

TWIN FALLS NEWS

VOLUME I.

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NEWELL IS ASKED TO RESIGN

Governor Chatterton of Wyoming and John T. Alterman of Idaho Think F. H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service, Talks Too Much—Furthermore His Claims are Not Founded on Fact.

The following is notable not only because the governor of a great state says it, but because it is just and deserved.

Mr. Newell has steadily and until this, covertly antagonized private enterprise all over the arid West. His hostility extends to individuals as well, often treacherously. It is not enough that his malice is leveled at those personally who are promoting large private and independent enterprises, but he will condescend to display petty slight and spite toward those who will not proclaim him Allah. Mr. Newell is essentially a man of small calibre and vain. Maxwell knows this. He has flattered and cajoled him with the idea that the government can and should monopolize irrigation development and that he is man enough to direct it all. Newell has surrounded himself with a coterie of men of more or less ability, but whose servility is pitiable and degrading. Maxwell, having busied Newell with that program, is himself interminably manipulating the back door through which his schemes are led up to Newell's sanctum. Mr. Newell is not corrupt. He is simply weak. But Maxwell is the personification of cunning, graft and deceit. He has already immeasurably discredited Newell and bred distrust nearly everywhere. From this time on, ignorant protest voiced by Governor Chatterton will be re-echoed and reiterated. Had Newell been a wiser man, long since he would have cut loose from Maxwell and shunned him as the Evil One. But he is too weak—possibly he is too deeply compromised. The end is inevitable. Mr. Newell will sooner or later be superseded by a man of adequate practical ability—one who is great enough to welcome co-operation from every quarter and through united harmonious and patriotic effort create for himself an enduring monument crowded with laurels proffered by a glad people.

In order that our readers may fully understand this controversy we are publishing in full, an interview which appeared simultaneously in a number of metropolitan daily papers. The interview with Mr. Newell immediately follows, after which is given a letter from Mr. John T. Alterman of Boise, Ida. In future issues of The Irrigation Age will appear further information and correspondence on this subject.

TWO KINDS OF IRRIGATION

Governor Export Newell tells of Work in the West—Warns Against Wildcat Schemes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, July 31.—(Special)—Three hundred engineers, surveyors and helpers in the Irrigation Reclamation Service are out in the field, studying and planning for irrigation projects in the great West. Some few are superintending the actual construction of huge dams and canals. Mr. Newell himself, the head of the service, has just returned to Washington

from a somewhat extensive western trip. He reports great interest throughout the West in the big works proposed by the government, but sounds a note of warning against numerous schemes and frauds which are being foisted upon various localities as a result of the great interest aroused through national irrigation activities.

"There are many instances of honest, effective and legitimate irrigation works," he said, "where the settlers themselves, or their capital to some extent, have gone in and built the works, owning and controlling them along with the reclaimed land; but I do not know of any of the big private irrigation schemes which are what might be called legitimate development enterprises. They are exploited, probably, more for selling stock and bonds than for watering land. Irrigation development can be compared to mining development. The two are quite similar in their methods of finance. The gold or the copper mine, or the oil which has really proven a good thing, is taken up and operated by its owners. It is made into a close corporation proposition in every case. If, on the other hand, the supply of metal or oil is problematical, then it is made an attractive stock and bond scheme, with glittering letterheads and artistically printed circulars, and other people's money in large quantities is solicited. Attempts are being made to float very questionable irrigation schemes all over the West.

SCHEMES TO SELL STOCK

"It is singular, too," said Mr. Newell, "how many men of ordinary hard business sense will go into these wild-cat things. A successful grocer, for instance, if he were investing his money in the grocery business, would find out every detail and every in and out of the new business, and would make a close and advantageous deal, will draw his check for some irrigation stocks in the most trustful and laudable manner—paying for an investment regarding which he knows nothing, and which is as problematical in its returns as the veriest wild-cat mine. Other people make personal investigation. They go over the land to be reclaimed. They see the splendid crops growing on other lands which have been reclaimed, and having investigated they confidently invest, even though a tract of 50,000 acres is to be reclaimed with a water supply insufficient for 5,000 acres. I am mentioning these figures advisedly. There are instances today where irrigation shares are being sold for land containing absolutely no water supply at all, and which can never be irrigated, but will always remain a desert.

"The meanest and most contemptible class of sales are where the promoters hold out the alluring picture to the poor man of family, that he is, by his small, regular contributions, buying a home for himself and his family. Thousands of people in the United States are making such contribu-

tions, which they might as well throw into a rat hole."

GOVERNOR CHATTERTON'S LETTER.

State of Wyoming, Executive Department, Cheyenne, August 18, 1904.

Fenimore Chatterton, Governor. D. H. Anderson, Esq., Editor Irrigation Age, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My attention has just been called to an interview with Government Expert (?) Newell, published in the Omaha Bee, August 1st, and of which the enclosed is a copy. If correctly quoted, this utterance is an outrage coming from a man whose position—not his knowledge—gives his words the apparent stamp of authority.

He says: "There are many instances of honest, effective, and legitimate works where the settlers themselves have built the works, owning them along with the reclaimed land; but I do not know of any big private irrigation schemes which are what might be called legitimate enterprises."

Mr. Newell ought to know that his statement is false, for there are very few instances where the settlers themselves have reclaimed large tracts of land—such people have not the means. When he states that he "does not know of any big private irrigation schemes that are legitimate enterprises" he states what even he knows to be false, for he knows that his chief, the secretary of the interior, has approved many such enterprises in the state of Wyoming, and that as a result there has been legitimately reclaimed 166,077 acres by five such enterprises, and that there is at this time 424,953 acres being rapidly and legitimately put under ditch by twelve such enterprises, and all of these enterprises furnish water at a less cost per acre than will the government, according to the estimates reported by Newell under the government plans, as now managed by him.

He says attempts are being made to float very questionable irrigation schemes all over the West. This is false, for there are none such in Wyoming; she is a part of the West.

He says: "There are instances where irrigation shares are being sold for land containing absolutely no water supply at all and which can never be irrigated, but will always remain a desert." He knows that such a condition can not exist under the Wyoming laws.

There may be fake irrigation schemes, but they are the exception and not the rule, as Newell states. He should confine himself to facts, not sweeping statements, and come forward like a man and name the fakirs; but no, under the influence of Maxwell, he uses every effort to discredit large numbers of legitimate enterprises by general statements.

We of the West had hoped the national government would cooperate with us for the reclamation of the arid lands, but unfortunately the department, through the action of Newell, its chief irrigation officer antagonized every effort of home people. We feel that his statements, if he is correctly quoted, are, not only false, but maliciously so, and that, therefore, he should be dismissed from the service. Let us have a prac-

tical man in this department and stop newspaper interviews containing false statements and antagonism to home enterprise. Let us have a man who can realize that up to this time the entire work of reclaiming vast areas from a desert condition has been by private enterprise and that the government work has only just entered upon its experimental stage. Let us have a man who is competent to expand Uncle Sam's irrigation funds in practical works and not waste it in experimental red tape.

It is time the interested arid West took hold of this matter and made a move looking to the appointment of a capable and practical man.

Yours very truly,

F. CHATTERTON.

LETTER FROM JOHN T. ALTERMAN.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1904;

Irrigation Age, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Herewith you will find a newspaper clipping which will afford grounds for reflection among those interested in irrigation matters. Probably you have already seen the deliverance.

Is it possible, in view of all that has been accomplished in the direction of reclaiming the arid lands of the West and in view of the further fact that Mr. Newell's bureau has not up to this time reclaimed one acre of arid land, nor constructed a mile of irrigation canal conveying water, that these statements will be allowed to go unchallenged?

This "dog in the manger" policy has already injured a number of legitimate irrigation enterprises in this section of country and it is creating considerable prejudice against the government and its noisy but ineffective irrigation bureau. To many of us the Government Reclamation Service begins to assume the aspect of a menace and an evil rather than a benefit. It threatens to overturn and disarrange all of our affairs and to blight our prospects, and we are beginning to regard the government as an enemy rather than a benefactor.

Presuming you are interested in such matters, I have concluded to call your attention to Newell's attitude in this business.

Yours truly,

JOHN T. ALTERMAN.

Will Generate Electric Power.

I. B. Perrine has filed upon the waters of Trout creek, which traverses his beautiful property at Blue Lakes. The stream will furnish 150 second feet of water with a fall of 60 feet and it is possible to generate 1200 horse power. It is Mr. Perrine's intention to put up a concrete dam six feet high for the impounding of the water. An interesting feature of the project is that Mr. Perrine proposes to incur considerable additional expense in order to save his cherished trout stream. By sacrificing the stream he could erect the power plant for much less than it will eventually cost him.—Albion Times.

The Election at Twin Falls.

Election day passed off quietly at Twin Falls, with no undue demonstration from any one. Out of 122 which were registered, 91 cast their ballots. The polling place selected was in Mr. Records' new

building on Main street, which was hurriedly fitted up for the occasion.

The precinct officers elected were as follows:

For justice of the peace, C. B. Taylor.

For precinct constable, S. W. Hazen.

The general vote as cast here for the tickets in the field were as follows:

Republican, 66; Democrat, 17; Socialist, 7; Prohibition, 1. However, one scratched ballot showed a vote for representative in congress in the People's party column. This was evidently from a broad-minded citizen who did not deem it best for one party to carry all the glory.

The vote from the entire county has not yet been heard from, owing to the remoteness of the county seat, but the full count will appear in the next issue of the News if possible.

Shoshone Burglars Convicted.

A report from Shoshone says Richard DeWolf and Fred Myers, tramps, were convicted of burglary in the district court today and sentenced to six years each in the penitentiary. The crime for which they were convicted was the burglary of Woodworth & Donaldson's grocery store last month. A third man who was implicated made his escape.

Start Right.

Every person who comes to Idaho to make a home or do any kind of farming, should secure the Gem State Rural. It covers all branches of agriculture, and is the only paper in Idaho that does. Irrigation is given special prominence. The paper has also a good household department and reliable market reports. It is published every week with 12 pages of fresh, up-to-date matter and illustrations. Price, only \$1 per year. It is the best dollar investment in Idaho. Give the paper a trial. Address, Gem State Rural, Caldwell, Idaho.

PLEASED WITH TWIN FALLS.

Addison T. Smith Tells What is Being Done in the New Town.

Addison T. Smith returned yesterday from Twin Falls, where he went to vote. This is the third trip Mr. Smith has made to Twin Falls since the opening of that section and he is more enthusiastic than ever over the prospects there.

"Twin Falls is simply booming," said Mr. Smith. "New settlers are arriving daily, and notwithstanding that lumber has to be hauled nearly thirty miles, numerous dwellings and business houses are erected.

"The foundation for the new \$50,000 hotel will soon be ready, the excavation being nearly completed. The hotel will be heated and lighted by electricity, and will have a telephone in every room. The power for generating the electricity will be transmitted from the falls to Snake river. The new town has water works, with an ample supply of water. Arrangements are being made to begin the construction of sidewalks in front of all business lots on Main street and Shoshone avenue. A school house is being erected to accommodate the 80 school children, and the Methodists, Baptists and Catholics are arranging to erect a church for their needs. The railroad from Miasidoka is already under way and by next spring will doubtless be completed. The success of this new irrigation enterprise is beyond question, and within a year there will no doubt be 5,000 people on the tract reclaimed. There are numerous opportunities for business men, which those contemplating going to Twin Falls should investigate. There is still plenty of land available, and another tract will be thrown open in the spring."—Capital News.



Standard Cream

There was a time, some years ago, when cream was always of about the same consistency. That was before the cream trade had settled down to be one of the great industries of a dairy nature. Since that time we have noticed a gradual weakening of the cream. Now when one orders cream for a restaurant or hotel he is not sure whether the fluid that is brought to him is milk or cream. In fact, it is very apparent that some of the cream so-called is nothing more than very rich milk. We doubt not that a very large proportion of the cream contains less than ten per cent of butter fat. The state law of Illinois and some other states now makes it necessary for commercial cream to have not less than 17 per cent of butter fat. But there are practically no state inspectors, and that means that the people in all of the smaller places have no protection from the law as to what the density of the cream shall be. The movement by some of our leading dairy scientists to get a standardized milk will doubtless result in getting a standardized cream. It seems to us that the cream is more often low in fat content than is the milk. The tendency is much greater to sell attenuated cream than it is to sell milk from which the cream has been partly removed. The latter is quite generally regarded as a more desirable course, while the selling of cream that is not standard recognized, and even the one established by law is arbitrary and not natural.

Effect of Sea Voyage on Cheese.

Liverpool, Eng., July 29.—Some time ago a well-known firm in Bowdon sent a Cheshire cheese to a friend in Perth, Western Australia. The reply is worth reading: "It arrived in a most aristocratic condition," says the recipient. "It was so high that when we took the lid off the box we were nearly suffocated. The cat took refuge in a tree, the collie dog barked at it for an hour by the clock. When we recovered a little and when we began to take observation, we found there was a fly left in the house. The clock had stopped and the small had put the fire out. This all goes to prove what a splendid cheese it is. They have got it all round Perth that Faulkner's have got a real Cheshire cheese, and about a thousand people have walked past our store in the hope of getting a sniff of it. So far the grocers talk of having it cremated, because they say that now the Perth public have been let into the secret of what cheese is made of, they are not so satisfied with the stuff they get here and call it cheese. When it landed here it was a bit high. I expect the heat of the tropics set it ripening. After being exposed to the cold for a day or two it is all right. We have treated many of our friends to a taste, and they are all pleased with it, so are we."—American Cheesemaker.

Low Pay of Buttermakers.

It is quite natural to blame the buttermaker whenever a creamery is kept in a bad condition. The proper one to blame in most cases is the manager. In the first place he should never hire an incompetent man. He simply does so that he may save from \$10 to \$15 per month. He does not realize that by doing so he is losing \$100 per month. Some of our Iowa buttermakers are working under rather discouraging conditions. The average wages paid our buttermakers does not reach \$60 per month, and even at that figure some of the directors are generally worrying about how they will be able to reduce his wages. They do not appreciate their buttermakers' work, no matter how well and skillfully it has been performed. The result often is that the same creamery hires a cheaper man. He has perhaps been employed as a can washer in some creamery. He knows nothing about buttermaking and as a result the quality of the butter from that creamery is impaired. A \$75 or \$100 man is a great deal more profitable than a cheap one, and unless good men are employed it will be impossible to keep up our butter standard.—M. Mortensen.

At the Ontario agricultural college potatoes were planted in rows 2 1/2 inches apart with the sets one foot apart in the row, and others were planted 33 inches apart each way, exactly the same amount of seed being used in both cases. The close planting gave a yield of 31.4 bushels more than the other method.

A man with experience in poultry raising can make a success of it with very little capital, but the man with no experience is likely to make a failure with the business no matter how much capital he has.



Buying Fertilizers.

Our state legislators are doing what they can to protect the people against low grade fertilizers. Some of the states require the experiment stations to publish special bulletins on fertilizers and send them to all the farmers that want them. This is to spread the information among the farmers as rapidly as possible. If our farmers would avail themselves of these opportunities more than they do they would be the gainers. The fertilizer trade is already a very large one in the East and is growing rapidly in the West. All the information that can be gained should be laid hold of. Our best fertilizer firms are selling only good materials and are as anxious as the farmers can be to keep the poor goods out of the market. Any attempt to enforce the fertilizer laws would be a support of these companies for their worst enemies are the small companies that are selling inferior goods at a low price. The farmer thinks he is getting a bargain in buying these cheap goods and so goes to the man that sell him the poorest stuff and make the most out of him. If the man that are selling the cheap fertilizers sold it as low as do the men that sell only high grade fertilizers the men that sell the poor stuff would have to go out of business. They sell the poor stuff and make money by really getting for the fertilizers contained a greater price than the others do. The farmer is making this out only slowly.

Some of the large firms stoop to create bogus companies that sell this material. The writer happened in the territory of one such firm doing business in the southern part of Illinois. The large firm in question had an agency in the place and this agency sent out two sets of agents, one set representing the agency and the other representing a fictitious company supposed to be located in the same place. The cheap material was worked off under the name of the bogus company and generally on farmers to whom could not be sold the high priced goods, but who wanted something cheap. It was found best to sell mostly to farmers to get far away to come to the place and look up the headquarters. But one day a farmer who had been buying the cheap goods came into the agency referred to and said he was very much dissatisfied with the fertilizers of the company he had been buying of, and he wanted to be directed to their store. The agent informed him that the company he was looking for had formerly been located in that neighborhood, but had been burned out and had gone out of business, but that he would be glad to supply the farmer with goods that could not be found fault with. The farmer that is always looking at the price and not at the quality at the same time is always getting beaten in his trades. It is impossible that it should be otherwise as long as there are unscrupulous men that are making a living in commercial ventures.

Professor Hopkins has been telling the farmers that they must ignore everything in fertilizers except the elements that they are looking for, and he is right. It is not a question of how many tons of fertilizing material a farmer buys, but of how many pounds of potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen he is getting, and at what cost per pound.

Growth Habit of Trees.

Our general ideas of the character of a first-class tree for planting are quite faulty. Each variety of fruit tree is more or less characteristic in its form of growth—"habit" as it is often termed, and it is fortunate that this is so, else what a monotonous appearance our orchard plantations would assume! To this fact, that each variety possesses a characteristic habit, we should give more than passing attention when selecting trees for a new orchard. For, in order to obtain first-class trees for planting, and none other should be used, the orchardist must have a knowledge of the "points" of a good tree of the variety under consideration. Some trees while in the nursery assume a very strict habit with an even, regular taper; others are kinky, irregular in the direction of ascent and having an uneven taper; and still others are short, thick and inclined to branch. Yet, notwithstanding this wide divergence of character, these trees may all be first-class. The character or habit of the variety must be fully studied and then trees possessing a strong inclination to follow the type habit should be selected.—Prof. V. R. Laska.

Many a man with capital sits down and figures a fortune out of a poultry establishment and then sinks a large part of his capital in finding out how not to succeed with poultry.

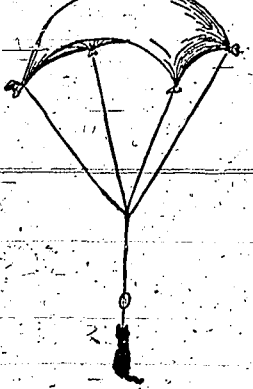
Boys and Girls

Baby.

Woe low-headed baby,
Lift a better baby.
Half inclined to laughter,
I'm inclined to squint;
Dimples in your cheeks,
Dimples in your chin;
Looks like God had made you—
To put dimples in
Looks like God had made you,
Baby-poly boy,
With your mouth a-packer,
Eyes a-dance with joy,
Just to carry dimples,
What have you for a main?
Dear, such twifty faces
Are a sign of rain.
Half a laugh, half crying,
Don't know what I'd do,
Gibbling, sobbing, sighing,
Tell you, baby; you
Stick to it, but mumble
Always when in doubt—
All the years of all your life,
And you can't lose out.
—Houston Post.

A Paper Parachute.

Sometimes there is not enough wind to fly a window kite and—



The Parachute-14 Flight.

Will be the time to sail a parachute. Get a piece of tissue paper about five inches wide and seven inches long and twist the corners tightly together. Take two pieces of thread about a foot long, and tie their ends to the four corners of the paper. Hold the paper up so that the thread falls below. The two-joops seen below can now be fastened by a short piece of thread to which a button, tack or small nail has been fastened. Along with the nail or button which keeps the parachute right side up, tie a small picture cut from a colored newspaper. Drop the parachute from the window and it may sail across or down the street. If it should fall in with a current of wind moving upward it will go up higher than the house and fall gently a block or so away.

The Laughing Game.

The laughing game is one of the funnest. It requires no preparation, whatsoever, but may be played by a roomful of boys and girls the moment it is suggested. Any number of players may take part in it. They first select a leader, who should be a bright, alert, quick-witted boy, capable of preserving his self-possession while fun and laughter are going on all around him. The players get themselves in a circle, and the leader takes his place in the center. He holds in his hand a white handkerchief, which he has knotted so as to make it partly solid. When everything is ready the leader tosses the handkerchief up in the air and then every player must begin laughing. But they must all stop laughing by the time the handkerchief reaches the floor and if any one does not stop at the leader catches him either laughing or smiling he imposes a forfeit or a fine. Or instead of making the detected laugher pay a forfeit, he may be required to drop out of the circle. If played in this way the players drop out one after another, until only one is left, and that one wins the prize.

How Fishes Talk.

Fishes undoubtedly communicate with their fellows. Even if they can not talk, they have other means of communication that are better adapted to their needs. We know how readily fishes recognize their mates, and how quickly brooding fishes repel intruders on their own or other species. Something besides seeing them—perhaps some sense of which we have no conception—may do this. Many fishes communicate with their fellows by means of sounds produced through the medium of their air bladder, or by grinding their teeth together, and in various other ways.—St. Nicholas.

Guam, Uncle Sam's Philippine possession is the Ladrone group of islands, was once much more important than it is now. In the middle of the seventeenth century its population was fully fifty thousand. The Cannibals were mighty fighters in those days. They carried on incessant warfare with the Spaniards, sometimes winning and sometimes losing. In the end, however, they were conquered, after thousands of them had been killed. Then epidemic diseases attacked and so decimated them that a hundred years later the island's population was below the two thousand mark. Since then it has slowly increased, until ten thousand people today find their home on the little island, which is thirty miles long and has an average width of ten miles.

Infuriated Flaming Bees.

A surveyor in Flaming accidentally disturbed a nest of bees. On seeing what he had done he turned and bolted through the jungle. But it was of no use, for a large number of the insects pursued him and stung him on the eyes, nose, cheeks, neck and hands. After a run of about a quarter of a mile, with the insects at work all the time, he fell, and the bees appeared to pass over him. But shortly afterward several of them returned to the charge. During his wild rush through the jungle the unfortunate surveyor got into a very awkward position with them. Finally one of the coolies discovered him and took him back to his quarters. During this encounter some of the surveyor's clothes took refuge in an adjacent stream, but, nevertheless, they were also attacked and finally had to bolt through the jungle.—Malay Mail.

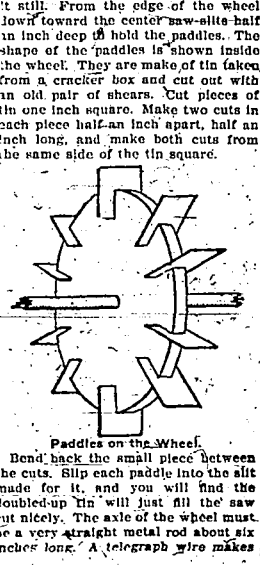
An Egg-Shell Garden.

It is easy to have an egg-shell garden. Carefully cut off the end of the egg for about one-third of its length, creating it with more respect than the cook does for she burlaps it in two in the middle by cracking it on the edge of the cup. Fill the shell with good earth, and plant almost any seed that you like. If the plant food supplied in tablets by nature and science is used, the shells may be filled with sawdust or with gravel. Plants artificially fed in sawdust do not seem

TOY WATER MOTOR THAT IS USEFUL.

The toy motor here shown is stronger than any offered for sale, if it is properly made. It will run 1,000 or 1,200 revolutions per minute, and can be made by any boy who has hammer, saw, nails and some tin. It can be used for running small toys, and also running a thread to and from another pulley some distance away. Keep the description of this motor, for it can be used in a great many ways, and later on you will find it of value to you, even if you make no use of it now.

The most important part is the wheel. This is made from soft wood, half an inch thick and five inches wide. To make the wheel, drive a nail in a half-inch board. Make a loop in a thread and throw over it. Use the string as a guide in drawing a circle by putting the end around the point of a lead pencil and using the nail as the center. Cut off all the wood from around this circle. Now put the wheel in a vise to hold it tight. From the edge of the wheel, lower toward the center saw-slits half an inch deep to hold the paddles. The shape of the paddles is shown inside the wheel. They are made of tin taken from a cracker box and cut out with an old pair of shears. Cut pieces of tin one inch square. Make two cuts in each piece half an inch apart, half an inch long, and make both cuts from the same side of the tin square.

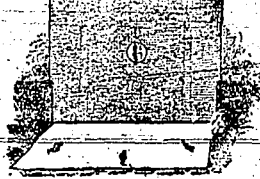


to require so many roots as when they grow in soil. With the limited space in the egg shell, sawdust and the plant food are therefore preferable to soil. It is not difficult to have plants grow in sawdust until they are more than two feet high, although there is so little space in the shell for the roots.

To support these unique, round-bottomed "flower pots," it will be found convenient to have a board with holes bored in just large enough to have the eggs shells set firmly, one in each hole. Don't get the holes too close together. Punch a small hole down through the shell for drainage.—St. Nicholas.

Magic Aperture.

Put three lighted candles close together in a row upon a table. Lay in front of them a large piece of smooth, white paper. Take a piece of pastebord that is lighter than the candles and has a hole cut in above the middle.



Place this upon its edge between the candles and the paper, and there will be as many images of flames thrown through the hole and upon the paper as there are burning candles.

Where It Comes From.

When you chew those delicious licorice drops did it ever occur to you where it came from? Well, it is made from the root of a southern plant. These roots are a rich yellow in color, and taste, oh! so good. But they are not used right away. They are mashed until a thick liquid is brought out. This is boiled and filtered until all the water is boiled away, and the gummy stuff that remains is cooled and then rolled into sticks as you buy it.

Cover of the Motor.

may be made of wood taken from a soap box. If the wheel is of the size given above, the two sides should be eight inches square. The ends are fastened inside the sides—that is, the nails are to be drawn through the sides into the ends. The ends are two inches wide, but are made shorter than the sides, to permit the water to flow out under them. The top has only one nail or screw in it, so that it may be slid around so that one may see inside.

For a pulley use a spool. As the hole in the spool will be found too large, fill it up with a wooden plug, and bore a small hole through the plug. If no boring tools are handy burn out the plug with a large needle or hot pin, heated in the gas jet. For the hose, glue a short piece of metal tube is very necessary, for it can't be pinched smaller at the end, which is stuck in the box next the wheel, and will give the water more force. The small bit of gas jet which screws onto the gas chamber and which holds the top is necessary to be found about the houses where gas is used, and is just the thing needed. One important thing must not be overlooked in making this motor. The axle, when run through the box, will become stuck when the box swells, unless the hole is large enough. The best way is to make the holes very much too large and cover them with tin, in which holes just the right size have been made. When so arranged the motor will work beautifully and at a great speed.

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Newell's Wisdom.

In another portion of this paper we publish an article from the Irrigation Age, a widely-known and influential paper, thoroughly versed on all subjects of irrigation, which throws considerable light on the actions of F. H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service. Mr. Newell has for some time past taken an unseemingly attitude toward many practical and legitimate irrigation enterprises and endeavored to make them appear useless and unsafe, and even in some cases branded them as frauds. Why a man, holding as high a position as does Mr. Newell, sees fit to place his royal taboo upon reputable irrigation enterprises without due investigation and consideration is more than can be comprehended by the ordinary mind of man, unless it be that everything of this nature, which is not under his supervision and sanction, must be wrong and unsafe for public patronage.

Again, his actions have proven conclusively that he is incompetent to fill his present position, in many ways, and for this reason his resignation is asked for by Gov. Chatterton of Wyoming, and John T. Alterman of Idaho. There can be no doubt but that a competent man filling the position of Chief of the Reclamation service would be of great aid to many private irrigation enterprises throughout the West, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Newell will radically change his present attitude or be succeeded by a man of broader and more liberal views and possessing a thorough knowledge of what constitutes legitimate and honest irrigation enterprises.

Election Satisfactory.

The result of the election is most assuring. It tends to show that the people have grown tired of what a few years ago was known as "smooth politics," and demand sincerity and earnestness. No president within the memory of the middle-aged voter has ever received such an endorsement as that given Roosevelt. Every doubtful state was carried for Roosevelt, generally by larger majorities than ever before known.

The president's evident sincerity impressed the voters. His courage enthused them. They knew his past, and believed his promises. They remembered the coal trust settlement, the railway merger and the Panama canal. They knew he had the courage and the desire to do the right thing, and have set the seal of approval upon integrity in politics.

The Best After All.

The Twin Falls tract is not the only tract of land on which settlement can be had and homes made, but it has advantages over any others. There are a number of government projects under contemplation and that will be developed, namely: Boise-Payette, Minidoka, and Mud Lake. The expense of procuring water on any of these will be as great or greater than here. The amount of water per acre is more limited, and the tract of land smaller. The time when homes can be secured is two or three years in the future, and a longer residence on the land re-

quired. These features are all in favor of the Twin Falls project, and the others have no features that are better than here. While they are all worthy and desirable, there is a preference even among the good things of this world.

F. A. Dare has sold his interest in the Idaho Falls Times to his partner, Mr. Bert P. Mill. Mr. Dare will probably return to his former home in Minnesota.

The latest and greatest child of the desert—Twin Falls City.

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 homeseekers 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 and Payette valleys not irrigated from present ditches. 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 Pocatello.

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 and 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 prove up 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 this 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.
7. The entryman must pay for his water right in ten annual installments, commencing as soon as the water is ready for his use. The cost of the water right varies, but on the Minidoka tract it is estimated at from \$25 to \$35 per acre by the Interior Department.

THE CAREY ACT.

The manner of acquiring title to lands under the provisions of the Carey act is quite different.

The Carey act, so called, is an act of congress whereby desert lands are turned over to the state for reclamation, the state in turn, contracting for the building of the works with private individuals, who are repaid for their work by the sale of water rights at a price fixed by the state. Projects under this act are under state supervision and control.

TWIN FALLS LANDS.

The Twin Falls tract, which is the chief example of lands taken under this act, lies 125 miles southeast of Boise, and is in Cassia county, twenty-five miles southeast of Shoshone.

The requirements for taking land under this tract, or those entered under similar laws are as follows:

1. The entryman must be a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years. Married women cannot take these lands.
2. It is immaterial how much land the entryman owns elsewhere or whether he has made any entry of lands under any of the other land laws. There are no restrictions in these respects. He cannot, however, enter more than 160 acres under this act.
3. No particular period of residence is required. The entryman may make his entry at any time. When the

water is ready for delivery the canal company notifies the entryman, who must thereupon settle upon the land and cultivate one-sixteenth of his land 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 character.

4. These entries may be assigned or transferred to other persons either in whole or in part.

5. The price (in the Twin Falls tract) is \$25.50 per acre, including the land and the water right.

Under both 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 differences in the laws are, that under the Carey act the residence required 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 after settlement is required, that before final proof the entry may be assigned and that only one-eighth, instead of one-half, must be reclaimed.

The only advantage in favor of entries under the reclamation act, is that the first 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 \$3.25 per acre is made at the time of entry, and the second payment during the year when water is first delivered. Ten years are allowed in both cases for full payment.

Owing to the expense involved and the general conditions surrounding the enterprise, the Boise-Payette project is best handled 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. To illustrate, 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 slopes gently and is easily and economically irrigated, the company bringing water to 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 before land can be taken; cash payment of \$3.25 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 prizes at Chicago, Paris, Buffalo and New Orleans expositions from the Blue Lakes orchard of 15,000 trees; any kind of grain or grass.

For \$7.50 or less, ground can be cleared, ploughed, and seeded. Not more than 160 acres can be taken by one person.

When the water right is paid for it passes to the hands of settlers and the company will cease to exist, the users owning both land and water.

There is plenty of work, settlers being given the preference. Work on the canals will not cease for two or three years, and the railroad construction and the clearing of land will furnish work for all who come.

The Twin Falls Land & Water company is the company that is doing the development work, building canals and dam, etc.

The Twin Falls Investment company is the colonization company, having the sale of all the lands on the Twin Falls tract.



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President,
SHARON, PA.

M. B. DE LONG,
Secretary and Treas.,
SHOSHONE, IDAHO.

Twin Falls Land & Water Co.

OFFICE: TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

IDAHO offers greater opportunities to the homeseeker than does any other part of the United States at the present time.

Along the Snake River valley, in the vicinity of the world-famed Shoshone Falls, which are second only to Niagara in importance, surrounding the picturesque Twin Falls, nearly as great as Shoshone Falls, and also the noted Auger Falls, is a tract of land covering 270,000 acres of excellent soil that is being rendered available for cultivation by the Twin Falls Land and Water Company.

The three falls above mentioned afford at a moderate expense more than 100,000 horse power. Shoshone Falls has a drop of 210 feet, Twin Falls 187 feet, and Auger Falls 166 feet. Already an electric power plant developing 20,000 horse power is in course of construction at Shoshone Falls, five miles from Twin Falls City.

SOIL AND IRRIGATION.—This vast area is peculiarly favored for irrigation. It slopes gently to the west in such manner that it can be watered easily and has an excellent drainage, which insures against sour soil and impure water. The soil contains no alkali or other substance injurious to vegetation.

A PERFECT CLIMATE THE YEAR ROUND.—No cyclones, thunder storms, withering hot winds, or sultry weather. In summer every night is cool and every day pleasant. There are some hot days, but owing to the absence of moisture in the atmosphere the heat is not oppressive. Snow storms are rare and never heavy. There has never been snow for sleighing but once in nineteen years.

STATE PROTECTS THE SETTLER.—The lands under this canal system were withdrawn from the "Carey Act" from the public domain by the State Board of Idaho. By this act the United States government transfers title to the state and the state conveys direct to the settler. Under strictest regulations for the protection of settlers, the state has entered into contract with the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, the company binding itself under heavy guaranties to construct this canal system for the reclamation of the lands covered.

WATER TAKEN FROM SNAKE RIVER.—The water for this mammoth canal system is diverted from Snake river, twenty-three miles above Shoshone Falls, and flows in a westerly direction through the lands for a distance of sixty-nine miles. The main canal is 80 feet wide on the bottom, 120 feet wide at the top, and carries 10 feet of water. There are no flumes nor sidehill excavations, and as the waters direct from the river are ample there are no reservoirs whatever required; and the whole tract being under one canal and one appropriation of water, the controversies and litigation usual in other irrigated districts are absolutely eliminated.

COST IS SLIGHT.—You will first purchase a water right from the Land and Water Company, one share at a cost of \$25 for each acre you locate upon, which share carries with it a perpetual water right for one acre of land. You then apply to the land board for the land, paying 25 cents an acre as first payment to the state, and \$3 per acre as first payment on water right, which makes the total first payment \$3.25. The total cost of the land and water is \$25.50 per acre. Final proof must be made within three years, but final proof can be made at any time after the settler has one-eighth of his land under cultivation and the water on his tract. At the time of making final proof the settler pays the state another 25 cents per acre, which completes payment to the state and gives him patent to his land. The payments for the water right run for a period of ten years. The first payment, made at the time of filing on the land, is \$3 per acre. The second payment is \$2 per acre, to be paid two years from the date at which water is ready for delivery to the settler. The succeeding payments are \$2 per acre at the end of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh years. At the end of the eighth and ninth years the payments are \$3 per acre; and \$4 per acre at the end of the tenth year, this being the final payment and making \$25 per acre for the water right which with the 50 cents per acre paid to the state, makes the aggregate payment of \$25.50 per acre. Interest on deferred payments is 6 per cent, payable annually. Any settler may make full payment at any time a regular payment is due and receive full paid water right and thereby save interest.

PRODUCTS.—The products of this section are wheat, barley, rye, corn, Kaffir corn, buckwheat; alfalfa, clover, timothy, red top, orchard grass; apples, peaches, pears, prunes, plums, nectarines, apricots, Japanese plums, quinces and cherries. All varieties of grapes, currants and small fruits do well. Potatoes, sugar beets and every kind of vegetable are prolific in production; and the melons rival the famous "Rocky Fords." English walnuts, black walnuts, almonds and peanuts all grow here and are in bearing on old ranches that are now under this canal. Ranchmen ten miles from Twin Falls raise their own tobacco.

COST OF IMPROVEMENT.—These lands in their wild state are covered with a dense and luxuriant growth of sagebrush and other vegetation characteristic of desert lands. The soil is a fine volcanic ash, easily cultivated, and holds moisture well when irrigated. To clear the land costs, by contract, from \$3 to \$4 per acre. Seeding costs from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, according to the kind of seed used. Other improvements will be in accordance with the wants of the settler. Lumber, as now freighted by wagon, costs from \$28 to \$30 per thousand feet. Drinking water is obtained from the canals from the simple method of constructing cemented cisterns and running the water through a gravel and charcoal filter, which is easily made, with little expense.

MARKET FOR PRODUCTS.—There is a large home demand by the stockmen and mining camps for all products. We can and do make shipments of fruit to Chicago, New York, and to Europe; and we are less than 600 miles from Portland, one of the largest grain shipping ports in the world.

RAILROAD.—The Oregon Short Line Railroad has commenced the construction of a line to Twin Falls and will reach this point in the early spring. The road leaves the main line 56 miles west of Pocatello, passing the dam and headgate of the main canal and following the line of the canal closely. This line will in time be the main line of the road from Salt Lake City to the coast. To reach the lands under this canal, you will now leave the train at Shoshone, where daily stage connects with Twin Falls City. The direct routes of travel by rail to Shoshone are the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line from Missouri River points and west thereof. Make application for rates to E. L. Lomax, G. P. T. A., U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb., or to D. E. Burley, G. P. T. A., O. S. L. Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah.

MAGNITUDE OF THIS ENTERPRISE.—This is the largest irrigation enterprise in the United States and the third largest in the world, 270,000 acres being included in the segregation; 140,000 acres of which are now opened for settlement. It is not constructed by a stock company, but by private capital entirely. The main canal is 69 miles long with thousands of miles of laterals; and through this great system the company conveys water to within a half mile of every quarter section of the land covered. The unlimited water power available and at our doors is certain to bring numerous manufacturing industries owing to the never-failing and cheap motive power for all kinds of machinery. Light, heat and power will be available for every farmer. Electric lines will connect all villages with Twin Falls City. All conditions existing on this tract of land are as perfect as though Nature had in mind this age of irrigation and had purposely arranged all things for an irrigated Inland Empire.

ANNUAL CHARGE FOR WATER.—Not to exceed 80 cents per acre for each and every acre irrigated will be charged for maintenance and operation until such time as the control passes into the hands of the settlers, after which time only such pro rata charge as will cover actual expenses, but no charge is made during the first year that water is supplied. It is estimated that 15 cents per acre annually will maintain and operate the system after the whole of the lands are under cultivation. When one-half of the lands or one-half of the capacity of the canal is sold to settlers after completion of the system, the shareholders can take possession and control.

INVESTIGATE.—It is the desire of this company that prospective settlers make personal investigation of the dam, canal, lands, terms and all other conditions before making a selection, and put this

Twin Falls Land and Water Co.

OFFICERS:

W. G. FILER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
P. H. BOHL, President, Sharon, Pa.
M. B. DE LONG, Sec. & Treas., Shoshone Falls, Idaho.
PAUL S. A. BICKEL, Chief Engineer.

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TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

Bandit of Romance

(Special Correspondence.)

A bandit among bandits was Jean Baptiste Tramoní Brico. On the evening of May 12 last Brico left the house of an aunt in the village of Borivoll, Corsica, to return to the mountains. Behind a wall thirty feet away were hidden a dozen of his enemies. They fired a volley and Brico's career was brought to an end. Sadly in these days is more the home of the brigand than Corsica, but it has produced no craftier brute than this same Brico. Properly



Transept in Monreale Cathedral, speaking, he was neither a brigand nor a bandit. He was the party of the first part in a well developed vendetta which he himself started, and he killed only members of the offending family with here and there a gendarme who had tried to catch him. He preyed neither on country folk nor on strangers, but any member of the Tramoní family, meeting him unexpectedly, had either to kill him or be killed.

Until the final roundup it was always a Tramoní who was killed. Brico was a true hero of romance in that he was urged to his course of wickedness by an unfortunate love affair. He was born in 1869, the son of poor peasants whose wealth was a few sheep. He was brought up like other boys in his district, was a hardy, muscular fellow and when he joined the colors for his term of service he was one of the best recruits of the year. When he went into the army he left behind him a sweetheart, one Josephine Tramoní, who promised to marry him at the end of his service, which would be three years later, or 1872. Returning then to Corsica to get his bride he met immediately an unexpected obstacle. Brico was a shepherd and Josephine a shepherdess, but so fallen are the folk of Corsica from the golden age of shepherds and shepherdesses that Strophon must have more than a sweetly sounding oaten pipe if he would win his Chioce.

In other words, while Josephine was more than willing, Farmer Tramoní wouldn't listen to any such project. Admitting that Brico was a



Navé in Monreale Cathedral, cousin, what weight had that in the face of his few sheep when Josephine was part heiress to a fine farm? Greater things were in store for his daughter than marriage with a poverty stricken, time expired soldier. Had Brico been an ordinary sort of a man he would have abducted his shepherdess—she was more than willing to go with him. But he was proud. It was due his family that he married the girl only with her father's consent. For two years regularly whenever he met Father Tramoní he asked him for his daughter, and as regularly Father Tramoní sent him away unprospered. Finally in August, 1904, Father Tramoní, exasperated at his pertinacity, was unwise

enough to say that never in his life would he consent to the marriage. Brico's hand slid to his knife at once, but such hasty action would be contrary to the Corsican code of honor. He waited a month, then shot Father Tramoní from behind a hedge, and not stopping to get his bride he made for the hills. That was the beginning of his career as an outlaw.

The vendetta thus established differed from the traditional Corsican feud, which demands an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, from any member of the off-nights. Little girls had famous exams in duty-bound to avenge their father's death, but instead of making war on Brico's family in general, they centered all their energies on catching him. The government stepped in to aid them.

Brico became a will o' the wisp. He was here, there and everywhere, just before the Tramonís and the gendarmes. In the mountains he found a fellow spirit in one Giovanni, and the two performed enough deeds of valor to establish a saga.

Had the government not lent a hand Brico's end might have come sooner than it did, for general sympathy was not with him. But country folk never have a liking for the police and did all they could to thwart them. Moreover, they were greatly afraid of the two bandits. In the little village of Mola they had seen death come mysteriously to four persons suspected of having given the police news of the outlaws.

Now and then the gendarmes caught up with the two men and there would be a fight, and it was the gendarmes who were always compelled to retreat. For two years this hide and seek game was kept up, and the list of killings to Brico's credit consisted of the four peasants who have been mentioned and several gendarmes who attempted to catch the men in the mountains, but it was two years before the Tramoní family suffered again.

The second victim was the eldest son of the house, Come. Brico shot him from behind and killed him. This so aroused the authorities that they arrested the whole Brico family—father, mother, uncles, aunts and cousins—charging them with giving aid and comfort to the outlaw.

The day of the trial Brico, just to show how he felt about it, shot a Tramoní relative, and the day following he shot the gendarme who arrested his mother. Thence of murders followed in quick succession until the Tramoní family was well in the way of becoming extinct. So long as Brico confined his attention to them and the police the country folk helped him for to kill both was his un-doubted right. But in November he killed a cartman, whose sole offense was to be carrying some household furniture belonging to one of the Tramoní families.

This was the beginning of the end, and the end he brought on himself. His last crime turned the whole island against him. He went down in the village of Mola a few months ago and deliberately shot and killed his

two-year-old son of the murdered Come Tramoní, who was playing in the streets with other children. From that day he was hunted by everyone. His companion, Giovanni, had been killed the year before in an encounter with the police. The two persons who still stood by him were his mother and an aunt. On May 12 at noon he bid good-by to his mother, telling her she would probably never see him again. He went to his aunt's house, in a neighboring village, and when at night he was leaving it to go to the mountains he was ambushed and killed. The total list of Brico's victims numbered a round two dozen, which is a good record even for a Corsican.



The rising inflection—'May we go to the picnic?' In asking a question the rising inflection is to the voice what cheerfulness is to the face.

THE VOICE AND THE RISING INFLECTION. HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS.

It seems un- but we must make the best of it—that some people have, naturally without any study or effort, better voices than others can acquire by any amount of patient practice.

The kinds of voices can be represented by the kinds of type in a newspaper, as slim, thick, small, large, high, low, clear, dim, strong, weak, attractive, pleasant, respectful.

Anyone is able to improve the voice by watching it and listening to others and by exercising it systematically. An old professor of music and elocution said: "Go slow and low in order to get a clear and pleasant voice before trying to have it loud and strong."

If a hundred people were to say to a clerk, "Have you any good peaches?" there would be many kinds of accents and the clerk would be more attentive to some than to others on account of the way the words were inflected. Make your voice climb the stairs when asking questions:

Number, please? What is it, please?

Do not let your voice fall down stairs when asking questions. As a question requires or invites some one to make an effort or exertion it should be given in a way to create respect and compliance.

(Copyright, 1904, by Earl M. Pratt.)

IS YOUR FARM VACCINATED?

Means Devised by Science for Making Land More Fertile.

Have you had your farm vaccinated? If not, you should proceed to have it done at once. Science has done a great deal for the farmer. It has killed the bugs and worms that prey on his crops; it has treated his animals when sick and saved their lives; it has experimented with seeds and raised the quality and quantity of their yields; it has done a great many things to help him achieve success.

The latest service of special interest which we have heard is that of the process of inoculating sterile ground and making it bring forth the fruit in abundance and in an easy task. Inoculation to prevent smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, etc., we know about; but it is quite as mysterious as the inoculation of the old worn-out soils to make them fertile.

Certain germs make for fertility of the soil. They are collected or generated by the department of agriculture, according to this venereal authority, and sent by mail in a small package about the size of a yeast cake; The cake is said to contain millions of dried germs.

It is thrown into a barrel of pure water and turned into a milk white. Seeds of grain and grasses are washed with this water and when planted are said to produce wonderful results even on what is regarded as exhausted soil. The land is really treated to an inoculation and cured of its disease of barrenness. Have your farm vaccinated and get rich from the big crops you will raise.—Minneapolis Journal.

Unlucky Thirteen. A gentleman who had been dining at a restaurant, and who often ordered a dozen oysters, counted them one day, and found but eleven.

Still another day he counted them, with the same result. Then he said to the waiter: "Why do you only give me eleven oysters when I order a dozen?" "Oh, sir," answered the waiter, "I didn't think you'd want to be sitting thirteen at table, sir."—Sparto Moments.

More Uses for Sawdust. Sawdust is lending itself to more and more uses constantly. Shipbuilders in England, France and Germany are now using what is called "stone-wood," a mixture of sawdust with certain minerals, which formed into slabs under hydraulic pressure, makes a surface which is safe to walk upon and will not burn or permit one to slip. This substance can be worked like any hard wood and is being extensively used.

RICE PAPER IN FLORIDA.

Queer Tree Successfully Introduced There From China.

The rice paper tree, one of the most interesting of the entire flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other subtropical and oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil the experimenters expressed doubts of its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is as well adapted to the climate of this country as to that of the Flowery Kingdom.

It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than fifteen feet, and with a trunk of stem from three to five inches in diameter.

This celebrated rice paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of the pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders several inches in length.

The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to these cylinders, and, turning them around, ether by rude machinery or by hand, dexterously pare the pith from the circumference to center. This operation makes a roll of paper, the scroll being of equal thickness throughout.

After a cylinder has been pared it is unrolled, and weights are placed upon it until the surface is rendered smooth throughout its entire length.—New York Herald.

Action and Relaxation.

The American girl is developing two sides of her nature—two moods—one of action and one of relaxation. And, of course, it goes without saying that she dresses to suit the mood.

When she plays golf and tennis, it is in a short skirt and the comfortable shirt waist that she wears, and it is since she has become such an active young person that she has taken to wearing the short skirt, not only on the golf links and the tennis court, but shopping, traveling and for general utility wear, says the Chicago Herald.

So clever is the American girl of the day that one would never recognize her as the same girl as she appears at different hours of the day. She has learned the importance of resting just as she has realized the benefit derived from outdoor exercise. She regards being lazy as a virtue that is, just for a certain length of time each day. Her resting body and mind that she is wearing the fascinating negligees that she shops show the whole year through.

IRON TURNED INTO COPPER.

Simple Explanation of What at First Appears Remarkable.

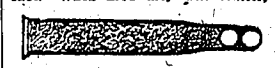
A curious find was recently made in one of the copper mines at El Cobre, Cuba. These mines, once among the richest in the world, have been abandoned for over thirty years, because during the Cuban insurrection of 1895 the coal supply was cut off by the insurgents, and consequently pumping became impossible, so that the mines filled with water. After the Spanish war an American company bought the mines and proceeded to pump out the water. In one of the shafts thus made accessible was found what once represented an iron pickaxe as well as some crowbars. The metal in these implements had, however, turned to copper.

Wonderful as this may appear, there is a simple scientific explanation. The water filtering through the rocks and the copper ore, which dissolved some of the copper, the solution containing sulphate of copper. As the sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron it at once dissolved that metal and deposited copper in its place, for sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper. In the process certain impurities which had existed in the iron were left behind undisturbed. The wooden handle of the axe was in good condition. The metal was porous and irregular in shape. But in the general outline preserved the form of the axe somewhat enlarged in size.

FOR SERVICE AGAINST MOBS

New Cartridge Served Out to New York National Guard.

The new cartridge for riot duty is nearly ready for the National Guard, says the New York Press. It is of the calibre of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which is .30, and will be used by the guardsmen in that rifle. This new riot ammunition is called the "multiball" cartridge, because instead of having only one bullet, it has two, a rifle larger than buckshot. When fired they will scatter,



and a volley of them will make a mob think it is facing shrapnel. The range of these riot cartridges is only about 300 yards, as against 2,000 yards and more of the regular bullet. It is practically the range of the old musket of the Revolutionary days.

Any one who knows anything about the high power and flat trajectory of the modern rifle will recognize the balance of the new cartridges. With the regulation bullet, even of the old Springfield, persons victimized from the scene of rioting were often killed by the long flight of the missile. The ricocheting of the ball along the hard pavement has led to casualties blocks away from the scene of the fighting.

Printed by Franklin.

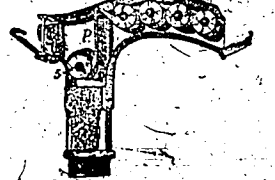
Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, has just received a valuable addition to the collection of Americana, says the New York Sun. It is a translation of Cicero's "Cato Major, or De Senectute." The book was printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1874. It bears the autograph of Thomas Heyward, Jr., one of the South Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence, and it was written by James Logan, chief justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

In the opinion of Franklin, this book is the earliest translation of a classic in the Western Hemisphere. The volume opens with an introduction by Franklin, entitled "The Printer to the Reader."

Fig Tree Grown in Maine.

The fig is rarely a product of Maine soil, but Mrs. A. Q. Goud of Topsham is the possessor of a fig tree which has this year borne about a dozen large luscious figs. The tree, which stands about four feet high and is eight years old, has been bearing fruit for the past three or four years.

Cané Camera.



Here is the newest weapon of the snapshot fiend. The film is exposed at "P" as it passes from spool 1 to spool 5, and is long enough for forty-eight exposures. The three additional rolls permit the taking of almost 700 pictures.

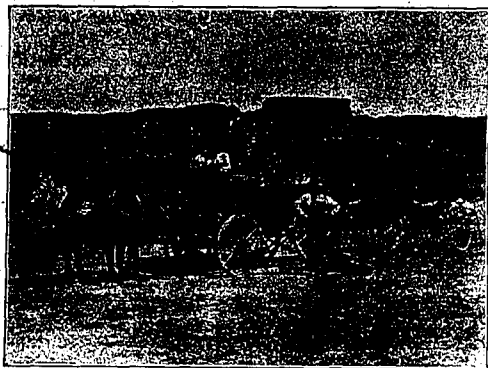
project in comparison with any other projects. No agents are employed nor commissions paid. Intending settlers are their own agents in every sense of the word. Only careful investigation and complete inquiries are the wishes of this company.

TWIN FALLS CITY.—Twin Falls is the principal town upon this great area. It is situated three miles south of the famous Blue Lakes, five miles from Shoshone Falls, and about seven miles from Twin Falls. It was laid out by Chief of Design of the World's Fair Grounds at St. Louis and will be a model city. Parks and other ornamental features are planned and the grounds set aside for the same. Two blocks are for Public Schools. Seven churches have selected sites and will build at an early date. The Twin Falls Investment Company, Ltd., is now constructing a \$50,000 hotel and the work is being pushed with all possible speed. This hotel is to be constructed of concrete blocks with red lava trimmings, and will be one of the most up-to-date hotels in the West. Lots range in price from \$100 to \$1,000 each. Opportunities for business enterprises are greater than at any other point in the West. The only way to comprehend this project is from a personal inspection.

First to Make Improvements.

When the first tract of 30,000 acres was opened on the Twin Falls Land project, June 10, 1903, many settlers came from various parts of the country to make filings. Among the first to secure land was L. E. Prothero of Baraboo, Wis., who, however, has the honor of being the very first settler to haul lumber on his land and make improvements. He secured a fine eighty half way between Shoshone Falls and Rock Creek, and has a large portion cleared and ready for cultivation when the water arrives in the spring. A comfortable house is located on the land and further improvements are under way.

Before coming here Mr. Prothero traveled extensively for three years seeking a satisfactory location, but nothing pleased him sufficiently to warrant a location until he arrived here. After looking over the land and becoming acquainted with the plans of the project, it was easily seen that the future was very encouraging and that this locality would in a short time become one of the richest agricultural sections in Idaho. Pinning his faith to the future developments of the Twin Falls lands, Mr. Prothero went further and purchased a business lot on



L. E. Prothero, the first settler to make improvements on the Twin Falls Land Tract.

Main street, on which he erected a business house and opened what is known as the City Restaurant, which is doing a splendid business and accommodating the many visitors who arrive here daily to inspect the lands and the townsite.

Like all pioneers in a new and little-known country, Mr. Prothero had many hardships to overcome during the first year of his residence here, but notwithstanding these inconveniences he enjoys the benefits accruing from being one of the first and getting in on the ground floor, as it were. The growth of Twin Falls, and a material interest in its future development, will be a source of considerable satisfaction, especially when his increased patronage will expand to that of a good and substantial business.

FOR SALE—Bearing orchard, in Payette valley, eight years old. Thirty-three acres in winter apples and seven acres in pears. All in prime condition. Enquire of our address, C. S. LOVELAND, Twin Falls, Idaho.

BREVITIES

Subscribe for the News and keep posted on Twin Falls.

The work of excavating for the basement of Hotel Kimberly is progressing very rapidly, and will be completed some time next week.

H. I. Macy, an old-time printer friend, is now holding cases in this office. Mr. Macy is a skilled workman and is a valuable adjunct to the News force.

Pat Hall returned Wednesday from Minidoka, where he had gone to look after his land interests. His wife returned with him and will remain a short time on a visit.

Robert Messer has let a contract for the construction of a business block on Main street. The basement will be of lava rock and the walls of brick. The basement is nearly excavated and the laying of rock will begin as soon as material can be delivered on the ground.

A large portion of the settlers who are flocking to Twin Falls are from the irrigated sections of Colorado, Oregon and Washington. These people know what an irrigated country is, and are anxious to take advantage of its oppor-

After remaining home a short time he will continue his journey to Juneau, Alaska, where he will remain for the winter. He expects to return in the spring to look after his interests here. Mr. Heyburn is a nephew of Senator Heyburn of Idaho.

Members of the Catholic denomination held services here Sunday. Rev. Father Verlugge of Shoshone officiating. The next services will be held on December 8th. This denomination has selected a location for a church here and will build in the near future.

The Odd Fellows of Twin Falls and adjacent localities have succeeded in purchasing two choice town lots and in the near future will organize and erect a hall. The membership will be quite large, and it is anticipated that a lodge of considerable strength will soon be maintained here.

This office has received the first issue of the Twin Falls News, an extremely neat five column quarto newspaper, published by O. H. Barber and C. P. Diehl. Mr. Diehl will be remembered as a resident of this city, and at one time editor of the Idaho Falls Times. The newspaper stands pat on republicanism.—Idaho Falls Times.

Addison T. Smith, assistant secretary of the Republican state central committee, came over from headquarters of the committee at Boise to vote. He will soon go to Washington, D. C., to resume his duties as secretary to Senator Heyburn, but will return to Twin Falls soon after the adjournment of congress next March to look after his property interests.

J. B. Jerman returned Wednesday from a trip to North Yakima, where he had gone in the interests of his nursery business. Mr. Jerman is the agent for The Dalles Nursery, and is taking orders for stock to be delivered in the spring. Mr. Jerman is arranging to plant twenty acres in orchard and ten acres in nursery on his farm, one mile east of town. He expects to have a good line of nursery stock, which will be well adapted to this climate, the varieties of which will be the best and most popular.

The Twin Falls News, published at the new town of Twin Falls by Barber & Diehl, made its appearance this week. It is a neat five-column quarto, four pages of which are printed at home, and is chuck full of the newness and hustle of the region that is being opened up under the big ditch. The News will no doubt be an important factor in the development and growth of the west end of Cassia county. We extend the fraternal hand of fellowship to Messrs. Barber & Diehl, and wish them success.—Albion Times.

C. L. Parsons, who located 160 acres of land about eight miles east of Twin Falls City, on September 24, is a good representative of the splendid type of citizens who are settling upon the Twin Falls tract. Mr. Parsons is paying \$500 a year rent for a fruit and hay ranch at Wallace, Wash., and will arrive here early in December prepared to erect buildings, remove the sagebrush and be ready to put in a large

acreage in the spring. The class of settlers who are locating here insures the rapid development of the country. They all have means to go ahead with, and the development of the Twin Falls tract will be more rapid and substantial than that of any agricultural section of the West.

Newbry Bros. have finished their lateral contract and are now working on a contract on the low-line canal.

Lumber is arriving for the school building, and work on same will begin at once. P. H. Hall has the contract for construction.

Mr. Watties, of the Utah Construction company, is here in reference to making a contract for the building of the low-line canal, which is planned shall be completed this winter.

The Emmett Index says a man has gone into the poultry business at Caldwell, and is shipping to one hotel in Portland chickens to the value of \$500 per month. He has ordered incubators in numbers sufficient to enable him to hatch one thousand chickens per month.

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 Greely inclusive on the Union Pacific railroad.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Governor Morrison has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, and designates Thursday, November 24, as a day of Thanksgiving. This year the people of Idaho, as well as the entire United States, will have many things to be thankful for, one of the most important of which is that "God reigns and the Republican party still lives." Under a Republican administration peace and prosperity will still continue.

Railroad from Denver to Boise.

A late dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Articles of Incorporation of the Colorado, Wyoming & Idaho Railway company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state here today by E. S. Chenoweth and John D. Milliken of Kansas City. The projected road runs from Denver via Laramie, thence northwesterly through the counties of Albany, Carbon, Natrona, Sweet-

water, Fremont and Uinta, thence southwesterly to Boise, Idaho. It is estimated the length is 620 miles, of which will be in Wyoming. It is reported that the enterprise is backed by strong financial interests in New England and Chicago. It is independent of any other road, and will penetrate the finest undeveloped and scenic section of the state. A preliminary survey has been made and work will be commenced at once.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Two Years Resident Physician at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
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Finest Line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION
Teams and Riggs for All Parts of the Country
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FINEST MEALS IN THE CITY
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Alvord Sage-Brush Grubber and Land Cleaner
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S. B. REYNOLDS, Sole Agent for Shoshone and Twin Falls Dist.
Will Contract to Clear Land at Reasonable Price. Address,
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THE Highland Laddie set the pace and now it is all the style to go to **G. W. TARR & CO'S** to trade. You can't do any better in the wild and woolly west. Call in and price our goods. You are welcome whether you buy or not.
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