

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

VOLUME I

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904.

NUMBER 8.

## SOUTHERN IDAHO CLIMATE

It Varies Greatly in the Different Localities.

### AVERAGE CLIMATE SUPERB

The Climatic Conditions Are Very Well Suited for the Production of Staple Crops and Hardy Fruits.

a lower temperature in summer and a higher temperature in winter than Columbus.

Over the area already described, the average annual rainfall is light, ranging from six inches near the Snake to two or three times that amount near the mountains. A large part of the precipitation falls in the winter months, especially in the southwest valleys, though the dust is usually well settled in the fall, and spring rains are sufficiently heavy to cause germination of crops without irrigation. In summer it occasions no remark when several weeks pass with no measurable amount of precipitation. While there is considerable amount of cloudiness in winter, the summer skies are often practically cloudless for days at a time.

The more elevated and broken country lying on either side of the valleys mentioned does not possess a climate so pre-eminently fitted to favor agricultural productivity, though there are many valleys and a few extended prairies where the seasons are of sufficient length to permit the growing of staple crops, in many instances the rainfall being ample to mature these crops without irrigation; here, too, the nutritious native grasses, which form one of the important assets of the state, grow in abundance. In the mountains of this region the precipitation is heavy, the snow accumulating to great depths in winter, and in some spots remaining throughout the summer months.

Two features of the summer climate of southern Idaho are notable; while both may arise from the same cause, they are worthy of separate mention. While temperatures of 100° or higher are of frequent occurrence in some of the warmer localities, such is the condition of the air, from the standpoint of purity and dryness, that sunstroke is unknown; then, too, these days when such high temperatures are recorded are usually followed by nights that are delightfully cool, the dry, pure air forming little obstruction to cooling by radiation during the night, so that even in the warmest districts the summers are not to be feared, while in the mountains the pleasures of an evening camp-fire may be enjoyed even in August.—Edward L. Wells in the New York News-Letter.

### War will Do Good.

The Japanese-Russian war is going to result in one good thing if it has no other effect on the world. Russia is as sure to come under a different form of government, as the sun is to shine tomorrow. The patriotism of the Japanese is a wonder to the Russians, just as it was to England in the days of the rebellion in this country. They have found a reason for it and will remedy the conditions by allowing the people to make the laws.—Emmett Index.

### Homesekers' Rates.

The Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads will sell round trip homesekers' 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.

## TWIN FALLS BUSINESS BOOM

The Land Values Increasing Near the Town.

### A NEW HOTEL UNDER WAY

Five Hundred Men and Many Teams at Work in the Construction of Short Line Extension.

J. Flood Walker returned Sunday morning from Twin Falls, where he went to look after work on the Hotel Kimberly. He said this morning that the excavation work is completed, and that a contract has been let for the foundation and basement. The footings are of concrete and the basement wall will be of lava rubble. The main building will be of concrete blocks.

Mr. Walker said the way that country is forging ahead is a surprise to everybody. The company sold \$16,000 worth of lots in one day a week ago and sales are made daily. Half a carload of people from Wallace were there last week and each man bought 160 acres of land and two town lots. They said when they got home and reported there would be over 100 from that section going to the Twin Falls tract without delay to secure land.

Land has been sold for an advance of \$10 per acre close to town, Mr. Walker said, and a party who bought three lots for \$600 apiece two months ago sold them for \$850 apiece last week. Many lot owners have sold at an advance and gone farther out and purchased again.

Work on the railroad from Minidoka, he said, is making rapid progress, as 500 men and a large number of teams are now employed. It has been given out that only 3000 yards of dirt per mile has to be moved, which allows rapid completion of the grade. The bridge will be of piling and will be put in without delay when the track reaches that point.

Several good buildings are contemplated, work upon which will begin soon. Nothing, Mr. Walker said, could prevent a big boom there next spring.—Capital News.

### Condensing Milk in Utah.

At Richmond, in the Cache Valley, Utah, a milk and cream condensing factory was opened this year. It was built by a stock company, mainly among the farmers of the valley and cost about \$100,000. The factory has a capacity of 18,000 pounds of milk per day and employs some ten men and thirty girls. The cans and other wares used by the establishment are manufactured on the premises.

Farmers supply the milk, delivering it at the factory daily and the price paid is governed by the season of the year. That is to say, in May, when the cows are supposed to be at their best, the price paid is 15 cents per hundred. It increases from month to month, until this month, December, the price is \$1.30 per hundred. In January and February it will be something like \$1.40 per hundred. Particularly, however, is required of those keeping cows or furnishing milk. A field man is employed, who visits the different dairies and sees that the proper cleanliness

and sanitary conditions are observed. Stables are required to be whitewashed and kept free from filth and bad odors and milkers are expected to wash their hands and put on white caps and frocks or aprons before milking. The milk must be delivered at the factory at a temperature of about 60 degrees.

It is understood that if the milk is not up to the standard, it goes into the separator, or is used for either butter or cheese, at a correspondingly reduced price. Hence, the dairymen are pretty apt to see that their milk meets the test, because it makes a difference of about one-half in the price received if they do not. The estimate is that farmers who have heretofore been using a hand separator and sending their cream to the creameries have been getting about 55 cents per hundred for the milk.

Inquiry regarding the value or rating of alfalfa as a food for cows furnishing milk for condensing purposes brought out the statement from one of the stockholders of the factory that it is regarded the best condensed cream. This was somewhat of a surprise, as it was feared that there might be some taint or strong flavor from it. Anything of this nature, however, is supposed to be removed by the use of the aerator, which is used by the dairymen for taking the animal heat, at the time of milking.

The factory manufactures both condensed milk and cream, and the demand this season for the output of the factory has been ahead of the supply.

Another condensing factory is being built at Logan, and will be open for business next season.

It would seem as though this industry ought to be developed in Idaho, and it probably will be later on.—Gem State Rural.

Twin Falls affords a splendid opportunity for a milk condensing and the dairying industry will prove very profitable to farmers who care to enter into that line of business. Creameries and cheese factories will also do well here, and no doubt before another year passes several will be established.

### Idaho Timber is Wonderful.

S. W. Burr, a prominent attorney of St. Paul, Minnesota, and who is interested in the Potlatch Lumber company, in the Palouse country in the northern part of the state is in the city today. He is here on legal business connected with the company.

This is Mr. Burr's first visit to the capital of the state. In a conversation with a reporter for the Capital News, this morning he said that he had long heard of the wonderful resources of southern Idaho, but from what he had already seen it was far beyond his expectations.

"The lumber interests of Idaho," he said, "is the coming industry of the state. I have long been familiar with the industry in the northern part of the state, which I regard as a wonderful country; but in the southern part I am not so familiar. One thing is certain, and that is that the state should encourage enterprises which want to come into the state to develop this industry instead of passing legislation that will hamper the growth of the state. You have immense timber tracts in the state and working it up will not only bring millions of dollars into the state but will provide homes for a large number of new people."—Capital News.

## ENTRYMEN TO RELINQUISH

Land at Minidoka in Excess of the 40 and 80 Acre Unit Limits.

### WATER TO BE \$26 PER ACRE

Works Expected to Be Finished and the Water Ready for Distribution to Settlers Some Time in 1907.

Hailey, Dec. 8.—The register and receiver of the land office here have received instructions from the commissioner of the general land office to notify all entrymen who have filed homesteads of 160 acres on the Minidoka tract, and within the 40 and 80 acre unit limits, that they must conform their entries to such units and relinquish the balance. They are also notified that the probable cost of water rights will be \$26 per acre, payable 10 per cent down and the balance in regular installments. The works are expected to be finished in 1907 and the water ready for distribution.—Boise Statesman.

### The Future of Idaho.

A city is now springing up in Idaho where very recently only a sagebrush desert existed, and a hotel of unique and original design with modern improvements is going up. The streets are laid out, water works, sewerage and electric lighting systems planned and business and residence buildings being constructed and a railroad pushing now for the town. Such is Twin Falls City, the result of one of the several great irrigation enterprises projected or under way in Idaho. This one covers 270,000 acres of fine agricultural and fruit lands surrounding one of the scenic spots of the continent, with Shoshone and Twin Falls and the matchless Blue lakes as settings.—The branch of the Oregon Short Line now heading

for what is to be the metropolis of this splendid district will probably be extended to connect with the main line further west. What a difference that will make in the impressions of southern Idaho which travelers will receive in passing through the state! Now, from American Falls to Nampa, except for a few bright spots, the route is comparatively a desert. Within a few years the passengers will pass scenic attractions, fruitful fields and pleasant homes. When the government shall have expended the two and one-half million dollars now set aside for its great Minidoka reclamation scheme the transformation will be still more complete. And this is southern Idaho! Who cannot foresee a future for the Gem of the Mountains, with her incomparable wheat fields in the north, her fruit in the south, her matchless forests of virgin timber and immense mineral resources and her rivers with water powers surpassing in numbers and amount of power that of any other equal area on the continent, and with all a climate the most healthful and invigorating, we say who cannot foresee a future for Idaho brighter than the dreams of contentment.—Silver City Nugget.

### Do It Now.

In order to keep posted on happenings in Twin Falls subscribe for the Twin Falls News.

It matters little what sort of a climate one desires, he is pretty sure to find something to his liking within the boundaries of southern Idaho. Indeed, there is a single county, and that by no means the largest, in one end of which are mountains whose rugged peaks are snow-capped in midsummer, while in the other end is a valley where peaches are ripe by the Fourth of July, and where winter is almost unknown. Such are the variations in climate in different portions of the state, that no general statement may be made which will be descriptive of the climate of all sections, or even of all localities in a single section; and indeed no description of the climate of southern Idaho is likely to be understood unless accompanied by at least a general outline of the topography upon which so many elements of the climate depend, for while in many parts of the country climatic differences are largely matters of latitude and longitude, and one goes north for cold and south for heat, east for more rain and west for drier air, in Idaho topography is the first factor to be studied. Here, as a rule, we go up for colder weather and more moisture and down for the reverse, though there are notable exceptions to both rules.

Extending entirely across southern Idaho, from east to west, lies the great Snake River valley, its elevation ranging, in round numbers, from 5,000 feet in eastern Bingham county to 2,000 in western Canyon. Over the upper portion of this valley, while below zero temperatures are experienced not infrequently in winter, and snow sometimes falls to considerable depths, the climate is no more rigorous than that of sections lying in the same latitude east of the Rocky Mountains, and the summers are sufficiently long and warm to permit the growing of staple crops and hardy fruits, the temperature occasionally reaching 100°. Blackfoot, situated near the center of the upper valley, at an elevation of 4,500 feet, has an annual mean temperature of 46°, which is the same as that of Madison, Wisconsin.

The Snake River valley from above Shoshone Falls to the western boundary of the state, and the lower valleys of the tributaries which reach the Snake between these points, comprise what are known as the "Southwest Valleys." Here are found climatic conditions which are a constant surprise to visitors from beyond the Rockies. Below zero temperatures are very rarely recorded, and snow seldom remains on the ground long enough for sleighing, while for days at a time, even in midwinter, the temperature does not fall below freezing. The average annual temperature at Boise, where there is a station of the U. S. Weather Bureau, is 51°; which is about the same as that of Columbus, Ohio, with the difference that Boise has

TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published in the Heart of the Greatest Body of Irrepressible Auld Land in the West. 1914.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

A lot of people will always be sorry they didn't know it was Joe Jefferson's farrow tour.

The price of human hair is rising. This year's crop of hair must be considerably below the average.

Harry L. Thaw, who has married a chorus girl, will find the ice thick around his family hearthstone.

Love is usually classified as a romance; but for some people it seems to be a succession of short stories.

Prof. Triggs says that football games are senseless. So are many of the players after a hard scrimmage.

The government has over 271,000 employes, or a few thousand less than the entire population of Washington, D. C.

It has often been noticed that the woman who is called "a man's woman" is as unlike a man as it is possible to be.

Advice to those Long Islanders who are suffering from a visitation of woman burglars: Make a noise like a mouse.

There are knucklers in this world who, if they were marooned on a desert island, would proceed to knock themselves.

The fireworks people are slow. They haven't begun, as yet, to prepare reproductions of the Lone Tree hill episode.

Revolutionists are reported to be rapidly increasing in Italy. These disturbers and the baby are making it pretty lively for the King.

A statement is going the rounds that there are 20,000 quacks in New York city. Quackery would seem to be a regular business there.

The next chapter of the story about the automobile wedding should describe the cooking of the wedding breakfast over a gasoline fire.

John L. Sullivan should be more cautious in signing total abstinence pledges. One of them may turn up as a promissory note some day.

Joaquin Miller, the Frisco poet, has struck a spouting oil well on his Texas property. If there is enough oil to last, of course Joaquin will quit spouting poetry.

Major Delmar has broken another trotting record. There are so many kinds of trotting records that it is a poor horse which can't break one now and then.

King Oscar of Sweden dances at 75 and enjoys it. The kings of Sweden used to make their subjects dance, but they didn't live to such a happy old age.

By eating matches a Pittsburg parrot set her owner's house afire and was herself badly scorched. This seems to have been an all-around case of peccic justice.

The wife of the successful man is always said to have been his inspiration and help; but the unsuccessful man is happier if he has a wife who is a consolation and a help.

The Dutch have captured Rasechato, killing 198 Achinese, and losing three of their own men. One or two of the Achinese must have had something which was to shoot.

The lady who got married after writing "The Memoirs of a Baby" has just become a mamma. Now she will have a chance to decide whether there ought to be a sequel or not.

The latest is the "nothing" ball. It slows up at the plate and puzzles the batsman, who can make no hit out of it. Whereupon, it is conjectured, the exultant pitcher throws a nihil fit.

Bad cooking, so a speaker told the Parents' club, is responsible for many divorces. Until the race is much more highly developed the surest way to reach and hold a man is to feed him right.

Wouldn't it be a mere waste of time for anybody on the outside to investigate a revolution in Central America, where revolution flourishes so luxuriantly, whether there happens to be any investigating or not?

A seat in the New York stock exchange was just been sold for \$30,000. And yet the average man, if he had \$30,000, would be quite content to retire from business and live on the interest of his money.

King-of-the-World.

In the acorn is wrapped the forest. In the little brook, the sea. The twig that will away with the sparrow to-day Is tomorrow's sturdy tree. There is hope in a mother's joy. Like a grain in its blossom furled. And a noble boy, a gentle boy. A manly boy is king of the world. The power that will never fail us Is the soul of simple truth; As the sun that defies the stormiest skies Was upright in its youth. The leaf that no one can destroy In the pure sun's heart is furled; And a worthy boy, a tender boy. A faithful boy is king of the world.

The cub of the royal lion Is proud in his mane's fiery red. The eagle's pride is as fiery-eyed. As the sun that defies the stormiest skies Was upright in its youth. In the pure sun's heart is furled; And a worthy boy, a tender boy. A faithful boy is king of the world. -London Answers.

A Pumpkin Fountain.

The pumpkin season is here, and all the country boys and some of the girls are making jack-o'-lanterns and those terrible pumpkin-stalk whistles that make a noise like the "honk" of an automobile horn, only worse. Here is another way of extracting amusement out of a pumpkin vine, but without scaring people or setting their nerves on edge.

Having procured a big round pumpkin or squash, cut it in two horizontally, a little above the middle, and scoop out the pulp and seeds. In this way you make a large bowl out of the lower part of the pumpkin and a large saucer out of the upper part. The "eye" of the pumpkin, that is, the depression opposite the stalk, is in the center of the bottom of the bowl. At this point bore a hole and fit to it one of the hollow leaf stalks which you must insert from above, small end first, and pull through, until the joint is tight.

Now put your pumpkin bowl in the fork of a tree six or eight feet from the ground and fasten it securely. Slip the large end of another leaf stalk over the small end of the stalk you have attached to the bowl; the large end of a third stalk over the small end of the second, and so on until you have made a tube long enough to reach the ground and run over the ground some distance like a growing pumpkin vine. You may make most of the tube out of the main stalk.



The Pumpkin Fountain. of the pumpkin vine instead of leaf stalks, and by using a number of vines you can make the tube as long as you please.

The end of the tube should be a leaf stalk. Turn this upward and fit it to a hole in the top of the pumpkin, the "saucer." Fasten the tube to the ground with pegs, cover it with earth or leaves if you want to make the thing look more mysterious. Fill the pumpkin bowl with water and surround your friends to see the pumpkin fountain play.

The jet will not rise as high as the level of the water in the bowl because of the friction of the long tube and of the air, but it will rise a good deal more than half as high and fall back in drops into the saucer, making a very pretty little fountain. The tip of the tube should rise an inch or two above the saucer, and if the bore of the tip is not very fine it should be pierced with a bit of cork wood or pumpkin in which a small hole has been bored. A fine jet is prettier than a large one, and it does not need so much water.

Toboggan Travels Fast. There is a spot in the Swiss Alps where a sled or a toboggan runs a mile in seventy seconds. The winter sportsmen of Europe take great pleasure in the Crests run; as it is called,

at St. Moritz. The toboggan season (here begins about the middle of November and the slide is made smooth and safe by a committee appointed for that purpose). The Swiss toboggans are raised on runners shod with iron or steel. The rider leans flat upon the toboggan, head first, both hands grasping the framework at the sides, steering with both feet, just as boys do on sleds in this country. Iron spikes are fastened to the toes of the boots, and by trailing one foot or the other along the ground, the big sled is guided.



Selections and a pin only needed. This Fancy Dancer, if cut out and fastened together with a pin, will make a very attractive toy. If you push the pin firmly into the cork or the end of a stick, and paste the pieces on an old visiting card before the pieces are cut out, this Pindertoy will last longer.

Take Care.

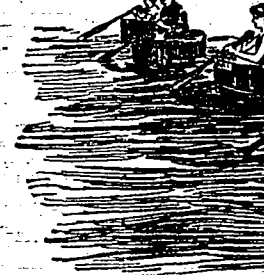
Take Care is a game played by any number of persons in several ways. In one of the most common, flour is packed tightly into a bowl, which is then turned over and removed, leaving the flour in a mound. On top of this is placed a small coin. The players, in turn, then remove each a part of the flour with a knife, and whoever feels the coin fall must pick it from the flour with his teeth. Sometimes each one says "take care" as he cuts off his portion of the flour, and the game thus receives its name.

There are many substitutes for the flour and coin. One of the best is a cardboard of two cards on a pile made of the rest of the pack loosely thrown together. Each player removes one card, and he who allows the cardboard to fall must pay a forfeit. The game may be played out of doors with a little flag stuck in a ball of sand, from which each player removes a little on the end of a stick.

Little Bravo.

Years ago some Indians lived on the banks of a beautiful river. The men fished and the women planted corn in little hillocks instead of in rows. When they sat down for a friendly gossip they held their little babies in their arms or strapped upon their backs. One young mother never took her eyes from the cradle in which her handsome boy slept. When he awakened, she sang to him and called him "Little Bravo," with such love and tenderness in her voice that the other women all stopped to listen. Years passed merrily until Little Bravo was ten years old. He could hunt and fish, and his mother was happy dreaming of the time when he

A CHILDREN'S REGATTA.



At Ryde, Isle of Wight, a children's regatta was held recently on a boat. The regatta is from a snap shot of the "Boys' Tub Race, taken with a pocket kodak.

should be a young man. All her spare moments she spent in embroidering clothes for Little Bravo and his father, with the result that they outshone all others of their tribe. Little Bravo always wore moccasins of yellow buckskin trimmed with beads and porcupine quills. He was a noble, warm-hearted and sunny-tempered lad. The Great Spirit, however, saw that the foolish, dotting love of his parents was ruining the gift he had given him.

One summer night the heat hung heavy over the land.

"There will be a storm," said the father. "Where is Little Bravo?" "Down on the river bank asleep," replied the mother. "I set him a long time, brushing away the insects that bothered him. He had taken off his moccasins and his feet were bare. He is very beautiful, our Little Bravo. I will carry him in when the storm comes without awakening him."

The storm soon broke with great violence. The mother hastened to the river and just as she was about to lift her boy a vivid flash of lightning revealed the two hands of the spirit who lives in the water. They reached up and drew Little Bravo into the waves. All the mother saw was the print of his body on the shore and his two yellow moccasins. A scream brought the father to the spot. They both dived into the water, though the storm raged. "What cared they for that?" Their Little Bravo had disappeared beneath the surface. "I shall heart-brokenly account to my people," "Oh, spirit of the river! Give him back to us!"

By and by the father arose and looking into the sky, said: "It is the will of the Great Spirit. He has taken him away; but will save him for us. Turning, he disappeared into the forest. The mother sat by the river for many days, without food or sleep, kissing and caressing the little yellow moccasins.

One night, on raising her eyes to the sky, she beheld the pathway made of star dust which leads to the spirit land. Longing to follow it, she felt the pressure of a small hand upon her shoulder. Turning, she met the smiling gaze of her son.

"Oh, Great Spirit, I thank thee: The dead is alive!" "Come, mother," said the boy. "We are to follow yonder path to-night. I have come for thee, because thy weeping grieves the happy ones."

The mother placed her hand in the small clasp, but said: "Here are thy moccasins. Thou wilt need them, the way may be rough." The boy laughed, and held up his foot, upon which flashed and gleamed moccasins of shining gold. "I lay down my old moccasins," he said, "and thou shalt see how a mother's love shall be remembered."

She placed the little yellow moccasins on the ground, and a plant immediately sprang up. It grew rapidly and on the highest branch the moccasins were fastened. They shrank in size and changed into flowers, keeping their original shape and color. Little Bravo said, "See, mother, these flowers shall bloom on forever by this shining river. Long after the red man has gone they shall bloom."

Wondering, but happy, the mother followed Little Bravo along the star-strewn path to spirit land. Not many moons later, from the midst of battle the father joined them. All this was long ago. The Indians have left the banks of that river, but the yellow flowers bloom on by its waters. The white children gather and call them "orchids" or "lady's slippers"; but the Indians always give them their real name of "Indian moccasins."

TERRIBLE SUFFERING

THIS YOUNG WOMAN APPEARED IN VAIN FOR HELP

When Those Had Almost Settled Into Despair, Relief Came from an Unexpected Source

Mrs. Emma Heidebrecht, of No. 1828 Jay Street, Burlington, Iowa, whose husband has been suffering from the Bala-Lambert Cough, tells a story of pitiable suffering.

"For about five years," she says, "I had a host of physicians, but kept on an invalid until I puzzled the doctors. Some of them thought I was going into consumption. At times I was so weak that I could not touch my hair or even wash my face. When excruciating pains ran suddenly up my thigh and I had to be carried to bed screaming at my agony, I could no longer do my work and the drain upon my husband's purse was very heavy. I craved food, but my liver was torpid, and often I had to be carried to the door for air to save me from suffocating."

"The worst was the pain which occurred as if my thigh were being pushed out of my body. This had doctors would do us to death; it is by no means. Once they thought I could not live for more than two days. In all of my worst moments, a friend said: 'Why don't you try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' They are the only thing that ever helped my rheumatism."

"I took his advice. After using one box I felt better, and I continued to use the pills for three or four months with steady improvement until I was well. For four years I have been able to do all my household work, and no longer have to take medicine for my various troubles. I give you a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a plan of my recovery because of rheumatism and advised my husband's woman to buy a box when she was complaining of the same trouble. I heard that he was soon able to throw his crutches away, and she told me she had got rid of the rheumatism by the use of one box and could not think me too much." "Testimony multiplies as to the magnificent curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart and all forms of weakness in either male or female. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world."

Plant Furnishes Ink.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the writing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The editor of this paper has been told by a man that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that it is called the Catarrh Cure. It is a very delicate cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a general disease, treating a catarrh of the throat, the Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and directly reaches the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient relief as he feels the cure. The Catarrh Cure is a new system in using its work. The price varies from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bottle. It is sold by all druggists. One signed dollar for any case that fails to cure. Write to J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Give their name to the contributor.

"Adding Insult to Injury."

According to a fable, a fly once bit the bald pate of a man, who, endeavoring to crush it, gave himself a heavy blow. Then the fly said jeeringly: "You wanted to revenge the sting of a tiny fly with death; what will you do, to yourself, who have added insult to injury?"

TEA

Get 1/2 lb. Schilling's Best, and follow directions.

In every package of Schilling's Best Tea is a booklet: How to Make Good Tea.

Poverty-stricken Chinese.

The better class of Chinese eat three meals a day, but the poorer classes, even those who are satisfied with but one, for his average pay amounts to but 10 cents a day.

TEA

There is a little joy in the world in the reach of the poorest.

Censor Theater Posters.

No pictorial theater posters are to be posted in Oldham, England, in future, without first being submitted to a censorship appointed by the local watch committee.

TEA

The aroma of tea—fine tea—is almost enough to define the word to a dead man.

Barbarous Customs of Old.

In England the old-time cure for smallpox and measles was a sound whipping. There are English people still living who were treated for measles in their infancy by frequent whippings by their parents. In town records in many parts of England may be seen such entries as this from Huntingdon: "To whipping two women on the smallpox, 8 pence."





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## Wise Expenditure.

Evidence continues to pile up showing the widespread interest in the Idaho exhibit at the world's fair. The latest testimony is offered by Mark Bennett, who was in charge of the press bureau at the fair and who, perhaps, came in contact with more people seeking information than any other official connected with the exposition. Mr. Bennett, in speaking on the point of general results in so far as this state is concerned, made the statement that every dollar expended by Idaho at the fair would bring in one investor or settler; and he regarded his statement as conservative. At first glance this utterance may seem immoderate, but when one considers the smallness of the appropriation, in connection with the excellence of the displays and the attention paid them by the press, it will be seen that Mr. Bennett's claim bears a stamp of modesty entirely consistent with his profession. As a matter of fact there will be attracted to Idaho two persons for every dollar expended at the world's fair as the result of that expenditure. Many have come already and earnest inquiries from eastern people are being received all over Idaho based on the observations of the writers in St. Louis. The state has already felt the impetus of this extensive advertising, and in the spring the movement will be more pronounced. But if the benefits to the state were one-third less than they will be, it could still be truthfully said it would be good business policy to be well represented at this great exposition. And with equal force the statement may be applied to the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Idaho should be even better represented in Portland than she was in St. Louis. No western state should be permitted to outstrip her there. Sound business reasons again dictate a course that will place Idaho in the lead at the Oregon exposition; and the consideration of state pride forcefully supplements those reasons. The next legislature should provide ample means to carry on this work, to the end that it may not be said Idaho had taken a step backward.—Boise Statesman.

## The Paper of the Home.

It is the paper, says the Memphis Morning News, that goes into the homes and is thoroughly read by the family that brings the best results to advertisers. It is the paper that goes into the most homes of the great middle classes that brings the most responses to advertisements. It is the paper that is read most by the thrifty housewife that draws most custom to the advertiser.

Papers that are glanced at and thrown away are comparatively worthless to advertisers. This is why sample copy circulation is regarded as practically worthless by adepts in the use of printer's ink, and why street sales and extra editions are considered by such men as of comparatively little value.

A paper which is taken into the bosom of the family and read carefully from beginning to end is naturally a business getter, for in such reading of the news and

editorial matter the reader cannot escape seeing the advertisement for a long enough time to make an impression on him.

If the reader has confidence in the character and honesty of the paper's utterances, he voluntarily places more confidence in the advertisements which it contains, though the paper may not vouch for the advertiser in any way. It is for this reason that the nature of the circulation has as much to do with the drawing qualities of the paper as the extent of its circulation.

## Of Interest to Fruit Men.

D. M. Ragan, who has a large prune orchard over in the Boise valley, gives the following information as to the yield of prunes, says the New Plymouth Outlook:—Each tree bears from 180 to 200 pounds of fruit and 130 trees are generally planted to the acre. Figured on the basis of 190 pounds to the tree, the result is 22,700 pounds, or over twelve tons to the acre. The cost of picking per box of sixty pounds amount to a little less than \$3.50 per ton, or \$30, an acre. Mr. Ragan pays \$1 per ton for hauling from his orchard to the dryer (a distance of about three miles), which makes the total cost of gathering the fruit \$3.50 per ton, or \$40 to the acre. At \$10.00 per ton a net profit is left of \$6.60, which makes an acre of prunes bring the handsome profit in round figures of \$80.

Still greater returns are received by judicious shipping. Some of our fruit-growers who shipped part of their crop in the early part of the season have realized as high as \$90 an acre from their orchards.

Of all fruits raised in this section the prune is the surest crop. The yield may be light at times, but there is never a total failure. Prune trees begin to bear the third year after setting out, but do not reach their prime until the sixth or seventh year.

## Fortune Made in Farming.

That fortunes are to be made in land in this vicinity was never better illustrated than in the case of M. V. Thomas, a prominent retired farmer, who today is conservatively estimated to be worth \$50,000, while in 1893 and 1894, the years of the panic, he was to all practical purposes "broke."

The account of how Mr. Thomas, starting with nothing, accumulated the snug sum of \$15,000 only to lose all in the crisis, and how he then turned around and has since amassed \$30,000, reads more like fiction than cold facts, but Mr. Thomas vouches for the story.

## WIPED OUT SAVINGS.

"Twenty-seven years ago I came west from southern Missouri without a dollar. I secured a pre-emption between Genesee and Uniontown, which I later changed to a homestead. After improving the land for five years I sold out and found I had saved up just \$1800. For the next seven years I worked for wages, and at the end of that time I could boast of a roll of \$12,000. Then I bought the old Taylor farm of 320 acres on American Ridge, paying \$6500 for it. The rest of my money I left lying around loose, and I had many causes to be sorry afterward. I picked up another 160 acres of land adjoining my first purchase, but this was subject to a heavy mortgage, and then the crisis of 1893 came, and together with a bad crop, set me back. When I took stock of my holdings I found that I had indebtedness enough to cover practically everything I owned, while my money that had been loaned, was lost. My original 320 acres was clear of a mortgage, but I had enough debts to eat that up. I found myself on just about even terms with the world.

## GETS IT ALL BACK.

"That was bad, but in 1894 my warehouse, with 1000 bushels of wheat, burned. After that I ran a threshing machine and continued to farm, and in 1897 I had such a good crop that, together with my savings, I cleared off my debts and had my farm clear. Since then I have added to my farm,

and now I have 853 acres, and I would not sell it for \$40,000."

Mr. Thomas admitted that his other holdings in and around Kendrick were worth \$10,000, and everything is clear. When the reporter remarked that he had done well, Mr. Thomas only smiled and said: "Anybody could make money here."

## OTHER PROSPERITY TALKS.

While Mr. Thomas has done fine, there are others who are reaping the harvest here every day. Frank Byrne has just sold to Peter N. Peters, 160 acres, four miles from here on the Potlatch, for \$7000. Mr. Byrne bought this place three years ago for \$4500, and the improvements he has made since then are only nominal.

Three years ago H. E. Wessels sold 160 acres of land on the Potlatch for \$5850. He had purchased the land fifteen months previously for \$3000; Charles Sackett, who bought the place, is now asking \$75 an acre, or \$16,000 for the same farm.

W. F. Keitenbach has just sold to E. Lange 120 acres four miles from here for \$4500. It is a part of the old Peter Thompson farm. Mr. Lange has been acting as agent for German immigrants who come here to settle, and has bought this place for a family who will come soon from the old country. He has invested upwards of \$50,000 for German people in this country.—Boise Capital News.

## ATTACKED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES

John Johnson Assaulted and Left Unconscious Near Milner.

Word comes from Milner that John Johnson was found on the desert a few days ago in a serious condition. As near as can be learned it appears that Johnson had made camp for the night a few miles from Milner. While in camp he was attacked by unknown persons and received a blow on the head which left him in an unconscious condition. His team was then taken, but a night or two later was left in Milner, and its appearance there led to the discovery of Johnson on the desert. It is supposed that the persons attacking the team became fearful of being apprehended and so returned the outfit to town. Johnson is now recovering from his injuries in the hospital at Milner.—Shoshone Journal.

## State Timber Land to be Appraised.

The state board of land commissioners has ordered the appraisal of timber lands aggregating 13,000 acres located in township 6 and 7 north, range 5 east and townships 5 and 7 north, range 4 east. The order for appraisal does not necessarily imply that the lands will be placed on the market, although the Barber Lumber company has made an offer of \$10 an acre for the entire tract.

The state engineer has been instructed to make an examination of the improvements on the Payette river made by the Payette River Improvement company. The cost of the road built by the company through the canyon is placed at \$23,100.—Statesman.

## Extension of Gould Line to Pacific.

A dispatch from New York city says: Arrangements for the definite extension of the Gould system from ocean to ocean were completed today when T. R. Jeffrey, president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, was elected vice-president of the Western Pacific Railway company at a meeting of the directors of the road in this city. After the meeting President W. J. Barnett of the Western Pacific, stated that arrangements were being made to let immediate contracts for the construction of the Western Pacific road from Salt Lake to San Francisco. He said that in a short time construction forces will be placed in the field.

## The Little Rift.

In love, if love be love, if love be ours  
Faith and unfaith can never be equal  
owers;

Unfaith in sight is want of faith in all.  
It is the little rift within the lute,  
That by and by will make the music mute.

And ever widening, slowly silence all.  
The little rift within the lover's lute,  
Or little pitted speck in garnered fruit,  
That is rotting inward, slowly moulders all.

It is not worth the keeping; let it go,  
But shall it? Answer, darling, answer no.  
And trust me not at all or all in all.  
—Tennyson.

## Lake Balkal Wireless.

Advices from St. Petersburg tell of a service of wireless telegraphy at Lake Balkal, which is almost complete, and will be in working order soon. It will consist of three stations, one of which will be on board the ice breaker, which will be enabled to communicate with both shores during its passage across the lake.

# Perrine & Burton

## The Pioneer Store

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

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

Everything you Need

TWIN FALLS, CITY, IDAHO

# Idaho Lumber Co.

L. PETTIT, Prop.

Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Nails, Sash and Doors, Builders Hardware, Malthoid Roofing, Cement and Building Paper.

Corner of Main and TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

# Blue Front Cafe

G. B. TAYLOR, Prop.

BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Meals at all hours. Short Orders promptly Served. Everything First-Class. New and Clean. Rates Reasonable.

MAIN STREET, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

# WINSTON LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES

NELSON & PECK, PROPRIETORS.

HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE

BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CONNECTION

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

# Twin Falls Rooming House

S. W. HAZEN, Prop.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS. EVERYTHING NEW. RATES REASONABLE.

MAIN STREET, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

# Twin Falls Lumber Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Pine and Fir Lumber, Glass, Doors, Shingles, and all Kinds of Building Material.

Exclusive agency for Hallack Mixed Paint.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

P. H. HALL  
Contractor and Builder

M. N. POMEROY  
CARPENTER

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

Inside Work a specialty. Plans and Estimates furnished

TWIN FALLS, CITY, IDAHO

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO



**OPENING OF A  
New and Thoroughly Equipped Line  
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO  
SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904**

Thoroughly Equipped Trains leave St. Louis and Chicago, nightly (after arrival of incoming trains), arriving either city the following morning. Equipment entirely new, lavishly in design, elaborate in furnishings.

E. DRAKE, DIST. PASS AGT., SALT LAKE CITY  
G. W. MARTIN, GENERAL AGENT, DENVER, COLO.

**A Sure 'Nuf Hurry up Train**

*In the way a prominent eastern newspaper editor expresses himself about the services of the*

**OVERLAND LIMITED ON  
THE UNION PACIFIC**

**AND  
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Line**

*If you are going East and are in a hurry, the Overland Limited is the train to take.*

Through Cars to Chicago  
C. S. WILLIAMS, Commercial Agt., 106 West Second South St.  
SALT LAKE CITY

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

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

The irrigation enterprises now under way in this state afford greater opportunities for 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.

**CAREY ACT.**  
The entry of acquiring title to land under the provisions of the Carey act is different.  
Carey act, so called, is an act whereby desert lands are transferred to the state for reclamation in turn contracting for the doing of the work with private

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

**TWIN FALLS LANDS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Owing to the expense involved and the general conditions surrounding the

enterprise, the Boise-Payette project is best handled under the reclamation act, while lands such as the Twin Falls tract are best handled under the Carey act.

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

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

**Rabbit Brush Makes Rubbers**

A special from Sedalia, Colorado, to the Boise Capital News says:

The Sedalia Crude Rubber company was organized here yesterday with Harry Duvan, a wealthy lawyer of Santa Fe, N. M., as chief banker. B. E. Spencer of Denver, the discoverer of the rubber weed, is also interested in the venture. Franchises have been granted by the company, and a building donated by the citizens and business men.

It is the intention of the company to have a factory in operation by January 1, next. An entirely new process is to be used in extracting rubber from the rubber weed, and ten tons of weed will be treated daily.

An attache of the Capital News is authority for the statement that he made a critical examination of the Colorado rubber plant last spring in Denver, where a quantity of it was on exhibition. He brought a sample home with him, and is prepared to say positively that the rubber plant is nothing more than the "rabbit brush" which grows all over the desert lands of southeastern Idaho. It is very thick along the Snake river plains in Cassia county and grows more luxuriantly there than in Colorado. If a rubber factory proves a success in Sedalia, it would certainly prove a greater success here, where more of the raw material may be had for the gathering.

Denver that had been made from the Para rubber, which brings several dollars per pound. The heretofore worthless shrub may yet become a valuable asset and may add new value to Idaho desert lands.

**HELPED BY A CAT.**

Customs Inspectors Neatly Fodded by Clever Smuggler.

"Didn't you ever hear of a cat being used for smuggling?" asked the steward of one of the big ocean liners as he sat down to spin a little sea yarn. "No? Well, it's a fact. Not long ago it happened that the ship's carpenter had picked up a lot of fine cigars that he wanted to sneak in without paying Uncle Sam for the privilege. He didn't know just how to manage it, but just as we got to port an idea struck him. "A carpenter always has a sort of case called a 'bass' that he carries his tools in. When this one got ready to go ashore he put one of the ship's cats into his 'bass' and swung it carelessly over his shoulder on the handle of his hammer. As he came down the plank the first thing he did was to run into a customs inspector. "What have you got in your 'bass'?" demanded the inspector. "Nothing but a cat, sir," replied the carpenter, starting on. "Open up your 'bass' and let's see," said the other, eyeing the "bags" suspiciously. "I can't, sir; I'd lose my cat," replied the carpenter. This settled it with the inspector. He smelted a fine case of smuggling. He insisted, and the carpenter, with much grumbling, swung down his "bass" and opened it, when sure enough out jumped a cat and made a dash back to the ship. "There, I told you I'd make me lose the cat!" said the carpenter. "The carpenter went back to get his cat, and when he returned was permitted to pass; and the inspector has never yet guessed that this time instead of a cat there were a lot of fine cigars inside the 'bass.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Prudine Knights of Columbus, Cardinal Saitoil, when at Niagara Falls a few days ago, took occasion to pay a high tribute to the Knights of Columbus, a prominent Catholic benevolent order. He said that his approval of the Knights would follow him back to Rome, where he would consider it his duty to further emphasize the subject.

**Twin Falls Land and Water Co.**

**OFFICERS:**  
W. G. FILER, F. H. BURN, M. B. DE-SONG,  
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., President, Sec. & Treas.,  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Starop. Pa., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
PAUL S. A. BICKEL, Chief Engineer,  
M. T. MERTLAUGH, Asst. General Manager

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 CROCKER, Treas., THOS. COSTELLO, Vice-Pres. and Eastern Mgr.  
R. T. McCOLLUM, Secretary, GBO. P. SPRAGUE, Asst. Treas.

**OPEN FOR BUSINESS**

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

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

**The Palace Saloon**

R. W. JONES, Proprietor  
**A Full Line of Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.**  
FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.  
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

**Twin Falls Hardware Co.**

R. W. GAGER, W. H. KENNEDY  
GAGER & KENNEDY, Props.  
Dealers In...  
**Stoves, Harness, Guns, Ammunition, Nails, Wire and Builders' Hardware.**  
MAIN STREET, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

**Shoshone Falls Stage Line**

L. B. PERRINE, PROPRIETOR.  
Daily Stages leave Shoshone and Rock Creek every morning via Blue Lakes and Twin Falls City.  
R. M. McCOLLUM, GENERAL AGENT.  
OFFICE TWIN FALLS INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD., TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO







## BREVITIES

Mrs. Eastman is reported quite sick with quinsy.

Jas. Westcott of Salt Lake is a visitor in town this week.

D. Melggs is just recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The office is nearly completed for the Idaho Lumber company.

W. Tarr has sold one of his draught teams and will discontinue freighting for the winter.

The Parker rooming house is being enclosed and will be ready to open in about thirty days.

Dr. Pike has decided to erect a brick instead of frame structure on his lot on Main street. Work on same is expected to begin shortly.

I. B. Perrine received the gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair for his fine fruit exhibit.

Norman Jackson, chief clerk of the state land board, is visiting Twin Falls appraising school lands.

R. H. Holtman, of Pontiac, Illinois, is here interesting himself in the Twin Falls lands and town property.

A. R. Wilcox of Minonk, Illinois, is here visiting this locality to look after his land and townsite interests.

The wife and daughter of Mr. C. S. Adams, of the City Drug store, arrived in the city the first of the week and will reside here permanently.

Major Fred R. Reed of Ellery, who here for a few days' visit, went to Elmer Monday to inspect the dam.

Work has been begun on the excavation for the basement of the new building to be erected by Perrine & Burton.

R. W. Jones is entertaining his wife and baby, who arrived Monday from American Fork, Utah, for a few days' visit.

A. C. Huff, the barber, is entertaining his wife, who arrived a few days ago and who will make this place her home.

A light snowfall purified the atmosphere Monday and Tuesday and gave this locality the first breath of winter.

L. H. Willetta has his office on Main street completed and will be ready for business as soon as his office fixtures arrive.

P. M. Niles was up from Hagerman this week with a load of fine winter apples, which he marketed to local merchants.

The Palace saloon has installed two bath tubs, and the great army of the unwashed may now receive the solid comforts of life.

The Blue Front Cafe will not open for business until the first of next week. Delays in completing the building are chief cause.

Jas. D. Schuyler of Los Angeles, consulting engineer of the Twin Falls Land and Water company, is here looking over the progress of the canal.

W. G. Filler, general manager of the Twin Falls Land and Water company, is up from Salt Lake inspecting the progress of the work at the dam and canal.

WANTED—Copies of No. 3 of the Twin Falls News. Date, November 11, 1905. Ten cents per copy paid for a limited number. Address News office, Twin Falls, Idaho.

C. W. Hawk of Boise was in town from his ranch Wednesday. He is busily engaged clearing land and getting ready for planting crops in the spring.

Owing to a delay in arrival of desks and school furniture, school will not begin until the first Monday in January. At this time it is anticipated everything will be in readiness.

Bradley of St. Anthony is here looking over the town with a view of buying a harness shop. Mr. Bradley is a good workman, and will no doubt find a profitable location for his business.

The engineers have moved to this side of the river and are cross sectioning along the line towards Twin Falls ready for the graders. Work on the other side of the river is progressing very favorably.

David Smith, the furniture man, will have his building completed and ready to receive his goods in the very near future. He will have in stock a very complete line of everything necessary to comfortably furnish a house.

The brick business block which Robt. Messer is erecting on his lot on Main street is rapidly assuming proportion. The walls are nearly completed and as soon as lumber arrives the work on the interior will begin.

A few good freighters with complete

equipment may easily secure plenty of employment here during the coming winter. There is more freight consigned to Shoshone for this point than can possibly be handled by the freighters now here.

W. H. Griffith has the contract for putting up a boarding house and barn twelve miles west of this place to be used for the benefit of land-seekers who are inspecting lands. Work will begin immediately and the buildings are to be completed by the first of the year.

The Headquarters Restaurant has begun excavating for an addition to be built to their place of business to accommodate their constantly increasing patronage. A large range has been ordered and many other conveniences will be added for the benefit of their guests.

The ladies who have the Christmas tree in charge wish to announce that no presents will be placed on the tree for the children. As the tree will be of sagebrush, and small, only a bag of peanuts and candy will be placed thereon for each child, and the presents will necessarily have to be arranged for at home.

Mrs. Dave Stevenson and two youngest children arrived here Tuesday from Halley on a short business trip. She was so well pleased with the town that she returned to Halley to pack up her household goods and will come here to reside permanently. If Mr. Stevenson can arrange his business affairs so to do, he will accompany his wife and children on their return trip.

On Thursday, while William M. Parker was working under a wagon loaded with gravel, the horses became frightened and pulled the load over Mr. Parker, dislocating and fracturing his shoulder and otherwise injuring him. The injured man was taken to the residence of Dr. W. H. Clouchek, where the doctor reduced the fracture and made the patient as comfortable as possible.

Col. S. B. Milner, vice-president of the Twin Falls Land and Water company, arrived here Wednesday from Salt Lake. The Colonel states that he is very much pleased at the progress of the town and canal project. No doubt he experiences a feeling of great satisfaction at the fruits of his labors and untiring efforts of a number of years past are bringing forth, and what he saw in the beginning is now only just being made visible.

Clarence B. Hurtt of Boise, president of the Twin Falls Investment company and also executive commissioner of Idaho to the St. Louis and Lewis & Clark expositions arrived in town Wednesday. Mr. Hurtt is here to attend a meeting of the officers of the investment company to transact some important business relative to the sales of lands, water, rights and town lots. Everything that can be done will be done by this company to further the interests of settlers and purchasers of town lots, and without doubt the growth of this locality will be greater than any other in the entire west.

Mark Bennitt, manager of general press bureau of World's Fair, St. Louis, is here this week looking over the Twin Falls lands. Mr. Bennitt owns land here and also town lots, and will in the future turn much of his attention toward Idaho. Through the efforts of Mr. Bennitt, Idaho has received much publicity at the World's Fair, the results of which are already beginning to be felt. Idaho's agricultural exhibits attracted much attention and eastern farmers are turning their eyes toward the Gem state, where crop failures are unknown and where agricultural products of every description bring the highest market value.

Among the visitors the past week were John F. Schroeder, H. S. Hobson, J. F. Lamb, C. H. Deane, J. Simon, and A. A. Kielsert, all from Bottineau County, N. Dakota. When they left home the temperature was 20° below zero, and as they located land west of Cedar Draw, some fifteen or sixteen miles west from Twin Falls, they were obliged to camp out overnight in the sagebrush and experienced a little discomfort in sleeping on the ground.

Mr. Deane is a graduate of the New York State Normal College and is in charge of the High School at Portland, N. Dakota, and heard his first "Coyote Anthem" during that trip. His friends were all farmers in search of a better climate and irrigated farms. They intend to visit the Boise and Payette valleys before returning to Dakota.

Before or After?  
Scratcher—So, you're resigned, have you? Before or after?  
Scribbler—Before or after what?  
Scratcher—You were bounced?—New Yorker.

## CHARM OF VICTORIA FALLS.

Visitor Shows in What Way They Surpass Those of Niagara.

How the Victoria falls impress a visitor is recorded in Miss G. W. Mackintosh's journal of a recent tour in South Africa. Miss Mackintosh says: "We perceived no hint of the falls, only seeing before us a screen of rocky, bright green forest, apparently closing in the river like a gate. Then, amidst a walk brought us to the camp, on a rim which literally overhung the gorge, and we saw the cataract thundering down into the Boiling Pot at our feet. The walls of the chasm, 400 feet high, were spanned by a rainbow. The charm of these falls lies not in the one overwhelming crash as at Niagara, but in the cumulative effect of various glimpses, the matchless beauty of the surroundings and the strangeness of the whole setting, but chiefly in the columns of spray, called the 'thundering smoke' and in the ever-changing rainbows. The 'milk-white' river suddenly drops into a yawning crack in the ground, stretching right across the stream at right angles to the banks, a foaming trough, quite narrow, of which the walls rose 400 feet above the surface of the water."

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.

Back to the Flood.  
"Mackintosh boasts a good deal about his family 'doesn't he'?"  
"Yes, I think he claims that the head of his family was the original Mackintosh that Noah had with him during that rainy season."

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.

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.

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

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Fire and Life Insurance  
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TWIN FALLS CITY IDAHO

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GRIMES & HAMBURG, Props.  
Finest Line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION  
Teams and Higs for All Parts of the Country

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FINEST MEALS IN THE CITY.  
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## 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.

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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, Idaho.  
Will Contract to Clear Land at Reasonable Price. Address, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Watch this Space for further Announcement

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 go to the Jones Brothers at Stricker and move our store down here. It is all owing to our business and square dealing. Come and see us. This is the merrier.

G. W. Farr & 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.

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