

TWIN FALLS NEWS

PRIMER OF IRRIGATION

Matters of Vital Importance to the Farmer Relative to the Measurement of Water Discussed—Easy Method of Operation which Avoids all Possible Chance of Error—Information Invaluable to the Beginner.

If we fill a gallon measure with water we know that we have 231 cubic inches of water which weighs eight and one-third pounds. That is the United States standard. We also know, because it is easy to measure it, that a cubic foot of water weighs sixty-two and one-half pounds and measures 1,728 cubic inches, equal to seven and one-half gallons.

When it comes to measure water for irrigation purposes it is difficult to ascertain the exact quantity measured, owing to arbitrary standards of what the measure should be. Besides that, the various states and countries are not agreed upon a universal standard of measurement, so that when one reads of fifty inches being required to raise a crop, his measurement may mean a much less number of inches if measured according to some other standard. Ten thousand gallons of water by accurate measurement may be run into a reservoir, and in twenty-four hours or less that number of gallons will be materially reduced, but the loss can be accurately estimated, and so can the exact quantity run out of it for any purpose be measured almost to a drop. But in the case of taking water from a running or flowing stream or ditch, various difficulties stand in the way of accurate measurement.

In measuring water from streams, ditches and running or flowing water, generally three standards, or "units of measure," as they are called, have been agreed upon. They are the inch, the cubic foot per second, and the acre-foot.

THE INCH.

The "inch" as a unit of water measurement originated with the placer miners of the West and was adopted by irrigators when water came to be used upon the land for the growing of crops. It is the volume of water which will flow through an inch-square opening or orifice with a certain other volume of water over and above it to give it what is known as "pressure." Both the opening as to size and the depth of water above are regulated by the laws of some of the states, and in many localities it is regulated by custom—that is, by agreement. The definition given in the laws of Colorado will furnish an idea of what constitutes an inch.

"Water sold by inch shall measure as follows, to-wit: Every inch shall be considered equal to an inch-square orifice under a five-inch pressure, and a five-inch pressure shall be from the top of the orifice of the box put into the banks of the ditch to the surface of the water."

Of course, this opening may be larger than one inch square; for instance, six inches, or twelve inches, but in that case the inch will become multiplied into as many inches as there are inches in the opening. At six inches the volume of water would be thirty-six inches, and at twelve inches there would be delivered 144 inches of water. A simple and useful way to measure the inch and re-

tain the pressure is to make the opening one inch wide and any number of inches long—a slot, so to speak; over this slot is arranged a sliding board that can be moved back and forth any number of inches of actual measurement with a carpenter's rule. By this device there will always be the required volume of water, or pressure, above the inch orifice.

Many irrigators roughly measure the quantity of water delivered from a ditch, or canal, by calculating the number of square inches in a cross section of the ditch and calling the result so many inches of water, but this is not a safe rule to follow, for pressure and the velocity of the stream of water are not taken into consideration, and they make a vast difference sometimes in the quantity of water delivered. The orifice measurement under pressure is the most accurate and gives better satisfaction.

The inch, however, as a standard of measurement, or unit, is of very little use except for the measurement of small quantities of water. It may be adapted to the distribution of water from small main ditches or their laterals.

CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND OR "SECOND-FOOT."

Owing to the inconveniences of the "inch" as a unit of measurement, and the limitation on the mechanical device for measuring it, the cubic foot per second or "second-foot" has been adopted as better adapted to the measurement of both large and small quantities of water; indeed, it is made the legal unit in most of the states and territories in water contracts and for defining the amounts appropriated from streams. But although made the unit of measurement, it is used in connection with the inch—that is, a cubic foot per second is distributed to farmers according to the number of inches it is supposed to contain. This is fixed by law and the following table will show the variations in the number of inches contained in a cubic foot per second:

In California, Idaho, Nevada and Utah fifty miners' inches equal one cubic foot per second, measured under a four-inch pressure from the center of the orifice.

In Arizona and Montana forty miners' inches equal one cubic foot per second, measured under a six-inch pressure from the top of the orifice.

In Colorado 38.4 miners' inches equal one cubic foot per second; measured under a five-inch pressure from the top of the orifice.

A second-foot is a cubic foot which passes a given point in a ditch or canal in one second of time, and to measure the number of second feet it is only necessary to multiply the number of seconds of time by the cubic feet of the stream to ascertain the total quantity of water. To make this clearer, let the reader imagine a small stream filling a square conduit or box one foot wide and one foot deep. This gives a stream the face or sectional area of which is one square foot. Now, if the water run through this conduit or

box at the speed of one foot per second of time, that will measure exactly one cubic foot per second, or one second-foot. If the water moves at a higher speed, as for example, five linear feet per second, the volume will be five cubic feet per second. If the conduit or stream is five feet wide and twenty feet deep, the area of its face is 100 square feet, and the water flowing one foot per second will give a volume of 100 cubic feet per second, or second-feet. If it runs two feet per second, then the volume will be 200 cubic feet per second of time.

In measuring the flow of a stream it will be understood from the foregoing that the width, depth and speed or velocity are calculated. Streams, however, are very irregular in their measurements and the velocity of the water is not fixed. For instance, the water flows more rapidly in the center or where it is deep; along the shore, where it is shallow, the friction against the bank and bottom retard it quite perceptibly. Moreover, the water flows more rapidly below the surface than at the surface. In such case it is estimated that the place of the greatest motion is about one-third of the distance beneath the surface, this being the locality where the water is least impeded by friction.

It is manifestly impossible for one to stand at the delivery point of the water, watch in hand, and calculate the number of second-feet that flow, hence a simple way of measuring the whole stream is quite common. A line, say 100 feet, is laid off along the bank and each end of the line is marked by a stake. Then a light float—a chip will answer the purpose—is cast into the stream above the upper stake and the exact time it passes is noted, and also the exact time it passed the lower stake. If the float requires twenty-seconds to travel between the two stakes, then the velocity of the water is assumed to be five feet per second. Other floats are necessary for the stream runs with unequal velocity, but the average speed together with the average measurement is taken as the basis of a calculation and the number of second-feet determined from that. Thus, if the width averages twenty feet, the depth four feet, the cross sectional area is eighty square feet. Then, if the rate of flow is two feet per second, we have a volume of 160 second-feet.

THE ACRE FOOT.

The preceding water measurements are restricted to flowing water for irrigating purposes. There are numerous methods of measuring the volume of water more accurately than in the case of the chip, and it may be said that by means of submerged floats, current meters with electrical attachments, and other contrivances and calculations based upon scientific principles, very little water will escape the notice of the company who has it for sale, and the farmer may be sure of receiving all he is entitled to for his land. By and by it will be possible for the irrigation farmer to estimate exactly the quantity of water required by his plants, and that amount he will be able to give them with accuracy and without any waste or excess.

It is becoming the practice to

store unused water during the periods when there is an abundant supply—that is, to lay aside in reservoirs enough to meet any possible contingency of drought or insufficient supply when most needed. The standard of measurement of water stored in reservoirs, the unit of quantity, is designated as "an acre foot"; that is, an amount of water which will cover one acre of ground, or 43,560 square feet to a depth of one foot. This will give, of course, 43,560 cubic feet, or 325,851 gallons. One cubic foot per second flowing constantly for twenty-four hours equals nearly two acre-feet, and from this it is not difficult to convert cubic feet per second into acre-feet and estimate the quantity of water to be stored in reservoirs for the use and requirements of crops. The reservoirs themselves may also be measured in the same manner as a tank, but allowance must be made for evaporation and absorption.

To further explain the technical units of measurements into quantities, the following table is given:

One second-foot equals 450 gallons per minute.

One cubic foot equals 7.5 gallons.

One second-foot equals two acre-feet in twenty-four hours flowing constantly.

One hundred California inches equal four acre-feet in twenty-four hours.

One hundred Colorado inches equal five and one-sixth acre-feet in twenty-four hours.

One Colorado inch equals 17,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

One second-foot equals fifty-nine and one-half acre-feet in thirty days.

Two acre-feet equal one second-foot per day, or .0333 second-feet in thirty days.

One million gallons equal 3.069 acre-feet.

Taking water from streams and ditches open to the atmosphere and its changes, rapid evaporation, seepage and absorption, is always attended with an enormous waste, the consequence being that the farmer never knows and no man can tell him whether he is giving his crops the quantity of water they absolutely require. He can not tell how much of the water applied to the soil is utilized by the crops, or is carried off by drainage, seepage or infiltration to some portion of the land where it is not needed and generally lost for useful purposes. He knows, however, that so much water is measured out to him and that he pays for the amount that runs through the head gate, whether it is of any practical use to him or not. The returns from his crops do not represent as much as he hoped, for the expense takes away a very large slice of his profits. His water tax may represent one-third of his receipts, and though he may be well aware that he never received the water he pays for—that is, he has the deed to it—but he is paying rent on it all the time.—D. H. Anderson in the Irrigation Age.

The popularity of the News is shown by the numerous orders for subscriptions constantly received.

LAND SEEKERS STILL COMING

Rank of Settlers to Twin Falls Tract is Maintained without a Break.

Thomas Costello Tells How Buyers are Arriving Daily and Purchasing Land and Town Lots—Weather Delights all.

Thomas Costello, of the Twin Falls Investment company, has returned from the building metropolis of Twin Falls City.

"It is astonishing how Twin Falls City and the surrounding country is building up," said Mr. Costello. "When I took a last peep at the town as the road carried us out of sight, I could scarcely credit that it stood on the spot which I saw covered with rank sagebrush only a few months ago."

"We expected a falling off in the number of land seekers about election time, but they kept coming just the same. Every stage brings a load of them and many of them come in private conveyances. They all want land or town lots. None of them come for pleasure. Every man seems to have the purchase price of what he wants in his pocket and he wastes no time in scouting. It beats anything I ever saw. Wait until the election returns from that district two years hence."

"Workmen are excavating on the site of the Hotel Kimberly and stonemasons are at work on the foundation. The chief hindrance to building operations at present is the scarcity of lumber. Boards are boards and shingles are shingles down at Twin Falls City just now. But the lumber famine will not continue very long."

"The weather is surprisingly mild down there. In fact, it is so balmy that eastern visitors are astounded. They seem to think we are in collusion with the weather bureau. The climate has been a powerful factor in promoting settlement. Land seekers are infatuated with the glorious sunshine. Many of them come from states where the snow is already deep on the ground and the transition startles and pleases them. They ride for 35 miles in the warm sun and inhale the ozone and then head straight for the land office. They can't help it. Old Sol is our best advertiser and I look to see the rush of land seekers continue all winter."—Boise Statesman.

Idaho Leads Them All.

Chief Engineer Wayne Darlington, who has just returned from a trip to California and other western states, is of the opinion that Idaho is making better progress in irrigation work than any other state. Idaho possessed a distinct advantage over her sister states by reason of her superior water supply, said Mr. Darlington, and also had an abundance of rich land susceptible of reclamation. There was also greater activity in irrigation work in this state than elsewhere, and the general outlook for settlement was better.

While he was away Mr. Darlington took advantage of the opportunity to examine and study the irrigation projects in other states, which he found very interesting. After all, he declared, Idaho seemed to be the most advanced in this line of work and would, he thought, lead for some to come.—Statesman.

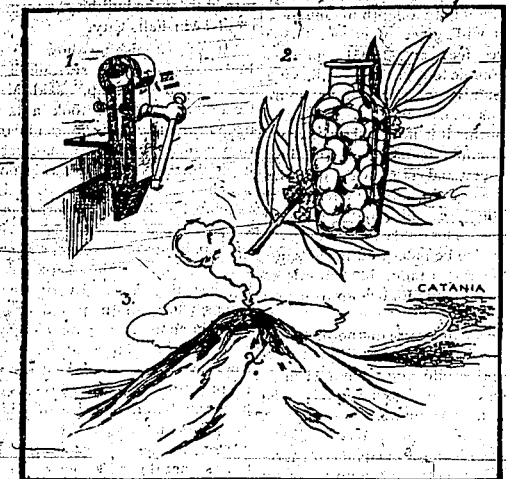
JEST NUTS



Narrow Escape.
Gayboy—My wife came within a hair of leaving me last week.
Roanster—Within a hair?
Gayboy—Yes, but fortunately the one she found on my coat collar matched her own.
An Ideal Standard Bearer.
Taffy—But your candidate doesn't strike me as being a man of any great political ability.
Grafton—Well, he is, all right. Why, he has two barrels to the other fellow's one.

In Serious Trouble.
"She's in a frightful dilemma."
"How so?"
"Why, Jack proposed to her last night and insists upon having an answer before she will have time to learn whether Tom intends to propose."
Point of View.
Manager—"That new souprette certainly covered herself with glory to-night."
Critic—"Yes; and she didn't have any too much on at that."

Proof Positive.
Smithy—"I know I need glasses."
Opticist—"How do you know?"
Smithy—"Because last night I was reading a newspaper and I couldn't tell whether or not a certain word was 'bull-dogs' or 'blinding'."
Opticist—"Which did it turn out to be?"
Smithy—"It turned out to be 'bull-dog'."
Judge—



The first two letters of each of these three words when put together name a fragrant spring flower.

She Knew the Man.
"What's the matter with Mrs. Gayman?" asked the deaf old lady at the railroad station.
"What's she fussin' about?"
"Her husband's trunk" replied Mrs. Subbubs; "it seems—"
"Oh," interrupted the old lady, "she ought to be used to that by this time. His always in that condition."

Force of Habit.
"Your church-organist is fine, but the effect of his execution is marred somewhat by the words he mumbles as he plays."
"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly. I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't make it stay in his eye."
The Bachelor's View.
"Miss Passy still protests that she hasn't reached the right age to marry."
"Well, she's about right," replied the savage bachelor.
"What do you consider the proper age to marry?"
"Dotage, of course."

Classifying Him.
"I'd have you know, Sir," said the pompous city chap on vacation in the country, "that I work with my head instead of with my hands."
"How!" exclaimed the honest farmer. "I loved at first that you was a Jay, but according to your statement, you must be a woodpecker, 'b' gool!"
Mrs. Cumrox in Error.
"What are you studying, 'Bow'?" asked Mrs. Cumrox.
"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.
"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly. I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't make it stay in his eye."
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Comparison.
Eva—"Here comes Gussie Glaucosa. He almost reminds me of a Chicago river barge."
Edna—"Because you are stuck on him?"
Eva—"Of course not. Because he is always in the way and hard to get rid of."

Nothing Rash.
The Man—"What are you reading there, my boy? I hope it isn't a blood-and-thunder story."
The Boy—"No, but it's a thunder story."
The Man—"Thunder alone?"
The Boy—"Yes, it is the weather-report."

Not His Place.
The train-robbers had the conductor down.
"Quarter! Quarter!" he shouted.
"Not a bit of it!" roared the leader of the masked men. "The Pullman porter is the only one on this train who has any right to demand a quarter."

Real Sufferers.
Rodrick—"They say automobiles are terrible on the nervous system."
Van Albert—"I believe it."
Rodrick—"But you have no automobile."
Van Albert—"No, but I cross the street occasionally."

Hard Pressed.
"Ragson Tatters—Dese is mighty hard times, ain't dey?"
Hungry Hawkes—"Dat's w'at dey ar, Ragson, old man. So many people is offerin' me work when I asks fur, gruk dat I'm runnin' out of excuses."

Making Sure in Advance.
"Mr. Skinner," said the family physician, "I must positively refuse to undertake to cure you unless you promise solemnly to obey me."
"I solemnly promise," replied the sick man.
"Very well. Now, first of all, give me your check in full for my last bill."
—Philadelphia Press.

An Afterthought.
"I never saved a penny before I was married," said the sard-eyed man, who was surrounded by a group of women.
"They boomed upon him gratefully. 'And yet I always managed to keep out of debt,' he sighed as an afterthought.

Effectual Way.
"I thought Smergale was a friend of yours."
"He was until lately. I had to drop him. He was always wanting to borrow money."
"Refused him sharply, did you?"
"No; I lent him some."

Whyness.
Giles—"Tan shoes are said to be more popular in Boston than elsewhere."
Miles—"How do you account for that?"
Giles—"I suppose it's because they require Browning frequently."

Condition Vs. Theory.
"Shay," began the loquacious party who had been trying to assume more than his share of liquid trouble. "I've (hic) got a the'ry 'bout (hic) whizzer (hic)..."
"To the station house with your theory," interrupted the policeman, as he gathered him in. "It's your condition that confronts me."

False Alarm.
Mrs. Crossway—"I think your husband is the most attentive man I ever—"
Mrs. Strongmind—"Attentive? To whom?"
Mrs. Crossway—"To you, of course. Who else?"
Mrs. Strongmind (fanning herself)—"It'd better be!"

Cause for Alarm.
Mrs. Newkid—"John, for goodness' sake, wake up and run for the doctor, quick!"
Newkid (drowsily)—"Eh? What's the matter?"
Mrs. Newkid—"I'm afraid there is something dreadful the matter with baby. She has stopped smiling in her sleep."

A Case of Intuition.
Seated in an "L" train the other day were Jones and Brown.
Brown—"Who is that homely woman at the end of the car?"
Jones—"That's my wife."
Brown—"But you are not looking Jones."
Jones—"I don't have to.—New York Times."

Professional Secret.
Police-Magistrate—"How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket when it was provided with a safety catch?"
Pickpocket—"Excuse me, your honor, but that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for \$10."



Four trees of different kinds are represented by this. Do you know what they are?

CULTIVATE SENSE OF TASTE.
 Its Possession Said to Have Good Effect on General Health.
 Taste and smell are two senses we do not cultivate enough; indeed, hearing, as we know in the case of the blind, can reach an acuteness which the ordinary person is absolutely deficient in. Both taste and smell have great uses. Probably we should not see people living in dirty and insanitary conditions so blissfully were the sense of smell a little more developed; while taste, especially in women, is often stigmatized as greenness. The gourmet, to use an French word, is not a gourmandise but a man who has taste—tastefully and exquisitely trained. It is said that the Marquis Duc de Richelieu, who was a great gastronomic connoisseur, possessed so fine a taste as to be able to distinguish whether the breast of a chicken was cut from the side of the gall or not. In the same way wine-tasters can tell a vintage instantly. Women Father despise taste; they eat and that is all. 'Yot' taste was certainly given us for a good purpose and no one can offer a dinner intelligently who has not cultivated his palate. The food one likes and enjoys always agrees with one's health better than any other and the fastidious who would reduce all diet to uniformity would in time wreck the public digestion.
Cured Her Rheumatism.
 Deep Valley, Pa., Oct. 31.—(Special)—There is deep interest in Green County over the cure of the little daughter of L. N. Whippley of Rheumatism. She was a great sufferer for five or six years and nothing seemed to do her any good till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She began to feel better almost at once and now she is cured and can run and play as other children do. Mr. Whippley says: "I am indeed thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for my daughter; they saved her from being a cripple perhaps for life."
 Dodd's Kidney Pills have proved that Rheumatism is one of the results of diseased Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right there can be no Uric Acid in the blood and consequently no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys right.
A Dry Salt Bath.
 That salt possesses tonic qualities is well known, but it has remained for a woman suffering from nervous prostration to try a dry salt rub with beneficial results. She soaks a coarse wash cloth in a strong solution of the sea salt, then dries it. After her cold bath of a morning she wipes off the moisture with a towel, then rubs with the salty wash cloth till her skin is moist. She says she has found this to be far more invigorating than the usual bath in salt water.

WASH BLUE
 Costs no cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of blue.
Won't Freeze, Spill, Break
Nor Spot Clothes
Wiggle-Stick
 around in the water.
Irish Farm-Hire Strike.
 Three meals, two pints of porter and 24 cents a day is the demand of farm laborers in the midland counties of Ireland, after their men have gone on strike to enforce the demand.

TEA
 There is nothing that costs so little, both money and work, and that goes so far if it has the chance.
Cook's Paragaites.
 A restaurant cook arrested for stealing provisions in London was found to have concealed on his person three pounds of mutton, a pound of butter, a pound of sausage, half a pound of jam and a package of cocoa.
Excellent Opportunity to Arrange for Your Reception at St. Louis, During the Fair, Free.
 If you intend going to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri, opened by President Roosevelt April 30th, 1904, it will be very much to your advantage to correspond with Mr. F. H. Wordley, No. 412, Doolay block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Mr. Wordley has arranged to have all his parties met at the St. Louis depot and escorted to their lodgings, which will be reserved in advance. For information relative to passenger rates and stop-overs, ticket limits, hotel rates and all other necessary information asked for will be cheerfully given free of charge. This will especially be a benefit to those desiring to travel with their families to the exposition of four or five. School teachers will also find something to their interests by writing above party.

Relative Value of Iron Ore.
 Seventy-five cents' worth of iron ore will make a ton of pig iron worth \$5. If you make it into bars, it is worth \$10; or if into table knives \$180. Seventy-five cents' worth of iron ore manufactured into needles is worth \$8,800, and when converted into some kinds of fancy buttons is worth about \$30,000. If the iron is made into watch springs the product is worth ten times more than buttons, and when turned into hair springs it will sell for the enormous sum of \$400,000.

TEA
 Coffee is fine too; but fine has a different meaning in coffee.
 Write for our Knowledge Book, A. Schilling & Company, San Francisco.
British Emergency Ration.
 An emergency ration, packed in a small two compartment cylinder of tin, is carried in the haversack of every British soldier. As its name suggests, the ration is not to be used, except in cases of the direst necessity. One compartment holds four ounces of cocoa paste and the other a similar quantity of concentrated beef. It is contained in small quantities which will maintain strength for many hours.

TEA
 Tea is fine; that is fine tea is fine. Tea thoughts are fine. That is fine tea thoughts are fine.
The Puller's Indorsement.
 "There goes another one of my brothers!" exclaimed the pullet as the head of the commissary department of the invading army reached in and seized a cooling chicken. "We need to be a family of 15 and I'm the only one left. I thoroughly agree with what Gen. Sherman said about war!"
Yopkers Statesman.

TEA
 was a royal indulgence two hundred years ago. 'Tis yet your grocer retains your money if you can't like Schilling's Best.
Heads of Great Religions.
 There are five great religious heads on the face of the globe. They are the pope of the Latin church; the patriarch or orthodox pope of the Greek church; the father of the faithful, ruling at Constantinople; the pope of Tibet, who has 500,000,000 subjects, and the schismatic pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco.

TEA
 So much goodness dwells in a little dry leaf!
Bid for Sympathy.
 The editor of this paper went to Roanoke yesterday, and one of our compositors is ill; and even the office "devil" is down in Roanoke betting on the race, so being short of help, the force is obliged to go to press a little short of news, but watch for tomorrow's paper.—Martinsville (Va.) News.

TEA
First American Gargle.
 In Albany, N. Y. about 1814, the first American gargle was made, all previously used having been imported from England.
Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.
 "I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE foot-powder, and it has cured my feet. It has cured my corns and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my foot which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.
Sailors Spend Liberally.
 When the British Mediterranean squadron, of forty three warships, visited Smyrna at the end of last March, the sailors got a day's ashore, and squandered \$100,000 in the town. One sailor, at the end of his day, found he had \$2.00 left. So he hired ten boatmen to 25 cents each to row him out to his ship, and arrived there in style.

STOMACH ON FIRE

ONLY A SKELETON CROUCHING BY A STOVE.

Mrs. Schley has an extraordinary experience and interesting story.

Mrs. M. Schley, of No. 115 Coates street, Chicago, Mo., is today a happy, robust, healthy and good looking woman, who barely escaped death from progressive emaciation. To a reporter she told the following story:

"In 1898 I began to have distressing attacks of indigestion that continued for two years. My stomach was constantly sore and burned as if it was on fire. It became finally so delicate that it would not retain even plain water. My inability to take food reduced my weight to ninety-eight pounds, and fatigues and diseases kept me in bed most of the time. I was really suffering and during the winter I was extremely nervous. The doctor was perplexed. He gave me medicines which did me no good, and prescribed exercise which I was too weak to attempt."

"One day when I was so faint and chilled that I could do nothing but crouch down on the floor by the fire, my father brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I found on trial that they would stay on my stomach unlike everything else. I really felt better after three doses and I kept on using them. Food began to taste and I was able to stay down. The pain and the burning in the pit of my stomach lessened and at last went away altogether. My weight began to increase until it reached 185 pounds and my neighbors who were convinced that I was wasting to death before, were astonished at the change. I resumed my home work and have hardly had occasion to call a doctor since. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several friends, and I say to the pale, thin ones particularly, if you want to get strong and well take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"These pills cure stomach trouble by their tonic and building up the digestive organs enabling them to do the work that nature intended them to do. They are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. A diet book giving useful information will be sent free on request."

Russian State Scepter.
The Russian state scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 240 rubies and fifteen emeralds.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
If you have tried every other way, so far as the ear is concerned, and it is by constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this is inflamed you have running ears or a terrible hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. The inflammation is taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition. The hearing will be restored forever. This cure of deafness is caused by a star, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by this method. F. J. CHESEBURY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hair's Family Pills for constipation.

Man Mistaken for Tiger and Shot.
Near Mannatoddy a man, while sitting in his compound with a striped blanket wrapped around his body, was mistaken for a tiger by another man, an inmate of his own house, and shot dead on the spot.—Malabar News.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Head Stomach, Teething Discomforts, move and soothe the bowels and destroy worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. O. Olmsted, LaRoy, N. Y.

To Regulate Scurching.
A French suggestion for preventing automobilists from "scurching" is to forbid the use of masks and goggles.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of GASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is

Bears the Signature of **Dr. H. H. H. H.**
As Usual For Over 30 Years.
The Kid You Have Always Bought.

Reduced Fares for Children.
The town council of Douglas, Isle of Man, which owns its own street cars, carries school children between 4 and 8 a. m., noon and 2 p. m., and 4 and 8 p. m., for half a cent each.

TEA
Can it be that anyone else can serve you as well?
Can it be that anyone else is disposed to serve you as well?

Good in Diseased Brains.
At a meeting of the phrenologists in London, Dr. Hollander said that people suffering from slight inflammation of the brain were sometimes far better, brighter and more clever with diseased brains than under normal conditions.

DROVE ACTORS FROM STAGE.

Automatic Sprinklers Set to work at Inopportune Moment.

A curious incident occurred during the performance of "The Earl and the Girl" the other evening at the Lyric Theatre, London, says an English theatrical. This is one of the houses of entertainment where, in addition to the ordinary dress, curtain and auto-matic sprinklers have been provided, so that in case of emergency the stage can be almost instantly deluged with water. In the course of the first act, the newly-fixed sprinklers, without any warning, commenced to work, drenching the performers and orchestra, nor could they be stopped until the supply was turned off at the main. The sudden flight of the artists and instrumentalists occasioned considerable merriment among the audience, who remained in the best of humors until the piece was resumed. How the sprinkling machine-play at this was a "moment" whether by accident or as the result of a practical joke, could not be ascertained, but if they can be relied upon to always discharge their work so effectively in the event of an alarm this new aid to fire prevention ought to be a success.

The Barbers of Tunis.
The barbers of Tunis have some curious ways in working. There one finds the barber of the sidewalk, instead of in a shop. Should one desire a shave he is not invited with a bland "Welcome" to recline at ease in a plush upholstered chair, or are his senses soothed with perfumes and scents. On the contrary, the barber takes one over his knees, as if to draw and quarter him. He squats against a wall, where all Tunis may watch him as it might a public executioner. He seizes some water into one's beard from a dirty gatakin, rubs the hair the wrong way a few moments, and then begins to scrape. The steel of his razor is sharp, but his way of wielding it is relentless. Should a cut be so deep that one complains, his simple explanation is: "Only the blood of a coward runs."

On Matrimony.
Having seriously made up your mind, place all your available assets on the bed. There's generally enough room.

Then consider whether the girl is worth the risk of running the best pair of trousers you possess, then calculate.

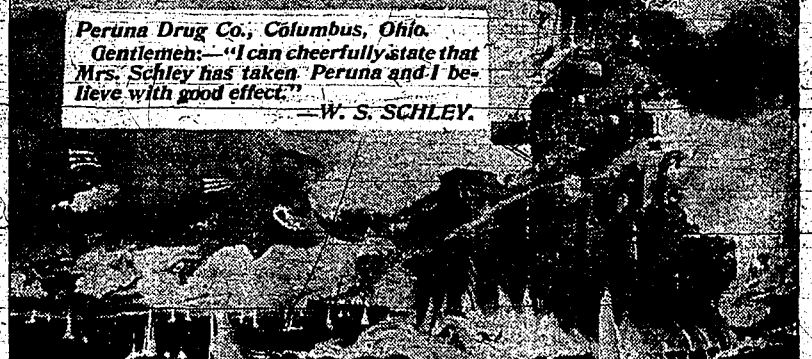


late the least amount you can get the engagement ring for. From thence your thoughts will naturally wander to the amount one has to spend on trotting the little girl about per month, if you can scrape through this preliminary little center, you must then think of the wedding ring and the honeymoon expenses—don't on any account worry about the fees at the church. You can always promise to settle with the best man afterwards, and when once married you will be all right. Dash it, it is decent father-in-law would see his daughter starve.

Cow Assists at a Wedding.
A strange wedding celebration took place at Shohola, Pa., recently. Herman Hipmann married Miss Christina Kuhl. After the ceremony the couple went to the bridegroom's home, a stock farm, where all the neighborhood congregated. The stock of beverages gave out and Hipmann brought one of his best Jersey heifers into the kitchen. Each person who desired a drink had only to go to the cow. She was a good representative of her stock and did not go dry, although one man was kept busy doing the milking.

Banana Grown in New Hampshire.
Six years ago J. Lattelle of Manchester, N. H., obtained a banana bulb, which he planted in a tub. The plant now stands 15 feet high. Last fall he began to show evidence of bearing fruit. The other day Mr. Lattelle gathered the harvest and distributed it among his friends.

Admiral Schley Uses Pe-ru-na In His Home.



Battle of Santiago, Where Admiral Schley Made History.

ONE of the greatest naval battles in the world was the Fight Off Santiago. Never since the dispersion of the Spanish Armada has there been a more epoch-making victory in the onward march of civilization than in the notable event of July 3rd, 1898, in which the great hero, Admiral Schley, took a leading part. It was a great naval battle. Without a moment's wavering, quick decision, undaunted courage, excellent discipline, resolute self-confidence—these combined in Admiral Schley to produce that dash and daring so characteristic of the American soldier. A man must think quickly in these days. There is no time for slow action. New enterprises arise in an hour. Old ones pass away in a moment. A multitude of great themes clamor for notice. A man must take sides for or against by intuition, rather than logical deduction. One day this fighting admiral, Schley, happened to be in company with other men who were talking topics of popular interest. The subject of Peruna was raised. His popularity as a certain remedy, its national importance, its extensive use. One asked his opinion. Without a moment's hesitation, he said: "I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Peruna and I believe with good effect." Like the Battle of Santiago, the thought was sprung upon him without any warning, and he dispersed of it with the same vim and decision as he did with the Spanish fleet led by the ill-fated Viscaya. His words concerning Peruna have gone out into the world to be repeated by a thousand tongues, because he has said them. Like the news of his victory over Cervera, his words concerning Peruna will be carried up multitudes and passed from mouth to mouth, across oceans, and continents. Except for an in-born manly independence, in a country of free speech, these words never would have been uttered by an officer in such a notable position as that of Admiral Schley. Except for a world-wide notoriety and popularity, such as Peruna enjoys, no remedy could ever have received such an open public endorsement by such a hero.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

ADMIRAL'S OPINION OF PE-RU-NA

FOR Burns and Scalds use Mexican Mustang Liniment FOR Cuts and Bruises

WE WANT YOUR NAME and will send you prospectus and full particulars of NINE SUCCESSFUL GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC AND QUICKSILVER Mining Companies. If you will send us your name and address. Mining Maps Free. ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., 222 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER A VALUED FRIEND
"A good many years ago I bought a FISH BRAND Slicker, and it has proven a valued friend for many a stormy day, but now it is getting old and I want have another. Please send me a price list."
(The name of this worthy actor, obliged to be in all sorts of weather, will be given on application.)
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Boston, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN COMPANY, Limited
Toronto, Canada
We Weather Clothing, Suits, and Hats for all kinds of wet work or sport.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers
The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 13, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 13."
J. F. MEINLY, Asst. Gen'l. Pass'g Agent.
JOHN OGDEN ASSAY CO.
Sells Silver, Copper \$1.00 each Any two \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Lead \$1.00 each
Samples by mail receive prompt attention.
Placer Gold, Nuggets and Klut One Ounce \$1.75
1725 Arapahoe St. DENVER, COLO.
W. N. U., Salt Lake—No. 48, 1904.

FREE To introduce the latest and simplest home dyes, we will send free a package of Laundry Blue, etc. State color wanted. For sale by all dealers. Address Lamb's Persian Dye Co., Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY'S NEW HOTEL THE ST. NICHOLAS
EUROPEAN
18 NOW OPEN. RATES, 75c PER DAY UP
Cor. 2nd South and West Temple Sts.
Over P. I. Hill Drug Co's

Restrictions on Minister.
He was one of the very high conservative ministers who still exist in Scotland. A preacher of another church was to occupy his pulpit and they were discussing the order of service. Said the preacher: "I may give out a hymn?" "No, we object to hymns." "Well, I may give out a paraphrase?" "I do not object to paraphrases, myself, but the people do not like them." "I may use the Lord's prayer?" "I have no conscientious objection to the Lord's prayer, myself," was the reply, "but the people would not stand it."—Chicago News.

Give Battle to Bulls.
In the Spanish town of Alinden, in the province of Saragossa, four young peasants who had been drinking jumped into an enclosure where four bulls were kept for an impending fight. Two of the men managed to get out again, the other two were killed by the infuriated animals.

Toll Paid to the Sea.
About 2,000 vessels of all kinds disappear in the sea every year, carrying down 12,000 human beings and involving a loss of about \$100,000,000 in property.

Few Rhinoceros Are Left.
The Indian rhinoceros is nearly extinct. There are two specimens in the London Zoological Gardens and two on the European continent. Very few are left in a wild state in India and Assam, and unless special measures be taken for their preservation they will soon disappear.

Like the Turkey.
"Some men are like do turkey in de fall," said Uncle Eben. "Dey keeps struttin' around when dey ought to be runnin' foh cover."—Washington Star.

St. Jacobs Oil
Keeps the worst case of Rheumatism and Neuralgia

TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published every Friday at
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

O. H. Barber, *Owner & Editor*
BARBER & DIEHL, Publishers

Subscription Rates:
One Year, in Advance, \$2.00
Six Months, in Advance, \$1.00

A. E. Holt is now editor of the Meridian Tribune, having succeeded Dr. D. M. C. Reynolds.

On Tuesday the World's Fair management paid the government \$101,850, which completes the liquidation of the loan of \$4,600,000.

Ingersoll used to say that when Missouri went Republican he might be convinced there was a hell. Well, Missouri has gone Republican, and it is Bob's turn to rap up some spirit medium and send an anxious public the latest returns from his present place of abode.—Capital News.

In Hailey an organization has been perfected called the Independent Order of Liars, and they have nominated a ticket named the "Independent Liars Ticket." The ticket embraces the entire gamut from president down to constable. The nominees say they are confident of election, as all members will be true to the cause.—The Liars.

W. D. Douglas, the famous "32 shoe" man, is elected governor of Massachusetts on the democratic ticket, although the state went for Roosevelt by 100,000. Douglas is the first democratic governor in Massachusetts since 1892. He is one of the greatest advertisers in the world and owes his success to printers' ink.—Nampa Herald.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Twin Falls News, a new paper published by Barber & Diehl, at the growing town of Twin Falls. It is a very creditable five-column quarto paper, excellently printed from new type and well edited, and will evidently occupy a deserved place in the highest rank of journalism of our state. This issue contains a valuable article upon the Twin Falls country, illustrated with some very fine half-tone cuts pertaining to the important irrigation work of that section. The new and rapidly growing town is to be congratulated upon having such a high-class newspaper, with such able and experienced gentlemen in charge, and we wish them all success.—Bellevue News.

Railroad Work Commences.
George Weldon, now of Minidoka, but for so long a resident of this place, was over, and spent Tuesday night in Oakley. Mr. Weldon pays a splendid tribute to his home town, and says there is much activity there. Preparations for an early commencement on the Minidoka-Twin Falls railroad are being pushed vigorously ahead, actual work is now about to begin, and also that work has commenced on the government dam at Roston.—Oakley Eagle.

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.

Twin Falls News.
Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Twin Falls News, Barber & Diehl publishers, is a new

number of our country. The new paper is a five-column quarto, and chock full of well-written articles descriptive of that rapidly developing land of promise, "interjunct" of the largest irrigation project in the West. If every succeeding number equals No. 1, we feel certain that a great future is before, not only the paper, but its home as well.

O. H. Barber has long ranked as a personal friend of every newspaper man in this section of the Northwest. Mr. Diehl, we understand, is from Salt Lake. The Progress joins with the fraternity in wishing the gentlemen the success to which they are certainly most deserving.—Nyasa (Ore.) Progress.

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.

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, being 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 Lake 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 dams, etc.



OPENING OF A

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SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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PRESIDENT,
SHARON, PA.

M. B. DELONG,
SEC. & TREAS.,
SHOSHONE FALLS, 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 been snow for sleighing but once in nineteen years. Average altitude 3,700 feet.

STATE PROTECTS THE SETTLER.—The lands under this canal system were withdrawn under the "Catey Act" from the public domain by the State Land 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. Married women cannot file on these lands.

PRODUCTS.—The products of this section are wheat, barley, rye, corn, Kaffir corn, buckwheat; alfalfa, clover, timothy, fed 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 by 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

Twin Falls Land and Water Co.

OFFICERS:

W. G. FILLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
F. H. BUHL, President, Sharon, Pa.
M. B. DELONG, Sec. & Treas., Shoshone Falls, Idaho.
PAUL S. A. BICKEL, Chief Engineer.

Address all Communications to the Secretary of the

Twin Falls Investment Co., Ltd.

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Shoshone Falls Stage Line

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

R. M. McCOLLUM, GENERAL AGENT.
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TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published in the Heart of the Greatest Body of Irrigable Aired Land in the West.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Russia is now counting her chickens that were lost in the Tibetan coup.

A man who will put iron in a cork life preserver would soap the barn at a camp meeting.

Third Secretary Gurney now perceives that his idea of his own importance was an overestimate.

Philadelphia's fad is the cocktail on wheels. The cocktail on skates would accord better with eternal fitness.

Another Mullah is reported to be loose in Somaliland. But don't be deceived. Insist on having the original Mad.

Up in Vermont the rattlesnakes are milking the cows. Either that or the Gopher has established a branch office there.

The St. Petersburg Novost declares that international law is a polite myth. Um-m-m, well, let's be glad it's polite, anyhow.

It's a cliché that the corset manufacturers will put on a straight front when it comes to a question of their staying qualities.

The death of Lafcadio Hearn is a distinct loss to literature. His talent was exceptional—perhaps it is not too much to say unique.

It is some indication of New York's enormous thirst that she contemplates the expenditure of \$90,000,000 for a new water supply.

John L. Sullivan has again signed the pledge. John L. could save a great deal of valuable time by using a rubber stamp in his business.

A contemporary philosopher observes that you can't make your way in this world by kicking. Perhaps he never saw a football game.

Look out for bioscope pictures of Vesuvius in action—pretty soon now. No doubt dozens of men in this country are already busy on them.

The Hague conference might take note of the fact that 95,000 accidents, fatal and otherwise occurred on the roads in this country last year.

Signs of the times: When she is carrying the package they are married. When he is carrying one she is thinking about getting a divorce.

Poverty, according to J. G. Phelps Stokes of college settlement experience in New York, will one day cease to exist. So also in that day will riches.

It is a more hopeful and not more hazardous enterprise for the duke of Orleans to try to reach the north pole than to attempt to set up the throne of his fathers.

Evidently the Cleveland judge who holds that a man with a nagging wife has a right to get drunk is of that school of philosophers who believe that what is right.

President Elliot of Harvard says the true gentleman will be deferential to age, beauty and all worthy things. He probably classes the homely girls as one of the worthy things.

Marconi has been held up by a policeman for violating the speed law in running his automobile, and was unable to pull any wires to save himself from going to the station.

The man who writes to a New York paper declaring that housework is all the exercise that women need to make them beautiful, strong and healthy, simply signs his letter "Crank."

There is a race horse that has been given the name of Togo. As soon as the Togo 6-cent cigar appears the admiral may retire, knowing that he has reached the limit of earthly glory.

A heretofore esteemed contemporary makes a great display of the announcement that Chauncey Depeew has cracked a new joke. Nothing could be baser or cruder than this.

France is about to have another crisis. Nobody seems to know what it is going to be, but it is bound to come. The people have stood the present calm about as long as possible.

It is a sad fact that thousands of substantial American citizens are less interested in the announcement that Mr. Jeffries is going of the stage than in the news that Mr. Jeffries is going on.

STÖESSEL, OF GERMAN BIRTH.

Defender of Port Arthur a Native of Saxony.

Gen. Carl Stöessel, Russian commander in Port Arthur, is of German birth and ancestry, born in Saxony some fifty-four years ago. He served old Emperor William in the engineer corps, but in the early '70s obtained his discharge and joined the Russian army, rising rapidly to his present rank. Gen. Stöessel is a bluff, soldierly man, peppery and perfiwoid of speech, with a fondness for oratorical effect which at times gives him the appearance of being a braggart. He is a strict disciplinarian, as was shown soon after he took command at Port Arthur. The war cloud was gathering when he found a party of officers carousing in a cafe one evening. He put them under arrest and later had them sent to prison for several weeks.

GREATEST FIGHTER OF BULLS.

Spain's Champion Matador Now in the United States.

Luis Mazzantini, who recently arrived in the United States, is the greatest bull fighter in the world and has killed more bulls in the arena than any other matador. He is on



LUIS MAZZANTINI

his way to Mexico, where he will be seen in the arena for the last time, as he intends to retire from the bull ring upon his return to his native Spain. He will enter politics as a candidate for the chamber of deputies. Mazzantini has slain in the ring 3,500 bulls.

Czar Honors Countess Cassini.

The highest order of the Russian Red Cross has been conferred upon the Countess Cassini, the adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador, and Mme. Boutakoff, wife of the Russian naval attaché, for their services in raising a considerable sum of money for the Russian Red Cross society. A personal letter from the czar of Russia to the Countess Cassini accompanied the decoration. Very few persons possess this order, and the fact that it has been conferred on Countess Cassini and Mme. Boutakoff is considered in the light of a great honor not only to the recipients, but to the Russian ambassador as well.

Berth for Naval Officer.

Capt. Ira Harris, who succeeds Robert S. Rodie as chief steamboat inspector of New York, was graduated from the naval academy in the class with Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. After serving in the navy for fifteen years and attaining the rank of lieutenant commander he resigned to enter private business. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he re-entered active service in the navy and was assigned to command the repair ship Vulcan, which performed service with Admiral Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters. After the war he became supervising engineer and inspector in the army-transport service.

Ancient Timekeeping Methods.

Ancient timekeeping has received new light from two remarkable stones lately unearthed by the German explorers on the site of the old Ionic port of Miletus. These stones are the remains of calendars, of which one is shown to date from 109 A. D. The year was divided into twelve zodiacal signs, and against each month the motion of the remaining signs was given, with a note predicting the weather. On the left side were thirty holes, a wooden peg being moved forward one hole each day, thus giving the astronomical date.

Oldest Ship in the World.

Readers will be surprised to learn that the oldest ship in the world is not running as a ferryboat on one of our New York ferries, but is the Italian ship Antia, registered at the port of Genoa. It resembles Christopher Columbus' ship, the Santa Maria, and was built in Genoa in 1418. She made her last voyage at the end of March, 1902, from Naples to Tenorice, and there she rests, to be broken up. The Antia is a tremendous stout build and has withstood countless storms and tornadoes in all parts of the world, but she is also the slowest ship afloat.

QUEER THINGS TO EAT.

What Was Served at the Table of a London Epicure.

Here is a typical insect menu, of which no one need be afraid to partake, since every item has been known and estimated by insect eaters for generations past. It was served, long ago, according to Pearson's Weekly, at the table of a rich London epicure, who is also an enthusiastic advocate of an insectarian dietary: Orben, caterpillar soup, fried locust with woodcock sauce, curried cock chafers, wasp grubs baked in the comb, stag beetle larva on toast, mths baked in batter, deviled wireworms, grasshoppers "au gratin."

The green caterpillars that compose the soup feed entirely upon vegetables, and mostly upon particular vegetables most relished by man, such as cabbage and lettuce.

In appearance the soup itself is not unlike clear turtle, while its flavor is delicious.

The locusts, which constitute the second course, have, as every one is aware, been esteemed by gourmets the world over, and from the remotest antiquity. "Eat ye the locust after his kind," was the biblical injunction, and John the Baptist is recorded as having lived for some considerable time upon "locusts and wild honey."

There are, of course, many ways of preparing them. They can be fried after their legs and wings have been plucked off, which was, as a matter of fact, the process adopted in this particular instance. Or they may be powdered and baked into cakes, or curried, or boiled, turning red like lobsters, if the process.

The woodcock sauce, if properly made with fresh butter, four millipede pepper and salt, will be found fully equal to shrimp, which it much resembles in taste. Indeed, the woodcock, although he lives on land, is first-cousin to that much relished crustacean.

Cockchafers, curried or otherwise, are delicious. If selected of a serviceable size and plumpness. So, too, are their grubs, when full grown. They should then be at least two inches in length and fat in proportion, and may be eaten, uncooked, like oysters, or stewed in milk.

Perhaps, however, the most toothsome of all insect delicacies is that which comes first on our "menu" of the day—eggs, baked in the comb. These grubs have been fed by their parents on a saccharine fluid composed of fruit and vegetable juices and are simply tiny balls of table fat, possessing a flavor as exquisite as it is unique. No one who has once tasted them will ever again be surprised at the preference shown by fish for this particular grub when used as a bait.

The stag beetle larva is, of course, identical with the corvus, which the old Roman epicures used to fatten for their tables upon flour and wine. The sixth course should be served steaming hot, since there is no more appetizing odor than that emanating from a plump baked moth.

Deviled wireworms are eaten in the form of a paste, spread upon sippets of toasts, and taste not unlike anchovies when treated in stillular fashion.

Beauty Is No Drawback.

A professor in a Philadelphia business college has informed a local reporter that beauty is an obstacle to the employment of women in business houses. In Philadelphia, it seems, "business men do not, when they advertise for stenographer, add the words, 'No pretty girl need apply.' But they go on that pretentious 'If you are too ugly, fear frivolity as an accompaniment of beauty. It is possible that this is a good and safe rule in Philadelphia, but it is certainly not a rule that is honored here, and we doubt if it is in any city where feminine beauty is not so rare as to excite suspicion when it occurs. Nor is there the slightest ground for the assumption that a pretty woman is likely to be any more frivolous than a plain one. The gift of beauty may, indeed, be fatal if no strength go with it, but the newer, scientific theories of our modern time assumed that goodness goes with beauty as normally among women as it does throughout the whole gamut of nature.—New York Mail.

Parrot Had Fancy for Jewels.

M. Carcent, a jeweler in the Rue Lecourbe, Paris, discovered that a number of precious stones had disappeared from his stock, and at once reported the matter to M. Raynaud, commissioner of police.

On the visit of the latter to the shop, in order to conduct an inquiry, he was at once struck by the chattering of a parrot, which was moving freely around the shop, and it occurred to him that the parrot might be the thief. He accordingly communicated his suspicions to the jeweler, and the latter, while stoutly maintaining the innocence of the bird, agreed to have an "emetic" administered. The result was that the parrot disgorged over \$10,000 worth of diamonds and precious stones. In future the delinquent will be chained to his perch.

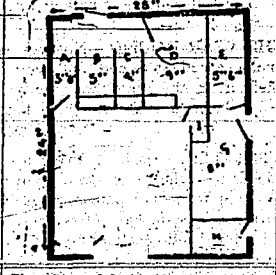
COMBINED BARN AND STABLE.

Roomy and Comfortable and Comparatively Inexpensive.

G. M. H.—Please publish a plan for a small barn and stable, in the following: Box stall, single horse stall, cow stall, a room for two barrels and sleigh room for four tons of hay, coal bin, wood house and water closet. I wish to join it by a hall to the house. What quantity of shingles, lumber, etc., would be required to build it?

The accompanying plan provides one horse stall, one cow stall, and box stall, besides coal bin, wood house, harness room, water closet and carriage room. The loft above is large enough to hold the hay required. The door in the drive house can be made to drive in at the end as shown or in the side if desired.

The amount of material required, roughly estimated, would be as follows: Fourteen squares of shingles, 22 pieces 2x6 or 3x6 for rafters, 1,800 feet of sheathing, 1,800 feet of inch weather boarding, 1,600 feet of 2x10



Floor Plan of Stable, Carriage House, Coal Bin, Etc.

A, passage way; B, horse stall; C, cow stall; D, cow stall; E, carriage room; F, wood house; G, water closet; H, harness room.

inch joists, 900 feet of inch flooring for upper floor, 800 feet of 2x4 scantling for balloon frame. The lower floor is not estimated, but should be laid with concrete or made of earth, especially in the wood house and drive house.

Tar and Gravel Roof.

P. A. L.—Could a cheap and durable roof covering be made with gravel and some adhesive material? Would it answer for a flat roof? Where could the material be procured? Would a roof of cement plates be practicable?

Very fat roofs can be made of gravel, tar and felt paper. The sheathing for the roof should be matched lumber, then tar paper should be put on and laid the same as shingles, the lower part of tar paper should be laid in coal tar for about ten inches up and nailed down to the roof. The paper should lap over each layer, so that when the roof is covered it will be three ply. After the paper is laid cover the roof with hot coal tar and sift on gravel while tar is soft, so it becomes imbedded in it. The coal tar can be procured at any hardware store. Cement plastering on wood for roofs would not be a success, as it would be sure to crack and not be water-proof.

Building a Bedroom.

M. N.—I wish to build a bedroom about fourteen feet by ten, to the end of a sitting room. It will be warmly built of frame, and well, but not expensively finished. It will contain one window and there will be no upstairs over it. I would be very much pleased to obtain from you an estimate of what it would cost to build it in this county.

It is difficult to give an estimate of the cost of the addition to the house, as sufficient details are not given regarding the construction, whether the roof is a gable or just a lean-to. Estimating on a building ten by fourteen, eight feet high, with a lean-to roof, with walls sheathed on outside with inch lumber, then paper and weather-boarded, the addition should cost about fifty-seven dollars, including mason work.

Cement Curbing for Well.

S. D. M.—I am sinking a well and have come to a running sand bottom so that I cannot stop it up. Could I make pipes of cement concrete and put them down in sections? How thick would they require to be and how much cement would be needed, provided the inside diameter were three feet?

You can case your well with concrete tile as you describe, but there would be danger of the tile sinking in the quicksand. If the sand is very bad, tile four inches thick would be sufficient. It would require about one-half barrel of Portland cement for a tile three feet long. Very fine screened gravel will make a better tile with less cement than if sand were used. Sand may be used, but it will require more cement in doing so.

Good health and good sense are two of life's greatest blessings.

VOICE HAD WONDERFUL RANGE.

Italian Singer of Long Ago Has Repeatedly Rejuvenated.

When Leopold Mozart and his soprano wife sang, made their first appearance in Italy, in 1788-1791, they sang the aria from the famous singer, Signora Aguirre, at Parma.



This woman possessed a most phenomenal voice, in fact no singer before or since her kind could approach her. She invited the two Mozarts to dinner and consented to sing for them.

In a letter recounging Signora Aguirre's singing, Leopold Mozart said that the upper notes were not so strong as the lower ones, but soft and charming, like the sounds of an organ. He also enclosed a sketch of the singer's exploits of which the accompanying "A" copy, showing her wonderful range.

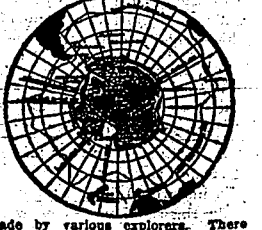
LUNCH ON THE FLY.

Shrewd Scheme by Which Time May Be Economized.

The army of American dyspeptics who patronize quick lunch counters should be highly interested in the plan for a "rapid-fire" lunch counter, that has been evolved in the brain of a man in this city. Utilizing the principal of the merry-go-round and moving pavement, he has conceived the idea of a moving lunch counter, of which he has constructed a model. The counter is elliptical in form and constructed on a platform of the same shape, which is to be kept constantly swinging around like a carousel. At intervals on the platform around the counter are stools. Just outside the moving platform and alongside of the ellipse is a stationary counter on which are arranged pies, cakes, sandwiches and other "hurry-up" dishes. Customers mount the movable platform and take their places on the stools. They swing round the ellipse and as they pass the stationary counter help themselves to pie, cake, or what-not. At the end of the ellipse is a cashier, who can see what they have taken in passing. From the time a customer passes the cashier with a fresh supply of lunch until he swings round back to the cashier five minutes will have elapsed, and in that time he is supposed to have devoured his lunch. If he is too slow he may make another turn.—Philadelphia Record.

At the South Pole.

Within the next decade it is thought some hardy adventurer will be successful in at last reaching the south pole—that place surrounded by mystery and at whose barriers death has stood guard for long, long years. The accompanying chart shows the distances already traversed and the unexplored regions about the pole, the nature of which is fairly well conjectured, based upon observations



made by various explorers. There is a theory that the land about the pole may be fertile and inhabited; but this is more likely to be a dream than the actual truth. However, the truth may soon be known.—New York Herald.

Fortune-Telling.

Fortune-telling is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to be taken happiness. In different parts of the world, women, known as Sibyls, who were said to be inspired by Heaven, did flourishing business in this branch of occultism. In England the laws against fortune-telling were very severe. In France several persons suffered death as the result of a declaration issued against fortune-tellers and poisoners in 1680.

Proves Value of Rubber Suit.

With his rubber suit preserving suit, Joseph Probst of Geneva has remained in the water a month at a time, subsisting on food carried in the suit.

system, the shareholders can take possession and control. Each share represents one eightieth of one second-foot per acre.

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 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 the 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. Terms: One-fourth down, balance One, Two and Three Years at six per cent. A discount of six per cent will be allowed on all sales of lots for cash. 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.

UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS—1904
CASSIA COUNTY, IDAHO.

(Attention Times.)

	Abbot	Adair	Blaine	Boone	Butte	Carroll	Cass	Clark	Clearwater	Condon	Franklin	Gooding	Harney	Jefferson	Latah	Lewis	Lincoln	Madison	Minner	Nez Perce	Owyhee	Shoshone	Teton	Valley	Washington	Yellowstone	Total		
Congressman																													
Burton L. French	479	46	57	22	42	12	36	31	48	285	26	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	
Benjamin F. Clay	80	13	15	11	67	23	18	45	64	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	
Governor																													
Frank R. Gooding	161	46	57	45	47	32	35	118	48	45	282	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	
Henry Hilditch	47	6	11	13	24	41	39	13	24	41	39	13	24	41	39	13	24	41	39	13	24	41	39	13	24	41	39	13	
State Senator																													
George A. Day	175	43	8	43	49	30	45	39	51	43	233	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	27	18	3	
D. P. Allen	75	8	28	37	26	23	24	124	46	26	126	4	12	26	4	12	26	4	12	26	4	12	26	4	12	26	4	12	
Representative																													
H. H. Gooding	172	44	44	25	12	17	109	37	44	239	38	11	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	
R. E. Gooding	100	14	29	92	8	12	24	26	27	70	38	11	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	
Sherriff																													
W. H. Hazen	92	42	39	20	6	73	103	51	43	222	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
W. P. Vasson	190	14	33	97	37	37	31	31	31	317	57	11	57	11	57	11	57	11	57	11	57	11	57	11	57	11	57	11	
Assessor																													
John L. Smith	132	45	48	40	6	76	97	49	37	237	20	11	60	9	60	9	60	9	60	9	60	9	60	9	60	9	60	9	
Frank Irvin	148	13	25	76	11	18	36	35	37	105	57	11	34	4	34	4	34	4	34	4	34	4	34	4	34	4	34	4	
County Attorney																													
A. H. Derbyshire	184	44	47	23	13	83	122	47	271	38	11	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	
Treasurer																													
Andrew Lounsbury	139	44	43	21	11	80	108	46	47	258	29	11	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	
M. F. Kossman	145	13	35	20	7	30	27	37	27	89	48	11	64	9	64	9	64	9	64	9	64	9	64	9	64	9	64	9	64
Probate Judge																													
Thomas E. Harper	198	44	55	41	11	92	109	53	47	253	44	11	66	9	66	9	66	9	66	9	66	9	66	9	66	9	66	9	
Roy Meacham	69	14	13	71	7	9	24	23	25	29	29	11	26	4	26	4	26	4	26	4	26	4	26	4	26	4	26	4	
Superintendent of Schools																													
Charles Lewis	159	44	42	22	12	83	103	46	43	246	34	11	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	67	9	
J. N. McClurg	109	13	30	92	8	16	21	36	30	84	42	11	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	
Shoemaker																													
Hyia W. Burgess	133	44	37	33	13	77	116	44	45	267	35	11	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	61	9	
M. T. Brown	119	13	32	80	6	14	17	39	27	68	37	11	32	4	32	4	32	4	32	4	32	4	32	4	32	4	32	4	
Comptroller																													
J. C. Patterson	164	44	36	28	12	99	107	51	63	212	39	11	73	9	73	9	73	9	73	9	73	9	73	9	73	9	73	9	
John E. Wilson	91	13	33	84	6	23	29	32	16	128	33	11	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	
Commissioner—1st district																													
H. H. Jacobs	95	43	37	24	3	78	110	48	48	251	32	11	76	9	76	9	76	9	76	9	76	9	76	9	76	9	76	9	
John Bricker	190	14	37	29	15	14	24	29	25	82	44	11	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	
Commissioner—2d district																													
Norman Jackson	143	44	35	20	11	45	56	48	42	259	36	11	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	69	9	
Merwin Fickett	129	14	43	23	7	45	59	29	27	139	38	11	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	
Commissioner—3d district																													
D. H. Ward	140	45	33	12	18	76	101	48	45	255	34	11	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	70	9	
Merwin Fickett	131	13	37	103	7	14	22	32	25	79	41	11	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	23	4	

been granted rates to southern Idaho points which have made them dominate in that country. San Francisco shippers were granted rates permitting them to ship into Idaho cheaper than the Portland merchant could import goods from that city and reship to Idaho from that point.

A Thanksgiving dance will be given at the new school house Thursday evening, Nov. 24. All are invited.

P. M. Niles, a successful fruit-grower at Hargerman, was in town this week with a load of fine winter apples.

S. Bock of Dayton, Ohio, a traveling immigration agent of the Oregon Short Line, spent a few days this week inspecting the land project.

J. E. Hooper, an immigration agent in the employ of the O. S. L. railway, and located at Topeka, Kansas, was looking over the land tract a few days this week.

WANTED—Contractors for earth work for low-line canal. Work must be completed by April 1, 1905. For particulars apply at office of Land and Water company, Twin Falls.

Wm. A. Warren, a prominent banker and business man of Baraboo, Wisconsin, is here looking over the town with a view of investing and possibly later on locating here.

Mrs. Milner is entertaining her mother, Mrs. S. M. Childs, who is here on a visit from Atlantic, Iowa. She is so favorably impressed with the town and surrounding country that she will make an investment before returning home.

A. C. Huff has opened a barber shop in M. T. Records' building on Main street. Mr. Huff is recently of Boise and is an experienced workman. The opportunity here is good and he will undoubtedly meet with excellent patronage.

Lack of Water Annoys Minidokans.

A special dispatch from Halley says: "A number of those who have filed on land in the Minidoka district, under the government reclamation project, have asked for leaves of absence on account of the fact that there is no water available. The department in a ruling denying the application holds that a leave of absence can only be granted, under the act of March 2, 1889, when by reason of partial or total destruction or failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable calamity, a settler is unable to secure from the land settled upon support for himself or those depending on him. There is no provision for leave of absence on account of a lack of water with which to irrigate land. Unless congress makes provision covering such cases it will be difficult for those who have filed on land in the Minidoka district to make proof, as, for the most part, they cannot remain on the land to establish residence."

The foregoing article appeared in the Boise Statesman dated November 18, and is just what the government stated to prospective settlers on the Minidoka project. The following notice appeared in the Salt Lake Herald, under date of June 30, and the same article was published in all the leading papers of the country, so that settlers would be warned:

Question—Must I live on the land if the water is not ready for cultivation? Answer—Yes; after you make your homestead entry you must comply with the terms of the homestead law. No excuse will be accepted because of the lack of water, as it is not desired to have people enter the land until the water is ready for their use; and the fact that lands are entered upon before water is ready is presumptive that the person making the entry does it for speculative purposes rather than for an actual home.

Question—What assurance is there that the land which I enter will be irrigated? Answer—You can have no assurance that the land will be irrigated until such time as public notice has been given. If you enter in advance of the public notice you make a speculative entry, wholly at your own risk, and without any guarantee or safeguard that water will be supplied, and with a reasonable probability that you may lose your homestead right.

BREVITIES

Dr. H. W. Clouchek will have his residence completed ready for occupancy by next week.

The traffic on the Shoshone stage line has increased to such an extent that extra conveyances are now run from Blue Lakes to this point.

Sagebrush is being grubbed and a foundation will soon be laid preparatory to building an office on Main street for the Twin Falls Investment company.

Frank Smith left Saturday last for Oklahama, his former home, where he intends disposing of his interests and return here to make this place his future home.

J. W. Riley, proprietor of the Olympia bar and bowling alley at Emmett, was here last week looking over the town with the intention of locating here in the near future.

J. E. Hayes returned Monday from a visit to Athlon. He reports the weather fine and business good in that locality, but says he prefers Twin Falls even with its dust.

C. F. Clark left Monday morning for Sumas, Washington, where he will remain for the winter. Mr. Clark expects to return here in the spring and make this place his future home.

Mr. H. P. Blanchard of Spokane, special agent for the Firemans Fund Insurance company of San Francisco, was a visitor on Wednesday and appointed C. S. Loveland agent for his company.

The basement for the new hotel is nearly excavated and the laying of the foundation and basement walls will soon begin. Contractor Roberts has arrived and is getting all necessary material on the ground.

S. J. Rich, a prominent attorney of Blackfoot, was here this week viewing the town and surrounding country. Mr. Rich drove all the way from Blackfoot following the course of the river to this point. He states his belief to be that the future is exceptionally bright for this entire locality.

All those desiring to ship goods by wagon from Shoshone to this point should note the tilling made by the railroad company if the effect that no goods will be delivered to freighters without a written order. If an order is signed to deliver goods to Mr. Ed

English at Shoshone he will arrange to send same upon arrival by first freight out. Order blanks for both freight and express may be had at this office for the asking.

R. M. McCollum is having his residence painted.