

TWIN FALLS NEWS

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Bulletin Showing Acreage, Production and Value of Crops.

GOOD SHOWING FOR IDAHO

Report issued by Agricultural Department for the Calendar Year 1904. Idaho's Record Will Be Greatly Increased by the Process of Irrigation.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The agricultural department has just issued a bulletin showing the acreage, production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States at the end of the calendar year 1904.

The report shows that Idaho planted 5346 acres with corn and produced 156,638 bushels, which sold for \$109,647 at the rate of 70 cents a bushel. In Montana, 3903 acres were planted with corn and yielded 85,624 bushels, which sold for \$58,904 at the rate of 68 cents a bushel. Two thousand two hundred and eighteen acres were planted with corn in Wyoming.

The crop amounted to 72,085 bushels and brought 57 cents a bushel or \$41,088. The corn production of Washington covered 9815 acres, amounted to 242,430 bushels and sold for 66 cents a bushel or \$160,004. Oregon's corn crop covered 17,212 acres, was 495,706 bushels and netted \$302,381 at 61 cents a bushel. The report shows that Idaho raised 3,454,693 bushels of winter wheat on 154,919 acres, which sold for 80 cents a bushel, netting the farmers of the state \$2,763,755. In Montana and Wyoming no winter wheat was raised, while Washington raised 14,652,773 bushels on 521,451 acres and sold it at 80 cents a bushel or \$11,722,218, and Oregon raised 8,609,134 bushels on 402,296 acres and sold them at 81 cents a bushel or \$6,973,399.

Idaho's spring wheat crop was 3,378,033 bushels and covered 143,137 acres. It sold at 80 cents a bushel and netted the farmers of the state \$2,702,426. Montana raised 2,596,731 bushels on 108,608 acres and sold them at 80 cents a bushel or \$2,311,091.

The spring wheat crop of Washington amounted to 17,487,830 bushels from 925,282 acres and netted the farmers \$13,990,264 when sold at 80 cents a bushel.

Idaho raised 3,646,175 bushels of oats from 92,778 acres and sold them at 50 cents a bushel or \$1,823,088. In Wyoming the oats crop amounted to 1,261,967 bushels, raised from 41,787 acres and sold at 39 cents a bushel or \$492,167. Montana raised 6,303,704 bushels of oats on 167,207 acres and sold them at 46 cents a bushel or \$2,899,704. The Washington crop covered 163,971 acres, totaled 7,407,198 bushels and sold at 43 cents for \$3,185,096, while the Oregon crop covered 281,842 acres, totaled 6,510,550 bushels and sold for \$3,059,958 at the rate of 47 cents a bushel.

The Idaho barley crop was 1,707,310 bushels, covered 45,650 acres and brought \$1,085,606 at 63 cents a bushel on 17,502 acres and sold at 62 cents a bushel for \$324,452. Wyoming's crop covered 122 acres, amounted to 36,872 bushels and was sold at 57 cents a bushel or \$21,017. In Washington the barley crop covered 167,362

acres, amounted to 5,842,198 bushels and was sold for \$2,853,857 at 49 cents a bushel, while the Oregon crop of 1,753,111 bushels raised on 61,084 acres, brought \$1,014,335 at the rate of 59 cents a bushel.

The rye crop in Idaho was 25,473 bushels raised on 1293 acres and yielded the farmers of the state \$19,104 when sold at the rate of 75 cents a bushel. In Montana the rye crop was 37,233 bushels, covered 1871 acres and sold for \$28,669 at the rate of 40 cents a bushel or \$109. In Washington 2832 acres were covered with rye and yielded 53,637 bushels, which sold at 79 cents a bushel for \$42,373, while in Oregon 11,135 acres were covered with rye, yielding 160,344 bushels and bringing \$142,706 when sold at 89 cents a bushel.

Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres were planted with flaxseed in Idaho and yielded 253,900 bushels. These sold at 85 cents a bushel and netted the farmers of the state \$215,815.

The report shows 11,439 acres in Idaho covered with Irish potatoes yielding 1,590,021 bushels and sold at 63 cents per bushel for \$1,001,713. In Montana 1,862,166 bushels were produced from 13,162 acres, which sold for \$1,148,121 at 61 cents a bushel. Wyoming planted 3848 acres with potatoes, from which 619,528 bushels were raised and sold for \$348,107 at 62 cents a bushel. In Washington, 3,599,888 bushels were raised from 29,999 acres and sold for \$1,001,713 or 62 cents a bushel, while Oregon planted 37,489 acres with potatoes, raised 3,261,543 bushels and sold them for \$1,924,310 at 59 cents a bushel.

In the production of hay, Idaho ranks twelfth with 1,151,152 tons raised on 374,968 acres and sold for \$6.08 a ton or \$6,999,004. Montana raised 670,042 tons of hay on 348,980 acres selling it for \$8.70 a ton or \$5,829,365. Wyoming's hay crop amounted to 400,657 tons raised on 176,945 acres and sold for \$5.75 a ton or \$2,363,778. In Washington the hay crop amounted to 710,037 tons raised on 325,705 acres and bringing \$11.34 per ton or \$8,051,820, while the Oregon hay crop covered 378,715 acres, amounted to 772,579 tons and brought the farmers of that state \$10.41 a ton or \$12,326,179.—Boise Capital News.

Work of Legislature.
The bills covering adultery and polygamy were introduced simultaneously Friday in both branches of the legislature. They were read and referred. While there has been no discussion of the measures on the floor, they have been the subject of animated conversations in the lobbies. Already several proposed amendments have been discussed, so it is expected consideration of the bills will be attended by more or less animated debate.

The amendments now talked of have more to do with the adultery measure than with the other. Some of the members insist that the punishment provided in the bill is not explicit enough. They believe that a minimum should be fixed. Some want the fine fixed at from \$250 to \$1000, with imprisonment in the penitentiary from three to ten years and no

provision made for imprisonment in county jails. There is also objection to the fine of not more than \$500 fixed for polygamy. It is urged by some that it should be made at least as much as that fixed for adultery. With respect to the polygamy measure it is also insisted that punishment be more clearly defined, so that less discretion may be given judges in the matter.

It is likely the administration will insist on both measures going through as presented.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MEASURE

The following is a copy of the anti-polygamy bill:

Section 1. Every person who has a husband or wife living who hereafter marries another, whether married or single, and any man who simultaneously, or on the same day, marries more than one woman, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

But this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five consecutive years, and is not known to such person to be living, and is believed by such person to be dead, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by a valid decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by a valid decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of the contract.

BILL AIMED AT ADULTERY.

The adultery bill is very brief. There is only one section. It follows:

"A married man who has sexual intercourse with a woman not his wife, an unmarried man who has intercourse with a married woman and a married man who has sexual intercourse with a married woman and a married woman who has sexual intercourse with a man not her husband shall be guilty of adultery and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years, or in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1000.—Statesman.

Still Room for the Settlers.

The impression is rather general that the western plains are nearly all occupied, and that there is now little room or chance on them for the young man who wishes to go West and grow up with the country." The impressive figures of the shrinkage of the public domain and of the rapid growth of population in the western states, continually repeated by the press, are responsible for this impression. It is correct enough, as far as it goes. Its error is that it does not go far enough.

The time is, indeed, at an end when a man can go West and get valuable lands for practically nothing. That sort of "chance" has passed away. But in the current Outlook Charles Moreau Harger shows that there is today in the West another, and in some ways better, "chance" for the settler. The prospecting work has been

done. Its lessons have been learned. The new farmer in the West does not have to experiment as did his predecessor of thirty years ago. He finds all about him men who can tell him in a day the facts about the climate and soil conditions that the pioneer had to learn for himself through painful toil and costly experience.

And the lands are there on which to set up new homes. The average size of farms—not cattle ranges, but cultivated farms—in Kansas is 240 acres; in Nebraska, 246 acres; in Oklahoma, 251 acres; in North Dakota, 243 acres; in South Dakota, 362 acres; in Colorado, 385 acres; in New Mexico, 417 acres, and in Texas, 426 acres.

As the average size of farms in Minnesota is 170 acres; in Iowa, 151 acres, and in Missouri, 319 acres, and as none regard those states as "crowded" it is evident that there is room for many more settlers in the West. The average Western farm is too large for one family to handle, and those there readily make room for newcomers.

It may be said that to get new lands in the West now takes money, whereas the pioneers could get lands without money. That is true, but on the other hand the Western settler of thirty years ago could get nothing cheap but land. For everything else; and especially for money to develop his land, he paid the highest prices. Now the farm loan that costs over 6 per cent is the exception in the West. If land is not free, neither is it dear, if bought with good judgment, while money is plenty and cheap. In fact, the new settler of good reputation and who looks as if he "meant business" is likely to be somewhat pestered by loan agents.

And the isolation which was such a burden to the old settler's wife has passed away. The new settler does not have to haul his produce twenty, thirty, and even more miles to market. He is close to well-appointed stores and the postoffice. Quite often the rural mail carrier reaches him as soon as his house is built. His children do not have to go unschooled or grow up without religious instruction. He has neighbors to counsel and advise him. He can do in five years what it took the pioneer ten or fifteen to accomplish.

These are the general facts that justify Mr. Harger's contention that there is today a larger and a better "chance" in the West than there was thirty years ago, and that there is still plenty of room for the young man who wishes to take Horace Greeley's well-known advice.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Homeseekers' Rates.

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

The influx at Twin Falls still continues, and but few of the newcomers fail to purchase land. All agree that statements concerning the excellence of the country which have been made are entirely warranted and conservative.

NO SEEDS IN THESE APPLES

Display of the New Variety from Grand Junction.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

In the Production of the Seedless Apple a Blossomless Tree Has Also Been Developed.—The Cold and Frosts Have Little Effect on Development of Apple.

At the city office of the Denver & Rio Grande yesterday there was a display of apples of the seedless variety from the orchard of John F. Spencer at Grand Junction, Colo., and many persons interested in the future horticultural development of Utah took advantage of the opportunity to inspect personally the specimens.

The exhibit was brought to this city by Samuel J. Fell of Grand Junction, and he said that the crop raised by Mr. Spencer last fall amounted to 125 bushels. Senator Reed Smoot, W. M. Roylance and George Havercamp, all of Provo, are interested in Mr. Spencer's venture as far as the introduction in Utah is concerned.

When the seedless orange was produced a few years ago it was at first considered a freak of nature, but when it was shown that cuttings produced fruit similar to the parent tree it was admitted by even the most skeptical that the passing of the old seed orange had arrived.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

At that time no one thought it possible to cultivate a seedless apple, but Mr. Spencer, who is an enthusiastic horticulturist, began experimenting with the result that he produced five trees which bore apples in which there were not only no seeds, but in which, as the fruit arrived at maturity, the seed pockets themselves were absorbed. In other words, the apple was absolutely without a core and still retained its high flavor and firm substance.

From the five trees mentioned there were developed more than 2,000 fruit-bearing trees in the next few years, and today, in the orchards of Grand Junction, the Spencer company has 375,000 seedling apple trees lined out in the nursery row, which will be budded from the stock of seedless trees now on hand. Experiments are now under way by Mr. Spencer, through which he hopes to develop seedless varieties of the various leading apples on the market, such as Wine Sap, Jonathan, Gano, Belle Fleur, etc.

A BLOSSOMLESS TREE.

In the production of the seedless apple a blossomless tree has also been developed. There is a stamen and a very small quantity of pollen, as in the blossom of the ordinary tree. Thus the cold and frosts have not the effect on the development of this apple.

The lack of blossoms makes it almost impossible for the codling moth to deposit its eggs, and therefore insures practically a wormless apple. It is a scientific fact that the worms in apples live off the seeds, and there being no seeds there is nothing to sustain the worm, even though it should be hatched out.—Salt Lake Herald.

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SHOWS INFLUENCE OF MIND.

Evidence Antagonistic to Physiologist's Theory of the Emotions.

In the Journal de Psychologie, M. Mayer treats of the influence of the mind on bodily secretions. We know that a tempting morsel of food makes the "mouth water," and that stories or memories can bring tears to the eyes. Observations on dogs have shown that the nature of the salivary secretion at the sight of food depends on the nature of the food. The stomach secretions of the dog are also excited by the sight of food. Some dogs, however, of a "cold, positive temperament," not illudined by chimeras or what is out of reach, patiently wait until the food comes to their gullet before their mouths water or their gastric juices are provoked. It is assumed that what holds for dogs probably holds for men. The observations appear to show the importance of eating food that pleases and soothes when the digestion is sluggish. They also run counter in the physiological theory of the emotions, according to which the physiological phenomena are caused by organic changes. This may be the case with some "emotions," for example the feeling of hunger, but for emotions properly so-called it is rather the other way about, London Globe.

Greatness in the World.

Arlington, Va., Dec. 5th.—(Special)—Mr. W. Hysong, the photographer, who moved here recently from Sapp, Ky., is firmly of the opinion that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest Kidney Remedy the world has ever known.

"In the years 1901 and 1902," says Mr. Hysong, "and for some time before I was afflicted with Kidney Trouble. My joints were sore and stiff and I finally got so bad I could not turn in bed without assistance. In the Spring of 1903 I was induced by a friend, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and after using one and one-half boxes I was all at once completely cured. Several of my neighbors, too, used Dodd's Kidney Pills and in every case they did as recommended."

Cure the early symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will never have Bright's Disease.

Telephone Girl!

Another Atchison girl who thought she had a "voice" will take a job downtown instead of starting the operatic world with her singing.—Atchison Globe.

TEA

What is this newspaper for?

To tell what you want to know; here it is.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like his goods.

Signing Pledge His Hobby.

"Tommy" Tank of Birmingham, England, has signed the pledge forty times. Last week he made his 117th appearance in the police court.

TEA

There is no bond between you and us but our tea and our moneyback money.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like his goods.

Ministry for Charity.

An association in Manchester, England, known as the Minnehaha Amateur Minstrels, has made a business for the last twenty-five years of giving performances for charity. In that time it has raised \$97,123.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Smarting, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your grocer will return your money if you don't get relief with this medicine. BOTTLES 50c. BOTTLES 1.00. BOTTLES 2.00. BOTTLES 3.00. BOTTLES 4.00. BOTTLES 5.00. BOTTLES 6.00. BOTTLES 7.00. BOTTLES 8.00. BOTTLES 9.00. BOTTLES 10.00.

From a Social Standpoint.

It is an open question whether fools or rogues do the more harm in the world. There is no question, however as to which are the more agreeable to associate with.

Asbestos Suits Might Be Useful.

A Spokane paper says that "Idaho lawyers have decided to wear dress suits hereafter." Why not here? Don't harmonize with golden crowns and harps.—New York Herald.

TEA

The least of our advantages is: we are nearest the bush it grows on.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Building & Company, San Francisco.

Practical Use of Astronomy.

The most practical use of astronomy is in navigation, for all the paths of the trackless sea have been mapped with the sun and stars as guideposts by night and day.

Weaving

You, I'm a weaver, and each day that I weave of this I am. And be the colors what they may, I still must weave them in. With every thread there comes the thought. As I my task begin, My Lord to me new threads has brought. And bids me "weave them in." Sometimes He gives me threads of gold To brighten up the dark, the black and cold. That change the gold to gray. And how clearly shall we see the day. With threads both cold and stray: And on I toil till daylight dies. And 'tis in the night I see. Oh, when my day of toil is o'er, And I shall cease to spin, He'll lead me to my father's door, And bid me rest within. When safe at home in heavenly light, That every thread—be dark, the bright— Each one had need to be!



Leoline Harper was just 21, a bright, ambitious, high-spirited girl, who earned her livelihood by teaching in a grammar school. But her greedy parents left her plenty of time to dream of a larger and brighter future, and she erected some very stately edifices in Spain.

"For I don't want to drudge all my life so," said Leoline. "I am pretty enough," with a conscious laughing glance at the mirror, "and clever enough, I hope, to make my own future."

"Yes, dear," said Aunt Josepha, who admired her niece exceedingly, "you are pretty enough, and I believe you are smart enough. But her greedy parents understand how you are going to do it."

"You'll see," said Leoline, with a bright smile and a nod. And when Kitty Toppelfield, who taught in the primary department of the same school, told Aunt Josepha about Mr. Maurice, the new trustee, who was so handsome, and wore such superb diamond studs, and admired Leoline's method of imparting instruction so enthusiastically, she began to comprehend what her niece meant.

"Leo," said she, when she had the rare chance of being alone with her niece, "do you like this Mr. Maurice?" The blood flushed into Leoline's face.

"Of course I like him, Aunt Josey," said she. "Do you love him?"

"I—I don't know whether I might or not," said Leo, coloring still deeper. "That is, if I knew him better. He is a society man, and I have so few opportunities. If I was only in a fashionable circle like Georgia Fitzalan's."

Now, Miss Georgia Fitzalan was a pretty, dashing young lady, the daughter of a rich importing merchant, who had been in the same class as Leoline Harper at school, and Leoline had always secretly envied her luxurious, butterfly sort of life that seemed to have so few of the elements of shadow about it.

"And," added Leoline, "he is to be at Georgia's birthday party, and Georgia has asked me to come—and I can't, because I haven't anything fit to wear. And I do believe, Aunt Josey, if I could only go—"

"Yes, yes, I understand, my dear. Aunt Josey, I regretfully. But really, I don't see how you can go."

"Nor I, either," said Leo, gulping down a little suffocating lump that somehow would keep rising in her throat. "So I must just be contented to give it up."

Half an hour afterward she came to her aunt with dejected color and



"May I ask, Miss Harper, if you order your dresses from Worth?"

"Why, I never had a real silk in my life!"

"I don't like the idea of second-hand finery," said Aunt Josepha, shaking her head.

"But when you can't afford anything else," pleaded Leoline. "Oh, Aunt Josey, I do so want to go!"

"I do remember the old fabric of the day, with borrowed plumes," warned Aunt Josepha. "If this man is really a man of sense he will think as much of you in your cosmere dress as if you wore the queen's diamonds."

But Leo, believing that her aunt was hopelessly behind the age, persisted. "I will go to the number and address. I will just look at the silks; and when I needn't buy unless I like them."

The house was a magnificent brown stone establishment whose splendor rather abashed our little school teacher. "H. C." proved to be Miss Hortense Chenier, the lady's maid, who occupied an airy fourth-story apartment, to which the visitor was conducted by a grumbling footman. Leoline felt altogether out of her element, and almost sorry that she had come; but when she saw the superb silks, scarcely worn, her heart leaped within her. The blue one was trimmed with deep, pointed white Spanish slend, and proved to be the exact color to match Leo's bright beauty.

"Madame bestows these upon us," said Hortense, grimacing and twisting herself after the manner of French maids. "Madame is all goodness."

Leo bought the dress and it was sent home that night.

"Yes, it is very pretty; but all the same I don't like you to wear a second-hand dress," said her aunt.

"A great many ladies do the same thing, Aunt Jo."

"A great many ladies do a silly thing, then," retorted the old lady.

But, notwithstanding Aunt Jo's disapproval, Leo felt very proud and happy when she went off that evening dressed in the blue silk, which had received very little attention to fit her special figure.

Miss Fitzalan's parlors were full, and Leo's heart beat high with anticipatory triumph as she saw Mr. Maurice among the crowd. The next moment she perceived that he was not alone. A tall and beautiful young lady leaned on his arm. With a pang of jealousy Leo would fain have shrunk away, but Mr. Maurice advanced to ward.

"Miss Harper, allow me to present to you my wife, Mrs. Maurice, Miss Harper. Oh, I see you're surprised. So am I. She only arrived from the

top four days ago; this with a smile. Leo tried to mutter a few congratulatory words, but could hardly make herself audible. Mrs. Maurice put up her eyeglasses.

"How very strange!" she cried. "My blue silk dress that I had made at Worth's, I should know, is lying in my wardrobe. May I ask, Miss Harper, if you order your dresses from Worth?"

Leo turned scarlet, but she clung bravely to the anchor of truth.

"No," she said, blushing with mortification; "I am only a school teacher, and can afford no such extravagance as that. I bought it second-hand of Mlle. Hortense Chenier, No. — Rotherward street."

"My maid," cried Mrs. Maurice. "And she stole it from me—all the time pretending that she was packing a case that contained it was lost on the voyage."

The hypocritical thing!"

"That comes from your foreign French maids," said he. Leoline Harper felt her face glow with burning scarlet.

"I am very sorry. I hope you do not consider it my fault," she said.

"Oh, not at all; perhaps I shouldn't have spoken of it, but you see, I was so taken by surprise. Pray wear the dress; it is so charmingly becoming to you," said the lady.

Leo did not stay long. She felt as if every eye in the room must know that she was wearing a second-hand dress, stolen from its owner! And the fact, now for the first time ascertained, that Mr. Maurice was a married man, seemed to take all the sparkle out of her life. She went home early and cried herself to sleep. The next morning she sent back the dress to Mrs. Maurice with a note of apology, and she has been a wiser girl ever since.

"If my fortune comes to me, well and good," she said, "but I shall not go a step out of my way to seek it."—Chicago Journal.

How Boys Botanized Teacher's Hat. Miss Johnson was an excellent teacher, but her taste in dress, especially head-dresses, was so peculiar that even her adoring pupils could not fail to notice it. The verdure which appeared upon Miss Johnson's hat one season was so gaudy that several wondering comments were made by the boys.

"I'm going to ask her what that green stuff is," said one boy, valiantly, in spite of the vigorous objections of his companions. "She won't mind, and next nature, study class I'm going to ask her, and see who's right."

So, red in the face, but stubborn, he rose at the end of a lesson on way-side flowers, in response to Miss Johnson's general request for any questions which might have come up, since the last lesson.

"I'd like to know about that green stuff on your hat," he said, bluntly. "John Aken, he says it's beach grass, but I say it's onion sprouts."—Youth's Companion.

I have read so much in the Book of the Brave. I hear the tramp of their feet in the quiet village street. I catch the sound of an echoing cheer. His drum beats loud and faintly clear. And the drums' unflinching beat.

I have read so much in the Book of the Brave. Their flags go streaming by. Their comes the sentry cry. The shaded light of my study lamp seems a low glimmer from some old camp where the sleeping soldiers lie.

I have read so much in the Book of the Brave. I hear the hoarse heroes afar. On my breast I feel a scar. How to gaze the rayless night. The gloom is dark by a beacon light. And behold—the bivouac start!—Lois Whedon Mitchell in the Century.

Star-Dust. Mr. Pettus, the "Nestor" of the Senate, is fond of telling stories of dark humor, and among the best he relates is the following:

"There's an old little negro of eight years living in Alabama who is given to the putting of funny questions to his parents. One night he suddenly awakened from a sound sleep. Turning to his father, who chanced to be awake, the little fellow asked:

"Is it right, pappy?"

"Yes, my child," responded the father, kindly, "look outer do winder and yo' will see do stars. Better go to sleep agin, honey; it's twelve o'clock."

"The little dandy gazed reflectively through the window. Twelve o'clock, pappy? Den de stars is chargin' from pappy to tomorrow, ain't dey?"—Lippincott's.

In Search of Work. "Well, sir," said the railway superintendant to a forlorn-looking man who had gained admittance to his presence, "what do you want?"

"I would like a situation on your time."

"No place for you, I think."

"But there is, I want to be interpreter."

"Yes, sir; to tell the passengers what the porters say when they call out the names of the stations."

The superintendent had a few minutes, and then, looking up, pointed to the door.—Birmingham (England) Weekly Post.

The pear tree will continue bearing fruit for several centuries. Trees bearing fruit in abundance when at least 300 years old are not uncommon. They are much longer-lived than the apple, which rarely lasts more than 100 or 150 years. The pear tree also grows much larger than the apple, and when 200 years old has the dimensions of a forest tree.

TEA

bought and sold close is our whole secret.

Don't care who knows it. Your grocer returns your money if you don't like his goods.

TEA

is the drink, if you make it right: good tea, of course.

And it costs a third of a cent a cup.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like his goods.

TEA

DOING WITHOUT THE SUN.

What One Scientist Thinks of Our Independence of Old Sol.

A human race which makes its car wheels and napkins out of paper, says General Stanley Lee, in the Metropolitan Magazine, its street pavements out of glass, its railway ties out of air shoes, which draws food out of soil, which winds up operas on spools, which has its way with oceans, and plays chess with the empyr that is over the sea—which makes clouds speak with tongues, which lights railway trains with pin wheels and which makes its cars go by stopping them and heats its furnaces with snacks.

It would be very strange if a race like this could not find some way of at least managing its own planet—and (heaped with snowdrifts it does) some way of warming it—of melting off a place to live up.

A corporation was formed down in New Jersey the other day to light a city by the tossing of the wayes. We are always getting some new grasp—giving some new sudden almost-humorous stretch to matter. We keep nature fairly smiling at herself. One can hardly tell when one hears of half the new things—now-a-days—actual facts—whether to laugh or cry, or form a stock company or break out into stinging.

No one would quite dare to say that a thousand years from now we will not have found some other way for moonlight than for low affairs and to haul tidies with. We will be manufacturing moon yet, out of compressed starlight, and heating houses with it—it will be peddled about the streets like milk, from door to door, in cases and bottles.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Right Food Makes Happy Children. Because They Are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry over a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Mocking Bird and the mocking bird was down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived."

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly although she is of a constipated habit."

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it."

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum. Read Postum. Look in pkg. for the Little Book, "The Road to Wellville."



"I don't know whether I might or not."

eager, shining eyes, the newspaper in her hands.

"Look, Aunt Josey!" cried she. "I know I can't see a thing without my spectacles."

10 Pills That Cure Sick Nerves



Mrs. Dora B. Frazier, No. 140 Althea St., Providence, R. I., has been cured of Nervous Prostration by the use of **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People.**

She says: "I suffered for three years and was several times at the point of death. My weight went down to seventy-five pounds. I was afflicted with nervousness, dizziness, suffocating spells, swelling of limbs, sleeplessness and irregularities. I had a good doctor but he could not help me. The first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me good and I continued their use until I was cured. I am now perfectly well." These pills are a specific for all disorders of the nerves from neuralgia to partial paralysis. Sold by all Druggists.

COMEDY OF A WAISTCOAT.

Englishman Furnished Amusement For French Police Officials.

An Englishman who had obviously been dining rather well than wisely walked up to the police station in the Place de l'Opera in Paris the other night and sent the officials into roars of laughter.

He could not speak French, so, to explain that his watch and money had been stolen, he solemnly took off his overcoat and coat and showed that his waistcoat contained none of his valuables.

The police were attracted by this waistcoat, which was white, and had a border three inches deep. Examining it, they found that he was wearing it inside out and that his watch and chain were in their proper places.

The Englishman went out into the night in a state of complete mystification. His wife prevented him from understanding how the police had found his belongings and he overwhelmed them with compliments they could not understand.

Woman's Most Dangerous Weapon. As if the eye were not a weapon with which every young woman is armed, expert, certain rules (or an eye drill) have recently been promulgated. It seems that the beauty of a woman's eyes lies not so much in their shape and color as in the way she uses them. Hence a long list of directions for rotating them so that the muscles may be best trained. Man never knows when he is safe.—Boston Transcript.

Where Tea Is Cheap. In China and some parts of India the finest tea costs only 6 or 8 cents a pound.

NEVER A "MISTAKE."

BUT MARTIN BOGGS OWNED UP TO MISCALCULATION.

After Slight Accident Caused by His Stepping Down Cellar, Perhaps This Was the "Least He Could Do," but That Was All.

In the course of a long and eventful life Martin Boggs had never been known to admit that any of his fall, urea which had benighted his career had resulted from a mistake on his part.

If his potatoes did not turn out well in the new place he had chosen for them in the face of advice, it was because he had "planted them there as a warning to his son, who had a notion to try experiments." If his children had scarlet fever because he had failed to take his wife's wishes into consideration in regard to a visit to an infected house, "he wished them to have it, although he hadn't thought best to say so."

"If an investment turned out badly he had just put the money in to encourage the company, although he knew it was no use," and if a barrel of coal turned out sour he "had bought them to make into cider."

When he opened the cellar door of a neighbor's house one night under the impression that it was the one which led to another room, and then stepped off into space and landed on the cellar bottom, it really seemed as if, for once, he would have to own to a mistake.

When it was ascertained that he brought some bad brushes and one or two rotten apples home, Martin was safe and sound, and one of his old friends ventured a little mild banter. "Seems as if, for once in your life, you did make a mistake, Martin," said this courageous person; but Mr. Boggs turned a bandaged and reproachful countenance toward him.

"It isn't what I'd expect of you, Jerry," he said; mildly, "to call a little 'miscalculation' like that a regular 'mistake.'—Youth's Companion.

KIWI THE OLDEST OF BIRDS.

Devoid of Wings or Tail, but Possessed of Four Toes.

In New Zealand is found the kiwi, a strange bird of the ostrich family. Ostriches have two toes, but the extinct moa had three toes. Kiwis also have the ostrich's anus, cassowaries and rheas or South American ostriches. The kiwi, however, differs from the other struthious birds in having four toes. Further, the kiwi can not be said to be quite ostrichlike, for in size it is not larger than an ordinary barnyard fowl. It has a small head, with a large and muscular neck and a long, slender bill, with the distinguishing features that the nostrils are placed close to its tip. The legs are short, but the muscles on the thighs are well developed and the feet are strong and powerful and provided with sharp claws.

The kiwi is a bird devoid of any external trace of wings, and there is no trace of tail visible, while it is covered with long, narrow, hairlike feathers, and on the fore part of the head and sides of the face are straggling hairlike feelers.

A Question of Knowledge.

Two men in Kansas City were having a heated argument concerning the location of a certain theater in New York city. The one insisted that the house stood on lower Broadway, while the other was equally confident that it was uptown.

Finally the first man, becoming angry, exclaimed: "Each one of you think you know more about New York than I do? How often have you been there?"

"Once," was the epigrammatic reply. "Well," exclaimed the other, in triumph, "I've been there five different times, and I ought to know more about it than you do."

The vanquished one was silent for a moment. Presently he spoke with a smile on his face. "Now long did you stay in New York on each of the five visits you made?"

The other scratched his head a moment before replying, and said: "Well each time I was there for two or three days. How long did you stay on the only visit you made?"

"Seventeen years," was the calm reply. That ended the conversation.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Price of Success. He tried his best to make his work shine out a bit each day. His fellow men flung taunts and jeers. "Some tried in every way to injure him, but they failed." Served only as a reward To make him work harder than before. His life dreary road.

To him his work was a child. He loved it tenderly. While harsh, disparaging remarks cut him cruelly. Yet outwardly he gave no sign. "He knew the secret of success. So he toiled on, and on, and on." In hopes for love's sweet sake.

One day the rays of sweet success independent through the clouds. Shine out and his fellow men surrounded him in crowds; Among them, one grasped his hand. None did more eagerly. Then those who recalled his first work "With jeers of irony."—James T. Sullivan in Chelsea Gazette.

WHERE WOULD SHE GO?

Professor's Tone Indicated Banishment Was Proper Course.

The wife of a newly-rich man who went to Washington for the purpose of pursuing the social honors craved by the female branch of the establishment, soon after her arrival detected in the place her illegitimate daughter under the tuition of Doctor Blischoff, the blind organist and instructor in music.

After an interval of a few weeks the wife hid herself for the professor and complained that her daughter was not making progress, whereupon the doctor said that he was glad she had referred to the matter, for he himself had intended to do so.

"I regret to say, madam," observed the teacher, "that your daughter will never be able to sing. She is quite tone deaf and has not the slightest notion of time. Furthermore, I fear that she will never acquire the musical temperament."

"At this the lady grew extremely wrothy and intimated that Blischoff was impudent.

"I shall send her to Paris," the lady concluded. "Madam," replied the blind man, who had grown restive under the verbal lashing, "Madam, I should send her at least that far!"

Common Form of Color Blindness. The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine service failed on their color tests, twenty-three being red blind and the remainder unable to distinguish green. The 4,000 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision tests and twenty-two of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

Cossacks Guarded Frontier. The Cossacks were the first settlers of the Amur Territory in 1856, where they strung out in a frontier cordon 1,630 vorstis long to prevent hostile invasion.



Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice-President Milwaukee, Wis., Business Woman's Association, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for several years and no children blessed my home. The doctor said I had a complication of female troubles and I could not have any children unless I could be cured. He tried to cure me, but after experimenting for several months, my husband became disgusted, and one night when we noticed the testimonial of a woman who had been cured of similar trouble through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, he went out and bought a bottle for me. I used your medicine for three and one-half months, improving steadily in health, and in twenty-two months a child came. I cannot fully express the joy and thankfulness that is in my heart. Our home is a different place now, as we have something to live for, and all the credit is due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Yours very sincerely, Mrs. L. C. Glover, 614 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis." Vice President, Milwaukee Business Woman's Association.—\$2000 Profit if original of above letter proving genuine, cannot be produced.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. F. W. DOUGLAS

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

For Child's Signature of **W. L. DOUGLAS** NEW YORK

ALL BOTTLES SOLD 15 DROPS—15 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. L. Douglas

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE DOUGLAS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KING OF ALL LINIMENTS

CURES RHEUMATISM AND ALL PAIN

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT

READ THIS REMARKABLE CURE

"I was much afflicted with rheumatism," writes Ed. C. Nord, Iowayville, Sedgewick Co., Kansas, "and a bottle of this liniment cured me. I was unable to walk for several weeks, but after using three bottles, I was able to walk again. I have recommended it to a number of persons, all of whom have been benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, and am able to perform a great deal of free labor on the farm."

THREE SIZES—25c, 50c AND \$1.00

Ballard Snow Liniment Co.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS

50c SHOES

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$5.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas shoes are so popular is because of their excellent style, soft lining and perfect wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers, you would wonder why you do not buy W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other shoes on the market today, and why they are sold at the low price of \$5.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by their name and price on the bottom. Look for his name on the bottom of every shoe.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for the last twelve years with absolute certainty every step of the way.

W. L. Douglas was born in Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. He received his education at the Lowell School, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. He is now in Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

HALL'S GANER AND DIPHTHERIA REMEDY

FOR THE MOUTH, THROAT, - NEVER FAILS - FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS STOMACH AND BOWELS... AND GENERAL STORES.....

Nelden-Judson Drug Co., General Agents. Salt Lake City, Utah.

HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, FURS, Etc.

BOUGHT AT TOP MARKET PRICES BY

Rowe, Morris, Summerhays Company

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

HAVE YOU A HORSE?

WOULD YOU LIKE US TO SADDLE? SEND YOU A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE?

FOR THE MOST WONDERFUL SADDLE OFFER EVER HEARD OF, an offer which anyone can have the latest saddle in his neighborhood, cut this ad out and send it to us and you will receive our free, beautiful, and best saddle catalogue, large, handsome photographic illustrations of all kinds of Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Saddles, Stock Saddles, Ranch and Range Saddles, and all the latest styles of SADDLES. KEEP INMIND THE KIND AND STYLE AND SHAPE OF SADDLE. OUR PRICES WILL ASTONISH AND PLEASE YOU.

You will get our Very Latest and Best Absolutely Liberal Offer, you will receive the Free Trial Plan, you will receive a saddle of your own choice, and you will receive a beautiful catalogue of our saddles and send \$5 as today and see what all you get by return mail, free, postage.

ADDRESS, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

Why Trouble Troubles.

It isn't that your troubles are so many, but that you don't know how to handle them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See bottles.

Pay Better Dividends.

If you must choose, it is better to have cheerfulness in your soul than money in the bank.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Lakeland's Homeopathic Tablets. All drugs cure the cold if it is taken early. Dr. Orin's signature is on each box.

Tibetan Poppy.

A new flower—a large, yellow poppy—has been introduced into England from Tibet. It is called the "Necologia integrifolia."

Heward E. Burton, Acanthar and

Specimen prices. Gold, Silver, Lead, etc. Gold \$10.00, Silver \$5.00, Copper \$2.50. All other metals at same proportion. Mail orders. Catalogues and all prices sent on application. Sent on application with postage paid. Heward E. Burton, Acanthar and Co., Denver, Colo.

RELIABLE ANKAY.

Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, etc. \$1.00. All other metals at same proportion. Mail orders. Catalogues and all prices sent on application. Sent on application with postage paid. Heward E. Burton, Acanthar and Co., Denver, Colo.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

W. N. U. Salt Lake—No. 60, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR

ALL THE LUNG DISEASES

Consumption

TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published every Friday at
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

O. H. Barber, Editor.
O. H. P. Diehl, Ochs. P. Diehl
BARBER & DIEHL, PUBLISHERS

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

Entered as second-class matter, December 12, 1904, at the postoffice at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Nyssa-Progress has entered its second year looking fresher and stronger than ever.

If the legislators stick close to the program outlined by Governor Gooding in his message, they will earn the plaudits of the people, who are desirous of a strong, clean and able administration of state affairs, the passage of a few needed laws and a session of the legislature free from scandal. **Boise Capital News.**

The government is asking the state of Nevada to enact legislation under which saloons can be kept out of the construction camps on irrigation works. It is pre-eminently a water propaganda that the reclamation service is conducting and it is not proposed that an enemy of water shall secure quarters within its lines. **Boise Statesman.**

The legislature of Colorado has declared Alva Adams duly elected governor of that state. The returns showed Adams, 123,078; Peabody, 113,304; plurality for Adams, 9,774. Gov. Peabody has not yet definitely decided whether or not he will contest the election. It would seem from casual observation that Gov. Peabody's best judgment would prompt him to let well enough alone. A contest would undoubtedly redound to the good of Adams and the worse for Peabody. After a long think it will appear so also to Peabody.

Bryan Commands Roosevelt.
A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: A banquet, at which 400 covers were spread, was tendered William J. Bryan tonight by the Jackson club of Memphis. Mr. Bryan was introduced as the next president of the United States. His subject was "Watchman, What of the Night?"

After speaking of the causes which in part contributed to the recent defeat of the democratic party, Mr. Bryan said the platform accepted at Kansas City expressed the views of more democrats than any platforms adopted since. He praised several recommendations made by President Roosevelt, and spoke of him as doing many good things. Mr. Bryan closed as follows:

"Just now President Roosevelt gives promise of beginning a reform movement. He recommends legislation which will inform the public in regard to the campaign contributions. This is a far-reaching recommendation and should receive the earnest support of every democrat. He also recommends an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law. This, too, is a step in the right direction, and he should receive the support of all democrats in any efforts which he makes to bring the railroads under a strict control. If the president, with the aid of democrats, accomplishes any reform, the public will secure the benefit of it. If, even with democratic aid, he fails, the educational work which he does will help the democratic party in future contests. In municipal affairs, the democrats are, as they should be, quite unanimously in favor of municipal ownership of all municipal franchises, and our party must face the fact that a failure properly to regulate the railroad will compel the public ownership of the railroads. If the federal government operates only the trunk lines, leaving the states to operate the network of local lines, we can

have public ownership without centralization, and, as I believe, without danger to any public interests."

Washington Notes.

The anti-imperialists are not at all happy over the bill for the administration of the Philippines, which was adopted by the senate by a vote of 44 to 23, for the bill provides for the building of railroads in the islands, and anything like the building of railroads, which requires American capital, is certainly not a very promising sign for the early abandonment of the territory.

Senator Foraker undertook to amend the Philippine bill by admitting free duty in this country all Philippine products except tobacco and sugar, and reducing rates on these articles to 25 per cent of the Dingley duties. The existing rate is 75 per cent. Opposition was immediately raised from democratic senators, and Foraker withdrew his motion.

Attorney General Bagley of Idaho spent a few days in Washington last week on business for the state before the department of the interior. Mr. Bagley, together with Senator Heyburn, who came over from New York at his request, called on Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, and all matters in which the attorney general was interested were satisfactorily adjusted.

Representative French has secured the passage of an act granting a pension of \$24 per month to L. D. Jamison of Idaho. The bill will go to the senate immediately after the holidays, and there is no doubt that it will pass that body.

Senator Heyburn was paid an unusual compliment by the president last week when he requested him to prepare a bill for the control of corporations doing an interstate business. The president and Senator Heyburn have similar views as to the proper control that should be exercised over corporations by the federal government. Senator Heyburn is now preparing the bill which will be introduced immediately after the holidays. This bill will be the most important measure of the present session, and it will be bitterly opposed by certain powerful corporate interests. The administration will make a determined effort to have this bill passed, but it is too much at present to venture an opinion as to its passage.

Dr. William W. Yothers of Rathdrum, Idaho, a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Cornell University, was in Washington a few days last week. Dr. Yothers is a special agent for the department of agriculture, and has been for the past year investigating the boll weevil in Texas. He submitted his report to the department, together with a lot of data on the "cotton pest," which will be the basis of a bulletin to be issued shortly. Dr. Yothers will spend three months at Cornell and then return to Texas to resume his investigation of the boll weevil.

The determination of the house of representatives to bring Judge Charles Swayne, of the northern district of Florida, to trial is most creditable to that body. Acting as it does in a grand jury, it is difficult to see how, in the face of such serious charges against Judge Swayne, the house could have done otherwise, but there was always the possibility of the injection of politics in the case, and had this been done the result might have been different. Judge Swayne, however, is far from a conviction. The house has had very poor success in its impeachment trials. It requires a three-fourths vote of the senate to convict, and this fact may result in an acquittal in this case, although it seems that Judge Swayne is a very incompetent and unfair judge.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt were at home to all the world last Monday. Standing in the beautiful blue parlor of the White House and surrounded by the ladies and gentlemen of the cabinet circle, they received the representatives of thirty-eight foreign powers and many thousands of American citizens wished them a happy new year. Never has the birthday of a new year been celebrated in more characteristic fashion at the home of the presidents, and never has the function passed off more pleasantly. At this reception every phase of life was represented. The statesmen who make laws, the jurists who construe them, the warriors who defend them on land and sea, and the plain citizen who pays for them, all took part and all receive their greetings from the man they have chosen for president for the next four years.

Plans for the inaugural ball are proceeding as rapidly as possible under existing circumstances, but there

has been considerable delay as to where it should be held. The pension building was not considered available, the opposition to the use of the capitol building was very great, and there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the house to concur in the senate resolution to use congressional library. The inaugural ball is probably the largest social function in point of attendance and importance in the world, and there are very few structures that can be adapted to accommodate the vast crowd that is always sure to be present. For several years the ball has been held in the pension building, which was amply large for the purpose, but the work of the pension office is so important that it cannot be interrupted for the length of time required to build the building in shape. It is very likely that congress will be asked to construct a building to be permanently used for such affairs.

Prior to a year ago many additions to the forest reserves in Idaho were proposed and lands were withdrawn in contemplation of the creation of these additions. These proceedings were vigorously contested by Senator Heyburn, and he has had a number of interviews and many communications with the officers of the government in regard to the matter. He has just been furnished a map showing the lands restored to settlement. These proposed forest reserves were opposed by Senator Heyburn with the view of keeping open for settlement as large a portion of the public domain as possible. He took the ground that these forest reserves excluded public lands from settlement without any compensating advantages. The lands restored in Idaho to settlement as a result of his efforts aggregate more than six millions of acres.

Congressman French is doing some good work for the country people of Idaho in endeavoring to have the rural free delivery service extended as much as possible throughout the state. He is now urging the establishment of several of these routes. On January 1, 1903, there were only twelve of these routes in operation in the whole state, while today there are twenty-eight, and ten more applications are pending. Mr. French is of the opinion that there is opportunity for the establishment of many new routes in Idaho, and is anxious that they be begun as early as possible.

The Two Mile Limit Law.

The following self-explanatory notice has been mailed by President Sam Ballantyne to the members of the Boise, Canyon and Owyhee Counties Woolgrowers' association under date of Caldwell, January 3:

"We feel that our industry has been greatly jeopardized by the action of the Idaho Woolgrowers' association in dropping the fight on the two mile limit law. The time for action on our part has come; something must be done for our own mutual protection against this nefarious law and, for the purpose of carrying out the same, and testing the validity of the above law, and pushing it to the highest tribunal in the land; we have ordered that a meeting of all sheepmen interested in the safety of their business be held at Caldwell, January 18, 1905."

When the attention of James E. Clinton, Jr., of the Idaho Woolgrowers' association, was directed the communication, he said:

"No action whatever was taken at our Pocatello convention on December 12 and 13 regarding the two mile limit law. The members of the association were willing to leave the matter to the judgment of the executive committee. This committee has not met since the convention, it having been impossible to get a quorum. A meeting of the committee has already been called for January 16 to confer with committees from the State Dairy and Pure Food association and the Idaho Cattle and Horsegrowers' association with reference to legislative matters. At this time the executive committee of the Idaho Woolgrowers' association will determine what the future action of the association will be with reference to the two mile limit law."

Leaves for Bona Fide Settlers.

A Washington special under date of January 6 says: Senator Heyburn introduced in the senate today a bill to allow bona fide settlers on irrigated lands, until water is turned into the main irrigating canal on such lands, six months' leave each year without prejudice to their title. The bill affects thousands of people in Idaho. It was referred to the committee on irrigation. Senator Heyburn believes there is a strong chance for a favorable report and final passage by the senate at this session.

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, Mgr.

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

Corner of Main and

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Blue Front Cafe

C. B. TAYLOR, Prop.

IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

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 Halls' Mixed Paint.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

P. H. HALL

Contractor and Builder

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
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M. N. POMEROY

CARPENTER

Inside Work a Specialty. Plans and Estimates furnished
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

BURRINGTON'S HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN
 Advance requests for rooms will receive prompt attention.
 Tenth and Main Streets
 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

J. E. BOWER
 Dealer in General Merchandise,
 Hay, Grain, Lumber, Cedar Posts,
 Meats of all Kinds, Work and
 Saddle Horses, and Milch Cows
DRY CREEK, IDAHO

Pioneer Harness Shop
 BRADLEY & PRATER, Props.
 Harness and Saddles, Whips, Nosebags, Horse
 Blankets and Collar-Pads of Every Description.
 Shop in Twin Falls Hardware Co.'s Store.
 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

S. T. Hamilton & Co.
**REAL ESTATE
 CONVEYANCING**
 Office in Records Building :: TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

City Restaurant
 D. B. FOX, Proprietor.
The Old Reliable Place Always Gives Satisfaction
 Meals at all Hours Short Orders Promptly Served
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**Headquarters
 Saloon**
 GRIMES & HAMBURG, Props.
 Finest Line of Wines, Liquors
 and Cigars
LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION
 Teams and Higs for All Parts of the Country
**Headquarters
 Restaurant**
 FINEST MEALS IN THE CITY
 GRIMES & HAMBURG, Props.
 TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

Idaho Wool Oil Sold.
 A report from Boise to the Salt Lake Herald says: "Wool buyers have been active in the market for the past several days, and it is estimated that the '05 clip, amounting approximately to nine million pounds, will be sold before shearing time. There remains only about a million and a half pounds at Mountain Home unsold. The price has ranged from sixteen to seventeen cents. Most of it has been purchased for eastern mills."
Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.
 To Whom It May Concern:
 NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Honk and T. B. Hendricks, under the firm name of Honk & Hendricks, was on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1905, dissolved by mutual consent, and the property will be turned over to T. B. Hendricks, and all accounts and bills receivable will be turned over to S. B. Honk. All indebtedness, and all bills payable, will be settled by T. B. Hendricks.
 Dated this 12th day of January, 1905.
 S. B. HONK
 T. B. HENDRICKS.
 21-11
Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.
 To Whom It May Concern:
 NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. F. Eckhoff and P. C. Smith, under the firm name and style of Eckhoff and Smith, was on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1905, dissolved by mutual consent, and the property, books and accounts thereof, and all accounts and bills receivable will be turned over to the firm of Smith & Price, of Twin Falls, Idaho, by which all accounts due the partnership which will be collected by the firm of Smith & Price, and all bills payable to be paid by new firm.
 Dated this 5th day of January, A. D. 1905.
 W. F. ECKHOFF.
 P. C. SMITH.

Public Land Restored to Settlement.
 Prior to a year ago many additions to the forest reserves of Idaho were proposed and lands withdrawn in contemplation of the creation of those additions and also for some new forest reserves. These proceedings were seriously contested by Senator Heyburn, and the contest has continued throughout the year and the senator has had a number of interviews and many communications with the officers of the government in regard to the matter. He has just been furnished with a map showing the result of this controversy.
 Included in the above is the forest reserves in Fremont county, lying between the third standard parallel, and the Montana line—St. Anthony Peak Chronicle.

Idaho Coal.
 The announcement that coal of fair quality has been discovered in Thunder Mountain serves to revive the interest in the development of that newest of Idaho's resources. Discoveries of coal have been reported at various points during the past few years, but those who control the locations have as a rule been unable to develop the property sufficiently to demonstrate its commercial value. In Lemhi county, the coal situation is most encouraging. It has passed the experimental stage, having been developed to a point where its superiority as a fuel for general purposes has been clearly demonstrated and the supply shown to be practically inexhaustible, gauged by the present and prospective demand. The Pollard mine, and also the Edwards mine, at Salmon, have been opened up systematically and are yielding a large production. Teams are hauling from those mines continuously, the coal being sold for \$4.50 a ton, and according to the Lemhi Herald, the consumers are well satisfied.
 The fuel problem has developed into such a serious one in this state that the coal developments will arouse the liveliest interests. It is only a matter of a short time until the Lemhi coal deposits will be reached by rail. This will stimulate such development as will eventuate in the opening up of vast deposits from which the greater portion of western Idaho and eastern Oregon will be supplied at prices far below those exacted at the present time.—Boise Statesman.

Governor's Message Pleases Helitold.
 A dispatch from Lewiston, Idaho, says that Governor Gooding's message has been received with general favor in Lewiston. Ex-Senator Helitold, who was Mr. Gooding's opponent in the recent campaign, in discussing the message, said:
 "I have read the governor's message with considerable interest and am pleased with his utterances. He deals with all the questions which we considered issues in the late campaign, in rather a forceful manner. In many of the leading questions his utterances are without ambiguity. As to the leading question, the Mormon issue, I notice the governor recognizes that it is an issue and if he will only insist upon a law that is plain and unmistakable, covering adultery, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, I shall have no regrets as regards the outcome of the recent election."

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.

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A Full Line of Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars
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 EVERYTHING IN ITS SEASON
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 Daily Stages leave Shoshone and Rock Creek every morning via Blue Lakes and Twin Falls City
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 OFFICE TWIN FALLS INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD., TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

Published in the Heart of the Greenest Body of Irrepressible Aims and to the West.

After all, isn't it pretty good to be living, even at the increased cost?

Vaccination experts say that many people can't escape smallpox by a scratch.

Now the women are moving to end the war. It is very proper they Ter-mish the warriors.

Harry Lehr declares that he has a parrot that can think. Wonder what the bird thinks of Harry?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says she is leading "a rushed, jammed, triple life." Then Wilcox should assert himself.

Amid the excitement of the election returns King Edward pulled off his sixty-third birthday almost unnoticed.

"What has become," says the Aitchison Globe, "of the old-fashioned woman who wore a nuba?" Inquire in Abyssinia.

In Japan women are employed to sweep the streets at night. This is sufficient evidence that the streets of Japan are well swept.

A Philadelphia preacher says that the devil lurks in every place of pie, and considering his position, he ought to be an expert on piety.

A scientist now announces that Scotch whisky is often treated with creosote. We always have been down on this "treating habit."

The market report that storage eggs are beginning to move suggests that they must be acquiring some of their old-time and well-known strength.

Rio Janeiro is having anti-vaccination riots. Goodness! If people have to be vaccinated down there why does anybody want to live in Rio Janeiro?

As though flattery could "soothe the dull, cold ear of death," the British will fire salutes over the remains of poor old Oom Paul at Cape Town and Pretoria.

A Boston judge decides that a hotel is not an inn. To the judge's mind, perhaps the word "inn" conveys an idea of comfort not realized in his experience with hotels.

A horse case has been before the courts now for more than two years up in Montreal. By this time, of course, the lawyers' bills far exceed the value of the horse.

"All society women should work," says Mrs. Chastity Taylor. Which is an instance, without regard to the slow laws of evolution, that all butterflies shall at once store honey.

Those Russian editors who are rejoicing in the liberties they now enjoy should try a few months of editing in America to get a grasp of what freedom of the press really means.

A London physician thinks that he has discovered that blonde women are more subject to heart disease than brunettes. Some blondes of the porridge type lose their hearts too early for that.

A Baltimore street car conductor who found \$2,000 in his car was given a reward of 25 cents when he returned the money to its owner, Hetty Green, wasn't in Baltimore at the time, either.

From Budapest comes tidings of the invention of a new musical instrument, the tarogato, which, it is said, will prove a valuable addition to the Wagnerian orchestra. It has a Wagnerian sound.

The English newspaper man who has invented a process for making bread, without any additional plant or any extra ingredient, so that it takes only one hour for the dough to rise, instead of from four to twelve, must be a handy man to have around the house.

The man who never saw a modern football game explains that when no wants to see slugging he prefers to go to a regular prize fight, where he can see it all. In a football match, he says, a good deal of the hard hitting in the crush must be missed by the spectators.

The New York Herald in reporting the loss of a \$10,000 pearl necklace, says that the streets of New York appear to be littered with gems. There is a strong probability, however, that the patriotic citizens of the metropolis will anticipate the street cleaning department in removing this litter.

Work of Dr. Barnardo

(Special Correspondence.)

Philanthropists who have made a careful study of the conditions of the very poor on both sides of the Atlantic are convinced that the abject and awful poverty of London far exceeds that of the worst degrees of poverty in American cities. Possibly one reason for this is the well-known fact that the streets are far more common and more extensive in England than in America. Extreme intemperance brings poverty in its train, and suffering is the portion of the children of the common drunkard. The city of London has thousands and thousands of children who are objects of public charity because of the evils arising from the intemperance of their parents. It has many children poverty-stricken to the last degree for other reasons, and every society for the relief of the deserving poor has more appeals for help than it can respond to.

The most noted philanthropist in



Babies' Castle, Hawkshurst, Kent.

England—perhaps the most noted benefactor of children in the world—is Dr. Thomas Barnardo, under whose kindly care there are to-day more than 7,000 of the children of London's poor. The Barnardo homes give shelter to 7,000 of the little waifs of London, and many thousands of children have been cared for in these homes since Dr. Barnardo established his first home for the child of the slums, 36 years ago. That sweet and sympathetic singer, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, touched the hearts of many men and women in England when she wrote her appealing "Cry for the Children," in which she said: "Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers, Ere the sorrow comes that you may read against their mothers, And their names are on their tears."

One writer has told us that "It was this poem which drew out of the heart of the never-to-be-forgotten Lord Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley, his manly, Christian protest against the neglect of childhood in this country. It was that which inspired him with the determination, God helping him, that he would lift them out of neglect into the light of human life, and into the hope of their country, and ever since he began that Christian work, sustained by the noble band of Christian workers with him, it has never flagged, and we believe, when we see and examine such a work as that of Dr. Barnardo's homes, that it never will. It is a splendid thing for such a land as ours to possess such Christian institutions as those of the National Incorporated Waifs' association."

Beginning of Dr. Barnardo's Work.

It was our own great-hearted Phillips Brooks who said: "He who helps a child helps humanity with a directness, with an immediateness which no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of their human life can possibly give again." Dr. Thomas Barnardo must have had some such thought as this in mind when he decided to devote his life to the bettering of the conditions of the poor children of London. His great work, the greatest work for the children of the poor in the world, had a very simple and ordinary beginning. Dr. Barnardo, then a young medical student attached to a London hospital, had his attention called to a wretchedly poor little waif in one of the East End ragged schools of London, and it was this sympathy and interest that led-up to the great work when he began his child-saving service, known as the W. T. Stead has since called him, the "Father of Nobody's Children."

Fifty Thousand Rescued.

Since the opening of his home, Dr. Barnardo has rescued more than 50,000 children from vice and degradation, and he has now more than 7,000 under his care in his various homes. The income contributed by friends of the homes amounts to about \$750,000 per year, and the many buildings owned by the corporation are valued at many thousands of pounds. If you

ask Dr. Barnardo how all this has been brought about he will answer you in two words—"by prayer."

Those who believe that "the prayer of a righteous man avails much" will find it worth to strengthen their faith in the stories Dr. Barnardo tells of what he believes to be direct, positive and immediate answers to prayer in time of great need, for there have been times when it has seemed as if the homes must be closed for lack of financial support. Referring to his unflinching faith in the power of prayer Dr. Barnardo says: "My first home was opened in defiance of all the rules of worldly prudence. It had no capital—not a penny in the bank, nor the promise of a shilling. It was simply and solely a tiny effort made by an altogether insignificant individual to follow what he then felt to be the manifest leadings of the Holy Spirit. But the prayers of Christian friends were around it like an atmosphere. I think I may claim for our homes a high place on the list of Christian evidences, as I am sure that it is unto the answered prayer of faith that all their real progress is to be ascribed. Often the last shilling was expended, but always the coffers were replenished from our Lord's own inexhaustible treasury."

All Sorts of Homes.

Of course, this kindly "Father of Nobody's Children" cannot house his great family under one, nor even under a dozen roofs, and he has all sorts of homes for them in and around London. There is his Home for Working and Destitute Lads at Stepney Causeway, the Leopold Home for Little Boys in Burdett-road—the Nursery Home for very little boys, the Open-All-Night Refuge for homeless boys, Labor House for Destitute Youths, Babies' Castle, Her Majesty's Hospital for Waif Children, Rescue Home for Young Girls, Union, Jack Shoeback Brigade and Home, the Beehive Industrial Home for Girls, Orphan Home for Girl Waifs, Industrial Farm, Blind and Deaf-Mute Home, Wood-Chopping Brigade, and a long list of other homes in which children of all ages, all colors, all nationalities are cared for.

It is interesting to know of some of Dr. Barnardo's personal experiences in dealing with individual cases. Not in the wilds of Africa could one find children more utterly ignorant of the Bible than are some of the waifs of the London slums.

Her Majesty the Queen was a patron of the National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as Dr. Barnardo's homes. The president of the association is Lord Brassey. The lord bishops of Durham, of Manchester and of Liverpool, and many of the most noted men in England are vice-presidents of the association, which is recognized as the most potent power for good in England.

At the beginning of the present year Dr. Barnardo had 7,000 children under his care. Many of them were orphans, and all of them had once been forlorn and utterly destitute. The donations to the support of the homes during the year reached the surprisingly large sum of nearly \$800,000, which is sufficient evidence of



Watt's Naval Training School at Elpham, Norfolk.

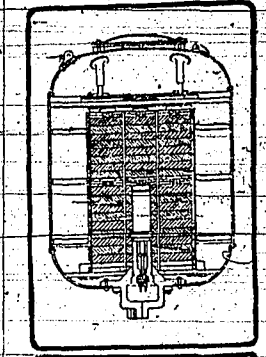
the confidence the people of England have in Dr. Barnardo and his rescue work.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the Barnardo Homes, and the prince voiced a general sentiment when he said: "These homes are carrying out a work dear to all who wish well to their country, inasmuch as they have reclaimed thousands of children from the slums, and are still continuing their benevolent labors. We have seen something today of the healthy and homelike surroundings, and the excellent training which the homes provide for the children they receive. It must be a great wish that continually increasing success may attend the operations of this beneficent and national work."

MINE OF DEADLY QUALITY.

Bursting Charge of from 500 to 1,000 Pounds of Gun-cotton.

The observation mine is a large structure of cylindrical shape, and carries a bursting charge of from 500 to 1,000 pounds of gun-cotton—the quantity varying in accordance with the depth of water in which it is to work. As shown in the cut, the gun-cotton is packed in layers in copper tanks or cases having holes in them to permit the admission of water for wetting. The lower central case has a hole for the reception of the primer of dry gun-cotton and fulminate of



OBSERVATION MINE

mercury. The rest of the mine space is left for the sake of buoyancy, the sum of which is equal to a tendency to rise of 10 pounds' pressure. This 500-pound mine has an effective or destructive area equal to a circle 60 feet in diameter. These mines are generally planted in series of from six to ten, again, radiating like the ribs of a palm-leaf fan, each with a separate cable about 150-feet long. Boston Herald.

Model Made by Convicts.

There is a remarkable model at South Kensington, England. Made to a scale of twenty feet to the inch, it shows a part of the additions to the dockyard at Chatham—a great feat of engineering skill accomplished by convict labor. In fourteen years the penal prisoners excavated the docks, made 102,000,000 bricks for the retaining walls, and did an enormous amount of masonry and other work. Although the engineering is one of the greatest feats that can be put to the credit of convicts. In the model which commemorates it there are the figures of 295 prisoners, forty superintendents and other officers and fourteen free men.

His Mascot



Two Twins' Claim Taxes.

A novel tax case has arisen between the adjoining towns of Winthrop and Readfield, in Maine. A. T. Knowlton lives on the line between the two towns. The main part of his house is in Winthrop, the line running through the dining room and kitchen in the oil. The barn is in Readfield. It is claimed by Winthrop that for twenty-eight years up to two years ago the owner of the farm was taxed in that town, paying his taxes there. Readfield has brought an action to determine to which town he shall pay his taxes.

Effective Fish Lure.

Nick Ogilvie, a Rangely guide, and Hall Grant were at Suptic Pond, Me., fishing the other day and when they got ready to cast they found that they were not so well supplied with flies as they ought to have been. A bright thought struck Nick and he took off his artificial fly watch charm, broke the glass, tied the fly on and began casting. The trout came in swarms and he had great sport.

Pigeon Chums with Cat.

The story comes from Newcastle, England, that a pigeon became a great friend of a cat, and since the cat had a kitten has transferred its affections to the kitten and spends most of its time sitting on it and playing with it.

FLOWERS THAT TELL TIME.

Punctual to the Minute in Closing Their Petals.

There are flowers that act as time-keepers for those who have by observation studied their ways and habits, and so punctual are they that laboring men in some countries tell from them when the hour for dinner and leaving work has come, while in certain districts the school children are said to be dismissed when the post-board closes, which it does punctually at the same time every day. The gardener to a millionaire has provided a flower-clock in the shape of a circular flower bed, with twelve divisions. Each of the divisions, from one to twelve, contains flowers which open or close at the corresponding hour. Thus the two space is occupied by a II, made of hawkweed, which closes at 2 p. m., precisely, and so on. He had no difficulty in finding flowers to suit the several hours, and in some cases the figure has been made of more than one flower. Amongst the flowers used are the snow-flake, blue chervil, pimpernel, marigold, St. of Bethlehem, and evening Primrose. The Yellowstone park contains the most unique greenhouse for flower cultivation in the world, the heat being obtained from one of the natural hot springs, or geysers, the water of which issues from the earth at a temperature near boiling point. The shortest-lived flowers are the dew flowers of the Death Valley in California. Heavy dews are wasted by the winds from the mountains over the parched plain, and an hour or two before sunrise the moist sand, with its under-current of warmth, gives life to the dew flower. When the light begins to glow in the east, myriads of tiny pink flowers burst into bloom, hugging the sand for the few minutes they are destined to live. The sun's rays come slanting across the surface; and, as though a touch of fire had passed over them, the dew flowers wither and disappear. Montreal Herald.

A Rubber Neck.

The effect of opium in reducing the body to a mass-skeleton has many illustrations among the Chinese of



American titles. A striking example of the effects of the drug is illustrated herewith. The Chinaman in question weighs only eight-seven pounds, although he is over fifty feet in height and was originally a man of normal size. The skin of the face, it will be seen, is stretched tightly over the skull, while the bones of the neck are painfully prominent. The proportions of the neck add a curious mixture of comedy to this tragic figure. New York Herald.

Sermon from the Heart.

A sermon written by a Newark pastor while awaiting an important operation in a hospital showed so much self-control, so much judgment and discretion that it has been made public. It was read to the congregation of which he was the pastor. The subject was "Is Life Worth the Living?" and it taught the lessons of resignation, philosophy and faith in a highly effective manner.

Rare Relics of Early History.

George W. Bennett of Abbot, Maine, is the possessor of a silk badge worn by his grandfather, who was a captain in the revolutionary war, at the dedication of Bunker Hill; also a piece of the dress worn by his grandmother, given her by Lafayette during his second visit to the United States.

Productive Pumpkin Seed.

From a single seed Jerome Jordan of Webster, Mass., had produced just 466 pounds of pumpkin. From a single seed of the ordinary garden pumpkin variety he has this season produced twenty-three pumpkins on the vine, the largest individual vegetable weighing twenty-seven pounds.

Hard Task for Teacher.

One of the most difficult propositions a Maine schoolmaster has encountered this fall was a bunch of nine little Russians, not one speaking a word of English, who entered a New Auburn school last week.

BREVITIES

Boys' splits at G. W. Tarr & Co. from \$2 to \$3.75.

I. B. Perrine left today for a business trip to Boise.

A slight snow fell Wednesday, sufficient to indicate that Jack Frost was busy.

Geo. Lincoln won the third prize in the drawing for the dolls at G. W. Tarr & Co.

The walls of the office building of Dr. Pike are nearly completed and the wood work will be begun next week.

It is estimated that there are over fifty outfits now freighted from this place to Twin Falls. —Shoshone Post.

Notwithstanding the cold weather in other localities, the temperature in Twin Falls is quite mild in comparison.

R. W. Jones has ordered bath tubs for his bath room. He expects them to arrive in time to be open for business by next month.

The popular firm of Perrine & Burton has just received a large consignment of goods. Their increasing trade has required concerted efforts to keep their stock supplied.

Mr. Hamilton reports business progressing favorably in his new quarters. Many inquiries are received daily about lands and town lots.

W. B. McGuire went to the Twin Falls county Wednesday to look for a gang of men who are working on the Twin Falls ditch. —Shoshone Post.

Houk & Hendricks, the blacksmiths, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Hendricks arranging to continue the business at the old stand and Mr. Houk retiring.

The Cassia County Social club will give another of their popular dances at the school house on Saturday evening, January 14. A good attendance is anticipated.

E. J. Burke of Almira, Washington, arrived the first of the week, and after looking over the lands here became very favorably impressed and made a purchase of real estate.

A. C. Huff, the barber, has received a new and complete set of furniture and two barber chairs. His business is steadily increasing and both chairs are in commission a majority of the time.

Freighting to the Twin Falls country continues on a large scale. The roads are in excellent condition and many loads of lumber and merchandise are being taken out daily. —Shoshone Journal.

The City Meat Market received Thursday a large consignment of hams, bacon, lard, canned meats and cheese. The quality of goods is excellent and their customers will find just what they are looking for.

W. C. McMahon of St. Paul, Minn., arrived Tuesday, to take charge of the books of the Twin Falls Investment company. Mr. McMahon is an excellent accountant and will render valuable service to his employers.

J. W. Pittinger, of the Nampa nursery, visited this place Thursday to become acquainted with the town and the people. He expressed himself pleased with the future prospects and expects to do a good business in the nursery line.

A party of twenty laborers passed through town Monday on their way to the camp of Corey Bros. to be employed on work on the extension of the canal. More men and teams are arriving almost every day and work is rapidly progressing.

Cleora Kidd was up from Milner Wednesday and reports work on the dam progressing as favorably as could be expected at this time of year. Everything is working smoothly and the contractors are hopeful of finishing their work in the near future.

This office is in receipt of a copy of the Biennial Report of the State Land Department of Idaho for 1903-1904. It is replete with valuable and interesting data of the work of the department, and shows the progress of the state in an admirable manner.

To keep posted on what is going on in the fruit and produce market, read the FRUIT TRADE JOURNAL, subscription \$3.00 per year in advance. A fountain pen free to subscriber. Address FRUIT TRADE JOURNAL, 76 Park Place, New York City.

Thos. Costello arrived Tuesday from Maroa, Illinois. He was accompanied by C. Schenck and O. H. Smith, of the same city, who, after inspecting in real estate here, returned to their home Friday. Mr. Costello being afflicted

with acute rheumatism left today for Boise to receive treatment.

A. N. Sprague has removed his soda fountain from the drug store which he sold to George Derr and is having it sent to Twin Falls, where he and Jess Butler are opening a drug store. The fountain was not sold with the rest of his store here. —Pocatello Advance.

The Occidental hotel is now open for business, and Manager Griffith is kept busy looking to the comfort of land-seekers who visit that section of the country. The hotel is some fifteen miles west of Twin Falls city, and takes the part of a half-way or road house.

H. J. Wall of Roswell, N. M., arrived here Tuesday, and after looking over the land and making purchases was so favorably impressed that he has decided to remain. He says this locality is far ahead of New Mexico in every particular, and, in fact, is the best he has yet seen in his travels.

S. Higgins of Davenport, Washington, came in town Monday and was sufficiently pleased with the future of the town and country that he made some purchases of real estate. He stated that the country had anything he ever saw, and that it would not be long before he would be a permanent fixture here.

E. Van Auken arrived in town Wednesday from Grangeville. Van is an experienced painter of considerable merit and will no doubt find sufficient contracts for work here to keep him busy. He was located at Idaho Falls for a number of years past and finished a number of contracts there in a creditable manner.

Dan Lewis while driving a team of six horses Wednesday at the camp of Corey Bros. had the misfortune to have one of the horses fall on him, which resulted in a compound fracture of the right leg. Dr. Clouchek was called, who reduced the fracture and made the patient comfortable. At last reports the patient is doing well.

P. S. A. Bickel, chief engineer in the employ of the Twin Falls Land and Water company, left last Saturday for Helena, Mont., to visit with his family. Mr. Bickel is a very busy man in his capacity as chief engineer of the Twin Falls land project, and his brief vacation is certainly well-earned. He is expected to return some time next week.

P. W. Elckhoff has begun the establishment of a hack line for the benefit of land-seekers and tourists who wish to visit Blue Lakes, Shoshone Falls, Twin Falls, Milner and other localities. His rigs are comfortable and service excellent. He also does a land locating business and is thoroughly familiar with the lands in the newly opened tract.

J. B. Jerman left Thursday for Pasco, Washington, and The Dalles, Oregon, on a business trip. He will be gone a month. Mr. Jerman has been afflicted with a distressing case of influenza and the change of climate will no doubt bring him entire relief. It is hoped he will return in good health ready to take up the work of caring for his nursery farm.

W. C. Custer was in Minidoka Sunday, and reports that the grading on the Twin Falls branch is nearly completed to Snake river except a heavy rock cut which has to be made near the Minidoka land. He says that no work on the grade south of the river has been commenced, and that the construction company were not giving out when the grading on that part of the road would be done. —Shoshone Journal.

The Twin Falls Land and Water company are constructing a wagon road on the west end of the land tract. The road starts from a point four miles west of Desert station, on the old Boise-Kelton stage line, and follows the township line between nine and ten south, passing near the Occidental hotel, and extends for 14 1/2 miles to the Salmon river. This road when completed will be of considerable aid to prospective land buyers who are out inspecting the lands.

Jerry Bonard, who has the contract for clearing and caring for I. B. Perrine's ranch south of town, has been plowing every day since he began in November. The weather has been such that neither heavy rain nor hard freezing interfered with his work. This speaks well for the climate in the Twin Falls land tract. The clearing of land is still being carried on by many land-owners who are preparing for crops to be planted in the spring. It is one great advantage to be able to till the soil in a proper manner throughout the winter, so that parties owning large tracts of land may always be in readiness for spring crops.

Rev. W. H. Bowler, Baptist District

Missionary for southern Idaho, will hold revival services at the school house Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 in the evening. He expects to continue the meetings each night during the week, and in this work will be assisted by Rev. T. M. Patterson of Shoshone. It is the design of Rev. Bowler to organize a Baptist church here and to begin the erection of a church building as soon as possible. He expresses an earnest desire that everyone attend the meetings who can and assist in the gathering together of all those interested in church work.

Sunday School Organized.
On last Sunday, as advertised, Rev. J. D. Johnson, general missionary of the American Sunday School Union, with jurisdiction over Utah and Idaho, and who has headquarters in Salt Lake City, arrived here and formed the organization of a union Sunday school. The meeting was held in the school house, and about 80 persons were in attendance. Rev. Johnson gave a very interesting talk on Sunday school work and the success of the American union in its labors in organization throughout the United States. After the usual preliminaries, Mrs. F. E. Ramsay was elected superintendent, and Mrs. J. M. Speckman secretary. The feeling was good and much interest was awakened. Literature published by the American Sunday School Union was adopted. Regular meetings will be held at the school house every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which all interested are invited to attend.
Rev. Johnson departed Tuesday morning for Utah, after having spent a day getting acquainted and looking over our progressive town.

Notes from Elba.
A correspondent from Elba to the Desert News says:
One of the worst blizzards for a number of years came Christmas eve and lasted all next day. There was nothing done except what was really necessary, and people were hardly able to do chores.

On Christmas morning, the 17-year-old daughter of Bishop Thomas Taylor and wife, was called to the other side. She had been troubled with rheumatism for about a month, affecting her heart. The family have the sympathy of the whole community, as she was loved and respected by all.

For Rent.
Eighty acres of No. 1 level land, free from stone; no leveling, ready for seeding as soon as brush is cleared, for a term of two years; free to any party who understands irrigation. Address St. JOHN SKINNS, Twin Falls, Idaho.

For Sale.
Store building and fixtures for sale. Located at Milner, Idaho. For further particulars, address or inquire of the Stockgrowers' Mercantile company, at either Shoshone or Milner. 31-12

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. W. CLOUCHEK
Physician and Surgeon
Two Years Resident Physician at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
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DENTIST
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