

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

VOLUME 1

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## TWIN FALLS CANAL PROJECT

Brief Outline of the Progress and Purpose of the Most Extensive Irrigation Enterprise in the United States, Watering Finest Tract of Land in the West—Dam Across Snake River an Engineering Marvel and Canals and Laterals form Network of Rivers and Small Streams.

The greatest irrigation project in the United States, and the third largest in the world, involves an expenditure of approximately \$2,500,000 and the reclamation of 271,000 acres of the best agricultural lands in the great Snake River Valley of Southern Idaho. The tract was formerly set aside for a national park, because of its wonderful scenery. By a deal with the state officials who are taking advantage of the Carey act of 1894, making a donation of 1,000,000 acres of arid lands to each state that will construct canals and have the lands reclaimed, the great park will become a garden of small farms and vineyards.

The enterprise includes the construction of two irrigation canals and laterals which will have a combined length of over 1,000 miles. The main canal is 26 miles long, 80 feet wide at the bottom and 80 miles of canal 40 feet at the bottom. It will carry a large river from the original Snake River channel. For this purpose a dam of 80 feet in height is being constructed across the Snake River and is nearly completed. Sufficient water has been appropriated from the natural flow of the big river to supply the canal and leave an abundance for use by those owning riparian rights further down the stream.

The principal shareholder in the corporation is Mr. Frank H. Buhl, the iron operator of Sharon, Pa., who is president. He is associated with Mr. R. L. C. Berly, another wealthy man, and Mr. Walter G. Miller, manager, from the same city, who is also vice-president. They have three western men, familiar with irrigation and canal building, in the syndicate. These are Col. S. B. Milner and Mr. Frank Knox, bankers, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mr. I. B. Perrine, Blue Lakes, Idaho, rancher. Mr. B. DeLong, Utica, N. Y., is the secretary and treasurer. Mr. M. M. Murtaugh is the assistant general manager. Mr. Paul S. A. Bickel, Helena, Mont., irrigation engineer, is the chief engineer, and Mr. Jas. D. Schuyler, of Los Angeles, is the consulting engineer.

### UNDER THE CAREY ACT.

The Twin Falls Land and Water Co. is the title of the corporation. Under the provisions of this land can be held by one person. The company plans to have smaller holdings than this, and many of the farms will be of the 20-acre Utah class. The country is particularly adapted to fruit raising and general mixed farming. Alfalfa is the chief forage plant, and grows to perfection. The country is also a choice spot for growing pines, peaches and small fruits.

The construction of these canals and laterals will probably require a number of years' hard work. When completed, the system will be the most perfect in existence in the world. It is planned to have electric car lines, every farm and orchard, and the country is settled,

to secure the rural mail system. Public telephones and all modern conveniences are to be added to the comforts of those making homes under the canals. Settlers have now located land to the extent of 40,000 acres and are clearing, fencing, plowing and building homes awaiting the coming of the water in the ditches. The company has built the main canal and the dam is nearly completed. 60 miles of laterals covering 30,000 acres are completed and the company announces that the work will be pushed as fast as possible until every acre of the large tract has been placed under the canal. Water rights are to be sold to actual users at reasonable rates. This amount of lands will support a number of good towns when once under cultivation.

### RIVERS BURIED UNDER LAVA.

The Snake River, or Shoshone River, has its head around the

collection of springs, called the Thousand Springs, of 5,000 second foot flow, falls 200 feet over the lava walls. The Snake River has also had its troubles, and while it spread out and went over the lava above American Falls and down as far as the head of the great canal, it finally got the best of it here, and at the three islands where the dam or rather three dams are about completed the water broke through the lava and boiled and sputtered and fell into the large crack of lava while cooling, and now it falls in jumps of 10 to 200 feet at a jump for 60 or 80 miles, leaving a mesa from 100 to 800 feet above the bottom of the Snake River canyon. This mesa, or what is known as the Snake River Valley, is a vast plain of sage brush, without a break of any great depth. With lava ash soil and sandy loam, making a most fertile foundation for any kind of fruit or cereal, which grows in great abundance when the soil is softened by moisture.

### THE DIVERTING DAMS.

To get water up to the level desired to irrigate the land, it is necessary even here to dam the river and raise its normal level about 49 feet, or from elevation

## GROWTH OF TWIN FALLS CITY

First improvement was a Seventy-Mile Telephone Line from Shoshone to Twin Falls and Milner—Water Works Constructed—Various Lines of Business Represented and Many Improvements Inaugurated—Railroad Coming—Schools and Churches and other improvements.

On the first of April there was not a sage-brush removed from the site of Twin Falls City. The first improvement that came was a telephone line, south from Shoshone to Blue Lakes, Shoshone Falls and Twin Falls City, thence east to Milner, a distance of about seventy miles. The first building erected was the office of the Twin Falls Investment Company, which was first occupied July 27. Perrine & Burton's store, which was the second building erected, was the first occupied, having been opened for business July 23. On August 10 Prothro's restaurant was opened, to be followed at short intervals by other business institutions. At the present time there are two general stores, two livery stables, two restaurants, two saloons, a lumber yard, brick yard, meat market, blacksmith shop, rooming house, and a real estate office which has broken the

135 voters, and many who have not established a residence.

Such, in brief, is Twin Falls City today. Enough business establishments already here or under way, to supply present demands, but plenty of room in the near future. It is not the people now here, but those who have come, located land and gone away, and will return with the coming of water, augmented by the continuous stream of people coming for the first time which will make this the most populous and prosperous section of the state within an incredibly short time.

The mighty Snake river, under absolute control, with canals completed covering a large tract of land; a wonderfully productive soil suited to a wide range of products and especially adapted to fruit culture; a delightful climate; settlement by a thrifty and educated class of people; immense undeveloped water power which in future will be utilized to light the homes of the settlers; a railway by early spring? These are some of the advantages, but they must be seen to be appreciated to the full measure of their deserts.

### The New Hotel.

Hotel Kimberly, now, building, will be of the most modern type. The lower floor will be occupied by the bank, office of the Twin Falls Investment company, hotel office, dining room, barber shop, public baths, etc. A feature will be an open court and conservatory on the lower floor. The upper floors will contain about fifty bedrooms, with baths in twenty. It will be three stories high, 70 feet, and constructed of concrete blocks. A large hall, which will be a complete store, will be given later.

### First National Bank of Twin Falls.

A charter has been granted to the First National Bank of Twin Falls. The capital stock will be \$50,000. The permanent quarters of the bank will be in the hotel building, which is now building. The demand for a bank is so great that temporary headquarters will probably be secured and the bank be opened before the completion of the hotel building.

The principal stockholders are I. B. Perrine, S. W. Hayes and S. W. Little.

### Water Will Soon Be Turned In.

The Milner dam is practically completed, and the Snake river under perfect control. Within the next five or six weeks water will be turned into the canal, which will be carefully settled and puddled during the winter, so that no delay will occur when water is needed. No water for irrigation purposes will be turned in until spring, although it could be had sooner if the necessity existed.

Building projects are being begun every day. Lack of space prevents mention of several of this issue.



TWIN FALLS, IDAHO--186 FEET HIGH.

The mammoth land reclamation project, which is now paid for three years past, has been in course of development, takes its name from these falls, one of the most beautiful in the world, and the undeveloped power from which will in the future be utilized to pick electric light and power at the disposal of every person who locates on the Twin Falls tract. Twin Falls are about seven miles from this city.

National Park, Shoshone Mountain and Jackson's Hole, where there is perpetual snow, and flows from Montana and the National Park through Wyoming into Idaho, through the foothills for several hundred miles, when it reaches the great American desert of sage brush. This sage brush frequently grows to the height of eight feet, but generally is about three feet; and so thick that it is inconvenient to walk through it. A peculiar thing is noticed on the maps. West from the National Park in the foothills all the rivers sink and disappear. This is accounted for by a large flow of lava which covers the Snake River Valley, which at different times, as one can see, has been overflowed from volcanoes in and around the National Park. The rivers at times when the lava was hot and sputtered and boomed, found their way under the lava, and to come out along the 600-foot high walls of the Snake River, the shape of huge springs, as the largest in existence

4,048 to 4,097, high-water surface in canals. At the point selected for damming the river there are three channels, with rock islands between. Two of these channels are only occupied at extreme high water, the stream being ordinarily confined to the north channel. There are, therefore, three dams, two of which have an extreme height of 76 feet; and the third 60 feet in height. These dams each have a width of 20 feet on the crest, at a height of eight feet above high-water mark in the canals. They are constructed of massive embankment of rock, laid dry, having a minimum width of 150 feet at base, reinforced at the upper side with an embankment of earth having a base width of 300 feet, the total width of bottom being 460 feet; the upper slope from four to one and paved with rip-rap. The aggregate width of the three dams is about 1,000 feet, and the spillways over 900 feet long, making a total length of 2,000 feet. The islands

Idaho receded for sales. In course of construction is a hardware store, a drug store and a shore order restaurant which will probably be transacting business two weeks from this date. A \$50,000 hotel, and a stone store building are being excavated for, and two other stone store buildings will soon be begun. A school building is under way, and many small dwellings of a temporary character to be occupied until lumber for better homes can be procured. Another lumber yard will soon be started. A national bank has been organized and will begin as soon as quarters can be secured. A millinery store is in sight. A physician and a dentist are here, and religious services are held twice each month. A system of waterworks, covering the business district and extending into and through the residence portions as rapidly as is demanded. Many of those who have located land are clearing the sagebrush away and getting ready for next year's crops. Sixty-five school children;

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published in the Heart of the  
Greenest Valley of the West.  
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

The wages of sin is death. And  
sooner or later every man collects his  
pay.

Chefs does not guarantee the qual-  
ity of its war news, but it makes good  
on quantity.

A Pennsylvania woman has been  
killed by a henpeck, which looks like  
a turning of the table.

Dancing masters have decided that  
the two-step must go. The side-step  
will continue to be popular.

Commander Peary feels that he has  
a few more toes to sacrifice in the  
great cause of arctic exploration.

Game is reported plenty in the  
woods. A pinch of salt sprinkled on  
the bird's tail adds to its edible qual-  
ity.

Editor Bok says every woman  
should wear a beauty spot. The wom-  
en, no doubt, will accept the advice on  
the spot.

How queer it must look to a Span-  
iard to read in the American news-  
papers about a flood on the Rio  
Grande river.

The Guatemalan ants have not doubt  
much so far beyond providing the de-  
tectives with another mysterious dis-  
appearance case.

The Vancouver Indian who bought  
a coffin and a keg of gunpowder sub-  
sequently discovered that he really  
didn't need the coffin.

Dr. Willey says that Scotch whisky  
is an infection. Hoot, hoot! You will  
next be telling us that the Scotch bag-  
pipe is full of hot air.

They haven't got through wonder-  
ing out in the Cream City yet why  
the battleship Milwaukee was "christ-  
ened" with champagne.

Tobacco is smuggled across the  
Canadian border in halves of hay.  
Some antidote will have to be discov-  
ered for that tobacco habit.

An Indiana man has invented a fold-  
ing chair that will go into his hip  
pocket. Wonder what he thinks a hip  
pocket is made for, anyhow?

The news that alcohol is made  
from honey may lead some gentlemen  
of leisure to revise their adverse  
opinion of the little busy bee.

At the last battle of Bull Run 10,000  
millionaires got blistered feet. As Gen.  
Sherman might have said, but didn't,  
sham war is a blistering phame.

An African potentate the slake of  
Abekuta, is on his way to this coun-  
try. Our native smart flakes will, of  
course, receive him with due honor.

Chicago has a tendency  
toward... That is not  
surprising, and the products  
have always been a vogue in Chi-  
cago.

So New York crowds stare at Wil-  
liam Waldorf Astor. No wonder. They  
want to see the eccentric person for  
whom "little old N'York" is not good  
enough.

The scientists say there'll be no  
Niagara falls 3,600 years hence. You're  
very glad now we didn't miss our  
chance to see the falls on our last  
vacation.

Gen. Corbin is opposed to army  
officers marrying without the consent of  
the war department. This may be all  
right, but what does Gen. Ma say on  
the subject?

Before accepting Prof. Metchnikoff's  
theory that sour milk is the elixir of  
life, will some one kindly ascertain  
whether the professor is interested in  
any dairy enterprise.

Mr. Chesty Gullett is running for  
office in one of the southern states.  
If he doesn't get it in the neck it will  
be safe to assume that there is abso-  
lutely nothing in a name.

The war department has rightly de-  
cided that the howler dog is as much  
out of place in military service as  
he would be as a shortstop  
though not exactly in those words.

It is said that tobacco hidden in hay  
is being smuggled into the United  
States from Canada. We have long  
suspected that most of the campaign  
cigars we have been smoking were  
largely composed of hay.

## IN PRISON SINCE 1870.

Convict in Ohio Penitentiary Has No  
Desires for Freedom.  
John Taborn, the oldest man in the  
penitentiary is point of service, com-  
menced his thirty-fourth year behind  
the grim walls on Aug. 14. He was  
received on Aug. 16, 1870, from Dela-  
ware county, to serve a life sentence.  
He is one of the few men behind the  
walls who fully realize that the world  
has passed him and that he would not  
know how to make a living even if  
granted his freedom.

Taborn has been asked a number of  
times if he does not desire his free-  
dom, and always declines. In fact, he  
becomes somewhat excited if the mat-  
ter is discussed at length. He has  
been behind the prison walls so long  
that he has acquired of the mind, to  
speak mildly. One of his hallucina-  
tions is that he makes trips outside  
the walls, and he sometimes tells re-  
markable stories of the incidents that  
happen on these trips.

For a number of years he has been  
an inmate of the prison asylum for  
insane, where he is permitted to do  
about as he pleases. Ordinarily he is  
in sound of mind, but occasionally he  
has visions of trips taken about the  
country, and on a few occasions he  
has visited other countries; in his  
mind.

The prison officials believe that his  
long service in the prison has made  
him immune from work, and he puts  
in the most of his time in making  
trinkets which are sold to any person  
who desires to purchase. Columbus  
(O.R.) Dispatch.

Protective Collars for Dogs.  
When a dog has sustained a wound  
to a limb and the limb has been  
bound up it is often a difficult matter  
to prevent the animal from removing  
the bandage, or at all events from dis-



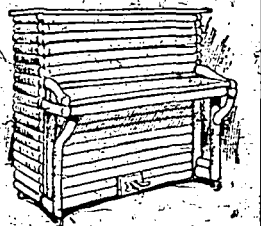
WOUNDED DOG WEARING THE  
PROTECTIVE COLLAR.

plating it. This, of course, makes  
the healing process of much longer  
duration than if the bandages were  
left untouched. To prevent the dog  
from irritating the wound, English  
veterinary surgeons fasten round the  
animal's neck a collar made of stiff card-  
board or oiled cloth, which effectively  
keeps the dog's teeth and tongue at a  
distance.

The Modern Girl's Weapons.  
The present-day girl carries with  
her person at least two concealed  
weapons in the form of the newest hat  
pins. The breadth of the crown of the  
up-to-date hat has made it neces-  
sary to add two inches to the length  
of the already sufficiently dangerous  
hat pin, and the result is astonishing.  
The old-fashioned gold or silver pin  
of seven or eight inches in length is  
of no use whatever in securing this  
summer's fash. The new pin meas-  
ures ten inches from tip to handle  
and is made of an indestructible metal  
to pierce the heavy straws. Plain gold  
heads, either round or oval in form,  
are seen on many of the new pins, al-  
though some of the more expensive  
designs are set with jewels.

Plague of Mice in Australia.  
South Australia is said to be suf-  
fering with a great invasion of mice.  
The cause is the recent bad weather,  
which caused more or less of a fail-  
ure of the wheat crop, and the farm-  
ers allowed much grain to remain in  
the fields. This fell to the ground in  
time, and so furnished much food for  
the mice.

Unique Piano Made of Birch Logs.  
An eastern millwright, who owns a  
log cabin, characterized more by its  
elaborate appointments than its sim-  
plicity. In the heart of the Adirond-  
acks, he has purchased a specially con-  
structed piano to match the interior  
of the main room of the cabin. The



Piano to Match a Log Cabin.  
design of the instrument is shown in  
the accompanying illustration. The  
framework is made entirely of birch  
logs, put together with a much re-  
quired for toughness and circumstance.  
It is said that the tone of  
the piano is excellent. The wood  
was thoroughly seasoned by a special  
process before being made up into  
its present shape.



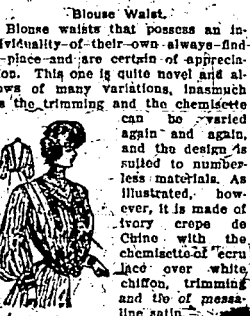
Child's Coat.  
Long coats made in double-breasted  
style suit young children admirably  
well. This one is exceptionally  
smart, with its triple tapes and wide  
collar, and is adapted to both boys  
and girls, the only  
change necessary  
to convert it from  
correct masculine  
to correct femi-  
nine style being  
found in lapping  
the right side over  
the left in place of  
the left over the  
right. The model  
is made of ox  
blood red broad-  
cloth, trimmed with  
fancy braid and  
held by handsome  
pearl buttons, but  
all materials in vogue  
for children's  
coats are equally  
correct.  
The coat is made with  
fronts, and is  
finished at the neck  
with a roll-over collar  
beneath which the  
triple tapes are at-  
tached. The  
sleeves are full, finished  
with roll-  
over cuffs, and at the  
waist line is a  
belt that is passed  
under straps ar-  
ranged at the up-  
per arm seams.  
The quantity of material  
required for the medium  
size (6 years) is 18-5  
yards 27 inches wide,  
3 yards 44 inches  
wide or 2 1/2 yards 52  
inches wide, with 6  
yards of braid to trim  
as illustrated.

While the Tea Dries.  
That classic blending of blue and  
green, though anything save new, is  
as smart as it is attractive.  
The smartest tea-bags seen lately is  
of straw between coarse and pink. It  
is draped with black chantilly.  
White lace thread gloves are con-  
sidered quite appropriate for any  
morning or afternoon costume.  
Flowered organdies are a safe in-  
vestment for authority says they will  
be even more worn next summer.  
Some informal evening dresses  
have yokes of plain net and in many  
instances these are very becoming.  
Closely sheered abeline, not the  
long-haired kind first introduced, is  
the modish stuff for the coming sea-  
son.  
Net appliques are introduced with  
charming effect into many elaborate  
trimmings for dresses, as well as for  
coats.  
The extreme floppy phase of the  
pictureque is on the wane. One can  
now be smart without looking like a  
freak.



A Flower Instead of a Monogram.  
A fad with many smart girls just  
now is to mark their underwear and  
many of their dainty dress accessories  
with a little embroidered flower in  
place of their monogram or initials.  
The young woman for instance, who  
is partial to baby blue, will take a  
spray of forget-me-nots for her em-  
blem, and embroider it upon her hand-  
kerchiefs, her underwear, the tops of  
her stockings and her galls. She may  
carry the idea a bit further, if she  
wishes, and use artificial forget-me-  
nots as a corsage decoration, a col-  
lar ornament and to trim her hats.  
In place of the spray of forget-me-  
nots, a violet, pansy, pink, rosebud,  
buttercup, daisy or bluebell may be  
used as a substitute for the more con-  
ventional monogram. September  
Woman's Home Companion.

Blouse Waist.  
Blouse waists that possess an in-  
dividuality of their own always find  
a place and are certain of apprecia-  
tion. This one is quite novel and al-  
lows of many variations, inasmuch  
as the trimming and the chemise  
can be varied  
again and again,  
and the design is  
suited to num-  
berless materials.  
As illustrated, how-  
ever, it is made of  
ivory crepe de  
chine with the  
chemise of ceru-  
laced over white  
chiffon, trimming  
and tie of mes-  
sine satin.



The waist consists of a  
piece that can be used or omitted  
preferred, fronts and back with  
chemise, and closes at the  
front and beneath the band at  
the side. The back is tucked to  
the waist, each front at the  
waist, and the chemise is full  
of its length. The chemise is full

gathered at the shoulders to give the  
broad line and finished with deep  
cuff.  
The quantity of material required  
for the medium size is 4 yards 21  
inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide  
or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide, with 14  
yards of all-over lace and 1 1/2 yards  
of silk to trim as illustrated.

Seven-Gored Walking Skirt.  
The skirt that comfortably clears  
the ground is the accepted one for  
walking, shopping, business and gen-  
eral wear and is shown in almost  
limitless variation,  
but always is  
suave over the  
hips. This grace-  
ful model is  
adapted to all se-  
sonable materials,  
but is shown in a  
small pattern of  
blue plaid, whose  
lines are quite in-  
distinct, with trimming of straps  
placed with black and is striped with  
corallo silk. The long lines are in  
every way admirable and the tucks  
are stitched flat for a portion of their  
length, their fullness providing gen-  
erous flare below the waist.  
The skirt is cut in seven gores and  
is laid in two backward turning tucks  
at each seam, those at the center  
back being lapped well over to give  
the necessary depth.

The quantity of material required  
for the medium size is 8 1/2 yards 27  
inches wide, 5 yards 44 inches wide  
or 4 1/2 yards 52 inches wide when  
material has figure or nap; 7 1/2 yards  
27, 3 1/2 yards 44, or 3 1/2 yards 52  
inches wide when material has  
neither figure nor nap.

Hints on Attire of Brides.  
It is no longer necessary to be mar-  
ried even in the softest satin or most  
clinging silk; ordinary muslin, silk  
muslin, chiffon, cellophane, and even  
velvet with lace let in at intervals are  
considered quite appropriate. White  
silk and kindred stuffs are embroid-  
ered in open-hole work, with orange  
blossoms, daisies and sprays of dainty  
forget-me-nots, and sometimes these  
embroideries are simply charming.  
If you have lovely lace in the family,  
by all means wear it; otherwise tulle  
is much prettier. Let it be soft and  
voluminous, not square; it is prettier  
not to have any hem or applique  
work round; take care that it does not  
rest too flatly on the hair; an orange  
blossom wreath, white violets, or lilies  
of the valley may hold the plaits in  
place or jewels. Wreaths of orange  
blossoms have come back to us from  
twenty years ago, and they look ad-  
mirable with the lace veils. The shoes

## A SMART THEATER WAIST.



Evening waists of white silk made  
with more or less elaboration are  
eminently fashionable and elegantly  
admirable. This one is peculiarly ef-  
fective and combines a foundation of  
white louisine with a yoke and  
sleeves of the lining of the two  
pieces, concealed by applied motifs of  
the waist is full below the  
waist, and the blouse is slightly over the

are either worked in silk or  
orange blossom. A beautiful and  
dainty dress is shown in the  
bouquet. It is held in the art and  
and the wedding gown is  
brodered with the same flowers.

Real Turkish Coffee.  
Here is a receipt for making Tur-  
kish coffee obtained in the Turkish quar-  
ter of New York, where the finest  
coffee in the world is sold. It is  
a cup in a Turkish style, and  
replicates of those in Turkey and  
Babylon.

Put three lumps of sugar into a  
the pot, turn in the water, and bring  
it to a boil. Then put in two tea-  
spoonsful of very finely ground Mocha  
coffee. As soon as the froth rises,  
lift the pot and tap the bottom with  
the froth disappears. Do this three  
times. Then turn the coffee into bell-  
cane china cups, giving each cup a  
share of froth.

The coffee should be freshly roast-  
ed and ground, and the grounds  
should be so fine as to pass the pal-  
ate unnoticed. Turks always drink  
the grounds, considering them, in-  
deed, to be the best part of a cup of  
coffee.

Example as a Pledge.  
A new idea is to substitute an en-  
gagement bangle for the conventional  
ring. These bangles, which some-  
times slight circles, and sometimes  
broad gold bands, give the lover the  
satisfaction of feeling that he has in-  
deed safely fettered his fair fiancée  
for, once fastened, the clasp can only  
be opened by being forced apart with  
a claw. On the continent, where it  
is customary for lovers to exchange  
rings, engagement bangles are some-  
times worn by men, but they are far  
less seen on men of English-speaking  
races.



In making down pillows go over  
the wrong side of the case, with a  
iron rubbed well with beeswax each  
time it is applied to the cloth, to pre-  
vent the down working through the  
cloth.

At a recent porch luncheon the  
whole tomatoes served were peeled  
and cut in lengths nearly through,  
which made them look like red-rose  
as they were brought on resting  
lettuce leaves.

In a country house where a  
number of lamps are used it is  
better to keep them in a little closet  
themselves than to expose them  
in the kitchen, where they  
surely collect dust.

The lid of a teapot should  
be left so that air gets in. Ship  
pieces of paper to keep it open  
prevents mustiness. The same  
applies to a coffee pot.

Flatiron should be washed  
week and a half kept in a clean  
place. Few housekeepers use  
clean wax in ironing. Do not  
your irons to become red hot, a  
will never again retain the heat.

Though you are blue as indigo,  
Look cheerful!  
You're prettier when you smile, you  
know,  
Look cheerful!  
The world abhors a gloomy face,  
And tales of woe are commonplace.  
So stir yourself, and take a brace—  
Look cheerful!  
—Maggie of Mysteries.

BY HENRY Q. BARRISON

through our fingers like an eel and made for the coast. Finding himself



"Nearer and nearer crept

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Book As Russian

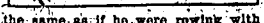
A noted surgeon of this city was re-

Things of Birth

III. — NEW YORK HERALD.

The model playground at the world's fair is attracting a great deal of attention. Every day one may see Spaniards, Poles, Japanese, Chinese, Turks, Eskimos and American children playing side by side in the sand piles and other attractions offered the young folks.

The movements of the carsman are



\_\_\_\_\_

### Dog Had Lucky Escape.

Figure 1: A schematic diagram of a 1D lattice chain. It shows a horizontal line with several dots representing lattice sites. The sites are labeled with '1' and '2' at the ends, and 'i' and 'i+1' in the middle. Arrows indicate the direction of the chain. The diagram is labeled 'Figure 1' and '1D Lattice Chain'.



... ..

~~"We hadn't been out fifteen min~~

**Cure to Stay Cured,**

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me

### Conversion by the Last

When Livingston went among the Bechuana, in South Africa, on his missionary travels, he was once told that there bech would in the native tongue. He was thus once occupied when Bechele, the chief, came to the meeting. The chief corrected Livingston's way of carrying out his mission. "Do you think," he said, "I will ever get the people to believe simply by talking to them? I can't make them do anything without the lash. If you like, I will call my head man, and with our whips we will soon make them all believe." Livingston would, of course, have nothing to do with that. He was a moralist, and he was a Christian. As the result showed, he got on better without the use of force.

### Advertisement of Finance

### Double Size for Satisfaction

TEA

### — District Heights of Buildings.

TEA

Price for our Knowledge Book, A Spelling &

For Fashion's Sake.

It is too bad, when women are so much more civilized than men in some respects, that they will continue to wear dead birds and mutilate their ears in order to hang ornaments in them, just like a savage.

Exchange.



# TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published every Friday at  
TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO  
O. H. Barber, Owner, P. O. Box 100  
BARBER & DIEHL, Publishers  
Subscription Rates:  
One Year, in Advance, \$2.00  
Six Months, in Advance, \$1.00

## Greeting.

From a miniature city which in a few years is destined to rank with the foremost of the smaller cities of the west; from the center of the largest body of irrigable land in the United States, the climate of which the year round is almost ideal, with a soil producing everything from almonds and English walnuts to the wide range of products of the great Mississippi basin, the Twin Falls News greets the many who have interests here, and invites those who have not to investigate. The News is in no way connected with the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, with the Twin Falls Investment Company, or with any other interest or industry. It is purely a private venture and in no sense a professional boomer. It will aim at all times to be conservative in its statements, with the end in view that no one who may depend upon it for reliable information may be misled; in fact to tell the truth, and that in a modified form. To those who have been reared among the sagebrush, and have seen the most barren and uninviting desert, at the magic touch of water, burst into a fertility far surpassing the most favored spots in the Mississippi valley, no statement of the manifold advantages of this section over the central states, would be accepted as exaggerated; but to tell the whole truth to one unacquainted with the marvelous productiveness of our soil when supplied with water in the right quantities at the right time, would probably excite credulity. To all such the News desires to give renewed assurance that its articles will be marked with conservatism, and that its news reports will be absolutely truthful. With an unflinching confidence that a great future is in store for this country, that it has advantages unequalled by any other section, and that its development will be astonishingly rapid, the News greets those here, and sends greeting to those elsewhere, expecting to receive its reward in a share of the prosperity that will later come to all.

## Stand Pat.

In politics, the News will be Republican. One of the cardinal principles of that party is to stand up for the country, and for home industries. It is to be hoped that the subsequent issues of the News will demonstrate that it is standing up for the country, and it proposes to advertise the resources here until the industries come to utilize the power and furnish in a manufactured form, our own needs in a large measure and those of our neighbors. As to the advantages and inducements that are offered by the Twin Falls tract to all desiring to establish permanent homes, the News will "stand pat." Conditions are good enough, and could scarcely be improved. Twin Falls first, last, and all the time.

## Come and See.

To all who are looking forward to homes in the west, the News invites a personal inspection of this section. Nothing that might be said will be as convincing as to see the country itself. Its varied and wonderful resources, the magnitude of the reclamation project and the rapid development of the country under it, can not be portrayed by pen. Almost without exception those who come to look the country over either locate land or invest in city lots, and more frequently than otherwise is both. The country speaks more eloquently for itself than anyone can for it. Come and see.

## Republican in Politics.

Every irrigation enterprise under way in this state is a potent argument in favor of the election of Theodore Roosevelt, the only man who has occupied the presidential chair since Lincoln who has understood the west, its needs,

and the benefits that would accrue to the entire country by its development. Roosevelt's defeat would be little less than a calamity.

The Republican state ticket is beyond reproach, should be and will be elected. The News is too new to have any knowledge of county politics, but presumes the nominees on both tickets to be honorable and worthy men; in which case the Republicans will have the preference, as the policies of that party are more aggressive than those of Democracy and more in keeping with the energy and enterprise of western men.

## For County Commissioner.

H. H. Jacobs, Republican candidate for county commissioner from this district, is one of the stable business men of this county. He started in last February to clear his land, of which he has 160 acres just east of town, and has cleared the larger part of it, erected good buildings and will have his complete acreage under water and into crops next season. Mr. Jacobs is a successful business man and farmer from Palo Alto county, Iowa, and in which county he has been elected to various county offices for a number of years. If Mr. Jacobs is the county commissioner from this district the voters and taxpayers will have a careful, competent and honest servant.

## LOCAL OVERFLOW

The first car of coal arrived here last week, having been purchased by the Twin Falls Land & Water and the Investment companies.

Dr. Pike of Denver is here looking over the town and surrounding country with a view of locating at this point to practice his profession.

WANTED—Ten men to clear sage brush land. Wages \$30 per month and board. Apply to C. A. McMasters, Twin Falls City, Idaho, or to this office.

The growing demand for lumber is taxing the Milner Lumber yard to its utmost capacity, and many orders are remaining unfilled awaiting shipments to Shoshone.

Employment may be easily secured during the winter here clearing sage brush. Many land owners are beginning to prepare for the cultivation of their land the coming season.

J. H. McGrew has been working a good force of teams on his contract of hauling sand for the new Hotel Kimberly, which is to be erected by the Twin Falls Investment Company, Ltd.

M. T. Records will erect a building on his lot on Main street, in the near future. Plans are arranged for one-half to be used as a barber shop, and the remaining portion as a business office.

S. W. Hazen, proprietor of the Hazen House, left for Iowa about ten days ago on business of a legal nature. He was accompanied by his little son. He returned last week in time for the opening.

Clyde Senter, one of the popular traveling men who visit Twin Falls, was visiting his customers last Friday. He has fully recovered from the wounds inflicted by the accidental discharge of a rifle while on a hunting expedition some time ago.

A delegation of Swedish Lutheran ministers were here last week looking over the lands for a suitable colonization site. They secured a town lot on which to erect a church building. After conferring with other interested parties, the delegation expects to return and make their final selection of land.

Robt. M. McCollum, secretary of the Twin Falls Investment Co., is erecting a commodious dwelling on his residence lot near the park. The architectural work is under the supervision of our genial friend Pat Hall, who states that the building will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks.

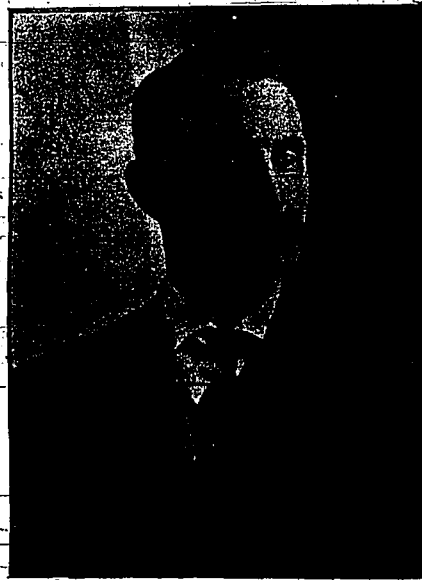
Dr. H. W. Clouckeb of Elgin, Oregon, arrived here last week in time for the opening. The Doctor has become much interested in this locality, has taken up land, purchased town property and will be a permanent resident here. He comes well recommended, having been a two-years' resident physician at University of Michigan

## He Saw It First.

The man who came first saw it all and is looking for more. In 1885, some nineteen years ago, a Hoosier came out to Idaho and worked in the mines in Hailey. Having a lay-off during the spasms of mining operations, he took an outing to see the great Shoshone Falls. While there he heard of a large spring and two blue lakes down in the Snake river canyon, and went to look at them for a location for a farm and home. The canyon walls were so precipitous that nothing but a bird could get up in and out conveniently. Deer and bob cats and an occasional camper ventured into the bottom of this paradise. This did not bluff him in the least, but soon he had his wagon in pieces and lumber hanging on a rope over the cliff, ready to build a home. After working awhile he found that everything would grow, but he could not sell, as the market was too far off, and for several years he had to go back to the mines to work and get another grub stake. He then, during the vacations in the mines, started at Shoshone in the hotel, livery and other kinds of business. In order to get his produce out of the canyon, he built a most remarkable road up both walls of the canyon which cost, as he told the writer when asked regarding the expense of building them, "Oh, just days' work." It is understood from other sources that the building of the road on the north side of the canyon required three years

of work before a team could be taken over it, and its cost was probably several thousand dollars. On the south side the work of blasting away the rock at one point on the road required two winters' work. They hang on the sides of the cliffs in a way that one when first traveling them, feels as if graybacks were parading up and down his spinal column. He was not daunted by the apparently insurmountable difficulties that confronted him, and that road today stands without a parallel in the state as the achievement of one man, who had practically no means to work with.

In 1895 Mr. Perrine was asked by the Oregon Short Line to look up a bridge site between Lincoln and Cassia counties, as the Southern Pacific was drawing all the trade from Cassia County. He explored the river and located the present site at Milner and then it dawned upon him that the place was well located to cover the Twin Falls land. While thus camped one night with a sagebrush fire and a Dutch oven for a foreground, the little man saw in the flames the future which now has developed beyond all interference. It was uphill business for many years, but he did not let up, and when Mr. Milner helped him get the necessary records and laid the matter before Messrs. Buhl and Kimberly who now are all working in conjunction, it was the beginning of the making of the world-beating record on irrigation.



I. B. PERRINE

Who first realized the possibilities of this section, and to whom, more than anyone else, belongs the credit for the development now under way.

Hospital, Ann Arbor, and will undoubtedly secure a lucrative practice in this section.

Send in your name and have it placed on our subscription list. It is the best way to keep posted on what takes place in Twin Falls, the coming metropolis of Idaho.

Mrs. Ike Hill, Miss Leah Hill of Shoshone, and Miss Genevieve Harlock of Salt Lake, were the guests of Mrs. R. M. McCollum for a short time last Thursday. They were pleased with Twin Falls and will later pay a more extended visit to the coming metropolis of southern Idaho.

The drug store building, formerly owned by Dr. Emerson and located at Milner, has been purchased by E. B. Williams of Ketchum and moved to this place. The building will be placed on one of his business lots on Main street and will be used for business purposes. Mr. Williams has also another lot on which he is contemplating the erection of a stone or brick building some time next spring.

A. W. Humphrey, a conductor on the Missouri Pacific railway running out of Pueblo, was here last week looking over the lands in this section. He was compelled to return to Colorado but will be here again shortly to secure land for himself, his two brothers and also, his mother. He expressed

himself much pleased with this portion of Idaho and the wonderful possibilities in store for the future.

Ernest Tachar, a photographer of Mountain Home, was here a few days last week to locate some land and purchase a business lot from the townsie company. He expects to return in the spring and open a photograph gallery. He was accompanied by his mother who also liked the city's future.

Silas Perkins, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Norris, Idaho, was here last week looking after his land interests, and also to the establishment of a church at this point. Mr. Perkins is very much pleased with this locality, although new, and will make this place his permanent home.

## FOUR FACTORS OF PROSPERITY.

Excellent Land, Abundant Water, Unlimited Power, Splendid Climate.

Two hundred and seventy-one thousand acres of land in one body; unlimited water supply; almost ideal climate and power enough going to waste to turn the wheels of all the industries in the state are the factors which will make of this immediate section the most thickly settled and highly prosperous section of the west. Any of these factors is a sufficient inducement to cause the lands to be earnestly sought for; all combined make it the most desirable location in the entire arid west. Other sections have developed into prosperous communities because of good farming lands alone, with the ever-present uncertainty that comes from drought or flood; others because of climate; others because of power. All these factors of progress, and prosperity are combined here on a large scale. Of the entire 271,000 acres only 400 cannot be irrigated, and that all in one body. Climate the year round could hardly be improved upon, and the power that can be generated from Twin Falls, Shoshone falls, Auger falls, numerous rapids and from falls in the canal which convey the rivers of water to the land, almost staggers one's conception. Let the Illinois or Iowa farmer take the best land in his state, give him control over the elements so that he can make it rain when he wants to, and in quantities desired; on one field or a part of it, on a fifth farm or only on such parts as need rain, with power to make it quit when he wants it to, and add to that the more favored western climate and the advantages that come from having cheap and unlimited power close at hand, and he will have a correct conception of this immediate section.

## The Minidoka Land Project.

The following is a communication from the General Land Office at Washington relative to the charge per acre, etc., for the water right for the Minidoka lands. This is a correction of an erroneous report previously published regarding price of water rights for these lands, and parties interested will do well to note the change:

Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1904, Minidoka Reclamation Project. Instructions.

Register and Receiver, Hailey, Idaho:

GENTLEMEN,—You will notify all persons who apply to make entry of lands within the irrigable area of any project commenced or contemplated under the reclamation act (June 17, 1902, 32 stat., 388) that they will be required to fully comply with the homestead law as to residence, cultivation and improvements of the land and that a failure to supply water from such works in time for use upon the land entered will not justify a failure to comply with the law and to make proof within the time required by the Statute.

I forward herewith a series of maps and plates of townships 9, 10 and 11 S., R. 22 E., T. 9, 10 and 11 S., R. 23 E., T. 8, 9, 10 and 11 S., R. 24 E., T. 8, 9 and 10, R. 25 E., showing the "farm unit" or limit of area per entry which the engineers of the Reclamation Service recommended, should be prescribed for lands that may be made susceptible of irrigation from the contemplated irrigation works to be constructed known as the Minidoka Project, and you will notify the settler at the time of his application to enter said lands that all entries that may be irrigable by such project will be limited as to area to the quantity and form shown by said maps.

You will also notify such settlers that all lands which may be irrigable from said contemplated works will be subject to a charge of probably \$25.00 to \$35.00 per acre. This estimate is based upon data in possession of the Reclamation Service, and settlers should be so informed.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed.) J. H. FIMPLE,  
Assistant Commissioner.

## OPEN FOR BUSINESS

If you want anything in the Line of Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedding, Picture Framing, we can supply your wants. Our goods are new and up-to-date. Our prices are reasonable.

UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT IN CONNECTION  
O. J. BRENNAN, Shoshone, Idaho

# TWIN FALLS CANAL PROJECT

(Continued from Page 1.)

are to be used as spillways, to take care of the excess of water beyond the capacity of the canals. The top of the south island is to be cut down to the bottom of the canals, and provided with a battery of 99 gates, each 5 x 10 feet in clear, extending across the island, a distance of 530 feet. It is safe to say that no such assembly of gates arrayed in one continuous line has ever been used upon any irrigation works in America. These gates are held in place by steel frames inclosed in concrete, and are expected to control the flow of the

when the tunnel gates will be closed and the river will be compelled to rise to the level of the canal and it will quietly flow through the canal to the many happy homes.

## FEATURES OF HEADGATES.

Among the interesting engineering features of the work are the canal headgates, which were built by the American Bridge Co. They are radial gates, a segment of a cylinder, hung on the side walls or piers between the gates, where the axle goes through each wall. These walls have a steel frame fastened on bedrock. The gates and frame are all of structural steel, the facing only of wood, with a rubber flap or belt connect-

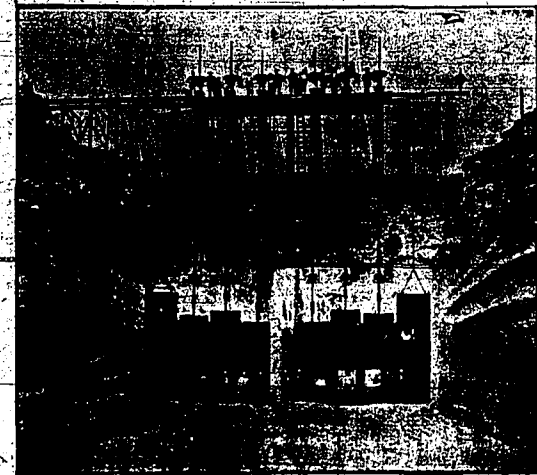
enough to withstand a pressure of 70 tons. The controlling device or capstan for raising is ball bearing, and made by the Coffin Valve Co., Boston, Mass. The approximate cost of tunnels and gates is \$50,000. The gates can be raised or lowered by one man, but probably will only be used at the time when the third dam or last opening is being closed. When, however, these gates are closed the water will form a large reservoir, which will extend up the river six or seven miles and take two days to fill.

## THE CONSTRUCTION PLANT.

The construction of the dam was carried on by Faris & Kest, Boise, Idaho, who have built a private and temporary dam across Snake River 800 feet long. A channel in the middle, 60 feet wide by 20 feet deep, was filled by large cribs filled with rock. This dam raised the water about five feet and forced it into a canal of about one-half mile in length, made by clearing the loose rock and debris from bedrock and anchoring a fence with bolts to the same. This conducts the water to a platform of rock in the canyon where a power plant is established. A turbine wheel, operated by 100 second feet of water falling 31 feet, drives a 200-kilowatt direct-current generator. The current is used to run electric drills to blast the two miles of rock in the canal, which was used in construction of the dams. Electric shovel used as a derrick to hoist rocks of a yard and more into cars hauled by electric trolley motors and for pumping water.

## CANALS.

The main canal now constructed is 80 feet on the bottom, and is to carry a depth of 10 feet of water. The slopes of banks are two to one and 13 feet high above the center of the canal. The canal, on an average, banks and all, takes up a width of almost 200 feet. The first four miles have considerable solid rock, but from there on it is excavated in a lava ash soil, very fine and mellow. One fill is 34 feet high, and there is to be no flume on the entire length. About 28 miles of canal has already been completed. One place on the main canal, eight miles below the head, a dam of earth is constructed across a large draw, called Dry Creek, to avoid a long detour of three miles.



Gates closing tunnel under main island.

river at all times, and have a capacity of 63,000 second feet without raising the water level beyond the high-water mark in the canals. The greatest flood discharge of the river is 50,000 feet, and the maximum waste way provided in spillways, tunnels and canals is 166,000 second feet, three and one-half times the maximum. The dams are provided with a central core of wood, founded on bedrock and anchored thereto by concrete base wall. This core consists of a double thickness of 2-inch plank, spiked to uprights two feet apart. Above this core or fence all the material is carefully puddled with water; below it the rock is loose and open and free to drain out any water that may find its way through the ponderous mass of puddled earth behind it and through the core. All the possible leakage water is thus robbed of its velocity head, and has no power to do harm to the structure, even should it appear. The method of handling the water to turn the main channel was rather unique. After the tunnels and open cut were built through the island, of which a cut is herewith given, the water having been kept out with earth embankments and sand bags, the work being all below the level of the river, the cofferdams were blown out and the water rushed through the tunnels. In order to stop the main river a ledge wood cable was placed across the stream. The stream had a velocity of eight feet per second, and large rocks were dropped in two winrows across the channel. This checked the current so that between these rows were placed wooden cribs filled with rock and faced with sheet piling to the solid rock bottom, which was cleared by sea-divers, and a contact made by concreting the solid rocks and plank with cement in bags placed there by the divers. The cribs were planked acted as a water-tight core to the water surface and all the water flows through the tunnels until the dam is completed.

ing the division walls and the gates, against which the water presses, and makes them water-tight. The gates are 12 feet wide by 11 feet high, hoisted by chains and windless from bridge above. With this form of gate the pressure is not felt as the force, resisting is at right angles to the surface and transferred to the axle, and only the weight of the gate is considered. This type of gate is to be used throughout for waste gates.

## TUNNELS UNDER THE DAM.

Another novel feature is the great tunnel under one of the islands and under the battery of waste gates, by which the river was diverted from its present bed



Road bridge across Main Canal, 14 miles from Dam.

while the north dam foundation was laid. From now until the completion of the dam, the water will necessarily have to flow through the tunnels. The tunnels are eight in number, 5x10x80 feet, lined with concrete and under the level of the river, but were coffer-dammed to keep the water out and about 50 feet under the surface. The average flow of the river is 6,000 feet; while the tunnels will have a capacity of 10,000 second feet, and are to be closed by eight large steel gates, brass or bronze mounted; and each gate is 5x10 in the clear, and strong

The dam is 48 feet high in the lowest place in the draw, and one mile long. To make the dam firm and have it settle, water was piped three and one-half miles from a warm spring, and as the earth was put in it was sprinkled and rolled. Fifteen per cent of moisture was used in the earth. This dam forms a reservoir, which will hold a supply for three days' run in case of break or repairs. The grading was done with Fresno scrapers, drawn by four horses, and wheel scrapers and slips in the usual way. As the canal is through a desert, the construction camps

exceeded 50 in number. On the whole, about 400 teams and 500 men were engaged upon the canal and dam. These camps, although most of them were near water, were so far from the river down in the impassable canyon, 500 feet deep, that in order to get water a steam or gasoline hoist raises it in a barrel suspended on a cable 600 feet long, on an incline into the canyon. In this way water was hoisted to the rim and then hauled in tank wagons five or six miles. The grading of the first 25 miles of canal was under contract with Nelson Bennett Co., Tacoma, Washington. The first 25 miles of large canal reaches a point from which 130,000 acres of land can be reclaimed and are already thrown open for settlement. Forty thousand acres of land has been filed upon and many of the settlers are clearing and breaking ground in advance of the coming of the water. The land has a very gentle slope and can all be easily irrigated.

## School Building to be Erected.

On September 28 some of our enterprising citizens, appreciating the need of a suitable building that could be used for the purpose of holding a winter term of school, started a subscription at the office of the Twin Falls Investment Co. to raise a fund for that purpose. There was at once subscribed over \$600. A meeting was called and a committee of three, consisting of S. T. Hamilton, F. W. Eichoff and F. E. Ramsey, was appointed to secure further funds and to draft plans and superintend the construction of a building at once. The committee drew plans and secured estimates on the cost of the building, and as they did not desire to erect a building of this kind on either of the blocks that had been so generously set aside for this school district, they conferred with the Land company and they again generously donated the use of two lots on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Tenth Street free of any rental until such time as the district had constructed a school house. The committee then called another meeting to state the progress made, and at this meeting the committee's work was approved and they were instructed to accept the lots and at once begin the erection of the building. At this meeting the above-named committee was unanimously chosen as a permanent committee of the contributors to have charge of the building so long as it was used for school purposes, after which they were ordered to sell it for the best price to be obtained and then distribute the money pro rata to the contributors.

The building being constructed can be used as a hall and until such time as the various religious

denominations erect their churches the committee will allow all denominations to hold Sunday services therein. This is certainly a move that should be appreciated by all the citizens of Twin Falls City, and shows a spirit of good fellowship on the part of those who were instrumental in the construction of this class of a building. The building will be constructed in such a form that after its use for school purposes is past it will sell for a business block and will be suitable for any kind of a store.

## Homeseekers' Rates.

The Colorado & Southern and Union Pacific railroads will make a rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip homeseekers' excursion tickets to Idaho points, Nov. 1 and 15. Rates will apply from Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and points between Denver and Ft. Collins on the C. & S., and between Denver and Greeley inclusive on the Union Pacific railroad.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

**DR. H. W. CLOUGHIEK**  
Physician and Surgeon

Two Years Resident Physician at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

**P. H. HALL**

Contractor and Builder

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished  
TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

**DR. J. M. ROGERS**

DENTIST

BRUSHONE, IDAHO

Will make monthly visits to Twin Falls City

**C. S. LOVELAND**

Fire and Life Insurance

Notary Public

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

**Headquarters  
Saloon**

GEO. BASSETT, Prop.

Finest Line of Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars

**LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION**

Teams and Riggs for All Parts of the Country

**Headquarters  
Restaurant**

FINEST MEALS IN THE CITY

GEO. BASSETT, Prop.

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

**Where, oh! where is my Highland Laddie Gone?**

He has gone to G. W. TARR & CO.'s to buy his goods. You can't fool him. He knows where he can get honest goods at honest prices, full weights and measures, courteous treatment, prompt service and fair dealing. Give them a trial and be convinced

**G. W. Tarr & Co.**

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO



Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times suffered agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—Mrs. R. A. ANDERSON, 226 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all suffering women.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., as thousands do.

Other medicine in the world has received such widespread and endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures and troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

**\$5000** FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES**

UNION MADE. \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN. W. L. Douglas makes and sells shoes that are the best in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas shoes are the best is because they are made of the best material and are made by the best workmen. They are made in the United States and are guaranteed to be the best shoes you can buy. They are made in the United States and are guaranteed to be the best shoes you can buy.

**\$6,263,040.00**

W. L. Douglas shoes are the best shoes in the world. They are made of the best material and are made by the best workmen. They are made in the United States and are guaranteed to be the best shoes you can buy. They are made in the United States and are guaranteed to be the best shoes you can buy.

**W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

**Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers**

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such produce should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of Circular No. 12.

J. P. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

It cures all cases of Consumption, whether it be in the lungs or elsewhere. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of Consumption. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of Consumption.

**NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST**

YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE.

The best water proof oiled clothing and rain gear you ever saw. It is made of the best material and is made by the best workmen. It is made in the United States and is guaranteed to be the best water proof oiled clothing and rain gear you ever saw. It is made of the best material and is made by the best workmen. It is made in the United States and is guaranteed to be the best water proof oiled clothing and rain gear you ever saw.

**TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING**

W. N. U. Salt Lake—No. 42, 1904.

# WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

## THE ADULTERATED FOOD PAIR

In the stomach lies the weakness or strength of a nation. It is the power house in which energy is generated for the whole system, and its value as such is too lightly regarded by the average dweller in a great city. Food abused, overtaxed and neglected stomach, very often the victim of unhygienic cooking at home and the indigestible blight of the average restaurant outside! Added to this, the domestic and foreign adulteration of foods has reached such alarming proportions that the government has stepped in to do what it can toward safeguarding the national stomach.

It will be cheering news to every devoted housewife and every patient husband to learn that the department of agriculture will, certainly, in this and other cities stations for examining imported foods and detecting adulterations. Already it has been discovered that the generously distended and succulent imported frankfurter is made of horseflesh of a decidedly suspicious quality. Other impositions equally bad have been brought to light. Choice pate de foie gras, for instance, proves to be only poor veal so doctored as to deceive the unsophisticated palate.

And yet this nation does not make staple food of sausages or pate de foie gras—but the danger and the fraud of the thing are no less diminished. Nor does all the danger threaten from abroad. It has been discovered that home manufacturers are not blameless and that even in little things like pepper, salt, coffee, sugar and spices adulterations are carried on to an amazing extent. Even the field of the industrious bee is invaded, and tons of spurious honey are turned out each year.—New York Evening Telegram.

## COURAGE IN WAR

In the great naval battles that have occurred in the east, as in the great land battles, no doubt the Russians died hard. So did the Japanese, so do the common soldiers and sailors of many semi-civilized and many barbarian peoples. No people in the world meet death with more nonchalance, or more grim stoicism than the Turks or our North American Indians. To die recklessly in battle is a common trait, and argues no special nobility of character. Least of all does it give any indication of the righteousness of a cause, or possession of the traits that make for the glory of a nation in peace. To have a bulldog's fearless pugacity does not demonstrate the possession of Christian, or even of moral virtues. Bad men have it in common with the best men.—Boston Herald.

## RULERS AND THE GAME OF WAR

"But war's a game which wags their subjects wise, kings would not play at." This is as true to-day as when Homer wrote it. Unhappily the world seems not to have become wiser by experience.

Half a million men are almost wantonly sacrificing their lives on Manchurian battlefields at the bidding of two emperors.

Russia is borrowing another \$75,000,000. Japan is mortgaging her future to carry on the war. For the next half century the people of both countries will be taxed to pay the bill.

Who is to profit by this enormous sacrifice of life and treasure? What is to be gained by bringing hordes of human beings together for mutual slaughter?

Nineteen centuries have elapsed since the Master preached the Gospel of Peace on the Galilean slopes, but the human race is still at the mercy of its savage passions.

When will the subjects of kings grow wise and refuse to play in the game of their masters?—Chicago Journal.

## THE END OF ARMIES

We may be on the verge of the millennium, for Mr. Emilio Guarini has come to the conclusion that it will soon be possible to destroy armies by lightning. He has experimented with the Ruhmkorff coil and found that shocks can be transmitted through the air with moderate currents.

This great experimenter concludes that the energy of 1,000 horse power, at 100,000 volts, could be concentrated by antennae to destroy life at a distance of 12 miles. The present difficulty which he believes will soon be overcome is that of controlling and directing the electric waves.

When it gets so that science will exterminate an army by electric waves we shall soon see the end.—Boston Globe.

## VERSATILITY NOT RECOGNIZED

When I dub Whistler an immortal writer, a mean precisely that so long as there are people interested in the subtler ramifications of English prose as an art, so long will there be a few constantly recurring readers of "The Gentle Art," writes Max Beerbohm in the Metropolitan. There are in England, at this moment, a few people to whom prose appeals as an art. But none of them, I think, has yet done justice to Whistler's prose. None has taken it with the seriousness it deserves. I am not surprised. When a man can express himself through two media, people tend to take him lightly in his use of the medium to which he devotes the lesser time and energy, even though he use that medium not less ably than the other, and even though they themselves care about it more than they care about the other. Perhaps this very preference in them creates a prejudice against the man who does not share it, and so makes them skeptical of his power. Anyhow, if Disraeli had been unable to express himself through the medium of political life, Disraeli's novels would long ago have had the hue which the expert is just beginning to give him. Had Rossetti not been primarily a poet, the expert in painting would have acquired long ago his present penetration into the peculiar value of Rossetti's painting. Likewise, if Whistler had never painted a picture, and even so, had written no more than he actually did write, this essay in speculation would have been forestalled again and again.

## FOREST GROWING IN PRAIRIE STATES

The American Government Bureau of Forestry has selected two widely separated sections of the treeless area of the West for a study in artificial forestry during the present season. A field force is at work studying the soils and the kind of timber best adapted to the States of Illinois and the two Dakotas, the former being a low level prairie for the most part, and the latter, a high tableland but both without trees, except along the streams. There has been considerable private tree planting in both states, however, on a small scale, and for purposes of shade and shelter for farm buildings.

The Forestry bureau is making a study of the results with a view to the encouragement of tree planting on a more extensive scale. Two purposes are to be furthered by this: One, the growth of timber suitable for fuel, fencing and building purposes, and the other, the gradual growth of timber shelter belts at intervals sufficient to break the force of the fierce winds that sweep across these plains.

Some experiments in this line have demonstrated two very important benefits, the one being that the winter wheat, protected by these shelter belts survives, where otherwise it would be blown bare and killed. The other demonstrated advantage is that in the drouth seasons the sheltered land retains moisture much longer than that which is wind swept. As great portions of the treeless sections of the American West have a deficient rainfall at best, the importance of retarding evaporation can hardly be over-estimated.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## NAMING THE HOME

Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where, supporting and supported,—poets, friends, and dear relations mingle into bliss, says the old poet Thompson, and if the home place, or the summer cottage is not named, a christening party will afford a unique entertainment. During the closing days of summer, for at no other gathering can one's individuality be more evident or one's originality be given greater scope, writes Bernice Glenn in the Pilgrim.

The keynote of business success is to make the name of one's work favorably known to the world, and every fruit grower and farmer should have some distinguishing brand by which his products are known. So it is a pretty idea to name one's home by a distinguishing or not distinguished appellation—something typical or indicative of the locality if it be at the coast or in the mountains or suggestive of peculiar environment or local tradition.

Family characteristics can frequently be symbolized by a coined or compound word very apt, but where one is afraid to venture into such originality there is always Indian lore to draw from or in the southern and western states the Spanish phraseology offers significant as well as melodious forms.

## WHAT ROME THINKS

### THE POPE'S PHYSICIAN ENDORSES AN AMERICAN REMEDY

Dr. Lipponi, the famous physician to the Vatican, whose name has recently come so greatly to the front as account of his attending attendance to His Holiness, the late Pope Leo XIII., and the high esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by the present Pope, His Holiness, Pius X., is a man of commanding genius. He is more than a mere man of science, he is a man of original and independent mind. Untrammelled by the "etiquette" of the medical profession, and having used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in his practice with good results, he freely avows the facts and endorses the value of this remedy with an authority which no one will venture to question.

Dr. Lipponi's Letter.

"I certify that I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation not only in the treatment of other forms of the category of anemia, or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like." (Signed)

GIUSEPPE LIPPONI, Via del Gracchi 332, Rome.

The simple anemia of development referred to by Dr. Lipponi is, of course, that tired, languid condition of young girls, whose development to womanhood is tardy and whose health at that period is so often imperiled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at that time is of the highest scientific authority and it confirms the many published cases in which anemia and other diseases of the blood, as well as nervous diseases, such as nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia have been cured by these pills. They are commended to the public for their efficiency in making new blood and strengthening weak nerves. After such an endorsement they will be accepted by the medical and scientific world at their full value.

## Proper Way to Reap Corn

To reap corn to perfection one should build a big five of hardwood twigs cut in a field, and after the twigs are buried to a bed of coals, rake them apart. Put the corn in, then rake the coals up over the corn and let it roast if the husks are all curled off and the corn is a rich brown.

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

## Red Deer Best Known

With the exception of the jumping black-tail deer of the Rocky mountain region, the deer that is known throughout the United States and Canada is the red deer, most commonly known as the Virginia deer.

## TEA

The cost of tea is all in the tea; the cost of coffee is in the coffee; no means all in the coffee.

Your grocer means your money if you don't buy nothing's tea.

Knowledge. Knowledge is indeed that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially, raises one man above another. It finishes one-half of the human soul. It makes being pleasant to us, fill the mind with entertaining views and administers to it a series of gratifications. It gives ease to solitude and gracefulness to retirement.—Addison.

## TEA

It rouses new life and almost satisfies hunger.

Calumnies. I never listen to calumnies, because if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they be true of hating persons not worth thinking about.—Montesquieu.

## TEA

Is there a better way to keep the family longer at table, to keep it together?

Pacific Coast shells. As one travels south along the Pacific coast the shells become more brilliant in their colorings.





## RAILROAD BUILDING TO TWIN FALLS

### GRADING BEGINS BETWEEN MINIDOKA AND MILNER

Oregon Short Line Under Contract to Build a Seventy-Mile Line from Minidoka to Twin Falls City.

When you come to Twin Falls next spring, buy your ticket via Minidoka and come all the way by rail. Grading has already been commenced and construction will be rushed. The first mile to the river, where a bridge across Snake river must be built, will be completed and construction of the bridge begun before the first of the year. The work of grading will be continued this side of the river all winter, and should be completed by the time the bridge is ready to be built. The delay will occur. The road will follow the canal closely, and no cuts or fills of any consequence will have to be made. The Twin Falls tract will be traversed lengthwise and every settler will be close to the line. The line will be a branch of the Oregon Short Line, leaving the main line at Minidoka, and the company is under contract with the Twin Falls Land & Water company to rush its construction. The Utah Construction company, which has the contract for grading, began unloading its outfit Monday and at once began work. The line will be seventy miles long and should be completed by the first of May.

A map, showing the Twin Falls tract of land and the route of the railroad, will appear in next week's issue.

### IMPORTANT U. S. LAND LAWS

#### Method of Securing Title to Lands Under Carey and Reclamation Acts.

The irrigation enterprises now under way in this state afford greater opportunities for homesteaders than anywhere else in the west.

The laws, however, under which land may be acquired vary in character and it behooves the intending settler to examine the terms of each before deciding where he will cast his lot.

The Boise-Payette tract and the Minidoka tract have been designated for reclamation by the government. The Boise-Payette tract covers about 250,000 acres in the Boise-Payette valley north of the Snake river, and the Minidoka tract lies along the Snake river south of the Oregon Short Line railroad about 150 miles east of Boise and about 75 miles west of Minidoka.

Lands under these tracts to be reclaimed by the government can only be taken by homestead entry. The requirements may be stated as follows: 1. The entryman must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years (or be the head of a family). Married women cannot take a homestead.

2. The entryman must not be the owner of more than 160 acres of land other than the tract to be entered at the time of the entry.

3. A person who has heretofore made a homestead entry cannot, except in certain cases, make a homestead entry in these tracts.

4. Only 160 acres can be taken by each entryman, and this amount can be cut down by the Secretary to forty acres.

5. The entryman must reside on the premises for five years before he can improve and get title to his land. Settlement, residence, and improvements are required as fully in entries of this kind as under the general provisions of the homestead law. During the period the entryman cannot mortgage his land or use it as a basis for credit.

6. The entryman must cultivate and reclaim half of his entry before final proof.

the first year, and at least one-eighth of it within three years. The entire one-eighth may be cultivated at once and final proof made and title obtained as soon as the land is reclaimed from its desert condition.

The entries may be assigned or transferred to other persons, either in whole or in part.

5. The price (in the Twin Falls tract) is \$25.00 per acre, including the land and the water right.

Under the Carey act and the reclamation act the settler acquires title to a proportionate interest in the irrigation works which are ultimately turned over to the land owners.

It will be seen that the chief difference between the Carey and the reclamation act is the residence required in the Carey act, which is for a very much shorter period of time, that no residence is required until the water is ready for use, that title can be procured within a year or less and that the payment on the water right need not be made at the time of entry, but is postponed until the water is ready for delivery, whereas, under the Carey act the first payment of \$325 per acre is made at the time of entry, and the second payment is required the year when the first delivery.

Ten years are allowed in both cases for final payment.

Owing to the expense involved and the general conditions surrounding the Carey act, the Boise-Payette tract is the best hand under the reclamation act, while lands such as the Twin Falls tract are best handled under the Carey act.

The water supply should not be lost sight of in considering the making of an entry.

Under the Carey act the Twin Falls lands lying down the Snake river from the Minidoka tract have the prior water right, and the Minidoka lands are dependent, in a measure, on reservoirs to be built on the head waters of Snake river near the Wyoming line.

On the Boise-Payette tract it is proposed to utilize the magnificent resources of the Payette river, an almost unsurpassed source of supply. The Twin Falls land, owing to the great progress made in the work, present great opportunity in the way of present settlement. Boise Evening Capital News, August 11, 1904.

**Useful Information.**

The salient features of the Twin Falls lands are as follows:

Land soils gently and is easily and economically irrigated, the country brings water within half a mile of each quarter section of land in the tract.

The soil is rich, contains no alkali or poisonous mineral substances in the soil which is particularly free from gravel and stones.

Land of sunshine, light snowfall and few days in winter when outdoor work cannot be done without discomfort; delightful mountain breezes in summer.

The state protects the rights of settlers.

Land sells for 50 cents an acre, which goes to the State; water right costs \$25 per acre, and is necessary for irrigation; cash payment of \$325 per acre, balance in installments, 6 per cent interest.

Will raise any crop grown in the Mississippi valley, except tropical products. Fruit from this tract awarded first prize at Chicago, Paris, Buffalo and New Orleans expositions; from the Blue Lakes orchard of 15,000 trees; any kind of grain or grass.

For 37.50 or less, ground can be cleared, ploughed, and seeded. Not more than 160 acres can be taken by one person.

## HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OPENED

### One Fifth of the Tract Already Taken and Fillings Still Continue.

Second Opening of Twin Falls Lands Being More Rapidly Taken Than First and Demand Still Continues.

On October 20, the second tract of Twin Falls land, comprising 100,000 acres, was thrown open for entry. Those desiring to secure lands drew lots for first choice. Many took the time to familiarize themselves with the land and consequently took no part in the drawing, but took time to look around and make selections later.

Including those who drew lots and those making fillings since, the number of lands taken is about 20,000 acres. The exact number is not known, because the work of making the entries and checking up has not yet been completed. Some of the land adjoining the townsite would readily sell for \$100 or more per acre, but under the agreement with the state it must all be sold at the uniform price of 50 cents per acre for the land and \$25 per acre for a permanent water right.

Alpha Moon of Boise drew the first choice. The applicants for lands were all numbered, and corresponding numbers placed in a sack and thoroughly shaken up. They were then drawn by a boy, and the first draw got first choice, and so on.

The land is rapidly being taken, homesteaders arriving in good numbers every day.

### EXTENSION OF LOW-LINE CANAL.

Fourteen Miles to Be Constructed at Once, Covering 30,000 Acres.

An extension of the low-line canal of fourteen miles, with about thirty miles of laterals, will be made as soon as possible. Contracts for the first four miles have been let and work is under way. The contracts specify that the work must be completed by March next, and the extension will be ready to deliver water before it is needed. It was not the intention of the company to make this extension as all the land covered by it could have been just as well watered from the high-line canal which will be delivering water in 1906. The land has been located so much faster than was anticipated, and in justice to settlers the extension was determined upon. This will bring the canal to a point about nine miles west of Twin Falls City, and will irrigate 30,000 acres, and will require the expenditure of \$25,000.

The company did not amount to deliver water on this land until 1906, when the high-line canal is to be in commission, and from which this land can be watered as well as from the extension. Hence the unnecessary expenditure of so large an amount must be considered as an evidence that the company has the interests of the settlers at heart and will do any reasonable thing to promote their welfare.

A feature of the extension is a siphon to bring water from beneath Rock creek—a riveted steel pipe ten feet in diameter and 500 feet long. Work on this is being pushed, and the tunnel will be completed by the time the pipe arrives.

### MAIN CANAL IS A LARGE RIVER.

A Few Facts Which Remove Fears of Scarcity of Water.

The following should suffice to remove all fears of a possible shortage of water to irrigate the entire Twin Falls tract of land from the minds of readers who are unacquainted with the sources and volume of water supply and with engineering terms:

The main canal, which is to convey water to the land, is slightly over a mile wide at the bottom, 120 at the top, and ten feet deep. If a stream of water this size were turned down a business street of St. Louis it would reach the third story windows. If filled to its capacity, in less than two seconds it would cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot. In twenty-one minutes it would cover a section of land a foot in depth, and in a year would more than encircle the globe with a stream one-fourth of a mile wide and four feet deep, and at low water there is more water in the river at Milner, the mouth of the canal, than two such canals could carry away.

In a little more than six days the canal, at its full capacity, would cover the entire tract of land to a depth of a foot, or about sixty feet in the course of a year, making a lake large enough for a naval battle to be fought upon, and allow the vanquished to seek safety in flight. If this is not water enough another canal can be built and the supply doubled.

This almost inexhaustible water supply can not be interfered with for two reasons: First, it is a prior right; second, the source of this water is springs in the bottom of the river between the dam site of the government project at Minidoka and the dam of the Twin Falls company at Milner, and these are in the river at Minidoka, and no land left to put water upon. And furthermore, there is twice as much water passing the dam at Milner as there is in the river at Minidoka. So that were all the water in the river at Minidoka it would not affect the Twin Falls supply.

**Died.**  
Mrs. Roy W. Gager passed away last Saturday, of heart failure, when apparently recovering from a serious illness of several months' duration. She leaves a husband and two young children. Her late husband, Shoshone, conducted services and interment occurred in the cemetery here Monday.

## First Subscriber for the News

C. L. Parsons, of Wenatchee, Washington, has the distinction of being the first subscriber for the News. The subscription was taken at Shoshone September 25th, and since then taken the same day on the train between Shoshone and Pocatello. Since then nearly every locator of land here has left instructions for the paper to follow him, as "all desire to keep in touch with the progress of development. A faithful account of the march of progress is promised, and everyone interested in this section, who desires a weekly pen-panorama of the changes that occur here is not asked to send in his mite, if he has not already done so."

The sprinkling cart is doing good work.

Seventeen homesteaders arrived today to select land.

Thos. Costello, John Crocker and I. B. Perrine, went to Boise Monday.

A barber is wanted here. Don't wait too long if you want to be "next."

Services will be held here next Sunday by Rev. T. M. Patterson of Shoshone.

Much local news and several advertisements are crowded out this week for lack of space.

T. A. Walters of Shoshone has sold his lots here at an advance of \$100. He has never seen them and does not yet appreciate his loss.

R. J. Neely of Cheyenne, located an eighty near Rock Creek Tuesday, departed, and will return to put in a crop in the spring. This tells the story of hundreds of others.

## The sale of town lots from

to October 1st.

R. W. Signal of the Oregon Nurseries, of Salem, is here taking orders for many trees.

E. M. Stewart, Clatsop lumber dealer, is one of the recent purchasers of city property.

J. A. Waters, a Washington fruit grower has taken land here and will come to engage in that industry.

Twin Falls has a daily mail service. Three months since it was tri-weekly and could have been carried on horseback.

C. A. McMaisters and Nick Smith have shipped three carloads of their Missouri property here and are clearing their land.

B. F. Irwin of Jesse and W. F. Yeaman of Albion, Democratic candidates for assessor and sheriff, were in Twin Falls Tuesday.

Geo. Bassett has refused \$2,000 for his lot and building, considerably more than they cost. Mayor Partridge of Nampa made the offer.

M. L. Ellis of Milner, who has the contract of removing the Emerson building to Twin Falls, and superintending its erection, was here Tuesday.

The News is under obligations to Paul S. A. Beckel, chief engineer, and Jas. D. Schuyler, consulting engineer, for data furnished at the article on the Twin Falls project.

Roy W. Gager left yesterday for a two week's visit to Alliance, Neb. His hardware store building will be completed by the time he returns, and he will be ready to commence business.

# Perrine & Burton

## The Pioneer Store

Carry a Large Line of General Merchandise such as is Demanded in a New and Growing Country

## Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, Dry Goods, Furnishings

Everything you Need

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

# The Palace Saloon

R. M. JONES, Proprietor

A Full Line of Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

MAIN STREET, TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

# City Meat Market

EICKHOFF & SMITH, Proprietors

Choice Line of Fresh Meats Always on Hand

Located on Main Street

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

# City Restaurant

L. E. PROTHERO, PROP.

First-Class Meals at All Hours of the Day

Main Street

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

# Shoshone Falls Stage Line

I. B. PERRINE, PROPRIETOR.

Daily Stages leave Shoshone and Rock Creek every morning via Blue Lakes and Twin Falls City.

R. M. McCOLLUM, GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE TWIN FALLS INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD. TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO