

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

VOLUME I.

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## PREPARING IRRIGABLE LANDS

Methods of Applying Water as Given by U. S. Bulletin No. 145, Agricultural Department—Applicable to Lands in the Twin Falls Tract—Information of Value to those Clearing Lands for Cultivation.

Land in the Yakima Valley is covered with sagebrush and is usually rough. If greasewood is found mingled with the sagebrush to any considerable extent the land is regarded with suspicion, since this brush is looked upon as an index of the presence of injurious alkali in the soil.

The roots of sagebrush are all near the surface and the earth about them is loose, so that the removal of the brush is not difficult nor expensive. It is grubbed with a sharp mattock, which cuts the roots below the surface of the ground. The usual cost of clearing the land by hand work, including burning of the brush, is \$3 an acre; though during the winter, when labor is plentiful, it is sometimes done for \$2 an acre.

Another plan for clearing the land of brush consists in drawing a railroad rail across the field and doubling back over the same tract. This pulls many of the bushes and loosens others, so that the subsequent work required is much lessened. This plan is not regarded as reducing the cost of the work materially, but it is more expeditious than the first. The loose brush is drawn into windrows with a sagebrush rake and burned. The rake has strong teeth about two feet long, made of 2x4-inch scantling. The brush is sometimes used for covering stretches of sandy road, greatly improving their condition as soon as the brush is once crushed into place by travel.

The leveling of the land is a work involving more time and expense than anything else connected with the starting of a new place. Much of the land consists of alternate humps and depressions of from one to three feet in height or depth, not infrequently with knobs of larger dimensions. Few implements are required for this leveling, the plow and the buck scraper being chiefly used. The work is often done by contract, \$15 an acre being a common price for the leveling of land not so rough that it cannot be readily "bucked" off. The buck scraper is a most effective implement for moving loose or sandy earth where the haul is short. Its simplicity and cheapness also commend it to the farmer and contractor. In its simplest form it consists of a plain scraper made of 2-inch plank, having a steel shoe on the cutting edge, and a tailboard for holding it in position while filling and also for controlling the angle of the scraper for the purpose of leveling the earth as it is dumped. The size commonly used for four horses is eight feet long and two feet wide. It is securely ironed with strap iron and bolted together. The cost of a scraper of this size is \$14. An improvement consists of a tailboard equipped with a lever, by means of which the load may be dumped and scattered or spread. These scrapers are made of different lengths up to twenty-four feet, the latter size requiring six teams to operate. Some skill is required for this work. The prepared surface

should be even—that is, free from hollows and humps, so that when water is turned in at the head of the furrow it will flow across the field without forming pools; and the slopes should be as uniform as practicable. Much labor and inconvenience in irrigating can be avoided by making the leveling as perfect as possible. Before it is considered finished, water is sometimes turned upon the field and its surface practically tested for uneven places, and additional grading done afterward where shown to be desirable. An ideal field is one which slopes gently and uniformly.

### REMOVING SAGEBRUSH IN SALT LAKE BASIN.

If the brush is not more than three feet high it can probably be loosened most easily by plowing the land in the early spring when there is sufficient moisture in the soil to favor easy plowing and when the roots are filled with sap and can be cut easily. It can then be collected in piles or windrows by means of a hay rake, or a harrow, and burned. It is probable that two plowings will be necessary for a complete removal of the brush, and a sufficient loosening of the soil to permit of crops being planted.

In case the brush is too large to permit of the land being plowed before it is at least partially cleared, some farmers irrigate the land, which decreases the growth or deadens the brush, and in some cases kills it entirely. This also produces a ranker and more abundant growth of grass and weeds. After these have been well dried fires are started and the brush is burned off, after which the plowing can be easily done.

When the sagebrush is very large and it is desirable to remove it at once this may be done by means of a railroad rail, as described above. Most of the brush is pulled up and the rest is broken down so as not to interfere seriously with the subsequent plowing. The part pulled up is piled and burned and that remaining is plowed up.

After the land has been cleared it must be leveled so that lateral ditches can be properly constructed and irrigation easily accomplished. When the inequalities are but slight a wooden harrow turned crosswise and upside down is drawn over the field. In this way some of the soil is taken from the knolls and ridges and deposited in the low places. Sometimes the driver rides the harrow in order to assist in collecting the soil from the knolls and steps off when a low place is reached.

The same purpose is sometimes accomplished by means of a leveler made by fastening a tongue into a log six inches to one foot in diameter. This is used in the same manner as the harrow, and with about the same result, except that the work is accomplished in less time. If the inequalities of the surface are considerable and the soil is deep, scrapers are used. If the soil is shallow and the value of the land is high, the upper

layer of soil is removed from a strip about fifty or sixty feet wide and put in piles near by, after which the lower and poor soil is scraped into the depressions. The soil first moved, together with the upper soil on both sides, is then scraped into the excavation and the underlying poor soil is taken to the low places. The better soil which was scraped into the excavation is then evenly distributed over the surface of the poorer soil exposed.

Water is sometimes used as a leveling agency. Laterals are made on the ridges and the water is allowed to flow toward the depressions or swales, where it deposits its sediment. In case the hollows are steep they are obstructed by manure dams and the sediment is held by them. Crops are produced during the time the leveling is being accomplished, so that this method is comparatively cheap.

### PREPARING LAND FOR IRRIGATION IN COLORADO, IDAHO AND WYOMING

Sagebrush can be killed by copious watering, and it has been a common practice for farmers to destroy it by irrigating the land. As a rule, one season's soaking will kill it. The roots and the dead plants can be removed more easily than the living sagebrush. This practice is less frequently resorted to each year, since water is becoming too valuable to use for this purpose.

If the sagebrush is large, tough and deep-rooted, grubbing by hand with grubbing hoes may be necessary; but ordinarily a heavy plow can be used to loosen it not altogether unprofitably. Sagebrush and greasewood. In contract work it is estimated one man can grub or clear one acre a day, and an energetic man under ordinary conditions should be able to grub two acres a day with the aid of a team and plow.

After land has been cleared of brush the most important requirement is a thorough grading of the land to be watered. The freer from humps and depressions the surface of the ground the more uniformly will water flow over it. The injurious effects of attempting to spread water over uneven surfaces are soon apparent. Water settles in the low ground, waterlogging the soil and drowning out the plant life, while an insufficient supply reaches the higher elevations, leaving the crops to burn up. When once the surface is properly graded one man can apply the water to every part of a field with greater rapidity and effectiveness than two or three men can irrigate a like area where the slopes are rough and uneven. Grading should usually be done after the laterals have been made, as it will be found that less grading will be required than in reducing a whole farm to a uniform slope. Too much stress cannot be put upon the importance of grading the surface of the field between the laterals at the outset. The improvement is a permanent one, and the time and labor spent will be repaid many fold.

The ordinary means employed for leveling the surface of fields is deep plowing, followed by harrowing, after which the use of a grader or drag will reduce the humps and leave the excess soil in the depressions. In some of

the larger farms common road scrapers are used. On other farms ordinary railroad rails and drags of home-made design are used.

In building laterals the first thing to be considered is the lay of the land over which the water must be made to flow. Judging the true slope of ground by the naked eye is very uncertain, for even the most experienced are often deceived as to whether the surface of the land rises or falls in a given direction. Where possible, every system of laterals should be laid out with an engineer's level and a contour map made of the whole area. In lieu of the services of a surveyor the irrigator may lay out his own laterals, using one of the many types of home-made leveling devices. The average grade for field laterals should vary from one-half inch to one inch per rod, depending upon the nature of the soil.

No special devices are manufactured and put upon the market for building laterals, and farmers have been obliged to depend upon their own ingenuity. The following device was constructed to simplify the work of excavating ditches. Two steel-beam plows, one with a right and the other with a left share, were placed side by side and their beams riveted together. The shares of the plows were spread to give the furrows a width of two feet on the bottom. The rear ends of the shares were rounded instead of being drawn to the usual point. Above the moldboards of the plows, and riveted to them, were placed the right and left moldboards of old alfalfa plows. The handles bolted to the lower moldboards were spread wider than in the ordinary plow and braced to beams.

The beams running side by side were bent apart toward the end, affording an opening wide enough to insert a 4x4-inch timber two feet long, which is bolted in place and on which the clevises are fastened.

This plow is drawn by four to eight horses, according to the character of the ground and depth of lateral to be made. In one operation it turns two furrows to opposite sides of the ditch and throws them high on the banks, leaving an unusually clean bottom about two feet in width. Many plows of different sizes similar to this, made entirely on the farm or with the help of the village blacksmith, may be seen about Greeley, Colo.

Another home-made furrowing device is the so-called "A," which is drawn through an ordinary plow furrow and crowds the loose earth to the sides. No description of this implement is necessary, as it is used quite commonly throughout the West.

### LAYING OUT LATERALS.

In laying out a system of laterals to serve a farm of, for instance, 160 acres, it is important for the future saving of money and labor to run the main lateral along the highest portion of the farm, in order to command the greatest irrigable area. This sounds so reasonable it seems scarcely necessary to mention it; yet, unfortunately, many an inexperienced irrigator upon taking up a new tract of land may see in the area

of his farm certain broad fields of gently sloping ground so pleasing to the eye that his very first impulse is to run a lateral from the nearest point in the main canal to the choicest piece of ground, altogether overlooking or not duly considering the worth of less favorable ground, thereby leaving excellent pieces of land high and dry above his main lateral. When the time comes in which he finds it will be profitable to expand the cultivated portions of his farm and to put every square foot under irrigation, then, instead of supplying the fields he wishes to water from his main ditch (perhaps passing near by), he discovers the necessity of going to his original source of supply and building another ditch, often paralleling his main laterals, but on high ground. If the original laterals had been properly located, instead of being obliged to build a new main ditch large enough to carry a sufficient supply for his whole farm he could have simply extended sublaterals from the main laterals already commanding his farm and proceeded to reclaim whatever part he wished of the unbroken area.

In Wyoming and northern Colorado many an irrigator can be found who realizes the advantage of having his laterals laid out with a surveyor's level in order that when the time comes to construct his ditches they may command the greatest area at the least cost and be permanent. The most emphatic advice given by old irrigators is, "See that your laterals are laid out to the best advantage at the outset and that your fields are thoroughly graded." The old adage that "work once well done is twice done" can be applied with no stronger significance than in preparing fields for irrigation.

### COST.

The cost of preparing land for irrigation varies with the condition of the ground and the price of labor. An approximate estimate, including the cost of removing sagebrush, plowing, harrowing and grading, has been made from information obtained from the farmers who are clearing their lands in this section. The cost of grubbing sagebrush is based upon the supposition that one man can grub one-half an acre a day. The contract price for such work ranges from \$3.50 to \$4.50 an acre, and in some instances as high as \$5.00 an acre. The wages paid farm hands is \$30 a month with board, which is considered equivalent to a wage of \$45 a month.

The cost of grading land depends upon the condition of the surface, but on the Twin Falls tract the cost is very little. The ground is practically leveled out.

### Home-seekers' Rates.

The Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads will sell round trip home-seekers' tickets to Idaho points on the first and third Tuesdays of February, March, April and May, 1905. These rates will apply from Missouri River points east as far as St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis. The rate will be one first-class fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Tickets good 21 days.

Keep posted on the progress of Twin Falls. The columns of the News will give the information.

# THE WORLD OF SPORTS

## Trotters in Grand Race.

The 1904 renewal of the Transylvanian stake at Lexington, always a historic event, proved not only to be the greatest contest in that great classic, but the greatest five-heat race by trotters that the world has ever seen. The first heat, won by Iverton in 2:08 1/2, was the fastest first heat in a trotting race of more than two heats, with the exception of Cresco's mile in 2:03 1/2, which might be said to be a trial heat, as he only had the Abbot, who has since distanced in the second heat, as an opponent. The second heat in 2:04 1/2 is the world's record for a second heat, displacing Lou Dillon's 2:04 1/2, made last fall. The third heat in 2:05 1/2 is also a world's record, displacing both Directum and Allx, whose miles in 2:06 1/2 have stood for ten years, and the succeeding heats, in 2:08 1/2 and 2:09, make a world's record for a five-heat contest, the average being about one second less than the five heats made by Cresco and Charlie Herr at Beardsville in 1900. Altogether it was such a race as one may never expect to be seen again in a lifetime.

## Delmar's New Record.

Major Delmar, the great son of Expectation-Delmar, broke the world's trotting record to a sulky just after the late race at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8. He circled the track in 2:01 1/2, clipping a half-second off the mark set by Cresco at Columbus. He used no shields of any kind. Major Delmar has succeeded in equaling the mark twice, but could never break it until this attempt. The fractional time was 0:25 1/2, 0:50 1/2, 1:15 1/2, 2:01 1/2. Major Delmar trotted the sec-

but had a far harder task with Travis, for the match went to the third extra hole. Then Travers, with Travis dead for a 4, ran down a fifteen-foot putt for a 3.

**Beauregarder's Champion.**  
Beauregarder, the sturdy son of St. George-Sallie McAllister, clinched his title to western champion among 2-year-olds by carrying 124 pounds to victory in the Horse Show Handicap at Kansas City, Oct. 8. His presence drove half of the carded starters from the field, and the ones that lined up to the barrier with him were in receipt of chunks of weight. Notwithstanding this handicap his victory was foreshadowed in the betting before the race and odds of 1 to 4 were the best obtainable against his chances.

**Play Association Football.**  
Association football, which is now played in France, Germany, Belgium and Australia, has taken hold in Scandinavia. A team from England, under the captaincy of C. Wreford Brown, recently played matches at Gottsborg, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Englishmen won all four games on account of their better combination, but with a little more experience the Scandinavians will prove formidable. The Copenhagen players have an English professional coach.

**Brush Ignores Petition.**  
The petition to John T. Brush, president of the New York baseball club, asking that the Glants be allowed to play a series of games with the winner of the American league pennant was delivered to Mr. Brush, but he ignored it. The petition con-

## CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

When the Back Aches and Bladder Troubles Set In, Get at the Cause. Don't make the mistake of believing backache and bladder troubles to be local ailments—Get at the cause and cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.



Capt. S. D. Hunter, of English No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa. Fire Department, and residing at 2129 Wylie Ave., says: "It was three years ago that I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an attack of kidney trouble that was mostly backache, and they fixed me up fine. There is no mistake about that, and if I should ever be troubled again, I would get them first thing, as I know what they are."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"If I wrote on till I told you everything, Mavourneen"—so ran the closing paragraph in a certain impassioned young Irishman's love letter—"I still be having a volume to tell you, darling."—New Orleans Picayune.

**TEA**  
We export millions on millions of wheat and pork, and take in exchange a few cargoes of tea. Are we losers?

**Tragedies of Love and Life.**  
The end of love is a tragedy, just like the end of life. Both are facts in nature, and must be accepted in the same spirit. A person is no more to be blamed when his love dies than when his body dies.—New York Times.

## ARE MOON CRATERS CORALS?

Astronomers Have Another Question Over Which They Can Dispute. Everybody who has seen a chart of the moon as drawn by astronomers knows of the curious, irregular, jagged rings which have been called "moon craters." Now astronomers have raised the question whether or not they really are the craters of extinct volcanoes, as has been supposed for so long. One of them asks:

"How would the ocean bottoms of the earth appear to a man in the moon if all our seas were to disappear?" "Exactly as the moon craters look to us," is the answer. So now some of the astronomers are interested in the attempts to prove that the moon's curious surface is not at all volcanic, and that the "craters" are nothing more or less than coral reefs and the remains of other coral-like structures which have been left high and dry by the evaporation of lunar oceans.

**Ancient Civilization.**  
In the Etruscan museum at Rome in the Villa Papa Giulia, among the objects found at Faleri belonging to the sixth century before Christ, is a skull which has the gold mounting of several false teeth fixed in its upper jaw, very similar to the mountings used by dentists of our own day. Cromation is as old as the days of Romulus and Remus. If Romulus did not cremate Remus, his contemporaries certainly cremated him, as is shown by the graves of this epoch recently discovered in the Roman forum.

**Are Perfumes Disinfectants?**  
I asked a doctor in England if perfumes are really disinfectants. "No," he said. "How can they be?" I asked a doctor here in France the same question, and he answered: "Male oil, Myrrine, sans doute," and explained that the basis of every perfume is a strong essential oil of some kind, and that those essential oils are antiseptic. Now, which is right—London truth.

**Wiggle-Stick**  
WASH-BLUE  
Costs 10 CENTS and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of Bleaching.  
Won't Freeze, Spill, Break  
Nor Spot Clothes  
DIRECTIONS FOR USE  
**Wiggle-Stick**  
ground in the water.  
At all Wise Grocers.

**Long Lives.**  
A contemporary has discovered that no person who ever deliberately set out to live 100 years accomplished the feat. What of it? A great many men and women who have deliberately set out to live honorable and useful lives have lived ten centuries in point of usefulness to the world.—Minneapolis Times.

**TEA**  
Our dealing a challenge  
Our dealing a challenge  
Our dealing a challenge  
Our dealing a challenge

**Definition of Coquette.**  
To give you nothing, and to make you expect everything; to dawdle on the threshold of love, while the doors are closed; this is all the science of a coquette.—T. Bernard.

**TEA**  
The English and Irish old woman lives in a garret on tea, and dies in a garret on tea; and how did she get to be old?—On tea.

**Significance in Colors.**  
Colors have three significances when used in decorations, one relating to things, one relative to time, one of direction. In the first relation red means triumph or success; blue means failure; black signifies death; white stands for happiness or peace.

**TEA**  
We want no money for unsatisfactory tea.  
Don't be shy!

**Water on Battleship.**  
Eight thousand gallons of fresh water are used in a large battleship daily. About two-thirds of this is taken up by the boilers; and the remainder is used for drinking, washing, etc.

**TEA**  
Our tea is sound; our advice is sound. Our advice is as sound as our tea.

**Big Price for Orchid.**  
For an orchid, an *Ondotocissum Crispum Cooksoniae*, \$2,500 was recently paid.

**Many Children Are Sickly.**  
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray's nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Summer Complaints, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. All Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Adlan S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**TEA**  
Tea is almost nothing; how much weight do you think there is in the taste of it?

**Weight is no measure for tea!**  
**Japanese Superstition.**  
The Japanese have a plant called the otomoi, which is considered by many to be a type of the marriage state. When a young couple of "believers" marry they will take a specimen of the otomoi with them, plant it and carefully tend it and be fully persuaded that their conjugal felicity is assured as long as it lives and flourishes.



In spite of his name, this Indian is a man of weight and speed, and, although a new student at the Carlisle school, will probably be chosen as a guard on the team. Little Old Man is the son of a Choyenne chieftain and before he went to the school had never seen a football. He is being touted as the find of the year for the Indian school. Over six feet in height, he has served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith and works as a helper like Iron.

**Death in Auto Race.**  
George Heath, an American, driving a 25-horse-power Panhard and representing the Automobile Club of England, first Oct. 8 in the international automobile race for the massive silver cup. One man was killed, principally because the overturned car owned and driven by George Arenas, Jr., the young amateur. Mr. Arenas himself was seriously hurt. Albert Clements, driving an 80-horse-power Clement car, was second and entered a protest. H. H. Lytle, in a 60-horse-power Pope-Toledo, came in third.

**Young Golfer Beats Travis.**  
Jerome D. Travers, the Irish-scholarly golfer champion, defeated the British champion at New York Oct. 8, beating Fidelity S. Douglas and Walter J. Travis in succession, a feat never accomplished before in this country at one tournament. The young school-boy won the first cup at the Nassau Country club open tournament in a most sensational finish. He beat Douglas by 3 and 1 in the semi-final.

**Auto Record Lowered.**  
Bert Holcomb and Lawrence Duffe, alternately driving a 35-horse-power Columbia, have reduced the auto record between Chicago and New York to 58 hours and 45 minutes, which smashes the Ellis-Schmitt mark by just 12 hours and 58 minutes, a reduction, which in all probability will stand for some time to come.

**Motor Cycle Records Gone.**  
Two world's records for motor cycles were created at the Donnan meeting in France, namely, standing start, one mile, 0:57 4/5; flying start, one kilometer, 0:29 1/5.

**"Mike" McAllister Dies.**  
"Mike" McAllister, once famous as a middleweight prize fighter, died at New York Oct. 8, of heart disease.

## TALK ON ADVERTISING

By C. W. Post to Publishers at Banquet at Battle Creek.

The sunshine that makes a business plant grow is advertising.  
Growing a business nowadays is something like growing an apple tree. You may select good seed, plant it in good soil, water and work with it, but the tree will not produce fruit until another and most powerful, energizing and life-giving element is brought to bear. You must have sunshine adrift lots of it. Can you expect to grow a profitable business plant nowadays without the sunshine of public favor produced by advertising?  
This Postum plant is a good illustration of that law. It seems but a short time ago when I put a few men at work in the carriage house of the barn you have seen today, where we began making Postum coffee.  
The seed then planted, less than 9 years ago, was a new kind of apple seed and it was not altogether certain how the people would like the apples. We did our work thoroughly and plenty of it. We knew we had a good

Some thoughtful man might say that if what you manufacture has merit, once you get a trade established people will continue to purchase, even if the advertising is stopped, but to act on that conclusion would be a fatal mistake, for there are always bright men on the lookout to steal your apples, and if you give them the chance they will come in and take the fruit, sure. Right here let us drive a nail, not a skingie nail, but a forty penny spike. Your article must have merit, far and away beyond the ordinary unadvertised thing. It should be the very best that human intelligence and ingenuity can produce. Then you have a foundation to build upon that will not slip out from under when the building grows heavy. There are persons ignorant enough to believe that a poor article can be advertised into a success. It cannot and any ego who tries the experiment will pay heavily for his experience. Critically examine any well known and advertised article that has been years on the market and



Pure Food Factories that Make Postum and Grape-Nuts.

apple tree of fine quality but how to develop our work and turn the apple tree into a productive and profitable tree was another question.  
It needed sunshine and the kind of sunshine that is spread by the newspapers and magazines. It is an absolute certainty that without the publicity thus given—in other words, the sunshine—the business never would have developed.  
You have seen to-day factory buildings—thirteen or fourteen in number—covering many acres of ground, employing hundreds of workpeople, producing and shipping an aggregate of four million packages per month, which goes to every civilized country on the globe, and yet the entire enterprise is less than 9 years old. We have found it necessary, inasmuch as the tree has grown and the apples matured by hard work and sunshine, to continue the work and the sunshine day in and day out, month in and month out, the sunshine appropriation amounting to approximately a million dollars a year for advertising. For extensive teaching, when you mature the tree under strong sunshine, and bring it up to a thrifty and healthful state where it produces profitable apples, you cannot withdraw that sunshine else the tree will gradually die.

It will be found to possess exceptional merit.  
In ancient days newspaper publishers considered an advertisement an evil but a necessary evil, and that it should be hidden away as carefully as possible, so that no one would discover that the paper was trying to make a little money by inserting public announcements. A paper run that way to day would fail.  
The most successful exponents of the new plan of doing business with ink and paper are using every possible means to make the announcements attractive and sought after by the readers.  
It is safe to say that thousands of women read the newspaper—not the telegraphic page, but the pages containing announcements of bargains in stockings, skirts, hats, gloves, pianos, furniture, food for the table, etc.  
You have been invited to visit Battle Creek for the purpose of viewing one of the most unique advertising buildings in the world, also to look over a large-business built-up, sustained, nourished and kept active by sunshine, and, at the same time, have an opportunity to see one of the most thrifty, active and prosperous towns of its size in the world, built up largely by the same kind of sunshine.



**Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble**  
and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.  
"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spots, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—Mrs. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

**Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation, but I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—Mrs. LAURA E. COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will appear in our next issue.  
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**HALL'S GANKER AND DIPHThERIA REMEDY**  
FOR THE MOUTH, THROAT, STOMACH AND BOWELS... - NEVER FAILS- FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL STORES...  
Nelden-Judson Drug Co., General Agents. Salt Lake City, Utah.

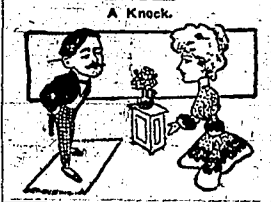
**WE WANT YOUR NAME** and will send you prospectus and full particulars of NINE SUCCESSFUL GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC AND QUICKSILVER Mining Companies. If you will send us your name and address. Mining Maps Free. ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., 225 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**WESTERN CANADA'S**  
Magnificent Crops for 1904.  
Western Canada's Wheat Crop this Year Will be 63,000,000 Bushels, and Wheat at Present is Worth \$1.00 a Bushel.  
The Oil and Barley Crop Will Also Yield Abundantly.  
Especial prices for all kinds of grain, cattle and other farm products for the growing of which the climate is unsurpassed.  
About 1000 Americans have returned to Western Canada during the past three years.  
Thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each still available in the best agricultural districts.  
It has been said that the United States will be forced to import wheat within a very few years. Secure a farm in Canada and become one of those who will produce it.  
Apply for Information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to authorized Canadian Government Agents—Bentley, Driffield, Room 6, Duane Block, Central Avenue, Great Falls, Montana.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CHILLS**  
GIVES WARM, HOT BATH...  
W. N. U., Salt Lake—No. 43, 1904.



**Honour of the Hour**  
Bills Beyond Compare.  
Fond mother—You will be 70 years old to-morrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else.  
Willie (after thinking earnestly for five minutes)—Bring me a whole box of chocolate-creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat 'em.—Youth.  
Couldn't Lose.  
"I've got a bet on to-day's ball game."  
"Who do you want to see win?"  
"I don't care."  
"I thought you said you had a bet on the game."  
"I have, but I can't lose."  
"How's that?"  
"Why, I bet a kiss with my best girl."



**A Knock.**  
Mrs. N. Peck—You don't know how to appreciate a good wife.  
Mr. N. Peck—Well, I haven't had a chance yet.—Comic Cuts.  
The Pleasures of Imagination.  
"It is not so much what a thing is as what we think it is that influences us." I insisted earnestly, for I believed in looking on the bright side of things.  
"True," said the unromantic.  
"Nothing adds so much to the bouquet of the wine as the right label on the bottle."

**Gaining an Emphatic Answer.**  
"I beg, I beseech you to be my wife," he pleaded. "Oh, do not say No."  
"Mr. Nervey," replied the fair girl, "I had not thought of saying 'no' to you. I'm sure you wouldn't take that for an answer, and so permit me to say, 'Not on your life!'"—Philadelphia Press.

**An Extinguisher.**  
Gusher—She told me I was the light of her life.  
Flusher—Well, that was encouraging.  
Gusher—Yes; but her father happened along just then and put the light out.

**Went Out Through the Roof.**  
She—Jackson never goes out with his wife.  
He—He went out with her this morning.  
She—Your surprise me!  
He—Yes; the gasoline stove exploded.

**Not Universal.**  
Tommy Sigglam—Paw?  
Paw Figglam—Yes, my son.  
"Do they kick on the street railway services everywhere?"  
"No, my son; only where they have street cars."  
"Oh!"



**Cause for Doubt.**  
The Passenger—Can I get through here?  
The Gateman—You may try it, madam, but I doubt it.  
At the Brance.  
Widower—Is that my wife?  
Medium—It certainly is.  
Widower—Lord help me! And to think that I put ten tons of granite over her!  
Always Something on Foot.  
"Chicago girls have to stand for a good deal from the joke writers."  
"Yes; but they have the broadest kind of feet to stand on."

**PENAL SETTLEMENT OF SPAIN.**  
Government of Ceuta Corrupt as Was That of Cuba.  
"On the Spanish section of Morocco, coast-line stands the penal settlement of Ceuta," writes a traveler. "It has a large number of soldiers, a large convict prison and legions of small boys, who mobbed me when I was last there because they did not approve of my English hat and limited Spanish vocabulary. Now, the governors of Ceuta prison draw rations for every convict in their charge, so, from their point of view, it is no bad thing for a convict to escape. So long as he is on the books he is entitled to rations, even though he has shaken from off his feet the dust of the great gray prison on the hillside. Consequently, a good bit of this dust-shaking goes on and countless Spanish convicts escape to Tetuan and Tangier, sometimes in Moorish garb. They are safe from pursuit when the sentries are passed."  
**BLOOM IS SIGN OF DEATH.**  
Oriental Plants That Flower and Then Pass Away.  
In some parts of China the natives are in dread of the bloom of the bamboo, at which season all kinds of dreadful disasters are predicted and confidently looked for. Like some other superstitions, this one has a slight foundation. The fact is that the bamboo only flowers once in a hundred years, and as a rule the whole lot of plants, often covering large areas, bloom together.  
The reason of this is that the individuals of a species are commonly gregarious, and all are of the same age, having taken simultaneous possession of a ground rendered vacant perhaps by a similar depopulation.  
A somewhat analogous case is presented by some of the Stroubungias of tropical Asia. These plants live about seven years, then all burst out into a glorious mass of blue flowers and then die away, leaving it may be, hundreds of acres of ground desolate of the luxuriant vegetation it previously supported.  
**Ornamental Nest of Eagles.**  
In Scotland a naturalist has found a golden eagle's nest that contained a rubber ring, carried thither by the birds as an advertisement. This California Naturalist reports that a pair of golden eagles there decorated their nest with sacks. "When the kite builds look to Jesse's linen," says Shakespeare, alluding to the robberies committed by those birds from the hedges where Iken was put to dry. The late Mr. Booth described a kind of bower made by some aesthetic eagles in Scotland.  
**Anticodes for Microbes.**  
A French bacteriologist declares that lemonade, cider, seltzer and similar drinks will kill typhoid germs while alcohol at 15 per cent destroys microbes, and at 2 per cent prevents their development.

**NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.**  
Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes:  
"I was recommended to me about a year ago as an excellent remedy for the troubles peculiar to our sex, and as I found that all that was said of this medicine was true, I am pleased to endorse it.  
"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong; my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."  
Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free medical advice. All correspondence strictly confidential.

**Snuff Boxes With Histories.**  
In the days when a snuff box was considered a necessary attribute to the possessor of a beauty or a belle-much ingenuity was brought to bear upon the manufacture of these dainty trifles. The results were often very novel. Those with a taste for the morbid could buy snuff boxes made from the wool of scaffolds, chairs that murderers had sat upon or parts of their houses.  
Latest Fads in Wall Paper.  
Wall papers made of imitation silk and satin are the latest fad in the "smart set."

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The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles the muscles flex, the kinks untwist, the soreness dies out.—Price 25c. and 50c.

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IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.  
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W. N. U., Salt Lake—No. 43, 1904.

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published every Friday at  
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

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It is gratifying to know that the Idaho state building at the World's Fair took second prize. Although costing only \$3,000, and covering 61 feet square of ground it was small compared with many other state buildings costing one hundred times as much and more. The beauty and artistry of the building appealed more to the eye than more expensive structures, and the architecture was of such a type as to secure the desired effect without a greater expenditure of money.

Another change has taken place in the staff of the Salt Lake Tribune. Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon is now editor-in-chief of that paper. As the Tribune is Republican in politics, it might appear to a casual observer that Mr. Cannon has drifted back to the fold which he left during the fight for silver some years ago. In passing through the many evolutionary stages of progress and advancement, Mr. Cannon has found himself again in keeping with the great principles of Republicanism, no doubt better than ever qualified to fill the high position of moulder of public opinion. Mr. Cannon is an able and forceful writer and will undoubtedly conduct the editorial policy of that paper in a creditable manner.

Upon comparison there is found to be a wonderful difference between the climate in the Twin Falls land tract and the eastern and middle states. In the British provinces the snowfall is greater than known in history, while the falling temperature adds to the already dangerous situation. In the eastern states the snowfall is very heavy and storms and prevailing cold have caused the destruction of many lives. In the Dakotas the howling blizzards have caused great loss of livestock and in many localities traffic is entirely suspended. On the Twin Falls land tract the temperature is warm and delightful, astonishing many visitors from other localities who have been accustomed to inclement weather at this time of year.

Portland has secured the plum of the irrigation congress for 1905, although Boise made a gallant fight throughout the entire session for first place. The meeting was a success from beginning to end, and El Paso may be proud of the work done in their city in behalf of the greatest boon to the West—irrigation. In 1906 Boise may well expect proper recognition, and the great advancement made by Idaho will certainly warrant the choosing of that place by the congress for the meeting of that year. In the great strides that Idaho will make in the next few years the fact must not be lost sight of that Twin Falls will claim her share of all that will be accomplished and additions made to the wealth of the state. At that time Twin Falls will be known to every state as a section rich in agricultural resources, with many possibilities yet in their infancy.

### Leave of Absence Denied.

The following letter from the commissioner of the general land office at Washington, D. C., to the register and receiver of the Hailey land office will be of interest to

settlers on the Minidoka tract: "October 24, 1904, you transmitted the application of Robert Zahalka, who made homestead entry number 2899, July 20, 1904, for west one-half, northwest one-fourth, section thirty-five, township nine south, range twenty-three east, Boise meridian, Idaho; for a leave of absence for one year, commencing October 24, 1904, from said land.

"The application was granted by you subject to the approval of this office.

"Zahalka alleged in his duly corroborated affidavit that he established his residence upon said land of the 15th of October, 1904; and that the improvements which he has placed upon same are a house, the dimensions of which are ten by twelve, and that he has grubbed sagebrush off of considerable of said land. None of the land is under cultivation, as there is no water in this locality, the nearest water being the Snake river, and on account of the great depth to which a well has to be dug before water can be reached, it is impracticable to place a well upon said land to obtain water.

"Also, the nearest school is at a distance of about eighteen miles therefrom, and if he were compelled to remain upon this land with his family, his children would be deprived of the advantages of schooling.

"The only grounds on which a leave of absence can be granted under section 3, act of March 2, 1899, (25 statute 654) is where by reason of a partial or total destruction or failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty, a settler is unable to secure from the land settled upon a support for himself or those depending on him.

"Zehalka does not allege a total or partial destruction or failure of crops, or sickness, in support of his application for a leave of absence and the reason assigned by him cannot be regarded in the light of other unavoidable casualty, which is the only other cause upon which such applications are granted. See case of A. de la Leonard (22 L. D. 716).

"In view of these facts the leave of absence of Robert Zahalka is hereby rejected, subject to the right of appeal."

### IMPORTANT U. S. LAND LAWS.

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

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

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

The Boise-Payette tract and the Minidoka tract have been designated for reclamation by the government. The Boise-Payette tract covers about 250,000 acres in the Boise 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 act, or those entered under similar laws are as follows:

1. The entryman must be a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years. Married women cannot take these lands.
2. It is immaterial how much land the entryman owns elsewhere or whether he has made any entry of lands under any of the other land laws. There are no restrictions in these respects. He cannot, however, enter more than 160 acres under this act.
3. No particular period of residence is required. The entryman may make his entry at any time. When the water is ready for delivery the canal company notifies the entryman, who must thereupon settle upon the land and cultivate one-sixteenth of his land the first year, and at least one-eighth of it within three years. The entire one-eighth may be cultivated at once and final proof made and title obtained as soon as the land is reclaimed from its desert character.
4. These entries may be assigned or transferred to other persons either in whole or in part.

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

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

It will be seen that the chief differences in the laws are, that under the Carey act the residence required is for a very much shorter period of time, that no residence is required until the water is ready for use, that title can be procured within a year or less after settlement is required, that before final proof the entry may be assigned and that only one-eighth, instead of one-half, must be reclaimed.

The only advantage in favor of entries under the reclamation act, is that the first payment on the water right need not be made at the time of entry, but is postponed until the water is ready for delivery, whereas, under the Carey act the first payment of \$3.25 per acre is made at the time of entry, and the second payment during the year when water is first delivered. Ten years are allowed in both cases for full payment.

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

The water supply should not be lost sight of in considering the making of an entry. To illustrate, the Twin Falls lands lying down the Snake river from the Minidoka tract have the prior water right, and the Minidoka lands are dependent, in a measure, on reservoirs to be built on the head waters of Snake river near the Wyoming line.

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



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TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

# IDAHO WINS GRAND PRIZE

**Agricultural Exhibit from Gem State Takes First Honor at the World's Fair**

**Special Arrangement of Display by Mr. and Mrs. Weasels a Factor in the Award**

The Idaho agricultural exhibit has been awarded the grand prize at the World's Fair in St. Louis. This means that in the estimation of an impartial jury the agricultural display from this state is the best in the universe. Idaho has thus obtained the highest award it was possible to secure for agricultural products. In making the award the jury considered the quality of the grains and grasses and the manner in which the exhibit was arranged. This Commissioner and Mrs. M. J. Weasels are rewarded for their painstaking and artistic work in presenting the magnificent products of the Gem state. Special credit is due Mrs. Weasels for the originality of her work, which went a long way towards attracting attention to the exhibit. The announcement of the award was made in St. Louis yesterday.

When the insignificant sum expended upon the Idaho agricultural exhibit is considered, the winning of the grand prize is a phenomenal achievement. Many states spent more upon their agricultural exhibits alone than the entire appropriation at the disposal of the Idaho commission. Oregon especially made the strongest kind of a bid for the grand prize. The "webfooters" wanted the honor badly because of the prestige it would give their state at the Lewis and Clark exposition next year. They had the powerful backing of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. This company installed a magnificent exhibit, spending money right and left to make the best possible showing. All the while Mr. and Mrs. Weasels were plodding along, saving a dollar here and a dollar there, eking out of their little store of cash, making it go as far as they could. While other states employed expert decorators, Mrs. Weasels did her own work. With deft hand she wove the grasses into fanciful designs and fashioned beautiful creations out of the superb grains.

California and Colorado put forth their best efforts in the agricultural line, but they had to fall in behind Idaho. It was hard for Minnesota and the Dakotas, with their splendid reputations for wheat growing, to step aside in favor of Camas prairie and the Palouse country. New Zealand displayed some grand oats, but the Idaho product was not only heavier but of better general appearance. The Idaho alfalfa made other similar grasses look sickly by comparison.

No awards have yet been announced in the horticultural department at the big fair. The fruit which Commissioner Weasels recently obtained for the Idaho exhibit is pronounced magnificent and is attracting unusual attention. The Jonathan apples from the Boise and Payette valleys make the eastern varieties look dwarfish, while the grapes from the vineyard of Robert Schleicher at Lewiston far excel the California product.

Executive Commissioner C. B. Hurtt has had at all times the loyal and invaluable support of his associates. All have labored harmoniously to give Idaho the highest return for the small appropriation. That they have succeeded is evidenced by the fact that the Idaho building has been awarded second prize, the Idaho agricultural exhibit the grand prize, the Idaho school exhibit a number of medals, the Idaho mineral exhibit a gold medal and the Idaho horticultural exhibit will undoubtedly receive some awards.

When Governor-elect Gooding visits the fair next week he may well be proud of his state. Mr. Gooding's loyalty to Idaho is intense and he has jealously watched the success of the state exhibit at the fair. He will rejoice to learn that his state has won the highest honor in the department of agriculture. Mr. Gooding has always contended that Idaho was the greatest of the inland states and it will please him mightily to know that his judgment has been sustained in so substantial a manner.—Boise Statesman.

## Plan to Change O. S. L.

If a plan now under consideration is carried out there will be a radical change made in the main line of the Oregon Short Line in Idaho. Local officials have under favorable consideration a plan to make the Minidoka branch, now being constructed, the main line, extending it from the terminus near Twin Falls down the Snake

river to Glenn's Ferry. At this point the Snake river is to be re-crossed and a junction made with the present main line.

Great saving is expected in a number of ways as the result of this change. The preliminary surveys have been completed and there is indication that favorable action will be taken on the proposition. Great saving in the operating department would result, as some heavy grades east of Glenn's Ferry would be eliminated.

The present route from Minidoka west is through one of the most barren and desolate portions of Idaho, a part of the country that never will yield much freight.

On the other hand, the proposed branch will run through what promises to be the most fertile and densely populated section of Idaho. The waters of the Snake river are being utilized for irrigation purposes and all the land up and down the river from Twin Falls is to be redeemed and opened to cultivation. In time this stretch of country will yield an enormous freight.

Still another consideration that argues strongly in favor of the change of route is the pleasure passengers will derive from a trip down the Snake river past the Twin Falls and the Shoshone Falls, some of the finest scenery in Idaho and the escape from the tiresome trip over the desert west from Minidoka.

The old line from Minidoka west to Glenn's Ferry, it is understood, would be retained for local traffic.—Salt Lake Herald.

## A Prospective City.

With the certainty that the Minidoka & Southwestern railway will cross Snake river at the mouth of Goose creek, there is much speculation as to the location of the town, which it is believed, will be built on the south side of the river near the crossing. Every owner of land in that vicinity touched by the railroad is desirous of having the townsite. J. E. Miller owns about 1600 acres which the road crosses and he would be willing to see a city built upon his place. The road also crosses the old Jordan place, now owned by Henry Schodde, the wealthy cattle man. It is said M. Schodde has offered liberal inducements to the railroad people to locate a station on his land, and that in case they agree to do so he will plat a portion of his land for a townsite. Other parties, we understand, are trying to have the town located farther west.

It is conceded by all who are acquainted with the situation that near the mouth of Goose creek is the proper location for a town. A town at that place would be centrally located as to the great Minidoka tract which the government is bringing under cultivation and so situated as to command the trade from all parts of the east end of Cassia county, including Oakley, Albion, and the Raft river and Cassia creek country.

Unlimited electrical power can be generated along Snake river within easy reach of a town located near the mouth of Goose creek. In fact there are found all the natural advantages claimed for the town of Twin Falls, with the added fact that a town located at that place would immediately become the shipping and distributing point for a large part of Cassia county.

## Death of Garnet Cook.

A correspondent from Oakley to the Deseret News writes: Garnet Cook, son of Elder George Cook, of the Oakley Third ward, passed away Saturday, after months of the most intense suffering. During his illness the young man received all the medical aid that could be had in Oakley, and was also taken to Salt Lake and San Francisco, where the best medical aid was secured. In the latter instance an operation was performed for tumor of the lower part of the spine, but no help could save him. He was a very worthy young man.

## Start Night.

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.

# SURVEY NEARLY COMPLETED

**Cost of Work is \$25,000, but Geological Survey Stands Fort on of Expense**

**One Million Acres on Upper Snake River and Tributaries Surveyed by Order of Court.**

State Engineer James Stephenson returned yesterday from Blackfoot, where he has been looking after the big survey of the Snake river canals now nearing completion.

When asked about the survey, which has been in progress since early spring, Mr. Stephenson said the work is being done by order of the district court of the Sixth district, for the purpose of finding out how much land the canals taken out of the Snake river above American Falls and tributaries, actually irrigate, and what amount of land under the canals is irrigable.

Six parties, making 30 men in all, have been employed on the work since early spring and Mr. Stephenson said they will finish in about two weeks. A force of draughtsmen here at the state engineer's office have been kept busy making plats of the survey as fast as the field notes have been sent in. Something like a million acres have been surveyed, at a cost of about \$25,000. The geological survey will pay half of the expense since June 1, which will be about \$10,000, the balance must be paid by the litigants who are seeking to adjudicate permanently the rights and priorities of all the water users on the upper waters of the Snake river.

The government contributes toward the payment for the reason that the data and plats secured by the state engineer will be used by it, and another survey is avoided.

The survey is made under the requirements of the new law, which provides for the best evidence at a minimum of expense. The cost of litigants will only amount to about 1 1/2 cents per acre.

While over in that section, Mr. Stephenson arranged for sending a party to Salmon City, to survey Kirtley, Wimpey, Haines, and Hawley creeks, tributaries of the Pahsimiri river. This is done under an order of court for that district and will be completed in about four weeks. The money, he said, had been raised by the litigants to cover the expense of survey and would be paid out on order of the court.—Capital News.

## The Railroad Under Way.

The manager of the Utah Construction company, which has the contract for constructing the Minidoka & Southwestern railroad, was here from Minidoka yesterday. Work has already commenced on the road bed, about fifty teams being at work grading the Minidoka end of the road.

It is estimated that the road bed will be completed to the Snake river crossing about January 1. The bridge over Snake river will be 600 to 1000 feet long. Three sidings on the Minidoka track have so far been arranged for. One will be at the first townsite, the second on section 31, township 9 south, range 24 east, and the third at the townsite on the river.

The manager of the company says that in addition to the outfits now at work, a quantity of machinery, material and men to be used on the work are on the road and will be utilized in the construction of the road as fast as they arrive.—Shoshone Journal.

## Great Profit in Sugar Beets.

Hon. C. C. Moore, in a recent interview, said: "There were 7000 acres planted in beets in Fremont county this season and the yield ran from 8 to 20 tons to the acre. Just to show how remunerative sugar beets are in our section, let me cite an individual instance. A tract of 111 acres of alfalfa land was bought last year for \$79 an acre. The alfalfa brought a return of \$10 an acre, the second crop being plowed in for fertilization. The tract was planted in beets this year and produced 18 tons to the acre, for which \$4.50 per ton was received, or a gross return of \$81 an acre. The cost of Japanese labor was \$20 an acre and that of white labor \$20 an acre, leaving a net return of \$41 an acre for the beet grower."

"At the beet sugar factory in Sugar City \$160,000 was paid out during the month of October for labor and for the hauling of beets. This sum does not include the amount paid for the beet product. It merely represents the pay roll and the cost of getting the beets to the factory."

W. A. Childers is building a comfortable dwelling on his ranch, one mile east of town.

## Twin Falls Land and Water Co.

**OFFICERS:**

W. G. FILLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Salt Lake City, Utah.	E. H. BULL, President, Shannon, Pa.	M. B. DELONG, Sec. & Treas., Twin Falls, Idaho.
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PAUL S. A. BICKEL, Chief Engineer.

Address all Communications to the Secretary of the

## Twin Falls Investment Co., Ltd.

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO.

Sole Agents for Disposal of Water Rights, Lands and Town Lots.

**OFFICERS:**

C. B. HURTT, President.	I. B. PERRINE, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.
JOHN GROCKNER, Treas.	THOS. COSTELLO, Vice-Pres. and Eastern Mgr.
R. H. MCCOLLUM, Secretary.	GEO. F. SPRAGUE, Asst. Treas.

## OPEN FOR BUSINESS

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

UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT IN CONNECTION

**O. J. BRENNAN** Shoshone, Idaho

## The Palace Saloon

R. W. JONES, Proprietor

A Full Line of Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

MAIN STREET, TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

## City Meat Market

EICKHOFF & SMITH, Proprietors

Choice Line of Fresh Meats Always on Hand

Located on Main Street  
TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

## NURSERY STOCK

J. B. JERMAN, representing the Dailles Nursery, will sell you Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, and all kinds of Shrubbery and Flowering Plants at reasonable prices. Everything to beautify your homes. All orders promptly filled. All stock warranted.

Located at Hazen House, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

## Shoshone Falls Stage Line

I. B. PERRINE, PROPRIETOR.

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

R. H. MCCOLLUM, GENERAL AGENT.

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



### Toys From Paving Blocks.

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved. Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not damaged in the process of being turned for the purpose of making cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that this raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors.

### World's Fair Views.

Persons attending the great Exposition here are advised to visit the exhibit in the Fair and in a brick building. Hotel Sporth has all the conveniences of a first-class modern hotel within four minutes walk of Convention and Administration buildings. Rates \$10.00 per day and up. Lunch and meals at reasonable prices. From Union Street go to Olive Street, corner of Olive Street, going west to No. 6. Our boys meet all cars.

### Gulls in United Kingdom.

Before the Belfast Natural History Society Mr. J. Bryn gave reasons for concluding that there are 2,000,000 gulls in the United Kingdom, most during the breeding season, each bird destroyed 200 for a day, or 12,000 during the two months of the season. These, if they had come to maturity, would have been worth \$24,000,000, London Featured Title.

### Allen's Foot-Ease, Wonderful Remedy.

Have tried Allen's FOOT-EASE, and find it to be a certain cure, and gives comfort to one suffering with sore, tender and swollen feet. I will recommend ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE to my friends, as it is certainly a wonderful remedy. Mrs. N. E. Guilford, New Orleans.

### Traces of Ancient Villis.

There have been unearthed at Bury St. Edmunds, England, traces of a Roman villa, yielding fragments of Samian and Romano-British pottery.

Went Home to Die from Great Trunking Disease. Mrs. C. W. Brown, President, N. Y. State.

### SQUAWS-PROUD OF HUSBANDS.

### Live Dance to Boast of Villainies Committed by Bryas.

John Bradbury, who traveled in the region lying west of the Mississippi river early in the last century, has an interesting description of a squaw dance which he witnessed. The dance was performed in a circle, the dancers moving around with tomahawks in their hands. At intervals they turned their faces, all at once, toward the middle of the circle and brandished their weapons. After some time one of them would step into the ring and make an harangue, frequently brandishing her weapon. I found that the nature of all the speeches was the same, which was to boast of the actions of their husbands. One woman said that her husband had traveled southeast to a country inhabited by white people, which journey took him twenty days to perform. He went to steal horses and when he came to the white people's houses he found one where men had gone out. Here he killed two women and stole from them a number of horses."

### One Letter Makes Difference.

There is one letter in the marriage ceremony the substituting of which by another would induce thousands to marry who are now single, and would give a license for unfaithfulness to thousands who are married. Which is the letter? The letter "K." If you could substitute the letter "K" you alter "So long as ye both shall live" into "So long as ye both shall like."

### SAFEST FOOD.

In Any Time of Trouble is Grape-Nuts. Food to rebuild the strength and that is pre-digested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts, for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck.

"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be, but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my household work, sleep well, can eat anything without any trace of bowel trouble and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Typhoid fever, like some other diseases, attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre-digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well-known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the next stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong, for all the nourishment is still there.

There's a sound reason and 10 days' trial proves.

### REWARD FOR GOOD SERVICE.

#### Kinsale's Earls Had Privilege of Being Covered Before King.

Parls has caught the habit of going hatless and many stories connected with hats and their history are recalled. It was once counted a privilege to walk not bareheaded, but covered, before a king. The earls of Kinsale had this dubious distinction as reward for an old-time service. Seven centuries ago Philip of France summoned that cheerful hero, English King Henry, to meet him at John's thought, he would rather not, but obeyed his country, Earl of Kinsale, freedom from the dungeon where he lay if he would take in hand the commission of De Courcy, spoliating for a fight, agreed, and John and Philip sat together to see somebody's head cracked. The French champion cried off on seeing the size of the Englishman, whereupon the untired conqueror playfully struck his helmet upon a post of oak and drove his sword through it and that deep into the wood, that noise gave himself could withdraw it. He had purchased his freedom and his reward he heard from his magnanimous sovereign's lips: "Thou art a pleasant companion and heaven keep thee in good favors. Never unroll thy bonnet again before king or subject."

### Could Get No Rest.

Freeborn, Milan, October 17 (Special).—Mr. R. E. Goward, a well-known man here is rejoicing in the relief from suffering he has obtained through using Dodd's Kidney Pills. His experience is well worth repeating as it should point the road to health to many another in a similar condition.

"I had an aggravating case of Kidney Trouble," says Mr. Goward, "that gave me no rest day or night but using a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills put new life in me and I feel like a new man.

"I am happy to state I have received great and wonderful benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would heartily recommend all sufferers from Kidney Trouble to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a fair trial as I have every reason to believe it would never be regretted."

Dodd's Kidney Pills, make you feel like a new man or woman because they cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys mean pure blood and pure blood means bounding health and energy in every part of the body.

### Human Foot Grows Smaller.

It is asserted by a sculptor that the human foot is becoming smaller. The masculine foot of twenty centuries ago was about twelve inches long. The average man's foot of today is easily fitted with a No. 8½ shoe, which is not more than ten and seven-sixteenths inches in length.

### TEA

#### Which do your family think most of, tea or coffee?

Your good returns your money if you don't like Bantling's Tea.

### Cape Cod Wedding Custom.

The people down on Cape Cod have a way of letting all the world know when a man and his wife set out on their wedding journey. A friend who has just returned from the cape board of the train one afternoon with a conspicuously undovoted young couple. Their clothes were carefully chosen from last year's stock, and they scarcely glanced at each other as they took their seats in the car. The whistle blew and the train started. The village slid away, but the whistle kept up its wild tooting. Everybody in the car turned to grin at the two young people, and they blushed hopelessly. All the way to the next station the whistles shrieked. It is a Cape Cod custom, and every body who heard knew that Jim and Susy had started on their honeymoon.

### Examples of Red Taped.

There is a story of a man in the British foreign-office who one day seized a heavy poker and with manual frenzy attacked his chair until he had knocked off one of its legs. Then he went on with his work in another chair, happy. The explanation of his conduct was that his first chair lacked a castor and the foreign office will not replace a castor—nothing less than a leg. The other day a man called his attention to a glaring well-known railway. He tried to open a window, but the patent spring had gone wrong. The waiter was called.

"Sorry, sir, I have not been able to open that window for weeks," he said. "But if you could happen to shove your elbow through it when you are having your lunch I could get the whole thing top to right." The traveler took the hint.

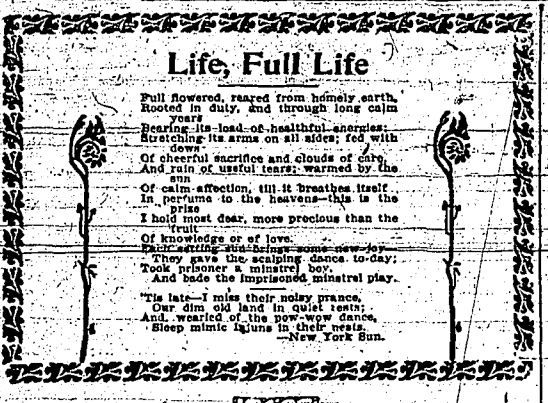
### Homes for Workers.

To encourage working people to establish homes of their own, Norway has founded a bank for workmen. It lends money at 3½ and 4 per cent, and gives the borrower's forty-two years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed \$150, and the area of the land must not be more than five acres.

### Life, Full Life

Full flowered, reared from humble earth,  
Rooted in duty, and through long calm  
years  
Bearing its load of healthful anemias,  
Stretching its arms on all sides; fed with  
Of cheerful sacrifice and clouds of care,  
And rain of useful tears; warmed by the  
Of calm affection, till it breathes itself  
In perfume to the heavens—this is the  
I hold most dear, more precious than the  
Of knowledge or of love.  
Fair setting sun, bring some new joy  
They gave the scolding dance to-day;  
Took prisoner a minstrel boy,  
And bade the imprisoned minstrel play.

"The late—I miss their noisy prance,  
Our dim old hand in quiet seas;  
And wanted of the POW-wag dance,  
Sleep mine old eyes in their nests."  
—New York Sun.



### 66 AND OBEY 99

BY ETHEL BARRINGTON

"Come, Keziah, it is only saying the word that is hard, the rest is easy."

"Which word?" questioned Keziah, suspiciously.

"That you love me, and will be my wife."

Keziah breathed more freely. "It is not difficult—to love you—" she said, softly, "but I can't say the rest."

"But if you care for me—why not?"

"We are arguing in a circle," objected Keziah, as she turned miserably to the window.

Will Carter watched her curiously as she stood outlined in the glow of the setting sun, a slender, girlish figure, with a wealth of black hair, and a determined little chin.

"Sweetheart, what is it—are you afraid?" There was a long silence.

"Yes—" breathed the girl at last.

"Of me?"

"No—can't you get things better? Why are men always so anxious for a change?"

"Ah, why indeed!" laughed the man.

"Did you ever read the marriage ceremony?" she demanded presently.

"I know its meaning," Carter assured her stoutly. "Instead of a little portion of your friendship, you will be all mine to live and work for."

"For better, for worse. I could be sure of you. The trouble is, what about my share in the contract?"

"Don't say 'contract,' Keziah—it is so beastly cold blooded. You need only to say 'Yes'."

"But 'yes' in this instance is no wide cover 'Love, honor and obey—'"

"O—" laughed Carter, with new light.

"You conscientious little prodigy! Why couldn't you have said so before? We will call 'obey.' Many girls do that. What care I for form, if you will only have me?"

But Keziah shook her head. "No—it must be all or nothing. If unable to answer for myself, I have no right to attempt it. No—" interrupting Carter, who would have spoken. "Let me finish."

"There are too many unhappy women, all because they overlooked that word 'obey.' Will, do you realize I have never obeyed any one in all my life! Dear father spoils me. In his eyes I am always right—and there has been no one else."

"Now suppose you command. Do this, or that, and I—I am not saying that I should, but it is possible—suppose I refused?"

"Then the 'Noes' would have it." But it is absurd, dear. Have we ever

will was out of all proportion to her slight frame.

"You are going to this coaching picnic?" inquired Carter one evening as he sat with Keziah on the porch.

She assented, "And you—"

"They are such a funny crowd," he grumbled. "The Doanes are well enough, but some of the men they admit are no good—the Marshalls—I hate



"I don't want you to go."

you to meet them. But, anyway, I shall be there, so are going!"

"I am glad you are going!" Carter gripped her hand with sudden passion. "If you would only trust me—always. Those last weeks have been an eternity—I can't stand it much longer."

After he had gone, her head pillowed on the rail where his hand had pressed, Keziah tried to picture life without Will Carter, a calamity that had never before seemed possible.

On the evening of the picnic Harriet Doane visited Keziah, overflowing with enthusiasm. Everything promised delightfully, when Carter arrived with disappointing news.

"I am awfully sorry—but I can not go."

"Oh, Will!" Keziah was in dismay.

"Cheer up, girl," consoled Harriet. "There are the Marshall boys. Now behold my magnificent! You shall take your choice."

"Oh, no—" refused Keziah, while Carter's brow grew black.

As he rose to go Keziah followed him to the hallway.

"Can't you put off this trip?"

"I must take to-night's express to Albany. I have only time to get my satchel. You understand—good-bye, Keziah, and—considering the Marshalls—you won't go to-morrow, will you?"

Keziah's eyes widened with astonishment.

"Of course I shall."

"Bad enough with me to care for you," opposed Carter, "but alone, I consulted his watch. I dare not wait—be reasonable, dear."

"It is you who are unreasonable," accused Keziah hotly.

Carter was half way down the steps, but he turned.

"Keziah, I can not explain further—but I know I am right—and I don't want you to go."

"I have promised Harriet," repeated Keziah. And he was gone.

"Well, how was the picnic?" inquired Carter, a couple of evenings later, as he watched Keziah making tea.

"Heard—didn't you go?"

"You objected so strongly, you remember—"

"Yes—but you said—"

"I know," Keziah smiled wisely. "But afterward I found it was what you said that counted, so—" she broke off suddenly as Carter, a

changed and triumphant lover, bent over her.

"Condemned out of your own mouth," he exclaimed. "Darling, I've entered the fortress of your will."

"But Keziah did not understand.

"I forbade your going, the only time I ever tried authority, and, sweetheart you obeyed."

"You were not obedient—it was I—" protested Keziah, with lowered eyes; for Carter's arms were closing about her and all fear of the future had melted away.

"Sweetheart, I fancy that it is what always amounts to with a true wife—just love." Ethel Barrington in Boston Globe.

### THOUGHT SHE WAS WARM.

Imagination as Good as Fire to Absent-Minded Lady.

It was a cold, dreary afternoon, in spite of the calendar's assertion that the month was August. Mrs. Parker, who was much interested in one of the latest novels, decided that a grate fire would add materially to her enjoyment of the book.

It was the maid's day out, so the chilly woman, who was rather proud of her ability along practical lines, proceeded to build her fire. First she crumpled a newspaper and thrust it deep into the grate. Next, she carefully built an Indian tepee of slender sticks of kindling. To this, with a practiced hand, she added a rejected piece of hard wood and two neat chunks of soft coal. Then, surveying the arrangement with pride, she drew her chair before the fireplace, placed her feet on the fender, and with a pleasurable sigh, of warmth and comfort stealing over her began to read.

Two hours later Mrs. Parker's sister bustled in.

"My!" she exclaimed. "Isn't it wretchedly cold? I'm just chilled through."

"Draw up a chair," urged Mrs. Parker, without taking her eyes from her fascinating book, "and do let me ask this once—it's the very last time it's delightfully warm here by the fire."

"Fire?" exclaimed the visitor. "I don't see any fire."

"Why, bless me!" cried Mrs. Parker, suddenly coming to life. "Here'd the match in my hand! I forgot to scratch it!"—New York Tribune.

### LIMITS MUST HAVE BEEN HARBOR.

#### Humorously Described.

Two school women were talking together a few days ago, each having run up to town on some important business matter. They were sitting in the station waiting for the special Long Island train on which each was to make her return home.

The first to speak was a large, florid, handsome blonde, who, hurrying into the waiting room, was accompanied by her maid laden up to the skies with bundles of every kind, sort and description. Noting her friend already seated and absolutely bundleless, she at once began her discourse, volubly extolling the charms and amazing cheapness of some of the midsummer bargains of which, as the maid bore ample evidence, she had so plentifully availed herself.

The bundleless one listened in rather pathetic silence until the first full period. Taking advantage of it with a deep, pathetic sigh, she turned and gazed covetously at her friend's spoils of war.

"My dear," she said, "if I could afford to buy a cent a mile, I couldn't afford enough this season to face my shoes with!"—New York Times.

### A Need of the Hour.

"It seems to me," said his friend, "that your college ought to establish a chair of gambling."

"A chair of what?" said the professor.

"Gambling. It is the great occupation of many if not most of us, and the average college graduate is apt to take it up in some form or other in spite of all the warning he may receive. Therefore, why not train him to follow it with skill and success? Why not have, say, lectures on how to play poker, on how to play the races, on how to speculate in stocks, and so on? If you could have these subjects properly handled your night turn out a corps of expert gamblers to conquer their alma mater with glory and reap a golden harvest for themselves."

"But, supposing the movement to be a success, it would simply ruin the public."

"Well, I judge that's what the public is for. It is simply a question of who gets the money."

Definition of Incense.

"Give a sentence containing a synonymous expression for 'incense,' commanded a Brooklyn school teacher to her class. It was a very hard question and if you don't believe it, you had better try to answer it yourself. The resourcefulness of school children, however, is remarkable. The toughest boy in the class raised his hand. When called upon by the teacher he said:

"Holy smoke, what a scrap it was!"



"But I can't say the rest."

come to such a tilt in all the years that we have known each other."

Keziah shook her head. "We are not married yet."

Carter watched her for his wife, and when Carter made an effort he generally succeeded in his aim. But as the days lengthened he grew despondent. He had to acknowledge that Keziah's

# BREVITIES

T. J. Costello and John Crocker of the Twin Falls Investment company are here this week on a visit of inspection.

Reports have it of the arrival Friday of a baby boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Puffer at Taitpauha camp near Stricker. Mother and child doing well.

J. A. Waters has moved from Shoshone to his ranch on the Twin Falls land tract. He is making all preparations to clear land and put in a crop the coming spring.

**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, Idaho.

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

The first issue of the Twin Falls News, edited by Diehl & Barber, has reached our desk. The names of the publishers are a sufficient guarantee of the character of the paper. Success to you, boys!—Blackfoot Republican.

Persons thinking of making investigations of the Twin Falls lands should correspond with E. L. Lomas, G. P. & T. A., Union Pacific railroad, Omaha, Nebraska; or Dr. E. Burley, G. P. & T. A., Oregon-Short-Line railroad, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The stock for the Twin Falls Hardware company is arriving and as soon as the shelving and splicing is completed the firm will be open for business. A good line of hardware, stores, builders' hardware and shelf goods will be carried in stock.

Lumber is fast arriving at the lumber yard and the depleted stock is again replenished. The many building plans under way have necessitated the use of a considerable amount of lumber and it has been impossible for the supply to equal the demand.

J. W. Parker and family arrived this week from Boise and are now located in their comfortable dwelling on Main street. Mr. Parker contemplates the erection of a lodging house on the front portion of his lot on Main street, and will begin active work as soon as the lumber arrives.

Lumber has arrived for the C. B. Taylor restaurant building on Main street and work on its construction will be pushed. Mr. Taylor states that he expects to be open for business about the latter part of December and possibly in time to treat his customers to a spanking good Christmas dinner.

Twin Falls postoffice will be made a money order office on January 1, 1905. At present all remittances for this place by money order must be made payable at the Shoshone postoffice. The growth of the town is such that this additional privilege will be gladly welcomed by every one here.

Chas. P. Hartley, of the nursery at Caldwell, came in today to arrange for a representative in this locality for his nursery stock. He expects to place many orders for fruit trees in this locality next spring, and as his stock is well adapted to Idaho soil and climate, the losses will be reduced to a minimum.

F. E. Johnson, the Wallace banker, accompanied by S. H. Hays, Thomas Costello and John Crocker of Maroa, Ill., left yesterday for Twin Falls. Mr. Johnson goes to make some investments and Mr. Crocker to look after progress of work on the Hotel Kimberly, which he has charge of. Capital News.

S. H. Hays of Boise and F. F. Johnson, president of the First National Bank of Wallace, were in town Wednesday and Thursday attending to matters pertaining to the establishment of a First National Bank at this place. Both expressed themselves as much pleased with the progress and development of Twin Falls since their last visit.

The school house is rapidly nearing completion and next week will be ready for occupancy. The seats are expected to arrive at any time and as soon as a teacher can be secured school will be opened. The last census of the district shows pupils of school age to the number of 104. Quite a showing for a town so young. But, then, all things are possible with Twin Falls.

L. H. Willetts, formerly proprietor of the Soda Springs, Chief, was in town this week endeavoring to persuade himself that the future of Twin Falls was promising enough to war-

rant casting his lot among us. Mr. Willetts will decide later on the lines of business he will follow, but whatever his choice he will make no mistake in selecting this place for his future home.

Lumber is being placed on the ground on a lot on Main street for the construction of a lodging house.

F. W. Elckhoff, the general proprietor of the City meat market, is nursing an injured head caused by an accident while handling meat.

L. E. Prothero leaves Sunday for his ranch, east of town, where he will devote much of his time preparing land for crop the coming spring.

Another dance is reported to be held for next Friday night in the new school house. The Twin Falls orchestra will furnish the music.

Thos. Bassett is negotiating the sale of his restaurant, livery, stable and saloon. If the terms are satisfactory the change is looked for by the first of the week.

A team belonging to C. O. Meiggs ran away today and took a merry chase around a block and came down Main street. Luckily no damage was done to team or property.

The News office has just received a large shipment of paper stock of all kinds, and orders for stationery and high-class printing will receive prompt attention. Everything in the line of printing executed.

Frank Herger has accepted a position as chef at the City restaurant and takes up his duties Sunday. Frank is experienced in the culinary art, and besides has a good knowledge of printing and barbering.

J. M. Grimes and wife were visitors from Milner today. Mr. Grimes keeps the boarding house at Milner, and as the work on the dam will soon be finished, he is looking for another location to continue his line of business.

E. F. Schroeder of Omaha leaves Sunday for home, after an extended visit here. Being over the lands in the Twin Falls tract. He expects to return next year and purchase some land and make this place his future residence.

Thanksgiving day passed off quietly in Twin Falls. Every one apparently had sufficient of the good things to appease a well-cultivated appetite for the occasion. The grocery stores and meat market scarcely seemed to fill all the orders received for turkey, meats, cranberries, celery, fruits, vegetables, etc., but by persistent effort no one went home empty handed. Because of the distance to freight by wagon from Shoshone it is not always possible to keep grocery stocks up to equal the demand.

### Restaurant for Sale.

A good paying restaurant for sale. Located on Main street and doing a first-class business. For particulars apply to L. E. Prothero, Twin Falls.

### Thanksgiving Dance.

On Thursday evening a merry party gathered at the new school house for the purpose of enjoying a social dance. About forty couples were present, who joined in the festivities. The Twin Falls orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. Interspersed during the program of the evening was music rendered by Miss Jones and Mexican Joe, both of Rock Creek. Miss Jones played the violin, while Mexican Joe performed on the guitar. The harmony of the two instruments was perfect and the selections were enjoyed by all present. Both were musicians of considerable talent, their rendition of popular pieces being fully up to the standard of excellence.

It was with considerable effort that the force of carpenters having the building of the school house in charge succeeded in preparing the room ready for the dance. A stove was placed in the building and two large lamps furnished light for the occasion. In the absence of windows the openings were boarded up and everything made snug for the occasion.

The receipts of the evening were \$40, which will be used to apply on the building fund of the school house. Considering the tender age of Twin Falls the dance was patronized more than expected and showed the spirit of the community fully interested in the matter of aiding the school house fund.

It was a late hour when the devotees of Terpsichore dispersed to their respective homes, and the first Thanksgiving in Twin Falls will ever be remembered by them as a very pleasant occasion. Besides affording an opportunity for the good people of this city to become acquainted one with another and new friendships formed, the evening was certainly a commemora-

tion of a day of thanksgiving for the blessings received for being residents of a city the future of which is boundless, and which in time will expand to phenomenal proportions, benefitting greatly all who reside within this locality.

### OLD TIME POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

#### Candidate's Pleasures in a Great Way Compensated For Labors.

In the letters of William Cowper, the poet, is an interesting description of some old-fashioned political campaign tactics in England: "We were sitting yesterday over dinner, the two ladies and myself very composurely, and without the least apprehension of any such intrusion in our snug parlor, one lady knitting, the other netting, and the gentleman winding worsted, when to our unspeakable surprise a mob appeared before the window; a smart rap was heard at the door, the boys halloo'd, and the maid announced Mr. Grenville. Puss—one of the time hares—was unfortunately let out of her box, so that the candidate, with all his good friends at his heels, was refused admittance at the grand entry, and referred to the backdoor as the only possible way of approach. In a minute the yard, the kitchen and the parlor were filled. Mr. Grenville advancing toward me, shook me by the hand with a degree of cordiality that was extremely seducing. When the conference ended, Mr. Grenville squeezed my hand again, kissed the ladies and withdrew. He kissed likewise the maid in the kitchen and seemed upon the whole a most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman."

### ONE FOR THE GUM CHEWER.

Writer Denies It Is Altogether a Pernicious Habit.

"The chewing of gum is generally regarded by the parents of children who are addicted to it as a pernicious habit," said the dentist. "And yet, in certain cases, I have no hesitancy in saying that it is a most excellent thing. In fact, on more than one occasion have I advised the parents of children whose jaws were not sufficiently developed to make them chew gum. The constant exercise has a tendency to widen an otherwise narrow jaw and thus make room for teeth that show evidence of crowding each other out of shape. The constant chewing of gum for two hours every day is sufficient exercise to bring about a most desirable result: the dwarfed formation of a child's jaw. Even when no such treatment is necessary I see no reason why the children should be forbidden to chew gum. It can do no harm and may possibly do good in keeping the teeth white and clean."—Philadelphia Record.

### WAS COMPELLED TO OBEY.

Authentic Instance of Submission of Weaker to Stronger Will.

An extraordinary story of the imposition of one will upon another was told before the psychological section of the British Medical association at Oxford recently. Dr. Eldridge-Green said that he was talking with a patient on the subject of hypnotism. The patient, a lady of more than average force of character, said she defied any man to send her to sleep and make her do as he wished. "I told her it was not necessary to send her to sleep," said the doctor, "and added, 'You will wake at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning and will send me a postcard despite your own wishes to say no.' I told her that postcard. It was somewhat to this effect: 'I have been trying not to write to you, but I did wake at 5.'"

### First University Curriculum.

The first appearance of anything approaching a university curriculum, said Prof. E. A. Gardner in an address at University College, London, occurred in ancient Athens during its most flourishing period. The "ophelion," as the undergraduates were called, were organized on a military system. The university calendar was published annually. It was inscribed on marble slabs, and set up in the market place of the city. The slabs contained a complete list of the matriculated undergraduates of each year, and were documents of the highest importance for all the political and civil rights of an Athenian citizen depended upon the appearance of his name on that register.

### Mineral Left by Romans.

At Castleon, Derbyshire, England, is the Blue John mine, famous for its beautiful fluorspar. Antiquaries have established the fact that the occurrence of this spar was known to the Romans, who found it probably while working the hills for lead. Anything that did not contain lead the Romans threw to one side as worthless. And thus it was that recently, in a tunnel communicating with a shaft made by the ancient adventurers, the proprietors of the mine found one of the best and finest specimens of the rare mineral ever seen—a mass that had been placed there by the Romans nearly 2,000 years ago.

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