

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

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## IRRIGATION IN IDAHO

**Marvelous Growth Made by the Gem State Under the Magic Touch of Irrigation—Carey Act a Boon to Settlers who are Rapidly Availing Themselves of the Golden Opportunity.**

Idaho's greatest resource is her magnificent water supply. The Snake, the state's chief river, heads in the Yellowstone National Park, swings in a semi-circle to the south, thence to the west and north, traversing a distance of five hundred miles through the arid portion of the state.

The valley of the Snake, from an irrigation standpoint, may be divided into three districts. The upper valley, comprising the bulk of the agricultural land in Bingham and Fremont counties, is irrigated by a system of fifty main canals aggregating eight hundred miles in length, with a network of lateral ditches probably aggregating four thousand miles. From these canals 230,000 acres are actually irrigated, which is about one-half of the area covered by the canals.

The western district comprises Ada, Canyon and Washington counties, with an irrigated area of 250,000 acres. The government now has under way a reclamation project which will add 200,000 acres to this area. The canals in this district were originally constructed by individuals or corporations, but all of the large canals, with one exception, are now owned by irrigation districts—organizations of farmers which have purchased the canals in order to reduce the annual charge for water to the lowest figure.

The southern or central district comprises northern Cassia county and portions of Owyhee; and it is in this district that the intending settler finds at present his best opportunity.

In the early days of irrigation, canals were built by each farmer for the irrigation of his own land. As the county became more fully settled, neighbors joined together to construct canals for the neighborhood. Then came the financier who built expensive canals and sold water rights. This method did not produce satisfactory results, and as attention came to be more generally given to irrigated lands, congress passed what is known as

### THE CAREY ACT.

Under the provisions of this act and the Idaho law supplementary to it, a grant of one million acres of the desert lands of the United States was made to the state on condition that its reclamation would be procured. The state did not undertake the reclamation of these lands directly, but has provided that persons desiring to construct irrigation works under this act, for any desert lands, should make their proposal to the state board, presenting plans for the work. If approved, the state requests the segregation of the lands to be irrigated; and, on completion of the works, title passes to the state and thence to the settler. The state charges a uniform price of fifty cents an acre for these lands and fixes the maximum price to be charged by the builders of the works for the water rights. When the water rights are sold, title to the works passes to the settlers and the annual cost of

water is thereafter adjusted by the settlers to the actual cost of maintenance of the canal. The works must be built subject to the approval of the state engineer, and in the most substantial manner.

The central Snake river district offered an inviting field to the irrigator on account of its vast expanse of fertile lands, moderate elevation and a mild and dry climate. But Snake river, its source of water supply, flows through this district in a canyon varying from fifty to one thousand feet deep. The expenditure required for irrigation works was so great that the work of reclamation could not be taken up as a private venture. The Carey act furnished the key to the situation.

### THE TWIN FALLS CANAL.

Mr. A. D. Foote, an eminent engineer, formerly of the United States Geological Survey, pointed out some of the opportunities here existing and made a preliminary examination. In the conditions which then existed, it was impossible to enlist the necessary capital for the construction of the works, but the result of Mr. Foote's endeavors was not to be lost. Mr. I. B. Perrin, who as a young man had left an Indiana farm for the mines of Idaho, never lost his love for farming. Settling at Blue lakes, a series of wonderful springs in the canyon of the Snake, he became fully conversant with Mr. Foote's surveys, and, after nearly fifteen years of endeavor, finally succeeded, under the Carey act, in enlisting the necessary financial support for the enterprise. The Twin Falls canal, built under state supervision, became a reality.

This canal takes water from the south side of the Snake in northern Cassia county, by means of a dam seventy-two feet high at its highest point, and approximately eight hundred feet long. This dam has been constructed for the Twin Falls Canal company at a cost of \$400,000. This canal, 124 feet wide at the top and carrying ten feet of water, follows the course of the river, gradually gaining height, for a distance of fifteen miles, and thence to the west, a total of 69 miles. Here, under a single irrigation system, is an area of 450 square miles of fertile lands ready for the pioneer settler.

With an average of 300 days of sunshine, with no cyclones or destructive storms, and with a bountiful water supply, these lands bid fair to become among the most populous in the west. Along their northern edge Twin Falls, Shoshone Falls, Auger Falls, Salmon Falls and the Malad provide an aggregate fall of 700 feet, thereby furnishing a magnificent water power.

### STATE REGULATION.

Under the provision of the state law, these lands are acquired by the purchase of a water right at the price of \$25 per acre in instalments, covering a period of ten years, and by the payment of 50 cents an acre to the state. By this means the settlers become the owners of the irrigation works, paying thereafter the actual cost

of maintenance, estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five cents per acre. Owing to the fact that settlers have the preference in construction work, and to the great length of the lateral canals yet to be constructed, the settler may acquire a home by means of a team, wagon, plow, scraper, a little money and plenty of energy. The first payment is \$3.25 an acre. No person can take more than 160 acres. Forty acres well tilled is the equal of eighty acres of unirrigated lands.

The main and lateral canals of the Snake river aggregate 8000 miles in length, and were constructed at a cost of 7,500,000. The annual value of the irrigated crops is upwards of \$7,000,000.—Robt. W. McCollum in the New York News-Letter.

### Warden Perrin Steps Down.

The application of Dan W. Ackley for a writ of mandate compelling Warden Perrin to turn over the keys and property of the penitentiary to the applicant is still being considered by the supreme court. It was expected that a decision would be announced yesterday morning and a large crowd assembled in the court room at 10 o'clock. Chief Justice Sullivan made the announcement that the court was not ready to render a decision and recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

While in the abstract the only question at issue is whether or not the prison board, in the absence of the chairman, had a right to remove the warden from office, other principles of great importance are involved and the justices are using extreme care in their deliberations. The decision in this case will undoubtedly stand as a precedent hereafter and the justices are not disposed to hasten their conclusions even though the public mind may be smarting in anticipation.

Should the supreme court decide that the proceedings by which a majority of the board sought to displace the warden and install Ackley at the head of the penitentiary were irregular, Warden Perrin will immediately resign. He declares he is disgusted with the turn of affairs and would have relinquished office some time ago had he not felt that to do so would be equivalent to retreating under fire.

"I do not wish to create an impression that I am wedded to the wardenship," said Mr. Perrin. "There is more at stake than the mere position. I will never try to force my services upon any man or any body of men. If a majority of the prison commissioners are dissatisfied with my work I will hand over the reins at once. I am ready and always have been ready to give up the keys, but when I leave office I want to leave right. I object to the creation of any false impressions in connection with my departure, that is all."

There is considerable speculation as to whom Ackley will appoint as his subordinates, it being taken for granted that he will be in charge of the prison in a few hours, regardless of the supreme court's decision on his application for a writ of mandate. It is understood that Ackley's hands will not be fettered and that he will be given free rein in the matter of appointments.—Boise Statesman.

### Lands Restored to Settlement.

The department of the interior has restored to settlement approximately 45 townships of land in Idaho county hitherto included in the Sowtoote forest reserve. The territory relinquished includes the entire Thunder Mountain mining district which was temporarily withdrawn for forest reserve purposes.

By its action the department evidences a disposition to aid in the settlement and development of a section of the state which is now attracting a great deal of attention because of its great mineral wealth.

A line roughly drawn around the relinquished territory would begin on the Fifth standard at a point about the center of what is called the "Impassable Canyon" on the south fork of Salmon river, follow the river down to the Third standard, thence west 12 miles, turning due north for 30 miles to a point between Elk and Secesh creeks, thence westerly six miles, north 18 miles and east along the Fifth standard to the point of beginning.

The land restored to settlement is not surveyed and is varied in character. Much of it is valuable for agricultural purposes. Other sections contain magnificent timber but the greater quantity of the tract is mineral.

The department has also restored several townships in the Seven Devils reserve.

The lands restored will become subject to entry, filing and settlement on March 31, 1905.—Boise Statesman.

### Minidoka Land Being Contested.

Last week a contest was filed against the homestead entries of L. W. Robbins, Russel Fuller and Henry Adamson, all on this side of the river near the mouth of Goose creek. The contest was filed by Sam Rich, an attorney of Blackfoot, on the grounds that the above homesteaders were holding land in excess of the unit rule of 80 acres.

Messrs. Robbins and Fuller were summoned to Pocatello Monday, where the difficulties were settled out of court, with the result that Mr. Robbins lost 80 of his 160 acres, and Mr. Adamson lost 40. We do not know whether he had a full 160 acres or not. Mr. Rich took an 80 and another gentleman took the other 80.

Mr. Robbins says other contests have been filed on the other side of the river, wherein homesteaders have taken up the full 160 acres. The secretary of the interior has made a ruling designating 80 acres as a farm unit and no man will be allowed to hold more.—Oakley Eagle.

On the Twin Falls Land Tract the limit is 160 acres. Continuous residence is not required, and proof can be made any time within three years.

### Idaho Apples Hold Market.

Another carload of Idaho apples arrived yesterday and were selling at \$1.50 wholesale. They are free from worms and solid to the core. The Idaho product has found a market in all the neighboring states and are considered the best that have been brought on the local market this season. Utah apples are small and wormy, and

the dealers have been unable to dispose of them at any price. The crop has been light this season, and very few are on the market. Pineapples are gone and the dealers do not expect another shipment. Bartlett pears sold at \$2 a bushel wholesale yesterday, and they are very scarce. Most of the pears marketed here have been shipped from Idaho and the dealers have been unable to supply the demand during the past two or three weeks. A few strawberries came in yesterday from the coast and were sold at 20 cents a box.

The fish market was well supplied yesterday. The demand for crabs and lobsters has greatly increased since the season opened. The dealers have sent for larger shipments and in the course of a few days will be able to supply the present demand. Turkeys and ducks are coming in faster and the dealers are preparing for the Christmas holiday rush.—Salt Lake Herald.

### Sugar Beet Industry.

In the report of Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, considerable space is devoted to the sugar beet industry, a matter of especial interest to the people of southern Idaho. It appears the department has made some very successful experiments looking to the increase of sugar percentage and also to the development of single germ seed thus greatly eliminating the work of thinning. In addition to these the question of the best method of fertilization has been investigated with pleasing results. The report of the secretary will be made in full upon the opening of congress and a copy should be in the hands of every one interested in the sugar beet industry. From the advance synopsis of the report, the following summary is taken:

In regard to the sugar beet the chief effort of the department has been to effect improvement in the seed and to study the diseases with a view to the discovery of remedies. Strains of pedigree seed are being established in New York, Michigan, Utah and Washington, having already assumed commercial importance in the last two states. It seems to be a question of but a few years when the entire 5,000,000 pounds used in the United States will be produced at home. American-grown seed has produced beets testing as high as 24 per cent, and the average in all beets tested from American-grown seed in 1903 was 15.8. The average percentage in all beets grown in the United States is but a little over 11 per cent. During the season of 1904, 14,000 pounds of American-grown seed were distributed by the department for testing in comparison with imported seed. The factories also bought 34,500 pounds of American-grown seed. Interesting experiments in fertilizing were conducted, these in particular showing the difference of over \$20 per acre as the result of fertilizing with nitrate of soda.

In the matter of developing sugar beet seed with single germs, which would greatly diminish the labor of thinning, the bureau work has been very satisfactory.—Capital News.

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Published in the Heart of the Greatest Body of Irrigable Acid Land in the West... THE PLACE CONGRESS MEANS WELL, BUT THAT WAR IN THE EAST WILL GO ON A WHILE YET... Another railroad engineer took a nap and twenty-nine passengers went to their death's sleep.

Woman's Sensational Act-Excites Parisians to Wonder... Novel sensational feats on auto-cars and cycles, in looping and circling circles and jumping gaps in tracks... Maudie de Tiers, who is known as the Auto-Boldo and the Auto-Meteor of the Folies-Bergere, in Paris.

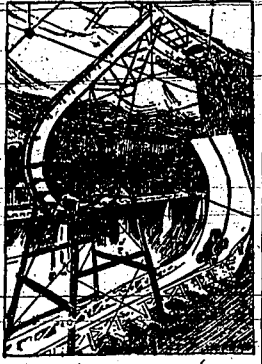
Small Plots of Land Farmed by the Emperor's Subjects... A great inland province of Southern China... Harvest time in China. The wheat is all in and has been beaten out on the threshing floors and stored in the well-guarded granary under Wong Poy's house.

United Service Toast... Let us drink to the union of white and black... To the flag of the red, and white and blue... And the three strong arms of the service how!

...and wasn't ashamed of it! - Chicago Inter Ocean.

Heavy Rain Following Battle of Bull Run

In the light of heavy downpours of rain immediately following a battle here frequent... The battle of Bull Run, which was so early instigated...



lady's meteoric flight is made on an S shaped track-an S with the middle part wanting... She starts from the top and descends, her car gripping the rails and holding to them, the latter part of her descent on this upper half of the S being made head downward.

Carried His Fortune in His Hat... Mrs. Juana Garcia-N. Viuda de Junco has been put into possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnino Junco. The money amounts to \$125,000 in bank notes.

Old Opponents Fraternized

Massachusetts and Mississippi the north and the south-not united in one sentiment, and that sentiment you find written here: "Liberty and Union, now and forever."



WHEN MY LITTLE BOY IS NAUGHTY, I JUST TAKE HIM IN MY LAP, AND SPANK HIM WITH THE TRUNK ITSELF NOT WITH THE OLD TRUNK STRAP.

Flag Hidden in a Book

While looking over some things which he had brought with him from the southland the other day, William C. Barnard, Oakland street, Barnardville, found between the leaves of a volume of Blackstone a flag that was saved from rebel hands during the civil war.

Oldest Letter in the World

What is probably the most ancient letter in the world has just been discovered in some excavations being made in the Province of Africa, and he Wilhelm, secretary of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, who has succeeded in deciphering it, asserts that it was written four centuries before Christ.

Worn by French Children



Baro knees and those fantastic costumes are decreed by fashion and worn by the children in France.

Would Not Teach Girls

A ruling for a New Haven school made in 1854 reads: "And all girls be excluded as improper and inconsistent with such a grammar school as ye law enjoins, and is the design of this settlement."

Long Lease

Probably one of the longest leases known was granted for a small piece of meadow land, some sixteen acres in extent, in Surrey, England. It is for the term of 2,000 years, and was granted on St. Michael's day in 1651, at the singular rental of a "red rose when demanded."

"Manned" by Women

A Fireboat (Eng.) sanitary inspection reports to the borough council, that he has come across a canal boat "manned" entirely by women, the crew consisting of a "lady captain" and three others of the gentile sex.

"Raining-Cats and Dogs"

In northern mythology, the cat is supposed to have great influence on the weather, and English sailors still say "The cat has a gale of wind in her tail," when the animal is unusually frisky.

Replevined His Horseshoes

A Quinlan, N. J., blacksmith put emphasis on a horse for a farmer, who promised to pay later. As the money was not forthcoming, his smith went to the man's stable and removed the shoes.

Speaking of the age-retirement clause, most men cease to be the head of the family after 35.

The winning of the championship by the Boston was a vegetarian victory. Beans defeated tenderloin.

If King Lear had ever heard of Harry Lehr the probability is that he would have been even more despondent.

A Chicago man committed suicide while smoking a pipe. He is not the only man who has smoked himself to death.

Mont Pelée does not mean to let any little old second-class volcano like Vesuvius have a monopoly on public attention.

A man can drink whisky or he can run an automobile, but he cannot successfully and safely combine these operations.

He is the first archbishop of Canterbury who has crossed the ocean, in 1,800 years. The untucky number shows naughts.

Mont Pelée has broken loose again; Pelée is like the average human being. Having had a taste of notoriety, she can't keep still.

What puzzles Russell Sage is how a man like J. Pierpont Morgan can ever save up enough to justify him in going on a vacation.

Spain is to have no more Sunday bull-fights. OWING to the activity of the meet trust, Spain probably finds it necessary to save her bulls.

A New York woman resents her husband's insinuation that she can't play a good game of poker. The only game a woman can't play is "whist!"

Another fact which has received practical demonstration is that automobiles can go much faster than any community ever will care to let them go.

It used to be the cochinas, but now it is the chauffeur with whom the impressionable daughter of the house is falling in love. She must have wheels.

Perhaps these corporations that have decided not to employ men who have reached the age of 40 are figuring on the increased wear of the strenuous life.

The Pennsylvania railroad system has set the age-limit of employment at 25, and the steel trust has made it 40. J. Pierpont Morgan, however, will continue to hold his job.

Bow legs are to be barred from the American navy. Why should such a rule be put into effect? This country doesn't keep a navy for the purpose of stopping pigs in alleys.

Sir William Ramsey does not believe in examinations as a test of college students' work. Sir William has the almost unanimous support of the undergraduates on this issue.

Roasted chestnuts, a scientific man says, are an antidote for liquor, and will relieve the craving for alcohol. But who can tell how often a chestnut has driven a man to drink?

Sully, the former cotton king, owes over \$100,000 for jewelry that he bought when he thought he never could lose. His vanity seems to have spread out in more than one direction.

The woman who wants a divorce because her husband growls at her should be compelled to give the real reason. As a rule a woman does not mind hubby's growling so long as he pays the bills.

Mothers, says Baroness von Suttner of Austria, should teach their sons that war is unnecessary. But it is hard to keep Johnny out of the company of those rough boys on the other side of the street.

Ninety-five rich men are going to have a tin of their own near Cleveland and permit only millionaires to live in it. They will need some vigorous watchmen to keep people from throwing stones across the line.

# WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

# Boys and Girls

## ASTOR AN ONHAPPY MAN.

William W. Astor, has returned to this country for a visit. He has come over to take a look at that part of New York which he owns. That is no small part of the metropolis. He is said to hold the fee of fifty square blocks of New York property, and more real estate is said to be paid to him than any other individual real estate owner in the city. Yet Mr. Astor does not seem to be a happy man. He left this country because he could not be happy here. New York insisted that he should pay more taxes than he thought he ought to, and the newspapers here did not treat him with that respect which he considered due to his station and his money. So he went to England and renounced his allegiance to the constitution of the United States and became a subject there. But even there he has not been strictly happy. If all reports are true. Of course, he could chum it with a lot of high and mighty persons, but he has been greatly disappointed because he has not been made a peer of the realm. He is still plain Mr. Astor, not even a Sir, much less a lord.—Buffalo Express.

## ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

Farmers throughout the country, especially those living near rivers and streams, will be delighted with the information that, in their nearness to such streams there is now found the opportunity of making farm life more pleasant and comfortable. In fact, all the comforts and conveniences that are at the hand of the dweller in the city are now at the hand of the farmer. Recent reports from the Department of Agriculture call attention to the fact that every small stream is a natural dynamo for the generation of the subtle fluid. By means of small mill dams thrown across the stream and the erection of "little" electrical plants, that are very low in cost, it is now possible for the farmer to have his barns, stables and houses lighted as brilliantly at night as the "white light district" in any city. More than this, the current can easily be applied to certain classes of vegetables that need to be rushed for marketing, thus increasing the income of the farmer. The great water of the nation, with which our country is blessed helps with its beneficent idea all classes of people, none of whom are more deserving of blessing than the one from whom all our support comes. A new era is dawning for the farmer, a brighter day is coming, the eventuation of which will be a stronger and better manhood in America. With farms made attractive by the advent of good literature, good light with which to read, and good methods for cultivation of the land, the people of America will revert more and more to the country, thus keeping the fountain head of our national life strong and unpoluted.—Pittsburg Press.

**Sunshine Song.**  
Would you make some saddened heart  
Just a little lighter?  
Would you make some burdened life  
Just a little brighter?  
Give a word of hope and cheer,  
Set the echoes ringing  
With your notes of endless joy,  
As you go on singing.  
Would you smooth the rugged path  
Down along life's highway?  
Would you plant the rose of love  
In some lonely byway?  
Just a deed of kindness done  
Clears the path of sorrow;  
And the lilies of God's love  
Bloom and blossom o'er us.  
Just a little word of cheer  
Lightens every duty;  
Just a smile will do an awful  
Facies wratched in beauty,  
Smiling sunshine as you go,  
Comfort the distressing,  
And your glad reward shall be  
Heaven's choicest blessing.  
—E. A. Brinninstool.



Pinderty.

This pinderty, the gay drum major, can be readily made by cutting out and fastening together the various parts. Scissors and a pin only are needed.

**Why Cows Dislike Dogs.**  
Why should a cow so hate a dog? If only an innocent little poodle happens into a pasture with a cow you will see a lowering of horns and a stamping of feet that sends the poodle scampering for a place of safety. The reason dates back for hundreds of years in the time when all dogs were wolves and all cows were wild, shaggy cattle almost as savage. There was a constant warfare between them, and the wild cattle nearly every day, had to use horns and hoofs to keep themselves and their calves from being eaten by the hungry wolves. Dogs have been for 'so many hundreds of years the close friends of men that they have forgotten some of their natural enemies, but the cattle have not, as you can see almost any day in the field.

**Story of a Deadhead Bruin.**  
As a passenger train from Cedar Keys to Jacksonville was running at a lively rate, some cattle on the track caused the train to slacken speed almost to a stop. When the train slowed up, to prevent running over the cows, a large black bear trotted, leisurely out of the woods and climbed upon the platform of the car to see, probably, if there was anything of an eatable nature aboard. He had got on the front platform of the express car, and finding the door open, decided to continue his search in the interior. Inside he found three nice strings of fish, all of which he transferred to his stomach. During the time the bear was taking his lunch the baggage master discovered him and notified the conductor, and the two men could think of nothing to do but start the train. When the train started, the string of the car shut the door, and all thought an important capture had been made. The bear soon became tired of his ride, and looked about for means of egress. Nothing appeared so vulnerable to attack as the windows projected by iron rods about a half inch in diameter. He selected one of these and clawed the woodwork about it very badly. He then evidently caught three or four of the iron bars with his paws, and getting them a bus, broke and twisted them off clean. His lumbering body was then forced through the aperture and struck the ground like a rubber ball. He turned two or three somersaults and ambled off into the woods.

**Horse's Character.**  
The favorite pet for boys and girls is a dog, but the most useful is a horse, only it is more expensive to

keep, and therefore city boys and girls are debarred from this pleasure. But if you should buy a horse, big or little, be sure you buy a good one; a shy, kicking, biting horse is worse than none.  
The simplest plan is to buy a horse you like, and that you have seen ridden and driven at least a year. If you don't know any horse you had better get a friend to buy one for you, or, better still, learn how to detect his good and bad qualities.  
A horse's head indicates his character very much as a man's does. Vice is shown in the eyes and mouth; intelligence in the eye and in the pose, in the mobile nostril and active ear. The size of the eye, the thickness of the

skin, the large, open, three-toed nostrils, the fine ear, and the fine mane and forelock are indications of fine breeding, which, with good limbs and muscular power, insures a considerable degree of speed in the animal.  
The stupidly lazy horse that drivers call a "lunkhead" has a dull eye, usually a narrow forehead and contracted poll. He is always a blunderer, forgets himself and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulties and is generally lazy. He needs constant care and watchfulness on the drivers part and you had better let him alone.

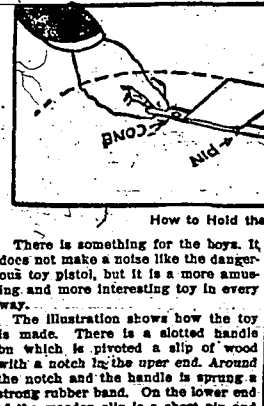
**Showman's Trick.**  
An amusing little game for boys and girls, one which will produce much laughter and fun, is explained here. Let some boy of the party pretend to be a magician, claiming to do able to show each guest any animal he or she wishes to see. The guests, all save the boy acting the part of the magician, are invited to leave the parlor, entering an adjoining room. A girl assistant stands at the door connecting the two apartments, and calls one person at a time into the parlor, closing the door securely again, so that the as yet uninitiated may not see the fate of their fellows.

On entering the parlor the boy or girl is asked by the magician: "What animal do you wish most to see?"  
The person questioned names some animal, maybe a monkey, whereupon the magician says: "Close your eyes tightly, please." Then he quickly removes a mirror from the inside of his coat and, holding it in front of the subject's closed eyes, he commands: "Behold the monkey," or naming the animal, of course, asked for. The boy or girl opens his or her eyes to gaze at his or her own image and the laugh is indulged in at the sou one's expense.

Then victim No. 1 is allowed to sit down and enjoy seeing each guest in turn sold in the same ridiculous manner, and as the crowd of spectators becomes larger the amusement becomes greater for all the boys and girls present enjoy most keenly seeing their friends turned into animals at the pleasure of the magician.

**Getting Ready for Winter.**  
All nature is now getting ready for the long, cold winter. The trees that leaf early in the spring are protecting the coming buds with down and wool, the birds and beasts are putting on their winter changes of plumage and fur and even certain of the insects are growing soft, warm coverings. Not only is the fur of outdoor animals growing longer and closer, but most of them are putting on underclothing of dense, short hairs growing among the roots of the longer fur. The beautiful cashmere shawls are made from this inner wool on the goat.

A BOY'S CARD SKIMMER.



How to Hold the Card Skimmer.

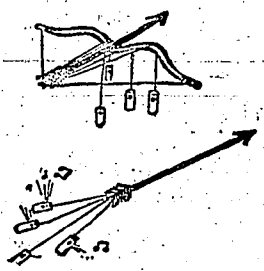
Overshoes are worn by a large number of birds. In the late fall fringes of sharp points grow on the toes of the ruffed grouse, and the feathers on the feet of the ptarmigan are much broader and stiffer than in summer, and really act as snowshoes to keep the feet from sinking into the soft snow. At night, by the aid of these feathers, these birds can scratch their way into a drift and lie there well sheltered, or dig deeply into the snow for the wintergreen and partridge berries that lie close to the warm earth.  
Some of the smaller animals also wear snowshoes. The hairs grow so long and so stiff on the feet of some of the rabbits that no Western species is called the snowshoe rabbit.

## Fun Alive.

Fun Alive is a game played by any number of persons with eight large cards, called "game cards," and forty smaller "forfeit cards." The game cards are all blank except one, called the "catch card," on which the words "Fun Alive" are printed in large letters. On each of the forfeit cards a forfeit is printed. The forfeit cards are spread, face downward, in the middle of the table, and the game is begun by one player's taking the game cards, shuffling them and presenting them to his left-hand neighbor, who draws one. If he draws the "catch card," he must at once draw a forfeit card, and do as it directs. Then the player who draws, shuffles the game cards and presents them to his left-hand neighbor, and so on. When a player draws a blank card he takes no forfeit card, and the next one draws at once. The game continues thus as long as the players choose.

## A Whistling Arrow.

Doubtless you've read about the whistling bombs or whistling rockets—but did you ever hear or see a whistling arrow?  
It is very simple to construct one. First procure a section of thin, light bamboo, saw it into several pieces of varying lengths, the longest about two or three inches. Then cut a hole near the end of each one and plug the other end with a piece of cork. The open end is to be the head. Tie each to the arrow's end by a string long enough



How Arrow is Made and Shot.

to allow the bamboo pieces to hang over the top of the bow so they will not interfere with the arrow's flight. As the arrow is discharged the bamboo pieces fall out behind it and the velocity of the arrow causes the air to rush into their open heads and out again through the small holes which gives very nearly the same effect as a whistle. The stronger the bow the more whistles will the arrow be able to sustain in its flight—with, of course, a proportionately greater amount of noise.

## THE LIFE OF A BOOK.

Interviewed by the Book Monthly, Mr. A. M. S. Methuen admits that "an enormous amount of rubbish is published," but holds that because it has no likelihood of living it does little harm. There are few people, he tells us, who realize how short the life of an average book is and how far shorter it is getting. "Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of four are almost dead as mutton in three months. You may sell a few copies afterward, but the sale that remunerates the author and publisher is over before you know where you are." Taken altogether, Mr. Methuen considers publishing "the most difficult business in the world," adding that "with competition it is getting more difficult." The publisher need not look for wealth; but among his compensations is the interest of his calling—the literary interest, which is grateful and agreeable in all circumstances.—London Outlook.

## HABIT OF EATING TOO MUCH.

A large and steadily increasing number of men and women have reached or are reaching the conclusion that it is vastly more difficult to avoid eating a great deal, too much than to get enough to eat. The late Abram S. Hewitt once ventured some remarks on this subject in a discussion of the "living wage," showing that one who needed or desired to could live for very much less than it cost the average wage earner to feed himself. For this he was much ridiculed by some and roundly abused by others. He was perfectly right, but unwelcome truth has ever been accounted heresy.—New York Times.

## LACK OF FAMILY LIFE.

Men who separate themselves from their families pay a very high price for success. Some of the very great failures in life in America result from the fact that the great success of men whose lives and careers are blazoned abroad as those of great, successful men. Their sons are noted for their worthlessness, degenerate sons of worthy sires. These young men are untrained to make a living for themselves, and they are unfitted to spend the money which their fathers piled up with infinite pains and labors. In these cases it is extremely doubtful if the worthless sons are to be blamed; the fathers are the great sufferers, and are primarily at fault because, though they made money and a name, they did not give any time or pains or thought at all to the most important work in the world, which is the rearing of honorable and useful men.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## MORE TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

If China ever does win her independence she will be quite able to take care of Manchuria herself and to maintain her territory over Tibet or any other territory which she is supposed to control. In the meantime we are likely to see much friction between Russia and Great Britain over this "Tibet business," with the chances just now favoring the British. The Manchurian problem may become a grand serious one before the world gets through with it. In short, there is at the present time, as there has been for many years, a great deal that is threatening in the situation in the east. Everything that the powers have done and are doing is bringing nearer the changes which must one day come.—New York News.

## NOBODY LIKELY TO BE SCARED.

Dr. George F. Shady can not frighten us by saying that in time the little too will be eliminated in consequence of modern light, if not ill-fitting shoes. The sooner the little too "goes to market" the better. It is very much in the way on some feet that should be smaller. Like the appendix vermiform, modern man has no use for it. If we were obliged to go barefooted, we might hold an opposite opinion, but even savages are wearing shoes and savagesses high heels on them. So what's the use of worrying if the toes cease to grow and eventually the human foot like the prehistoric horse's charges into a hoof. No doubt men and women, some million years hence will deem that sort of extremity "perfectly fine."—Boston Herald.

## WAR IN WINTER TIME.

Many great battles have been fought in the snow, Eylau and Hohenlinden being familiar examples. Austerlitz was fought in intensely cold weather and the Russian losses were increased by Napoleon turning the fire of his artillery on the frozen lakes over which the Russians sought to retreat. In our civil war Fort Donelson was captured in February, Fredericksburg was fought in December, Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, Jan. 2, 1863, and Thomas defeated and routed Hood's army at Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. Hence it will be seen that history does not warrant us in believing that the war in the east will pass into an unofficial truce when the snow begins to drift.—Boston Transcript.

## BEST OF LINGUISTIC ASSETS.

If some of the people in this country and other countries who are trying to master the new universal language would give their time and energy to learning English that they would acquire a linguistic asset that is worth talking about. Even in this busy age there are men and women who have plenty of time for almost everything, except what they ought to do.—Boston Transcript.

## REVIVING AN ANCIENT GOSPEL.

Rev. Charles Wagner, the author of a book entitled "The Simple Life," is now visiting this country for the purpose of giving our people further light on his theories in the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The new gospel—that of the simple life—is in truth very old. The Roman satirists pleaded for the simple life and lashed the luxury of the day. As far back as we can go in history we find the same doctrine vigorously preached. And it could hardly have been otherwise. For the very moment that man became conscious that he possessed a soul, or a spiritual nature, he realized that his life was not dependent on the multitude of his possessions—rather that it was trampled and fettered by them.—Indianapolis News.

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

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**Pleased With Idaho's Exhibit.**  
 Governor-elect Gooding has just returned from a trip to the World's Fair. In speaking of the Idaho exhibit, he said:

"Idaho made a good showing considering the amount of her appropriation. In fact, our state did much better than many others which spent more money. The fruit was not up to the high Idaho standard, but that was due to the inability of the commission to spend a sufficient sum of money on this class of exhibits. In agriculture our exhibit was magnificent and I fully appreciate the splendid work of Mr. and Mrs. Wessels. Commissioner McBride did nobly with the mineral exhibit and I wish to commend Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Johnson for their state pride in working all summer at the fair without compensation. We ought to be proud of our state exhibit at St. Louis.

"I happened to meet a gentleman and his wife from Kansas while I was at the fair. They had visited the exposition once before, they said, and were impressed with the display from Idaho that they came a second time. They were particularly glad to find that Mrs. Wessels was still at the fair and told me they had obtained much valuable information about Idaho from her.

"Some of our exhibits at St. Louis can be shipped to Portland for the Lewis and Clark exposition. It is my belief that if we intend to make a showing at this exposition we should go about it in the proper style. Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. In my estimation an effort should be made to display the products of Idaho at Portland on a plane commensurate with their quality. Idaho is second to no state in the union in resources and when one makes an earnest endeavor to do anything it is always done right. Visitors to the Portland fair will judge Idaho by her showing. If we are to compete with our sister states at this exposition our present appropriation of \$10,000 will not be sufficient."

## Work Progressing on O. S. L. Extension.

Work on the Minidoka branch has commenced and is progressing rapidly, about three or four miles of the grade, being already completed. Teams are at work all along the line. Fourteen miles have been subcontracted, and it is expected that the iron horse will be running to the river by February.

A party of five surveyors were surveying for a crossing at Star's ferry last week. By crossing over the rapids at that point they can secure a solid rock foundation for their bridge, while at the mouth of Goose creek, where it is claimed the crossing will be, they will have to drive piling. Which place will be chosen is not known yet, but the ferry would, in all probability, be the most practicable crossing. Three side-tracks have so far been arranged for. One at the river, one at the first towstate and one about half way.—Oakley Eagle.

**Will Revive Mormon Issue.**  
 A dispatch from Lewiston says: "The Mormon question will undoubtedly be the principal issue

in the campaign two years hence," said former Senator Henry Hytfield last evening. "The past election has by no means settled this important question. It has only paved the way for the election two years from now, when the question, in my opinion, will be fought out on strictly party lines, with the Democrats taking the same stand they did this year. Democrats all over the country are taking the same stand."

Mr. Hytfield has been confined to his home for the past three weeks with a badly wrenched knee, resulting from a fall. He expects to be out again in a few days, but declared his intention of giving up his law practice.

"I have given up enough time in eight years," said he, "and next spring I will move to my ranch in the northern part of the county with my family and live there. I shall not maintain my law office. I prefer the life on the farm, and it is more profitable."

Prize fighting seems to have become an industry in Idaho. When it was authorized by the laws, or when sheriffs and other officers were relieved of the duty of suppressing it, does not appear. If we are to have it, why not organize a prize fighting association and get an appropriation from the legislature to promote the business?—Statesman.

It has been disclosed by the official canvass of the vote in Kentucky that Parker secured a plurality of only a little more than 11,000. The state seems to have made a determined effort to break into the Republican column, and if some attention had been given it by the national committee it might have succeeded in its laudable ambition.—Boise Statesman.

At the recent election the proposed amendment to the Idaho constitution, changing the terms of county commissioners, was defeated by vote of 7486 for to 9284 against. Less than one-fourth of the people voted either way. This amendment was in line with a better administration of county affairs and its defeat is due to the fact that the people were uninformed or misinformed.—Nampa Herald.

The World's Fair now having closed it is next in order to turn attention toward the Portland Exposition. Already extensive preparations are being made to make an exposition of sufficient magnitude to interest the entire world; yet many of the features which delighted crowds at St. Louis will necessarily have to be omitted. Many of the foreign countries will not be represented, which fact is to be deplored. However, the great Northwest will receive untold benefits from the Portland Exposition and will reap the reward of all that may be gained from this class of advertising.

## Matters of Interest Before Congress.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It is probable that nothing will be done, not even the president's message read on the opening of congress at noon Monday, as the senate is almost certain to adjourn for the day out of respect of the memory of the late Senators Hoar and Quay.

It is anticipated the galleries will be filled and that the floral pieces upon the desks of the members will be more profuse than usual.

A forecast of the work of congress includes tariff discussion with the outlook of an extra session to consider tariff legislation. More revenue is necessary, owing to increased expenditures for army, navy, rivers and harbors, Panama canal and other matters, hence tariff talk will be plentiful, although legislation is regarded as a remote possibility at the short session. There is also the ever growing demand for reciprocity legislation

but this must wait on other tariff legislation.

Philippine legislation is on the calendar of unfinished business in the senate, for the building of railroads and other internal improvements; also for reduction of duty on sugar, tobacco and other products of the islands. President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft urge this legislation.

The impeachment of Judge Charles C. Wayne of the northern district of Ohio may come up—recommended by a majority of the house judiciary committee.

It is somewhat doubtful if a vote will be reached in the senate, in the case of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. This case attracted a great deal of attention last session when the committee on privileges and elections summoned the heads of the Mormon church to tell what had been going on of a polygamous character in Utah, and thousands of persons petitioned daily to have Smoot ejected from the senate. A score or more of witnesses are yet to be examined, and the defense has not even begun, so that it is evident that before a report is made to the senate, the session will be so far spent that no serious attempt will be made to reach a vote upon Senator Smoot's title. Some question has arisen as to whether the case lapses with the end of the present congress. It was the opinion of the late Senator Hoar that the proceedings would end with the congress and an entire new case would have to be commenced if it was found desirable to continue the case against Smoot.

One day during the morning session will be devoted to counting the electoral vote cast for the president and vice-president. The ballots of the different states are sent to the president pro tempore of the senate and on the second Wednesday in February, the senate with the 45 ballot boxes, one from each state, will proceed to the house, canvass the vote and declare the result.

It is an interesting fact that although all machinery is provided for the election of a president and vice-president and for the official canvass and declaration of the vote, no provision is made for officially notifying the men elected. Both President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks will have to take the proceedings of the joint session of congress as their notification of the result of the recent election.

Two senators are to take oath of office, Philander C. Knox, the successor of Senator Quay from Pennsylvania, and W. Murray Crane, the successor of Senator Hoar from Massachusetts, both seats having been made vacant by death since the last session.

**Once Upon a Time.**  
 Heard I once my old nurse telling  
 Stories by the fire at night,  
 Of a knight in shining armor,  
 Till I shivered in my fright.  
 Then her voice came from a distance  
 With an airy, far-off chime,  
 Echoing the sweet old cadence,  
 "Once upon a time."

**Read I once a golden story**  
 Of King Arthur's wizard court,  
 Lancelot and Guinevere;  
 All the knights of brave report;  
 But amidst the loving tale,  
 Still I heard the insistent chime  
 Like a cuckoo clock, repeating,  
 "Once upon a time."

**Will our lives when we have lived them**  
 Seem like stories we have read?  
 Stories which our nurses told us  
 As we lay in bed?  
 Will they seem as vague as dreams are,  
 All the days we thought sublime?  
 Shall we hear the faint, low whisper,  
 "Once upon a time?"

**When the earth and day and sunlight**  
 Gravelly fade away;  
 When the years that we have lived here  
 Seem like one brief day;  
 Shall we hear again at twilight  
 Echo of our "Once upon a time?"  
 "Here you lived and loved and labored,"  
 "Clifford Chase in Lealle's Monthly."

**Monkeys Not Fond of Water.**  
 Monkeys never wash or bathe, though they have, as a rule, every chance to do so. Possibly experience has taught them to be afraid of crocodiles, which are pretty generally distributed on monkey-haunted rivers. It is said that a number of Indian monkeys watched a party of Europeans in a boat, who washed their hands and brushed their teeth. Next day the monkeys were seen to come to the river's edge and go through the form of washing their hands and of brushing their teeth with bits of stick.

**Just as Good.**  
 "Oh, yes, Skinner was a beneficiary under old Roxley's will." "I didn't know he was a relative of Roxley's." "He wasn't, but he was attorney for a relative."

**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.

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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 Mindoka tract have the prior water right, and the Mindoka 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.

**DIFFERENT VIEWS OF MARRIAGE.**

In Russia Old-Maidhood is Considered a Misfortune.

In most countries where civilization is somewhat backward marriage is apparently regarded as the necessary fate of every woman. This is so much the case in Russia that there, when the parents of a girl see her getting on towards old-maidhood without any prospect of marriage, they take her abroad for a time. After a year or two she will reappear among her old friends as a widow, and though they may suspect that her late lamented husband never existed outside the imagination of those who invented him, yet the fiction is useful in giving her a certain status in society and enabling her to avoid the mortification of the "unappropriated blessing." In Bermuda, on the other hand, girls are often prevented from marrying by the law of the land, which decrees that a woman who marries a foreigner shall not only lose what property she may happen to have, but shall also become incapable of inheriting any. Sometimes Scandinavian girls renounce their birthrights for love's sake; but as a rule the charms of penniless damsels are not sufficient for men to desert them for wives; and therefore many of them are doomed to spinsterhood by the law.

**BEST AND HEALTHIEST TRADE.**

Workers Who Make Dyes From Coal Tar Have Long Lives.

The best and healthiest trade in the world is that of dye-making from coal tar. There is no manual work that comes near it, for tar and the smell of it is the best of all tonics and stimulants. The average life of a tar-worker comes out at eighty-six years. The mortality is eighty per cent lower than in any other factory trade. Malignant diseases are almost unknown in outline dye factories, and even in epidemics the workers suffer very little. And there is nothing like a tar-works for keeping off influenza. Eighty-six years is a marvelous average length of life for the whole population is only forty-nine.

**Drugs - Promising Customer.**

A stranger stepped into the corner drug store, attended to by the boy who usually approached the proprietor, who, with his back turned, was rearranging some goods on a showcase.

"Mr. Sawyer, I presume," he said, pleasantly, and the druggist turned and bowed gravely.

"I have heard my friend Senator Brown speak of you often," said the brick man. "He told me if I ever needed anything in this line to come to you. He spoke of you as a man on whom one could rely with perfect confidence, and with whom it was always a pleasure to deal."

"The senator is very kind," said the druggist, beaming with satisfaction. "He is one of my best customers. What can I do for you this morning?"

"Well—on this morning, as it happens," said the stranger with a shrug, "less of briskness, this morning I should like, if you will allow me, to consult your directory."

"Certainly," said the druggist. "We also have a fine lot of postage stamps. If you ever need anything of that kind,—" Youth's Companion.

**Why He Was Called Literary.**

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a great reader of modern novels. Recently, it will be remembered, he regaled his little circle with a series of excerpts from G. H. Loring's "Letters From a Self-Made Merchant to His Son." More recently still Mr. Rockefeller entertained for several days one of the best known of American novelists.

This novelist has the habit of leaving books and papers lying around him in great confusion, and one day Mr. Rockefeller overheard a maid servant comment upon his friend's carelessness somewhat humorously.

"The gentleman is literary, is he?" said the maid. "Well, I suppose they call him that because he is always making a litter."—Boston Post.

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**IMPORTANT U. S. LAND LAWS.**

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

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

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

The Boise-Payette tract and the Mindoka 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 Mindoka 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 Mindoka tract it is estimated at from \$25 to \$35 per acre by the Interior Department.

**THE CAREY ACT.**

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

The Carey act, so called, is an act of congress whereby desert lands are turned over to the state for reclamation, the state in turn contracting for the building of the works with private

individuals, who are repaid for their work by the sale of water rights at a price fixed by the state. Projects under this act are under state supervision and control.

**TWIN FALLS LANDS.**

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

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

1. The entryman must be a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years. Married women cannot take these lands.
2. It is immaterial how much land the entryman owns elsewhere or whether he has made any entry of lands under any of the other land laws. There are no restrictions in these respects. He cannot, however, enter more than 160 acres under this act.
3. No particular period of residence is required. The entryman may make his entry at any time. When the water is ready for delivery the canal company notifies the entryman, who must thereupon settle upon the land and cultivate one-sixteenth of his land the first year, and at least one-eighth of it within three years. The entire one-eighth may be cultivated at once and final proof made and title obtained as soon as the land is reclaimed from its desert character.
4. These entries may be assigned or transferred to other persons either in whole or in part.
5. The price (in the Twin Falls tract) is \$25.50 per acre, including the land and the water right.

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

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

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

Owing to the expense involved and the general conditions surrounding the



# Genoa During a Fiesta

(Special Correspondence.)

Life is packed with disappointments. One expects them as he expects the twilight at the close of day. Yet, after growing up on the historic-geographic myth of childhood, that Christopher Columbus was a native of Genoa, it is something of a hardship to reach that report only to learn that he first saw daylight in an obscure village two hours distant, and that possibly, not surely, he lived a little while in Genoa, where his so-called home is still displayed to relic hunters. A statue to his glory, with American kneeling at his feet, bewildered by discovery, is our nearest due to the old story, and we must look for other items in this seaport town. Genoa grew out of the ruins of Pisa. She was born again by the death of that rival sister. She brought home to her port the iron chains of the Pisan harbor, though in later days of more sisterly love, which buried the feuds of the past, she returned those clanking chains, which hang to day in Pisa's Campo Santo, with a tablet commemorative of friendly feeling.

There are certain traits of Genoa, which, though simple, are decidedly striking. The city is actually clean! The horribly offensive sights of other cities, which make odious to the stranger historic, Rome and artistic, Florence, are very few in number, and are relegated to the narrow, dark, obscure streets, where the foreigner need never go. In Genoa, these little "sights" never appear on the chief thoroughfares; consequently the air is free from noisome smells. The only odor apparent is chloride of lime, as we pass the small, dark streets, and it is a smell so healthful and wholesome that we feel a delight and safety in its presence.

Everywhere in the broad streets the sweep is at work, gathering up dirt and refuse, leaving no trace of rubbish. Hats are unknown among the humble women; everyone wears a thin bit of black lace, caught up on the hair and falling loosely in narrow strings over the ears, to lose itself in a knot at the throat.

The city has a municipal guard, peculiar to itself and quite apart from the government police. They are very tall gentlemen, who stand at the corners and perform the duties of our cross-ways policemen, keeping the streets clear of congested traffic and directing the lost wanderer. They are brave enough to stand alone, a single one at his post, whereas the national police always patrol with his double.

The municipal man has a very long coat, a very long stick, with heavy silver handle, and he looks as imposing as a church beadle. He wears a military cap, except on Sunday, when the cap is exchanged for a high alk hat, and the man is more completely a beadle.

Italy gives every possible excuse for fiestas, and the tourist is lucky who can catch a city in festivity. While the church celebrates its fifth anniversary of the declaration by Pius IX. of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, the Seraphic Order of Brothers held a glorious festa at the Annunziata, and the square was a packed mass of humanity, so the stalwart bus could hardly push its way through the swaying throng. The bea-

which appeared. Dark-robed sisters made eyes at the friars, while the cardinal, in gorgeous robes, performed the imposing ceremony. His visit created great commotion, and we saw him again in San Lorenzo, where officials were lined up in state to receive him, and he was paraded about by the canons. He does not look over forty-five years, this moving mass of fat, with heavy, sensual features. His eye is keen and his smile is kindly. His nose is large, and his weak chin is creased and dimpled. Over his black gown hung a soft mantle of red silk, and he wore a red skull cap in the church. His cross and heavy chain and immense ring dangled the youngsters who tagged in his wake, and me, too, interested in him as a past candi-



Ancient City Gateway.

date, a year ago in Rome, whose name was on many lips, and as a possible pope in the future, tagged him and watched his every act, as he trotted to shrine and images, and heard the wearisome explanation of their origin. San Lorenzo of Genoa must have seemed a small affair to one used to the beauties of Bologna and to the glories of Rome. The cardinal diverted us more than the church, which has been so restored and reborn that it is a very "mixed" cathedral, but we did enjoy the sculpture over the main door, where St. Lawrence is "loasting on the gridiron and little devils at each end are blowing up the fire with hard-worked bellows. The torture scene is unique and realistic.

### Popularity of Italy's Queen.

Queen Helene of Italy, who recently gave birth to a son, is 31 years old, having been born on Jan. 8, 1873, the third of seven daughters of Prince Nicholas, lord of the Black mountain kingdom of Montenegro. One writer says: "She came down from the mountains with all her native freshness clinging to her, a striking figure, 6 feet tall, with dark hair and eyes, but with a complexion of scarlet." Victor Emmanuel was two years wooing her. Upon the birth of their first child the queen gave a cradle or \$20 in money to every babe born that day in Rome or Naples. Essentially a womanly woman, the queen is perhaps the most attractive royal personage of the day, and certainly she is the



Statue of Columbus.

erated wildly to the obdurate drivers, but they could not retreat and they must advance. Cardinal Svampa, from Bologna, had come to officiate, and the church was a wonder of light and beauty. Scores of hundreds of electric arcs blazed from candle forms, and festoons of colored bulbs spanned the arches. From the kneeling throng one had a fluttering vision of fans and lace and rosaries. Everybody muttered prayers as fast and hard as the lips could move, but the words flew up, the thoughts remained below, straying to every odd thing

most beloved and admired woman in the kingdom of Italy.

### Leap Year Victims.

Saleslady—is any one waiting on you, sir?  
Young Man—Yes, miss. A Miss Budd is waiting on me. I'm a leap year victim, miss.  
Expected It.  
"Scorchem was arrested last night for speeding in his auto."  
"He told me that he was going to prove that he had a speedy."

# PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

**Draped Shirred Waist.**  
Full waists that are shirred and draped to form soft and graceful folds are among the latest features of fashion and are exceedingly attractive in the many pliable materials of the season. This one is peculiarly smart and includes a point at the front and the new sleeves shirred to form two lengthwise puffs above the elbows. The material chosen for the model is willow green mesaline satin with cream colored lace for chemise and cuffs, banding and bows of darker velvet, but there are many wool as well as silk materials that can be treated in the same manner with equal success, and, when liked, the deep cuffs can be omitted and the sleeves made in three quarter length.



The waist is made with the fitted bluing, on which the full fronts and back are arranged, and is finished at the neck with a roll-over collar under which the chemise lace is attached. The sleeves are made over-fitted-in-lags, which are faced to form cuffs, and are full above the elbows, finished with circular frills below which fall over the gathered ones of lace. The closing is made invisibly at the center front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yards of all-over lace, 1/4 yards of bias velvet and 2 1/2 yards of lace to make as illustrated.

### Vogue of Light Materials.

It is astonishing how much thin materials, such as voile, crepe, etamine and others of a like description, are worn by well-dressed women during the winter nowadays. Naturally this does not apply to the tailor-made costumes, but last year the most elaborate gowns of these fabrics were to be seen under the handsome fur coats, and there is every reason to suppose that they will be more in vogue than ever. There is a fancy, too, which is to be noticed in many of the new Paris costumes, and which will be equally pronounced during the autumn months—for the skirt composed of two flounces, each flounce being adorned with from three to five bands of velvet in graduated widths. The flounces are deep, the upper one reaches above the knee, and this style of decoration is naturally more adapted to dresses of the material of which I have been speaking than are sufficiently amenable to lend themselves to elaborate trimming.

cluded smart for turbans intended for either automobile, street wear or traveling.

### Mayonnaise Sauces.

Put the yolk of a fresh egg in a bowl, and if the weather is warm stand the bowl in a pan of iced water and add half a salt-spoonful of salt and a tea-spoonful of English mustard. Begin stirring the ingredients with a wooden spoon. Stir continually always one way, describing a circle. It is more easily done by holding the bowl steady. After stirring about a minute or till the ingredients are well blended begin adding the oil, pouring it in drop by drop. As soon as the mixture is stiff and waxy add a few drops of tarragon vinegar and the same of lemon juice. Then resume the oil, dropping it steadily. Every time the mixture becomes too thick add a few drops of vinegar, but continue stirring. One yolk of an egg will stand the addition of a pint bottle of oil. Stop using oil when the mayonnaise is as thick as you wish it and when you have all you require for your salad.

### Military Effects Coming In.

Military effects promise to appear largely in the outdoor garments of women this fall. A new English long coat for stormy weather which has appeared on the market is frankly called "the Militaire." It has two wide box pleats in the back falling from the yoke and belted in at the waist. The front is double-breasted, with a high, martial-looking, turnover collar, and it is finished with brass buttons.

### Pretty and Comfortable Coat.

A loose, three-quarter coat, belted in across the back, exemplifies convenience and smartness in autumn coats. It is called the "Trossack" and is of neutral-colored cloth, which permits of its being exploited with skirts of any color in walking length. The Trossack is not a dress coat, but for all those day occasions when a loose separate coat is desirable it is going to be one of the smartest styles.

### Quaint Dutch Pillows.

Taking advantage of the Dutch type of decoration prevailing just now, women skillful with pen or brush are making sofa pillows of linen or coarse material, with a border of Dutch little folk, represented with a lively manner. The middle of the pillow top is left plain and a border lined off with pen, brush or burning needle, and the Dutch figures are outlined and illuminated.

### COREAN CREPE WITH VELVET.



No one of the many Oriental silks makes more effective blouses than Korean crepe. This smart model is quite new and shows the material in willow green with trimming of chiffon velvet, square of net chiffon lined collar and cuffs of lace. The trimming is peculiarly effective and quite

ated in the border. A champagne-colored material makes an artistic pillow and likewise pale green, with red and green of a darker shade for the dresses of the little folks. Delft blue and orange are other shades that may be chosen for such pillows with successful results.

### Stunning Tea-Gown for a Brunette.

A stunning tea gown for a brunette shows white shantung silk with a bolero anglaise. The bolero is caught on either side with shaded roses, showing three popular tints of orange, done in velvet ribbon, with streamers in the same shades falling to the hem of the gown. White velvet slippers and orange silk stockings are to be worn with this gown, which is an effective application of the craze for orange and white in combination.

### A Serviceable Costume.

Suits made with plaited skirts and tourist coats are essentially new, essentially smart and essentially serviceable. This one makes an admirable model and is adapted to all autu-



ings, but is shown in dark blue cheviot with cuffs of chamels, colored cloth and trimming of braid held by handsome buttons. The coat is one of the newest and is partly confined at the back by means of a strap that extends from seam to seam, while the fronts are loose. The skirt is nine gored and is laid in plaits that conceal the seams. To make the coat for a girl of 14 years of age will be required 13 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide, with 2 1/2 yards of braid; to make the skirt 6 yards 27, 4 1/2 yards 44 or 3 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

## WHILE THE TEA DRESSES

Flowered taffeta will make some charming winter frocks. Armholes are hiding under a narrow adjustment of trimming. Ruchings, ribbon scrolls and cordings distinguish the new blouses. Don't have some of the new dolmans unless you can afford numerous swags. Ornaments of leather and metal combined adorn tailored hats for fall wear. It is predicted that plinking will take the place of the strapping that has held popular fancy so long. The long coat or wrap is much more fashionable than a short one and in some instances a necessity. A buckle that extends an inch above and below the belt is a slight innovation in crush leather belts. Ruchings, plinkings, gathers and frills multiply and overflow in the present scheme of dress ornamentation. Leather folds and cordings are de-



new and serves to outline the tucks at-the-back, while it gives a stoic effect at the front. To make the waist for a woman of medium size will be required 4 yards of material 21, 3 1/2 yards 27 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over lace and 1 1/2 yards of velvet.

## BREVITIES

C. B. Taylor's restaurant will be completed next week and open for business.

Chas. Nelson of Stricker is reported slowly recovering from a severe attack of Quinsy.

W. T. Seal arrived last week from Pasco, Washington, to make this place his future home.

J. M. Rogers, the dentist of Shoshone, will be in Twin Falls on Wednesday, December 15.

L. E. Willett has his office building nearly completed, and as soon as his office fixtures arrive will be open for business.

J. M. Rogers, the dentist, will be over from Shoshone on December 14. He will be glad to see all his former patients.

J. B. Jerman has finished grubbing a tract of his land and will soon have it plowed and ready for planting in the spring.

Dr. Frank Baker and wife returned last week after a brief visit in this city. They were accompanied by the Doctor's sister, Miss Gene.

Two new rooming houses are now being constructed and in the near future there will be plenty of accommodations for all visitors.

Eleven land buyers arrived on Wednesday's stage and for a few days thereafter kept the Investment Co.'s officials busy showing their goods.

Perrine & Burton have recently received a large shipment of stoves and ranges. A carload of nails will soon be received also by this enterprising firm.

Sweet cider, just the thing for mince pies for Christmas, may be had in any quantity at the Palace saloon. A fresh barrel has been received and is on tap.

Rev. S. W. Carter of Washtucna, Washington, arrived in town this week and is looking over the country. He will probably deliver a sermon the coming Sunday.

Governor-elect Gooding, accompanied by his brother, visited Twin Falls this week. They expressed surprise at the wonderful growth of the city since their last visit.

The Twin Falls Investment company has made a number of improvements in their office. The business portion has been removed to the rear and the reception room is now in front.

The City Drug store will carry a fine line of high-class confectionery, shipments of same now arriving. The famous product of the Sweet Candy company of Ogden will be especially handled.

The stock of general merchandise which G. W. Tarr & Co. purchased from the Jones Bros. of Stricker has all been delivered and now reposes on the shelves of the purchasing parties here in town.

School will begin in the new school house on Monday, December 19. It is anticipated that at the beginning some 110 scholars will be enrolled. Mr. E. H. Thornton of Albion will be the instructor.

H. H. Thornton has been employed to teach the school at Twin Falls and will commence his duties a week from Monday. Mrs. Thornton will teach at Roaston, beginning on the same date.—Albion Times, Dec. 2.

Perrine & Burbitt have let a contract to McGrew & Harrah for the enlargement of a basement 50x75 feet. The former firm will erect a large building in which to display their immense stock of hardware which will shortly arrive.

C. S. Loveland, of the Twin Falls Land and Water company, has been kept very busy the past week executing contracts for the many sales of land. The number of homeseekers in town has been much larger than usual the last few days.

J. B. Perrine passed through Shoshone last Wednesday on his way home from the east. What with his large fruit and ranch business, the new bank and the Twin Falls boom, Mr. Perrine is a very busy man.—Lincoln County Post.

Major Reed of Hailey was a visitor in the city this week. The Major states that the citizens of Wood River country are greatly interested in Twin Falls and the mammoth irrigation project that is to make of this city a veritable garden spot.

It is reported that \$50 has been donated towards a Christmas tree in Twin Falls. This is an excellent showing and will be sufficient to give each child in this locality a number

of presents as a remembrance of the first visit of Santa Claus to Twin Falls.

A. N. Sprague, Pocatello's most popular pharmacist, was a visitor to Twin Falls this week. He purchased some land here and will return in the spring. Mr. Sprague has disposed of his business interests in Pocatello and is looking for a favorable opening to enter again in his line of business.

The turkey which saved its neck during the slaughter at Thanksgiving time is now being vigorously chased for the coming Christmas time. The price, too, is keeping up with the race and may sore completely out of sight.

Prosperous times in Idaho have made many foodstuffs high in price and scarce on the market.

A dance was given at the new school house on Friday night, but owing to the stormy weather the attendance was small. The Twin Falls orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

Arrangements are being made to give a series of dances during the winter, and a club is being organized with this end in view.

The temperature up to date has been very mild, the coldest registered being 3° above zero. This is the coldest it gets here during any part of the winter, and then only lasts for a few days at a time. The nights being the coldest, the day time gives a temperature high enough to allow anyone to work out of doors in shirt sleeves.

The City drug store has opened for business and carries a full line of drugs, patent medicines, perfumes, druggists' sundries, confections and cigars. Mr. Williams has the interior of the building nicely arranged and decorated and it presents a pleasing appearance. A line of holiday goods and high-class confections will arrive in a few days.

The Idaho Lumber company has opened for business on their lots on Main street, and have a number of cars of lumber and building material delivered here and on the way. L. Pettit is the manager, and has had a number of years' experience in this line of business. He is recently from Park City, Utah, where he did an extensive business, which he disposed of just before coming here.

It is reported that a meeting will be held in the school house next Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a dancing club. A club of this sort will be well patronized, inasmuch as the young people of Twin Falls and vicinity will have a better opportunity for arranging for regular evenings of amusement and secure the best of music. An orchestra in training could then more easily be maintained. It is to be hoped the club will be organized, and that its work will be a success.

**Hazelwood-Yates.**  
A pretty wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Chambers, on the Blanco, on the evening of November 23, 1904, when Mr. Charles Hazelwood and Miss Maggie Yates were united in wedlock. Rev. J. G. Vermillion performed the ceremony, a few friends and neighbors to whom invitations were extended to witness the ceremony being present. After the ceremonies a sumptuous wedding supper, prepared by Mrs. Chambers, was partaken of by all present.

The contracting parties are two of Archuleta county's popular and accomplished young people and the Times-Observer joins their many friends in extending congratulations.—Times-Observer, Missouli.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Yates of this city.

**Lots Thrown on Market.**  
On Saturday night the plats were completed for the new opening of lots which lie north and east of Tenth avenue, and on Sunday morning the lots were thrown on the market. Before night \$16,500 worth were sold, and at present the majority are taken. The prices were the same as formerly, and were not raised, as was anticipated by some. Twin Falls town property is in great demand, and large numbers of lots are being sold each day.

**Watch Moon for Omens.**  
The Dutch farmers of Rowan county are among North Carolina's most prosperous and most interesting people; they live well, save money and improve in every way. Thrift is a virtue with them. They are great believers in signs and old sayings; they do things by the moon. Before buying a worm fence the Dutch always watch the moon, says the Charlotte, N. C. Observer; it must be right or the fence will sink into the ground. The bottom rail must be put down when the little moon is turned up, so that it will not sink into the ground.

## GOLDEN PLOVER TRAVELS FAR.

Bird's Choice of Route Chiefly Governed by Food Supply.

Some of our shore birds appear to make traveling their chief occupation. The American golden plover arrives in the first week in June in the bleak, wind-swept "barren grounds" of Alaska, above the arctic circle and far beyond the tree line, and while the lakes are still ice-bound, hurriedly fashions a shabby little nest in the moss. By August it is in Labrador, where it stuffs itself with such quantities of "crowberries" that its flesh is actually stained by the dark purple juice. From Nova Scotia it strikes out to sea, and takes a direct course for the West Indies, 1,000 miles away, finally reaching southern Brazil and the prairies of Argentina. Sixteen thousand miles does it travel in order to spend ten weeks on the arctic coast. The choice of route and distance covered by a single flight are governed chiefly by food supply.—Saturday Evening Post.

**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.

**Destruction of Eggs.**  
Millions of eggs are destroyed in England every year simply in order to keep the prices up. When the eggs are coming in too fast from abroad and a glut in the market is threatened, it is the practice to break open cases after case and deliberately smash the contents with a stick. Thousands of cases, too, are thrown overboard at sea, and one way or another it is no uncommon thing for half a million foreign eggs to be destroyed in a week.—London Mail.

**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.

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

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

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**

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

**DR. J. M. ROGERS**  
DENTIST  
SHOSHONE, IDAHO  
Will make monthly visits to Twin Falls City

**C. S. LOVELAND**  
Fire and Life Insurance  
Notary Public  
TWIN FALLS CITY IDAHO

**Headquarters**  
Saloon  
GRIMES & HAMBURG, Props.  
Finest Line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

**LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION**  
Teams and Rigs for All Parts of the Country

**Headquarters**  
Restaurant  
FINEST MEALS IN THE CITY.  
GRIMES & HAMBURG, Props.  
TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

## NURSERY STOCK

J. B. JERMAN, representing the Dalles 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

## Alvord Sage-Brush Grubber and Land Cleaner

Prepares your Land for Tilling in the Easiest and Best Manner. Costs Less than any other Machine and Saves Expense in Running.

S. B. REYNOLDS, Sole Agent for Shoshone and Twin Falls Dist. Will Contract to Clear Land at Reasonable Price. Address, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

## Open in 10 days

WITH A FINE STOCK OF

Furniture, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Stoves, and House Furnishing Goods.

**DAVID SMITH**  
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

## It Is Astonishing

THE number of friends we are making and the way our business is increasing. We could not obtain goods from the railroad fast enough to supply the demand, so had to buy out the Jones Brothers at Stricker and move their store down here. It is all owing to our low prices and square dealing. Come and see us. The more the merrier.

**G. W. Tarr & Co.**  
Main Street, Between Tenth and Eleventh  
TWIN FALLS IDAHO

**City Drug Store**  
WILLIAMS & GOODING, Props.  
Just Opened and Ready for Business

With a Full Line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Confectionery and Cigars. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded from purest of Drugs.

Main Street, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

**A. C. HUFF**  
BARBER SHOP  
First-class work and courteous treatment. Located in Records building, Main Street  
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

**M. H. CROWWELL**  
REAL ESTATE  
Land bought and sold on commission. I act as the middle-man and can save you money.  
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO