacity, pettifogging and barroom wit. This is its public aspect. The inside part of it would usually put somebody into the penitentiary if it were public. Cheap adulation of our candidate and cheap abuse of the other have been the rule. Fortunately we are beginning to escape from the crassest features of the thing. In Lincoln's day they were at their height. That was not his fault. The tool of campaign oratory he took as he found it and used it effectually.

In this particular General Cass speech Lincoln recounted his own exploits in the Black Hawk war. His manner of handling the subject showed a great and redeeming virtue—he did not take himself too seriously.

To understand Mr. Lincoln both in this earlier part of his career and at a later period it must be borne in mind that in the best sense of the term he was a politician. This was true of him as a Whig and later as a Republican.

Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Lincoln was a party man. He insisted on organization and on strengthening the party at every possible point. One of his reasons for opposing any alliance with Judge Douglas at the time Mr. Greeley and other influential Republicans were urging such a union was that it would disintegrate the party. In his candidacy for the senatorship and in both campaigns for the presidency he announced his fealty to the party platforms. In fact, he gave a very short letter of acceptance, pointing to the platform as a sufficient declaration of his principles. When a candidate for president he not only made his letters of acceptance short, but refrained almost wholly from speechmaking or from giving other political expressions. Thus he eliminated his personal views as far as possible from the canvass and put the party's views into the foreground.

Abraham Lincoln was a politician, one of the greatest we have seen, but he was a politician for country and not for self.

1809—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

The Debates With Douglas

How Douglas Won the Senatorship, but Lost the Presidency to Lincoln — "House Divided Against Itself"

By James A. Edgerton

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WHEN John J. Ingalls wrote his famous ode to opportunity—or did he lift it from an Italian?—he could have proved his main contention from the life of Abraham Lincoln. The one point in which the Ingalls theory does not coincide with the Lincoln practice is that opportunity knocked many times on the war president's door and was welcomed each time. In life, if not in poetry, that is her manner of treating us all. She visits us often—only I doubt not she likes to come best where welcome. I can imagine her ceasing her visits altogether to the man who never greets or even recognizes her when she appears.

Yet, while it is true that opportunity knocks often, it is also true that there is one opportunity greater than all the rest, one on which the whole life hinges. This so overshadows the lesser chances that Mr. Ingalls—or was it the Italian?—was justified in saying that the opportunity which makes or mars never comes but once.

With Lincoln this was the Douglas debate. All his life had been a preparation for that struggle. Unquestionably it gave him the presidency of the United States. It was the key event to his future career. It not only brought him the Republican nomination, but made Douglas' election as the *Democratic candidate impossible*. I know of nothing in all American biography more illuminative to the young man seeking a political career than the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

Before the contest Douglas was known throughout the land as one of the most effective debaters in the senate and one of the foremost orators and statesmen in America. Lincoln was scarcely known outside of Illinois. At the end the whole country realized that the "Little Giant" had met his match and more than his match. Even though he had succeeded in returning to the senate, all the moral effects of victory were with the tall, gaunt, unknown lawyer who was his opponent.

The "Little Giant" had met his match and more than his match.

This, however, was but a small part of the effect of the Lincoln-Douglas debate. Out of the contest three things stand with great clearness. The first and greatest is the fact that Douglas was the one who indulged in personalities and trivialities. Lincoln held to principles. Douglas was shifty; Lincoln logical, honest and straightforward. *Douglas even went to the* length of misquoting public documents in the effort to worst his opponent, one glaring instance calling down on him the criticism of press and public. Lincoln was eminently fair throughout. All Douglas' fame, brilliancy, charm and versatility could not overcome the sledge hammer reasoning, plain dealing and transparent candor of his opponent. In these debates Lincoln did not resort to jokes. He was serious. On the other hand, he never lost his temper, which could not be said of Judge Douglas. The impression left by Abraham Lincoln in that *great oratorical battle was that of a* high minded American gentleman. Beside this homespun backwoodsman Douglas, with all his culture, persuasiveness and elegance, suffered in comparison. The frontiersman was his superior not only in honesty and reasoning power, but even in gentility.

The second great thing that shone out of the contest did not occur during the debate, but earlier. It was the famous "house divided against itself" utterance of Lincoln made at the very opening of the struggle. Against the use of this sentence his friends protested, telling him that it would lose him the senatorship. As so many times afterward, Lincoln proved that on questions of conscience and principle he decided for himself. The statement, while bold and radical, was not only right, but in the highest sense was politic. Doubtless it did help to lose Lincoln the senatorship. If so, it helped to gain him the presidency. It stirred the nation, focused the attention of the north upon him and blanketed Seward.

Abraham Lincoln was a politician, and a consummate politician at that. But he worked not with machines or tricks, but with principles. He had a long look ahead. He was ambitious, but in a large way. He played for the biggest stake.

The third notable thing in the famous debate was the question propounded by Lincoln at Freeport. Again his friends protested that it would lose him the senatorship. Again Mr. Lincoln overruled their objections and used his own head and his own conscience.

The question was, "Can the people of a United States territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?"

Mr. Lincoln reasoned within himself that Judge Douglas' famous "popular sovereignty" was interpreted one way in the north and another way in the south. By bringing the "Little Giant" to cases he would dispel the mist, get rid of the vagueness and show the people of all sections exactly where Douglas stood. If that gentleman answered no to the question, his Illinois constituents would quit him. If yes, the south would repudiate him.

The upshot proved Lincoln right. Douglas' answer was artful, but in effect was in the affirmative. And, just as Lincoln's friends had feared, it was received with loud acclaim throughout Illinois. It clinched Douglas' victory for the senate. But the storm of protest from the south grew until this very Freeport question and Judge *Douglas' answer thereto led to the split* in the Democratic national convention, caused the placing of another ticket in the field and made impossible Douglas' election to the presidency.

In 1858, when Lincoln's friends expostulated with him over throwing away the senatorship in this fashion, he retorted: "I am after larger game. The battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this."

After the election of 1860 Lincoln asked Joseph Medill if he remembered the argument the two had had over the Freeport question. On receiving an affirmative answer, he continued: "Don't you think I was right now?" "We were both right," answered the veteran journalist. "The question hurt Douglas for the presidency, but it lost you the senatorship."

"Yes," said Lincoln, "and I have won the place he was playing for."

Right here, gentle reader—all readers are gentle, you know—there is danger that you will jump at a conclusion. You will do this, at least, if you are a victim of the obvious. You will decide that Abraham Lincoln himself was consciously playing for the presidency. If so, I think you will fail to measure the man and will do him great wrong. There is no evidence that he had such an end in view. That he had dreamed of the presidency doubtless is true. What ambitious man in politics, or out of it, for that matter, has not? Yet when he was urged for the nomination a year or more later he at first held back, believing that he could not get the nomination and was not fitted for the place even if he could get it.

Nor, I interpret the Freeport incident differently. Lincoln had little or no thought of himself in the matter. He knew that Douglas would be the Democratic candidate for the presidency. He wanted to make Douglas' election impossible. This he desired to do regardless of whether or not he himself was to be the candidate and whether or not he would personally profit by the defeat of the "Little Giant." He did it for the sake of the party, for the sake of the principle of the nonextension of slavery. To accomplish so great a good he was even willing to throw away his own election to the senatorship. This interpretation is borne out by Lincoln's unselfishness shown at other times. At least that is the way I read the soul of the man.

Of the Freeport incident this must have been true in the very nature of the case. There was then not one chance in twenty that Lincoln would be nominated for the presidency. If he were defeated for the senatorship in all moral probability there was not one chance in a hundred of such a consummation. Thus in throwing away the senatorship in order that he might defeat Douglas for the presidency the motive could not have been selfish.

Abraham Lincoln often said he made no move in politics for the purpose of *advancing his own personal fortunes.* Almost every incident in his career bears out the statement. The real truth of the Freeport matter, then, resolves itself into this:

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln renounced his chances of being chosen to the United States senate in order that a Republican president might be elected in 1860. A few years earlier he had renounced his chances of election to the same office in order that Lyman Trumbull might be elected. Still a few years earlier he had cast aside his popularity as a congressman that he might get at the truth as to the origin of the Mexican war. His career is replete with similar examples.

How is such a series of facts to be harmonized with the statement that he was a consummate politician? Simply thus: Lincoln was not a politician for self. He used political methods for advancing certain ideas. If he personally could advance along with these ideas, he was pleased to do so. If he saw a chance to advance the ideas without himself advancing, he did that. If he found opportunity to further the ideas at the expense of his own career, he also did that. This is the secret of the public life of Lincoln. Study it from the beginning to the end and you will find him consistent to this policy at every point.

No wonder the politicians could not measure him; no wonder the common people trusted him. Their instinct found him where the wisdom of the great men failed. In this vital respect he was of a different order from any public man we have had since Washington. By "public man" I mean men in political life, of course, and not teachers and reformers. I know of no other prominent official in our history of whom I would care to say that he would advance principle at the expense of self and would never advance self unless he could also advance principle. Herein was the essential difference between Lincoln and Douglas. With the "Little Giant" the advancement of self seemed the first consideration, that of principle secondary.

Therefore the triumph of Abraham Lincoln over Stephen A. Douglas forms one of the most inspiring events in our national history. Any its profound lesson be learned by every man who aspires to a political career!

Lincoln and His Cabinet.

President Lincoln's patient forbearance with Salmon P. Chase was one of the glories of his administration. Chase while in the cabinet made uncomplimentary remarks about his chief, many of which reached Lincoln's ears, and, besides, was a rival candidate for the presidency. In spite of all this, Lincoln would not ask him to resign and finally made him chief justice of the supreme court. When remonstrated with for letting Chase remain a candidate the meekest of our presidents told this story:

My brother and I (probably his stepbrother Johnson) were once plowing corn. I driving the horse and he holding the plow. The horse was lazy, but on one occasion rushed across the field so that I, with my long legs, could scarcely keep pace with him. On reaching the end I found an enormous chin fly fastened upon him and knocked it off. My brother asked me what I did that for. I told him I didn't want the old horse bitten in that way. "Why," said my brother, "that's all that made him go." Now, said Mr. Lincoln, if Chase has a presidential chin fly biting him I am not going to knock it off, if it will only make his department go.

Of course every one has heard of Lincoln's declaration to a delegation that wanted some impossible thing from the war department that he had "very little influence with this administration."

Then there was his soft answer to a delegation that came declaring the hot tempered war secretary had called him a "d—d fool." "Well, if Stanton said I am a 'd—d fool' I must be, for he is nearly always right."

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ALFALFA RAISING.

Interesting Paper Given By F. Lee Johnson, at Institute.

The farmer of today is far in advance of the *generation before him. He has* profited by the failures as well as the successes that stand out boldly to the man who looks to see. Farming today is more of a science, as well as a business, and the man who follows it successfully stands on a higher plane *than in the past who followed it merely* as an occupation and was farming for the simple reason that he did not know enough to do anything else.

The farmer today is studying to raise the maximum in crops and to make his farm better, instead of taking all he could force from his land regardless of the future. He is studying plant life and crop rotation as never before, and we find that in many sections the farm lands produce abundant crops year after year, and their owners are prosperous and independant.

We find that among these farmers certain crops play the important parts in their business, and that they rely upon them to not only produce an income from each season's crop, but to increase the profits in those that follow, and we find these two plants stand out boldly as in a class by themselves—alfalfa and clover.

Throughout most of this section of the country more alfalfa is raised than clover, but in few places, indeed, does red clover seem to be more thoroughly at home, being *easily raised and produces* abundant crops and the best of hay, when not grown for pasture.

Of alfalfa it can be said that it is the most important and most profitable crop grown in the irrigated west. Our deep, strong soils seems to be the *natural home for the enormous root* growth of this drowth resisting plant. That it is being appreciated more as it becomes better know, is shown by the fact that each year shows greater acreage, and more care is taken with both plant and product.

A great future is dawning today for this wonderful plant; it is to feed both master and beast. It will make the bread and butter, the meat and clothing and produce the wealth that will make the section of country it calls its home the foremost of our nation. It is to supplant the great ranges of our land which are fading away. Only a few more years and their glory and successes, their dreams and realities will be things of the past, and over the land where once the cattle baron ruled supreme, today numberless homes are being made prosperous, and by far better stock is being bred and raised on the farm than on the range, through the medium of alfalfa, which is paving the way to success and wealth to the present-day stockman.

SEEDING.

Our soil is of such a nature that any kind of preperation will get some kind of stand of either alfalfa or clover, but we should not let this fact keep us from putting our land in good shape and doing it as near right as possible, remembering that one day's work with a good team and leveler saves a week's work with a shovel each season, and much patience and water.

Thus far most of our fields have been seeded alone and for new land *this is the best, but on land that has* been cropped several seasons, successful seeding has been done with grain. While some prefer sowing alone on unplowed stubble, this is often the best method on sandy soil. Ten pound of seed per acre may be termed average seeding, while a few claim from 15 to 18 pounds are needed. Notwithstanding the fact that many first-class stands have been obtained from 5 to 8 pounds, and some of our best farmers claim that if more seed is needed there is something wrong with either the seed, the land or the man.

The wheel-barrow seeder is the best, followed with a light harrowing. Irrigating corrugations should be from 20 to 24 inches apart, only large enough to carry the head of water desired, and run on such a grade that the water can stay in them to the end. Don't run up and down hill thinking the water will follow, for there is plenty of evidence that it will not. Put it in early enough so it will not have to be watered up, if possible. If planted *early and clipped when from 6 to 10* inches high, a light crop can be had the first year.

Many farmers have found out that by watering their fields before cutting and letting the ground dry enough to work over nicely, that it makes the *hay more soft, keeps the leaves on better* and the next crop starts quicker. It is also a fact that early cutting seems to check the growth less in the plant, thus hurrying along the following crop, which means a great deal. It can often be raked the same day it is cut, followed by bunching or shocking and let it cure in the shock. No matter what is the method of stacking, do the work with the fact in mind that you are after the leaves. Save them. They contain money. Put it up in single stacks if you want to save your hay, and remember that one ton of hay in a good feed rack is worth two or three fed in the mud. Feed racks don't cost money—they save it.

The most important point to be considered in making alfalfa or clover hay *is its feeding value at different stages.* It is a well known fact that protein is an essential element in the food of both man and beast, and that both of these plants rank high in the production of protein, which plays the greater part in the production of milk, the *feeding for meats, for the growth of* young and growing stock, and the making of muscle for the work horse. So the question comes, at what stage should the plant be cut to get the highest possible feeding value?

Experiments made at the Kansas experiment station in regard to the value in protein of alfalfa cut at different stages, show the following result:

One-tenth in bloom, 18.5 per cent protein.

One-half in bloom, 17.2 per cent protein.

Full bloom, 14.4 per cent protein.

This is very interesting when taken with another experiment conducted at the Utah experiment station, which covered a period of five years, to determine its feeding value for beef cut at different stages, with the following results:

In first bloom, produced 3.35 tons of hay, 706 pounds of beef.

In full bloom, produced 4.90 tons of hays, 562 pounds of beef.

Half bloom fallen off, produced 4.65 tons of hay, 490 pounds of beef.

This shows a gain of nearly 50 per cent for early cutting over late, with much less hay to handle.

It has long been contended by many good feeders that a pound of beef or mutton could be produced by feeding *alfalfa with a ration of small grain* that would rival the corn fed product. "One of the interesting features of the western stock show being held at Denver this week, will be the exhibits of cattle grown and fed without corn," says Pres. E. M. Ammons of the Show association. *This class was put in last* year to encourage the feeding of beef cattle on home-grown grains in connection with native pasture grasses and alfalfa hay. Experiments show that beef of superior quality can be grown at a profit in this manner. A steer fed in this way will produce a larger per cent of meat and a smaller per cent of tallow with quality and flavor unexcelled, so both feeders and killers are anxious to know the outcome of these trials. For many years a great number of beef and mutton have been fattened on alfalfa hay and beet pulp and have given satisfaction to the feeder, killer and consumer, the protein of the alfalfa playing the most important part, and helping to produce a pound of meat at the lowest possible cost.

The greatest food value of the plant is in the leaves, the very matter of which at the time the first blooms appear has been shown by analysis to contain 23.66 per cent of crude protein and that of the average wheat bran is *16 per cent.* If we could get it well fixed in our mind that when we lose the leaves we are losing money, many would be more careful. As the leaves begin to drop from the lower part of the plant when it commences to bloom, by the time it is in full bloom, half or *more of the leaves are gone, and while* there is a greater bulk and more weight, much of the real value is gone, and as results are wanted more as feeding value per acre than bulk per acre, we cannot be too careful about the harvest of the crop.

Protein, which is the foundation of beef, is just as essential in the production *of milk. The cow must have a* certain portion of protein to keep up the flesh and tissue of the body. So she must have the feed that can supply enough for the use of the cow and to produce a profitable amount of milk, and no hay yet made equals alfalfa and clover, alfalfa taking the lead. When practicable it should be accompanied with a grain ration or one of roots, such as beets or carrots.

In many places, where alfalfa hay is cheap and grain is high, the greatest profits are from feeding hay alone, or with roots. The milk and butter thus produced are of the best quality and flavor, equaled only by green pasture.

Kansas and Nebraska claim to have the two largest creameries in the world, one of which through its central and sub stations, has a daily capacity of 100,000 pounds per days, and alfalfa is the very foundation of their existance.

It is a noteworthy fact that the *great showing made by dairy stock at* our national fairs and expositions has been greatly aided by alfalfa, and that a large portion of the prize-winning stock has been raised or prepaired for exhibition on this wonderful feed, so common to so many, yet so little understood and so greatly under-valued.

If hay is wanted for work horses and drivers it is best to let it get into full bloom, and many good horsemen say feed it with from one-third to one-fourth in bulk, clean, bright oats straw. This does away with any objectionable feature and makes a fine balanced ration of roughness. But for fattening and growing young horses and colts, cut as for beef or mutton feeding, and you will be pleased with results.

For pasture alfalfa or clover alone make a good horse or hog pasture. When well mixed with other good pasture grasses it is better for cattle or sheep, for when pastured alone there is some danger of bloat. For a cow the best remedy in such a case is about *five feet of good garden hose run down* the animal's throat and into the paunch. When the gas is tapped relief is at hand. The next best thing is a trocha, and the last resort is the knife.

Stock should not be allowed on new*ly seeded land, nor when it is muddy.* It is best for the plant to have some growth for a starter with which to go into the winter. It not only protects the crown and helps to make and earlier start in the spring, but protects the ground from rapid changes during freezing and thawing weather.

While it is a well established fact that animal life depends so largely upon its supply of protein, and that alfalfa and clover can supply such an abundance of it so cheaply and can be grown under such varied conditions and over such an extended territory, it is indeed the leading factor in the present development of the stock industry.

But whatever can be said of its usefulness as a forage plant for the ani*mal kingdom, they are after all only* by-products as compared to its great value to agriculture as a forage plant or feeder for the plant kingdom, for all plants must have nitrogen to thrive and can only use it through their roots.

The fact is well known that for ages past the farmer has been applying, in varying quantities, fertilizers containing more or less nitrogen to his worn out lands, and search where they would and save what they could, the fact is becoming more painfully evident every day, that the available nitrogen supply of the world, as far as manufacture and commerce are concerned, is in sight, and many writers have graphically portrayed such a famine as a catastrophe.

Outside of the limited supply of fertilizers manufactured containing nitrogen, the commercial supply of the world comes from the west coast of South America. In 1860 all expert investigators claimed that the supply would last for 1500 years. So great *has the demand been since then that* today it is estimated the deposits will be exhausted in less than 40 years.

If all the crops and animal life could be returned to the farm, the loss of nitrogen could be prevented. This is plainly shown by the practical stockman who feeds all he raises and more and scatters his home-made fertilizers year after year, and gets maximum yields of crops in return. But the average farmer does not do this and his farm gets poorer and poorer and he does likewise, until they often part company and those who were dependant on that farm go hungry.

This is what the great Liebig saw when over half a century ago his warning cry went out to England and he said:

"Nothing will *more certainly con*summate the ruin of England than the scarcity of fertilizers. It means the scarcity of food. It is impossible that such a sinful violation of the divine laws of nature should forever remain unpunished, and the time will probably *come for England sooner than for any* other country. When, with all of her wealth in gold, iron and coal, she will be unable to buy the one-thousandth part of the food which she has during hundreds of years thrown recklessly away."

Few at that time gave a thought to this advice. We may call it a warning of danger. They went on as before, thinking only of the time at hand, but today the news flashes throughout that land that England has 2,000,000 unemployed, starving people. Few men indeed have been truer prophets. That man could see then what many can see today and that is, that the farm lands of the world were becoming more exhausted each year.

Necessity has been called the mother of invention, and can be called also the mother of investigation. For years some of our greatest students have been looking for the trouble and the remedy. Their investigations show that eight-tenths of our atmosphere is nitrogen, and only one-tenth of one per cent carbon, that while the plant could get its full supply of carbon from the air, the plant cannot use the nitrogen in the plant cannot use the nitrogen in this form. It could not use nitrogen as a gas, badly as it needed it. It had to be changed so that it could feed *upon it through its roots and there* they had to stop. But long before the fact was realized or the investigations made, alfalfa and clover were doing what no man has yet been able to do, namely, transforming enough of the nitrogen of the air to plant food for its own use, and, *after years of vigorous* growth, leave the land upon which it *grew, full of rich plant life* and make the crops that follow it many times more profitable and at no expense to man. All this is accomplished by the nitrogen-fixing bacteria which are present to a greater or less degree in all soils. They thrive and multiply to a wonderful degree on the roots of these two plants, and have the power of fixing free nitrogen of the air and making it available for plant food, so that by rotating alfalfa and clover at regular periods with other crops, a field can be held up to its best for all time to come.

The man who can "make two blades of grass grow where one grew before," has always been considered a great benefactor to his race, but a plant that can not only cause two blades to grow in place of one, but can make two grow where none grew before, and can make them grow better and better, and can make wealth and more wealth for the man who will give it the necessary opportunity, is truly a prize, the value *of which no man can appraise.* Fortunate indeed is the homemaker whose lot is cast in the favorable land where king alfalfa reigns supreme, for the time will never come when his land is worth less than it was the day he broke the virgin sod, but instead will *become better and richer as the years* roll by. In his prosperous old age he can look around him and rejoice in the fact that he has been the most favored of men, and that fortune has been kind to him.

MAIL DELIVERY FOR TWIN FALLS.

Postoffice Receipts More Than Enough to Insure Having Carriers.

Twin Falls, Jan. 25.—Twin Falls will have a free mail delivery service in the city this summer. The postoffice receipts at this office for the year 1908 totaled $15,171.08, which is more than enough to insure free city mail delivery. The stamp sales for 1908 were $13,928.43, the box rent receipts $1,212.65. These figures are certainly remarkable for a four-year-old town and are indicative of the wonderful growth of this city, which for a purely agricultural community, has few parallels. The city council has appropriated $10,000 for street crossings. The property owners will immediately build sidewalks and number their houses, which, when done, will be followed by the installation of the free delivery service.

GREAT CRUSH AT POSTOFFICE.

It is a sight worth seeing to go to the Twin Falls postoffice after the arrival of the mail and *see the long line*-up of people, who get their mail through the general delivery windows. Oftentimes a double row of people is lined-up for more than a city block. So great is the rush for mail that the unfortunate person in the rear of the column must wait two or three hours before his turn at the window comes.

The need here of a free city delivery is great, and when installed, will greatly relieve the congestion at the postoffice while the mail is being distributed each day.—Capital News.

Public Sale.

I will sell at public sale three miles east of Twin Falls on the telephone line, Friday, February 12, my live stock, farm machinery and household goods. Sale to commence at 10:30 o'clock a. m. A free lunch at noon.

Terms of sale: Cash on all sums of $10 or under. Over $10, 8 months' time with approved security. Five per cent off for cash.

C. T. NEWBRY, Owner.

This is just the time of year you are most likely to have kidney or bladder trouble, with rheumatism and rheumatic pains caused by weak kidneys. Delays are dangerous. Get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and be sure you get what you ask for. They are the best pills made for back ache, weak back, urinary disorders, etc. They are antiseptic and act promptly. We sell and recommend them. City Pharmacy.

You can buy an Oliver typewriter at $15 down and $5 a month. The best machine made. Hill & Taylor, agents.

Fine chickens, ducks, geese and canary birds. Anyone thinking of buying I should be glad to have you call or correspond. Mrs. Frank Burrington, Kimberly, Idaho. Box 4 F.

Additional Local.

Assessor Geo. E. Harlan made a trip to Buhl yesterday on county business.

L. H. Lichty returned on Tuesday from a business trip to Gooding.

Dr. E. D. Shadday came in yesterday from a professional trip to Milner.

F. N. Uhrlaub of the Riverside farm on the Snake river, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Washington of Hansen, have taken up their residence in Twin Falls for the winter.

R. A. Carter has let the contract for a handsome bungalow which he will build on his lots facing the city park.

J. P. Johnston, one of the hustling real estate men, was among those who attended the Clover Creek opening at Gooding, Monday.

Gus Vogeler of Salt Lake City, Utah, and J. K. Mullins of Denver, Colo., arrived in the city Monday to look after their property interests here.

Dr. Murphy of Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived in the city the first of the week and will visit for some time with his cousin, Dr. Truman O. Boyd.

Mrs. Doran Carter of Hansen, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bissett, *for a few days the first of* the week, returning to her home Tuesday evening.

Charles Tage, who has been in charge of an engineering party on the Twin Falls-Bruneau project for the past three months, is in the city on a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bedford departed last Friday evening for California, where they will spend the next thirty days enjoying the sunshine and balmy air of that state.

Mrs. Sue Rhodes, who has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. George Herriott, for the past few months, departed for her home in Tacoma, Wash., yesterday evening.

Miss Grace Kiersted, who is connected with the Land and Water company office in this city, departed last Friday for California, where she will take a well-earned vacation.

Dewitt Young, who has been interested in the Twin Falls Grocery and Mercantile company since the store opened, has sold his interest to his partners, F. M. Buckley and J. A. Malone.

A. W. Boutrager, a prominent business man of Nampa, was in Twin Falls Tuesday of this week, taking a look over the city. He was highly pleased and may make some investments in the near future.

Geo. W. Reels this week purchased two and one-half acres of land adjoining his property in the Moorman addition. Mr. Reels is making arrangements to go into the poultry business on an extensive scale.

T. E. Brooks and J. F. Avant of South Dakota, arrived in the city last week with a view of locating and, are very well pleased with the country. Mr. Avant is a brother of G. S. Avant, proprietor of the Avant House.

W. M. Davison, W. F. Smith, Henry McGrane and Chas. Meyers made up a party of Ainsworth, Neb., gentlemen, who were in the city Tuesday and Wednesday looking over the country with a view of making investments.

Mrs. W. P. Guthrie has issued invitations for Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week to a large number of ladies. The event on Friday is to be a Kensington, and on Saturday five hundred will be enjoyed by the guests.

D. O. Longenberger, of the firm of Longenberger & Belmont, general merchandise of Milner, was in Twin Falls yesterday on a sightseeing trip. He was escorting J. H. Marks, of Pennsylvania over the tract and showing him the good points of the country.

J. M. Butler, who has resided in Twin Falls for some time past, has been appointed assistant postmaster by Postmaster Greenhow. Mr. Butler was at one time postmaster in Shoshone, and has a record second to none for efficient work in the office at that place.

Albert E. Gould and Miss Sarah J. Salpp were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Scanlan on Friday, February 5. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ray M. Beauchamp, of the Christian church. The newly married couple will make their home in Jerome.

Peter Miller, who was employed in one of the livery stables, took a party of land seekers to the busy little city of Filer last week and while there imbibed a little too freely and was arrested and brought to town and arraigned before Probate Judge Shields, who fined him $15.00 and costs.

Mr. Anderson, father of C. D. Anderson, the jeweler, arrived in the city this week from his home in White Sulphur Springs, Mont., and will visit for some time. Mr. Anderson is so well pleased with the city that he will invest in some property before returning to his home.

The Odd Fellows lodge of Filer, will give a ball and basket supper in the new Johnson hall on Friday evening, February 12. The music will be furnished by Stout's orchestra of this city. The Odd Fellows of Filer wish to extend an invitation to the members of Twin Falls to attend and assure them a good time.

John Lundahl, of Worcester, Mass., arrived in the city the first of the week and is visiting with his nephew, Edward Peterson. Mr. Lundahl has been in the clothing business in his home city for many years, and if he can find a location that suits him, he may decide to locate in the city. He is well pleased with Twin Falls and the tract, and says that he admires the push and progressiveness of the business men.

"Wall From a Broken Heart."

(By W. O. Wann.)

No marble walls that wealth can build
The domes may pierce the sky,
Can hold a heart content in life
When love hath passed it by.

Success may crown our efforts
And fame may do her part,
But naught can sooth the anguish
That gnaws a broken heart.

The feet that tread life's dreary way
Neglected and alone,
No rest can find in all the earth
No love—no light, no home.

Sweet thoughts of childhood's happy day
But come to dim the eye,
This world is empty! I've seem enough—
Please, God, let me die."

Take back the breath that thou didst give,
Dissolve this flesh to clay,
Then wake my spirit in some other world
To find a brighter way.

PACKING ICE AT MILNER.

Longenberger & Belmont Anticipating Heavy Summer Demand.

Milner, Idaho, Feb. 10, 1909.

J. E. Steinour of Murtaugh, was a business visitor Tuesday.

J. H. Roberts of Boise, was a business visitor in Milner Tuesday.

I. Levy of Salt Lake City, Utah, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. Levin.

Michael Brady of Hillsdale, was a business visitor in town last Saturday.

A. H. Hudson of Salt Lake City, Utah, spent Sunday at the Riverside Inn.

Dr. J. C. Patterson of Burley, was a professional visitor in Milner Saturday.

A. J. Henry, Jr., went to Jerome Tuesday to attend to his interests there.

There will be a valentine dance in the Milner Hall Saturday evening, February 13th.

M. L. Hurst left for Boise Saturday night to purchase some horses for use on his ranch.

J. H. Marks of Kaylor, Pa., and D. O. Longenberger were sightseeing in Twin Falls Wednesday.

E. C. Selleck has just returned from Logan, Utah, *where he purchased some* highly bred stock for his ranch.

The many friends of Mrs. James Boden, were sorry to learn of her illness. It is hoped she will soon be able to be out.

Mrs. C. M. Willey and her daughters, Ruth and Easalee, went to Rupert Sunday evening returning to their home Tuesday.

D. D. Ryan is unloading a carload of hay. The farmers of the North Side are hauling the greater part of it out to their ranches.

M. S. Litchfield has been confined to his home for the past two weeks nursing three broken ribs, caused by falling from a horse.

H. E. Seelye is now busily engaged fencing his ranch. His father has arrived from Utah and will help him get in his spring crop.

Little Irving Williams is quite ill with typhoid fever. The many friends of both he and his parents hope for his speedy recovery.

I. H. Peters of the Nampa Iron Works, of Nampa, Idaho, is spending several days here looking after his well drilling outfit on the North Side.

Wm. D. Ball and Ralph Logan of Denver, Colo., were in Milner last week on their way out to the Dillon ranch which they have rented for the summer.

The Milner Real Estate and Engineering company purchased the Hayes bungalow on Electric avenue and will move their office there as soon as it is vacated.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. MacWatters, Miss M. A. Boyle and Messrs. Davis and Kleested left for Gooding Friday evening to attend the Clover Creek land opening.

J. H. Marks of Kaller, Pa., is visiting at the home of D. O. Longenberger. He is very favorably impressed with the country and will probably locate here.

Longenberger and Belmont have just received a large consignment of farm implements and are in a position to furnish anything from a rake to a threshing machine.

Dixon Brothers are fencing their land. The farmers of the North Side will all have to fence to keep the cattle and horses off their land if the stock continues to run on the range.

Rev. S. C. Orr of Buhl, Idaho, held services in the school house Sunday. Both the morning and evening services were well attended. Hereafter Rev. Orr will preach here the second and fourth Sunday in each month.

Longenberger and Belmont packed about 150 tons of ice last week. Webb and Henry packed 75 tons. While the ice was not as thick as in the previous years, yet the people of Milner and the North Side agreed that they will suffer this summer for want of ice.

Meant Her Invitation.

Mrs. Simmons, who had been spending the day with Mrs. Dayne, was preparing to go home. Susie, who had been very troublesome all day, begged her earnestly to stay to supper.

"Why, dearie," said Mrs. Simmons, "I did not know you were so fond of me."

"*It isn't that, Mitheth Thimmonth,*" said Susie, honestly. "Mother thinkth tha'th going to give me a good, thound thwitchin' ath thoon ath you go home." —Delineator.

For Sale.

Having decided to remove to California, I offer the elegant Walnut Tyher piano recently won in the Twin Falls Times contest, at a bargain.

MRS. FRANK BURRINGTON,
Feb 11-18 Kimberly, Ida.

Notice.

All those who wish to advertise their goods for sale for Market Auction day should bring in their list not later than February 25, and the same will be advertised free of charge.

COL. D. W. BRUNK,
2-11-25 Auctioneer.

Wanted—A good stair-builder. Address J. W. Barrett, Buhl, Ida.
2-11-18 pd

Just Arrived.

Two cars corn, at Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co. Phone feed. Jan 7-tf

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

In the House of Representatives. H. B. No. 100, By McKinley.

AN ACT.

To establish and locate in the state of Idaho an institution of learning to be known as the Idaho Agricultural college and scientific school, providing for its management and support and making an appropriation therefore.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Idaho:

Section 1. There is herby established in that portion of this state which lies south of the parallel marking forty-five degrees north latitude, at such place as may be determined and designated in the manner hereinafter set forth, an institution of learning by the name and style of The Idaho Agricultural College and Scientific School.

Sec. 2. The government of the college and school shall be in a board of regents, to consist of five members chosen from the inhabitants of the state, which board the governor shall nominate and, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint. Said board shall be non-partisan and no more than three members thereof shall be of the same political party. Of the first board the term of one member shall expire on the first Monday of April in the year 1911, the term of two members shall expire on the first Monday of April in the year 1913, and the term of the remaining two shall expire on the first Monday of April in the year 1915; the persons whose terms shall thus expire to be designated by the governor. Thereafter the term of office shall be six years, beginning with the first Monday of April in the year of the appointment. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall be valid until the last day of the next regular session of the legislature.

Sec. 3. The board of regents and their successors in office shall constitute a body by the name of "The Regents of the Idaho Agricultural College and Scientific School," and shall possess all the powers necessary or expedient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law, and shall have the custody of the books, records, buildings and other property of said college and school. The board shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall perform *such duties as may be prescribed* by the by-laws of the board. The secretary shall keep a faithful record of all transactions of the board of the executive committee thereof. The treasurer shall perform all the duties of his office, subject to the regulations and requirements of the board, and for the faithful discharge thereof shall execute a bond in such sum as the board may prescribe.

Sec. 4. The time of the election of the president, secretary and treasurer of said board, the duration of their respective terms of office, the times of holding the regular annual meeting of the board and such other meetings as may be required, and the manner of calling said meetings and giving notice thereof, shall be determined by the by-laws of the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, and one other member of the board to be selected by the president, shall constitute an executive committee, whose duties shall be as prescribed by the by-laws.

Sec. 6. The board of regents shall adopt rules and regulations for the government of the school and college in all its branches, elect a president and the requisite number of professors, instructors, officers and employes, and fix their several salaries and terms of office, and determine the moral and educational qualifications of applicants for admission to the various courses of instruction; but no instruction either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics shall ever be allowed in any department of the school and college, and no sectarian or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the election or employment of professors, teachers or other officers or employes of the school and college or in the admission of students thereto, or for any purpose whatever. The board of regents shall have power to remove the president or any professor, instructor, officer or employe of the school and college when, in their judgment, the interests of the school and college so require. The board may prescribe rules and regulations for the management of the buildings, grounds, libraries, cabinet, museum, laboratories and all other property of the school and college and of its several departments, and for the care and preservation thereof, with penalties and forfeitures and for the damages for their violation, which may be sued for and collected in the name of the board before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 7. The board of regents is authorized to expend such portion of the income of the school and college fund as it may deem expedient for the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of apparatus, library and cabinets, and additions thereto.

Sec. 8. The treasurer of said board shall, out of any moneys in his hands, under the control of the board for that purpose, pay all orders drawn upon him by the president and secretary thereof, when countersigned by vouchers fully *explaining the character of the expenditure*, and the books and accounts of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board. The treasurer shall make an annual report to the president of the board of all transactions connected with the duties of his office, showing in detail an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 9. At the close of each fiscal year the regents, through their president, shall make a report in detail to the governor, exhibiting the progress, condition and wants of the school and college, the courses of study, the number of professors and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, costs and results of all important investigations and experiments, and such other in*formation as they may deem important.*

Sec. 10. The regents shall receive the actual amount of their expenses in traveling to and from, and in attendance upon, all meetings of the board, or incurred in the performance of a duty in pursuance of the direction of the board. Accounts of such expenses shall be duly authenticated and audited by the board and be paid on their order by the treasurer out of any fund belonging to the school and college not otherwise appropriated. No regent shall receive any pay, mileage or per diem, except as prescribed in this section.

Sec. 11. The president of the school and college shall be president of the faculty, or of the several faculties as they may be hereafter established, and the executive head of the force of instructors in all the departments. As such, he shall have authority, subject to the board of regents, to give general direction to the character of the instruction and scientific investigation of the school and college, and as long as the interests of the institution require, he shall be charged with the duties of one of the professorships. The immediate government of the school and college shall be intrusted to the faculty, but the regents shall have the power to regulate the courses of instruction, and prescribe the books or works to be used in the several courses, and to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usual in similar institutions of learning, or as they shall deem appropriate, and to confer upon the faculty, through bylaws, the power to suspend or expel students for misconduct or other cause prescribed by such by-laws.

Sec. 12. The object of the said college and school *shall be to provide the* means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with agricultural, horticulture, industrial and scientific pursuits and to this end it shall consist of the following colleges, schools and departments, to-wit:

1. The College or Department of Agriculture.

2. The School or Department of Science.

3. Such industrial, professional or other departments as may from time to time be added thereto or connected therewith.

Sec. 13. The college and school embraces courses of instruction in mathematics, physical and natural sciences with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, stock raising, mechanics, engineering, manufactures, architecture and commerce and such other branches as shall be necessary to a proper fitting of the pupils in the scientific, technical and practical courses for their chosen pursuits, and the purpose of said college and school shall be so extended as to include a liberal course of instruction in language, literature and philosophy, together with such other branches of learning as the board of regents shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 14. The school and college shall be open to female as well as male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of regents may deem proper.

Sec. 15. No student who shall have *been a resident of the state for one* year next preceding his admission shall be required to pay any fees for tuition in the college and school, excepting in a professional department and for extra studies. The regents may prescribe rates of tuition for any such in a professional department, for who shall not have a resident as aforesaid, and for instruction in extra studies.

Sec. 16. Said college and school shall have the full benefit, advantage and use of the grant of ninety thousand acres of land made by the United States to the state of Idaho for the support of an agricultural college, and of the other grant of one hundred thousand acres of land made by the United States to the state of Idaho for the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school.

Sec. 17. The revenue, income and proceeds derived from said lands and all money received by the state from each and all of the several funds created, given and donated by any of the acts of the congress of the United States for the benefit and support of an agricultural college or a scientific *school in the state of Idaho, shall be* devoted entirely to the use, support and maintenance of the agricultural college and scientifi school created by this act.

Sec. 18. For the purpose of selecting and determining the place where such college and school shall be located, there shall be appointed by the governor, within sixty days after the approval of this act, a non-partisan commission consisting of five citizens of this state, no more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall make careful and full investigation of all proposed localities and sites and of all situations, conditions, advantages and disadvantages relating thereto or affecting the same and shall take into consideration the present and probable future needs of the state concerning said college and school and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Sec. 19. After making such investigation and giving full consideration to the contingent advantages, disadvantages, rates and comparative desirability of the proposed localities and sites, the commissioners shall determine and decide what place, in their judgment, is the most desirable for the permanent location of said college and school, and shall make to the governor written report of their decision.

Sec. 20. If any person, association or private or public corporation shall have offered any sum of money or the gift of any property or other consideration of value for the benefit of such college and school on condition that said institution of learning is located at the place finally determined upon by the commission, said commission shall state in their report to the governor the facts relating thereto and in what manner the fulfillment of such offer or gift is guaranteed

Sec. 21. The members of said commission shall receive from the state of Idaho payment of their actual and necessary expenses by them incurred while performing the duties imposed on them by this act, which expenses shall be audited and paid as other claims against the state.

Sec. 22. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commissioners and for the further purpose of purchasing lands, erecting and furnishing buildings, and making other improvements and procuring supplies for the use of said college and school, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, all of which sum so appropriated, in excess of the amount required to pay the expenses of said commissioners, shall be expended under the direction of the board board of regents of said college and school, who shall make to the governor in their annual report a full and correct accounting thereof.

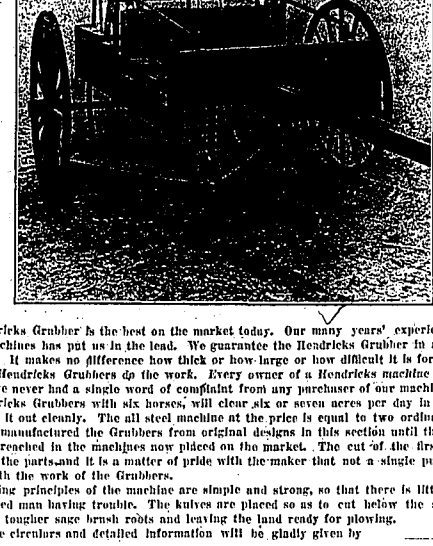
Sec. 23. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Money to loan on improved farms near Twin Falls. Henry J. Wall.

Worth Five Men's Work

THAT IS WHAT THE

HENDRICKS GRUBBER
IMPROVED HENDRICKS GRUBBER
HENDRICKS ALL STEEL GRUBBER
Will Do With Ease



The Hendricks Grubber is the best on the market today. Our many years' experience in the field with other machines has put us in the lead. We guarantee the Hendricks Grubber in any and all kinds of sage brush. It makes no difference how thick or how large or how difficult it is for the horses to get through, the Hendricks Grubbers do the work. Every owner of a Hendricks *machine is more than satisfied.* We have never had a single word of complaint from any purchaser of our machine.

The Hendricks Grubbers with six horses, will clear six or seven acres per day in any kind of sage brush, and cut it out cleanly. The all steel machine at the price is equal to two ordinary machines.

We have manufactured the Grubbers from original designs in this section until the acme of perfection has been reached in the machines now placed on the market. The cut of the first machine shows the solidity of the parts and it is a matter of pride with the maker that not a single purchaser has been dissatisfied with the work of the Grubbers.

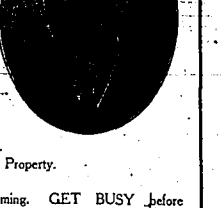
The working principles of the machine are simple and strong, so that there is little chance of even an inexperienced man having trouble. The knives are placed so as to cut below the soil surface, thus taking out the tougher sage brush roots and leaving the land ready for plowing.

Descriptive circulars and detailed information will be gladly given by

T. B. HENDRICKS

Successor to the Twin Falls Manufacturing Co.

I AM LOST



To Twin Falls for a few days, but our office is open for business.

List your City Lots.
List your Improved Property.
List your Ranches.

Buyers are here, others are coming. GET BUSY before they come as we must inspect your property before showing same.

TWIN FALLS REALTY CO.