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THE PRIMER OF IRRIGATION

Practical Methods for the Irrigation of Profitable Plants and Vegetables, and Fully Explained Valuable Suggestions on the Proper Care of the Kitchen Garden and How it should Best be Irrigated

It has been impressed upon the mind of the reader in the preceding chapters that plants draw their food from moisture and not from water. True, moisture comes from water, but the meaning sought to be conveyed is that moisture is a food solution, a preparation for nourishing the plant—its "pap," so to speak. When water is applied to the soil it attacks the various soluble salts, both organic and inorganic, and causes a chemical change, to take place, or, rather, a series of chemical changes, and in that way the elements in the soil are converted into food. There are fermentations, transformations and many radical changes effected, until the water converted into moisture can not be recognized as water at all of any more than vinegar, wine or potatoes can be called water, although they contain water as an element in their composition, as an ingredient.

This fact can not be overestimated, because on its understanding hinges the art of irrigation. There are air plants which have no rooting in the soil, yet they could not live without moisture. There are also plants which flourish in the desert, where the soil is entirely dry for a hundred feet below the surface, yet these could not live without moisture. The question is, Where do they get it? They certainly don't require water, for there is none within reach of their roots or leaves. They obtain it from the atmosphere, and this atmosphere is an element that must be reckoned with by every irrigator. We know that there is always a certain quantity of moisture in the atmosphere, which is better known by the name of "humidity," and this humidity can be easily measured.

When the atmosphere is charged with 80 to 100 per cent of moisture, or humidity, that moisture is precipitated upon the soil in the form of rain, snow, etc. From 50 per cent to 80, when the air is cool, we have dew, fog, etc., visible to the eye. When the air is warm, however, the moisture is not perceptible to the eye, but it is there nevertheless.

Now, with the atmosphere weighing or pressing upon the earth's surface about fifteen pounds to every square inch, there is not a nook, cranny or opening that it does not penetrate, and if carries with it the moisture it contains, and when it comes in contact with any absorbent, as the soil undoubtedly is, it leaves its moisture there. It is for this reason that it is insisted upon so strenuously that the farmer must keep his soil open to the air—the soil should be aerated as much as possible. This done carefully and constantly, the labor of irrigation is rendered easier, and its effects more perceptible; likewise less application of water will prove adequate to the raising of any plant.

The necessity for this aeration of the soil is the same in the cereals alluded to in the last chapter as in the root plants and tubers. In the case of cereals, however,

taking a wheat field as an illustration, it is impossible to cultivate the soil because the plants cover the surface of ground closely. What can and should be done is to till the soil as deep as possible before planting and harrow after the plants are up, say to two or three inches. If any other sort of cultivation is attempted the wheat and other grain must be cultivated as is corn, by being planted in rows. The production per acre would be greater than when sown broadcast or drilled, but that method is not convenient, at least it is not in vogue in the United States, and probably never will be in large field culture, it being easier and less laborious to flood the soil with water to create the requisite amount of moisture.

But in the case of vegetables, roots and tubers there is no excuse for not aerating the soil, since these plants can not be planted so close together as to entirely cover the ground, except in the last stages of their leaf growth, when the crop is assured. Running ground vines even may be cultivated almost to the point of ripeness, and when, as in the case of watermelons, cucumbers and the like, or strawberries, the vines have covered the ground, a few rills of water permitted to find their own way beneath is better than a flooding, for the latter is apt to reach the stalks or stems and either rot them or bake the ground and choke off the air, thus killing the crop or injuring it materially. All this can be provided for at the last run of the cultivator, or stirring of the hoe, by leaving small furrows or depressions here and there for the water to run in as channels when cultivation is no longer possible without tearing up the plants.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes and tubers generally favor a moist, cool soil, although in the arid regions under a very hot sun they grow to perfection and to an immense size. A 15-pound Irish potato or a 30-pound sweet is pleasant to look upon, but not so well adapted to culinary requirements as those of a smaller and more convenient size. With too much water or an abundant supply potatoes become watery, for they are gross feeders—gluttons in fact—and they must be restrained.

It is not desirable to plant potatoes in hills where irrigation is practiced; better plant in rows on level ground and then run water in a furrow between the rows, which may be from three feet to four feet apart; the closer the rows the better, for then the vines will shade more surface and retain the moisture longer. In the rows plant the eyes from two to two and one-half feet apart. In the arid and semi-arid regions it is a good plan to plow under every third furrow, the plowman dropping several cuttings at every long step in the furrow. Of course, the soil must be well tilled preparatory to planting, and in a moist condition, then well harrowed and pulverized afterward. When

plants are up about an inch or two, run the cultivator through, or a small plow would be better, so that a small furrow can be left between the rows, the earth being thrown up against the plants. When the plants are up a foot and tubers begin to form, run water through the middle furrow for an hour or so and the next day run plow back and forth, throwing the earth over on the wet soil to form a ridge. The day after level the ground with a cultivator and let it alone for a week. After this, one

more irrigation when the tubers are about the size of a hazelnut, or fibert, will be sufficient to mature the crop. The soil should always be kept open and the moisture near the surface, for the potato has a tendency to crowd out the soil. In the arid regions a singular peculiarity of the early potato is to grow to maturity before the plant is ready to flower. This is owing to the rapid underground growth and is of no consequence except that the tubers are all the better for absorbing the nourishment that should go into the flowers. Sweet potatoes have this curious habit also. One case which has been called to the attention of the author is that of a two-rod row of sweet potatoes. The vines refused to grow more than an inch or two above the ground; they did not become vines at all, but grew straight up as far as they grew at all. Thinking they needed water, they were irrigated liberally, and every few days for three months water was applied and the soil kept loose. Wearied with the efforts to make these vines grow, a wise neighbor was called in, and after studying the matter for a few minutes and listening to what had been done to encourage their growth, he took a spade and dug down into the head of the row, unearthing a 30-pound sweet potato or yam. Continuing this exploration all along the row, at least 100 sweet potatoes were dug out varying from thirty pounds down to five pounds. The growth had all been under ground, the tubers taking all the nourishment, leaving none for the tops. Cooking disclosed the fact that they were very coarse and rank, unfit for human food, but pleasant to the palates of a pair of hogs which devoured them with a relish and asked for more in their peculiar language.

For tubers generally, keep the water away from them and give them moisture. This may be done by permitting the furrow water to soak into the soil and then throwing it over toward the plants. Sub-irrigation is very favorable for the growth of tubers, and when the land is drained and the soil kept well open and finely pulverized there need be no fear of failure to raise a crop. Sandy loam is the best soil, although rich, well-manured ground, consisting of mixed clay and sand or loam, is productive of good crops, but the richer the soil and warmer, unless there is very quick, almost house growth, is liable to cause rot or other diseases peculiar to tubers.

Sweet potatoes may be grown to perfection, that is they will grow to be sweet potatoes out of which the sugar will bubble when baked, if planted in almost pure sand. This, of course, in the humid regions, for an arid sand cap would cook the cuttings before they had a chance to sprout.

Turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and other root crops will grow in any kind of soil if properly tilled and well irrigated, but if succulence is an object plant the seeds in rich, black loamy soil, plowed and well pulverized. They may be irrigated at any time the ground shows dryness by cutting a deep furrow within a foot or

eighteen inches of the plant, taking care not to let the water reach the crown or root will ensue. Flooding should not be practiced except in the case of field beets, and then only when the leaves shade the ground. Clean and thorough cultivation is necessary, and in the case of small roots moisture rather than water should be supplied by running water in a furrow at least twelve inches distant and then drawing the moist earth over toward the plant the next day, covering the furrow immediately upon completing the irrigation to prevent evaporation and baking of the soil.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Here is where irrigation can be made to shine like a gem in a barren waste. Our markets are filled with tasteless vegetables, unfit for table use. Without flavor, and stringy, the housewife buys them every day because they represent green things and look plump, as if filled with succulence. But they are like apples of Sodom, or like the book St. John ate—sweet in his mouth and bitter in his stomach.

The soil of a kitchen garden must be rich and extremely well tilled. It should be thoroughly broken up and pulverized after plowing under well-rotted manure. Fertilizers are unobjectionable, certainly, but they do not tend to open the soil as does ordinary barnyard manure. Besides, it is better to furnish the soil with the elements out of which the plant can manufacture its own food than furnish it with ready-prepared material. They know what they want better than, and if it is not ready at hand, they manufacture it. As is said in a preceding chapter, a plant and the elements in the soil constitute a perfect chemical laboratory, and any attempt to interfere with nature is apt to "boggle" the creative power of the plant. It does not want help; it must have material.

For the purpose of irrigation the land should be level and slightly elevated to permit the flow of water. Rather than flood the ground, as is a common practice, it would be better to run a number of close furrows and then turn the earth over as soon as the water stops running. This will moisten the ground and put it in better condition; moreover, it will give infiltration and capillary action a chance to operate and create moisture.

The salads and radishes require a good supply of water and this may be given them by small furrow irrigation and hoeing or cultivating over, or the rows may be sprinkled. If sprinkling is begun it must be continued; for the roots will come up near the surface for the moisture. These plants, however, are short-lived; a few weeks and they are ready to harvest.

Sub-irrigation is better adapted to celery than any other system. With rows of tiling ten or twelve feet apart, or less, any number of plants can be grown on an acre. By planting close, a few inches apart, and irrigated plentifully they are self-blanching, though to reap all the benefit of garden culture, the old way of planting in furrows and drawing the earth up around the plant is the better method where flavor is desired. If the celery patch is small, a circular or cylindrical shade of cardboard or straw matting may be put around the plant. Lettuce is treated in this way to make it grow up long and blanched, which gives the well-known "salad Romaine."

Beans and peas are deep-rooters, the former growing deeper than the latter. Both love a sandy loam, and may be planted in drills, the rows about twenty inches or three feet apart. If the soil is dry they should be irrigated between the rows when the first true leaves appear, and at least twice more before the flowers appear, at which period they should receive plentiful supply of moisture. Once a week is not too often for irrigating

these and all other leguminous plants.

Tomatoes may be well soaked when young and then left to themselves, giving them about three irrigations at regular intervals until the fruit sets. Too much water will cause them to run to vines, and, moreover, cause rot. Where there is any rainfall during the period of growth after the first irrigation, cultivate constantly and suspend water applications.

Melons and cucumbers require warmth, and hence if the water be cold the plants will be set back, particularly if young. Good soil moisture is all that is necessary with thorough cultivation, and when the vines cover the ground careful flooding will be beneficial. Keep the earth up around the plants and the water away from them, as they need plenty of air.

In the case of cabbages and cauliflowers the young plants should be puddled in and this followed by a good furrow irrigation close to the plants, followed by cultivation, throwing the earth against the stalks. After the plants show signs of heading, irrigate in furrows between the rows and the next day or so cultivate the moist ground over against the plant, or without touching it if possible.

It would require a volume to detail all the plants useful as food that may be grown in the kitchen garden. The main object of this book is to give the outlines of irrigation, and not how to plant, or specify varieties of plants. The rules to be observed are general, but in every case they may be adapted by using good judgment. Thus: When the sun is hot, if irrigation is necessary run the water in furrows, not so close to the plants as to wet the stalks or crown of the roots; then by cultivation the moist ground may be thrown close enough to the plant roots to enable them to reach it. If the day is cloudy and no indications of a hot sun, less care is required. Then it does not make any difference whether the plants are wet or not; but they must be hoed or the earth must be loosened around them to prevent hardening or baking, which is always detrimental in the case of every plant, whether hardy or tender.

To ascertain whether there is moisture enough in the soil, do not wait for the plant to tell you by drooping or twisting its leaves. Then it may be too late and the plant will have stopped growing, or the subsequent crop will be poor. Bore or dig down into the soil say one foot, and if the earth feels damp, or will slightly pack in the hand when squeezed, there need be no immediate application of water. But if comparatively dry, so that it will not soil a clean handkerchief, water must be applied, and the best way is to furrow the ground in small furrows and run the water in rills, cultivating as soon as possible; or if the plants are large, like sweet corn, cabbages, beets, parsnips, etc., cut a large furrow between the rows and run it full of water, permitting seepage, infiltration and capillary motion to carry it to the right place, the root zone. Whether it is doing its work properly can be ascertained by thrusting the hand down near the plant, the soil being supposed to be pulverized sufficiently to reach at least three or four inches down; if not, it must be made so.

Nothing has been said about weeds, because the supposition is that no farmer will permit a weed to grow on his land. Two plants can not very well grow in the same place, and in the case of the weed it will destroy the plant as quickly as vice will a man of good morals. As the story goes: A man planted pumpkin seeds with his corn; but the corn grew so fast that it pulled up the pumpkin vines. The reader is at liberty to doubt this story, but the idea of it is to avoid trying to make two plants grow in the same spot.—D. H. Anderson in the Irrigation Age.

Drinks Not Well Known

Violet cordial, a liquor beloved of Yorckbraumen, is one of the best of the home-brewed drinks. Made from freshly-plucked sweet violets, it is often kept for years by farmers, who drink it sparingly in tiny glasses, yet it retains all the delicious aroma of the fragrant flower from which it takes its name.

Home-made sloe wine is a drink which takes a lot of beating as a throat-quercher. It is especially popular in Durham.

Cowslip wine is another prime favorite unknown to the inhabitants of cities. So, too, are a host of others, famous in rural parts not only for their refreshing, but also for their curative powers.

Years ago, before the tea, from India and China could be bought cheaply, beverages brewed from mint, pennyroyal, dandelion, wild-thyme, macjoram, camomile, balm, calamint and similar herbs, were almost universal.

Even to-day their fame is not dead, and they are frequently resorted to by housewives in hot weather, and when any small ailment shows itself in their families.

Leaves plucked from strawberry

plants and currant bushes make a fragrant beverage, as do ribwort and thoroughwort, the latter both as a refresher and a curative, being found in very many households.

Strange as it may seem, a drink can be made from sawdust. Here is the recipe:

Two tons of sawdust are boiled with sulphuric acid for three hours, the liquid matter then extracted by pressure, neutralized, left for eighteen hours to cool, and filtered, and then fermented for ten days.

The resulting alcohol is afterward distilled and rectified, but a yield of about nine and one-half quarts of spirit is every hundred-weight of sawdust obtained. Quantities of this are consumed in France.

Palm wine is made from the sap oozing from the cut-off blossom stems of the oily palm tree, and the cocoa tree. It is a pleasant, refreshing beverage, and not sufficiently known.

Tatshimiyana is the weird name given to a deadly intoxicant made from molasses by the natives of Natal.

An analysis of this drink made some time ago by an eminent doctor showed that it was 50 per cent stronger than any known alcohol. — *Straw Stories.*

Moscow a Busy City

(Special Correspondence.)

It is said in Russia that one makes money in Moscow and spends it in St. Petersburg. One almost feels inclined, therefore, to compare the two cities, as one does London with Paris, though this is hardly fair on Moscow, for, although it is, admittedly, the commercial center of the country, and the abode of many of its merchant princes, there is ample opportunity for spending both money and time pleasantly in the ancient capital of the northern empire. Yet there is no gaily-going St. Petersburg in Moscow, rather than the famous one is not long here before realizing that

to see something of the gallant fellow at home. To obtain permission to visit the barracks in this time of war is not an easy matter, but in Russia patience and determination are cardinal virtues, and they must be contagious for a very short stay in the country is sufficient to convince one that nothing is gained over here by trying to "rush" matters. The resolution not to allow oneself to be put out by any little thing comes as a natural sequence.

After, therefore, considerable delay, which the unpunctuality of the subject scarcely warranted, I was granted a "permit," signed by the Grand Duke Serge himself, to visit certain barracks near the city, where a regiment of Cossacks is stationed. A drive of little less than an hour brought me to the vast open space, which will be forever associated in one's memory with the most awful catastrophe, or rather, holocaust, of modern times; for it was here that on Coronation day nearly 10,000 people were crushed or antecipated to death while waiting, in a dense and uncontrollable mob, for the distribution of the Emperor's gifts. This ill-omened ground is known as the Potemkin Park, and is principally used now as a review ground for the troops of the garrison, whose barracks adjoin the park.

The Russian soldier at the best of times is not what one can call a "trim"-looking man, but in his barracks when he is off duty he is, if possible, worse. One is somewhat surprised at this, considering how smart his officers always look. It would be difficult to imagine a more ditzy-looking crowd of youngsters than one saw here—and none of them particularly good—physically, either. They evidently are not taught to take any pride in their appearance, and slouch about in most unsoldierlike fashion. It was dinner time, and in the halls the men were seated at long tables, on which were placed large wooden bowls, some containing stiel, or vegetable soup, and others kasha, a sort of boiled maize, and, of course, the inevitable black bread. Each man had a wooden spoon, with which he helped himself as he pleased out of either bowl. About six men were allotted to each bowl. There were no plates or pantries of any sort, as one generally sees in soldiers' mess rooms, but the men were all lapping up their food out of the common dish



Church of St. Basil.

there is not even a small counterpart of the Novaki Frances of St. Petersburg, that wonderful thoroughfare which at all hours of the day is thronged with officers in uniform and people who apparently have nothing more serious to do than stroll about and chat and look at the shops.

Of the war less is heard or seen here than in St. Petersburg—where, at any rate, one had the government telegrams posted up at street corners to keep one au courant with the official version of events with the Far East. That the majority of the officers of all ranks and the upper classes generally know by now the real position of affairs is evident; and but a few minutes' conversation is

like so many animals. However, Russia, and more especially the moulki class, which forms the bulk of the army, are not fastidious, and I must in fairness say that the men all appeared to have healthy appetites, the food, though not appetizing to look at, being no doubt wholesome. The meal was quickly finished, for no time appeared to be allowed for dawdling, and immediately afterward the men fell in for various duties. I learned that they got two of these "big meals" a day and tea and black bread sufficient to make two others. If they want any "luxuries" they must buy them themselves out of their magnificent pay of forty-five kopeks per month! A stroll round the tables showed that the tough, wiry little steeds have to rough it in their way quite as much as their riders.

The officers' quarters, with a modestly-appointed clubhouse, offered nothing of particular interest so far as one could judge from a cursory glance; nor was I either invited or permitted to prolong my stay here. My quarters, coming as it did direct from headquarters, could not fail to command respect, but not necessarily hospitality.

I instinctively felt that my visit was not a welcome one. Foreigners, and especially English and Americans, are not exactly "hall fellow, well-met" among the military over here just now.



State of Minin and Pokrski.

sufficient to convince one that they at least begin to recognize how black the future in the Far East looks for Russia.

What has brought about this change of thought? It is difficult to guess, unless it be that the papers have been given greater freedom, and so allowed to disseminate more news. The lower orders, however, ignorant as they all are, and most of them unable to read, or write, are still probably as much in the dark as to what is going on as they have always been; and it will not be until the reserves are demobilized in their own particular districts that they will realize what the war means to them.

The military element is not nearly so much in evidence in Moscow as in St. Petersburg, probably because this is not a military center in the same sense as the capital; in fact, what strikes one principally on a first stroll through the principal streets is the comparative absence of uniforms. Not that there is any dearth of soldiers round about for the garrison of Moscow itself and its suburbs consists of no less than 20,000 men (that of St. Petersburg in ordinary times being about 60,000) but this large body of men is so distributed, and the barracks are at such distances, that the men are kept out of the city's center.

After reading so much about the Russian soldier at the front, it was but natural that one should desire

English as Used in Japan. At a recent exhibition of pictures in Tokyo, Japan, the following notice was posted: "No visiting who is male or interested is allowed to enter the Japanese pavilion in order to be taken to refresh. No visitor is allowed to carry his with himself any parasol, umbrella, stick and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog or the kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from thiev-

TEA
We take some risk of your grocer's being too glad to pay-out our money.

Real Verdon of Bluebird Story. Bluebird had just told his wife not to go into the room. "My dear is in there," he said, "and you'll be sure to want to straighten it out."

TEA
The easiest business under the sun is the moneyback business, and moneyback tea is the nicest tea.

Organized Jewish Community. There is no organized community of Jews anywhere in Japan, excepting at Nagasaki. The synagogue there was built by a Japanese woman who had married a Jew. When he died she built the synagogue in his memory.

TEA
Do you know Schilling's Best?

Do you know what it means?

English Language in America. Of the English speaking branches which belong to the parent tree, English, America, although the "old" one, is the divergent least. It is surprising what a number of American words have been introduced into England many of which are now considered indigenous to the soil. A large portion of the slang which is spoken by the middle class in England has its origin in America also.

I am sure Plac's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago—Miss T. B. B. 100, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1902.

Deaths From Cancer. A French physician, Dr. Foucault, has found that in 11,048 deaths investigated by him 760, or 7 per cent, resulted from cancer. He could not find that heredity was a factor in the cause of the disease.

TEA
Buy tea by the ounce till you get Schilling's Best; it makes no difference then.

Soup Carried in Sacks. Travelers in Eastern Siberia carry soups in sacks. The soups are frozen cold as stone, and keep for an indefinite time. Milk also is frozen and sold by the pound.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Local and Foreign. The Best. Guaranteed with refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Change in Readers' Tastes. The writer of short stories who succeeds in marketing his wares now days sometimes wonders if Maggie Tulliver, Little Nell or Col. Newcome would be allowed to die in a modern magazine office!

TEA
Wouldn't you like to buy milk as you buy our tea?

Salaries of Public Officials. The salary of the mayor of Boston is \$10,000, \$2,000 more than is paid the governor of Massachusetts. The mayor of San Francisco receives \$8,000, the amount paid the governor of California.

TEA
Every pound Schilling's Best is a free sample if you don't like it.

Tea Not a Temperance Drink. Tea is held by "Good Health" to be not, strictly speaking, a temperance drink. "It is not taken as a food nor as an innocent relish to food, but for its fascinating effect on the nervous system."

Habits of the Flounder

The expression "as flat as a flounder" has become proverbial, but it does not apply to every young flounder; which die so much from the fact that once they are hardly recognized as belonging to the same family as their parents. Most boys and girls are familiar with full-grown flounders, but very few of them, and very older people, know anything about the appearance of young flounders and the wonderful transformations they undergo.

The flounders begin life as do ordinary fishes. When they first emerge from the egg they swim vertically, with the head turned upward. Their bodies are symmetrical and the eyes are on opposite sides of the head. Gradually the position of the body changes from vertical to horizontal, and the fish remains thus for some time, swimming like ordinary fishes; but while still very small there is foreshadowing of the bottom life they are destined for, and they enter upon a series of remarkable changes.

The most striking of these changes

is in the position of the eye. In some flounders the eye moves around the front of the head; in others it moves directly through the head. This shifting of the eye's position is accompanied by a change in the position of the body, which ceases to be upright and becomes more and more oblique. The side of the body from which the eye is moving gradually becomes inferior to the other, until by the time the change of the eye is complete the fish swims with its blind side underneath, and this position is ever maintained. The flounder then ceases its free swimming habit and sinks to the bottom.

Some species of flounders are right-sided and others are left-sided. In the right-sided forms the left eye moves to the right side, and the left side becomes undermost. In the left-sided species the opposite conditions prevail. It rarely happens that right-sided species have left-sided individuals, and vice-versa. In a few species both right-sided and left-sided fish occur in about equal numbers. — *St. Nicholas.*

Danger in "Big" Shooting

The disturbing element in hunting elephant or rhino has been always, to me at least, the feeling of uncertainty as to whether or not I could stop the animal if I wounded it, and it charged me, as it did on an average of once in three times.

Based on my experience, therefore, I should place the elephant first and the rhino third after the seladang, which is fully as formidable as the other two. In fact, it is miscalled the lion all over India. Each of these animals is dangerous on different and individual grounds; the elephant, though less likely to charge than any of the others, is terrifying because of his enormous strength, which stops at no obstacle, and the extreme difficulty of reaching a vital spot, especially if, with trunk tightly coiled, he is coming your way.

I know of no sensation more awesome than standing ankle-deep in clinging mud in dense cover with the jungle crashing around you as though the entire forest was toppling, as the

elephant; you have wounded comes smashing his way in your direction. The seladang is dangerous, partly because of the thick jungle he seeks when wounded, but more especially because of his tremendous vitality and his usual, though not invariable, habit of charging suddenly, swiftly and viciously. It requires close and hard shooting to bring down any of these six-foot specimens of Oriental cattle.

The danger of the tiger and the lion is in their lightning activity and ferocious strength; but you have the shoulder in addition to the head shot, if broadside, or if coming on the chest, all sure to stop if well placed. The reason the rhino is so formidable is because its vulnerable spots are so hard to reach.

Its brain is as small in proportion as that of the elephant, and may be reached through the eye, if aimed on, or about three inches below and just in front of the eye, or just behind the base of the ear, according to your position for a shot.—*Outing.*

The Old Pirate's Dreams

As a man I write of the boyish dreams of yesteryear by the coastward's breeze. When the sea-scarred sailor's war-plowed, sun-burnt, and weathered face— Suggesting tales of his lawless days— Lighly glowed in the log-fire gleams, As he sang this lay of lays:

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot of black,
An' the Spidder had her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

He warned to his story and clove the air,
With his long clay pipe as he led his men
Into the heart of the bottle's glare,
And he yelled his foreword once again,
Till he broke his sword on the arm of
"his chair."
With a stifled sob; and then—

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot of black,
An' the Spidder had her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

"Why do your eyes shiver, boy?" said he.

As he drained his mug and his lips he
Then he told me of Morgan and Kidd
And mated their deeds, their chains, and
bones,
While the wind came moaning up from
the sea,
And the tune rose, faint and cracked:
The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot of black,
An' the Spidder had her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

He would chuckle a bit, then sort of
choke,
"Why I could turn 'er sick an' pail
'n' I'm a't all an' 'ere an' 'ere an' 'ere
in the tropic calm an' the reef-bora
sued an' I had a queer, queer
Under many an' many a queer, queer
sail,
And then he would hum and creak:
The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot of black,
An' the Spidder had her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

—*Stephen Chapman in New York Times*

Mean of Her. There is a young man in North Baltimore who thinks he is the stellar light amateur-theatricals. So an evening did his boasting become to his acquaintances they decided to extinguish his conceit once and for all. Accordingly, one young lady wrote him a note, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Sapp: We are just about to present a little play entitled 'The Prodigal Son.' Can we count on you

to take a part? Very truly, May,"
Mr. Sapp was delighted. Being a
pen, he dashed off the following:
"Dear Miss May: Your note re-
ceived. In reply, will say that I would
be pleased to help you out with the
play. I am glad you recognize my
superior talent. What part would you
like me to take in 'The Prodigal
Son'?" "Charles Sapp."
Next morning the answer came:
"The fatted calf." —*Baltimore Herald.*

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Entered as second-class matter, December 22, 1904, at the postoffice at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

An Appointment Suggestion:
 Appointments are being held in abundance. The latest aspirant for gubernatorial recognition is Major Fred R. Reed, who aspires to be state immigration commissioner. The Major is being urged for the place by many of the best men in the state, who believe that he possesses the requisite qualities to conduct the office on a broad plan. The Major is active in everything he undertakes, and as immigration commissioner the people from the rock-ribbed shores of Maine to the shell roads along the gulf would know that Idaho was on the map.—**Capital News.**

The above article will be read with pleasure by every man and woman in Idaho, and every one, regardless of political affiliations, will hope that Major Reed receives the appointment he seeks. We say the office he seeks, but should say the office which all true Idahoans seek to have him fill. The administration will make no mistake, and do more for Idaho in the way of advising the thousands of people from the east that the "Gem of the Mountains" is the fairest flower in the union of states than by any one act he can do while he fills the high position of governor. Fred Reed's idol is Idaho. He is fearless and generous; as true as the stars in their appointed courses. His friends are legion and he will make more friends for his beloved state than any other one man in the state could possibly do.

Farmers east of town have been seeding all this week and find that it is just moist enough to work finely. The climate at Twin Falls can not be excelled anywhere in the west, and to be convinced one has only to come and investigate.

Commissioner Hurtt has received some of the certificates of award to Idaho, at the St. Louis Exposition. These include the horticultural sweepstakes, and the grand prize awarded the state for its agricultural exhibit.—**Gem State Rural.**

With William Jennings Bryan commending President Roosevelt for his national policies and Gov. Gooding's opinions as expressed in his inaugural address being admired by his democratic opponent in the last state election, Idaho republicans believe more firmly than ever that they are justified in entertaining their political views.

Many of our citizens are taking a kick at themselves that they neglected to invest in lots on Main street and Shoshone avenue and thus make a fortune. The company have not a lot left on these streets, and the personal owners have pushed the price way up. The \$400 lots are held at \$1,500, while the \$500 lots are reaching the \$2,500 mark. This looks good, and while many say the price is too high, they will find that the same lots will be advanced in value twice before the first of July. However, those who desire to sell at any price are few and far between and are holding for the further advances that are bound to come. Salt-Lake parties who tried to secure lots on Main street on Monday, at \$2,000 failed to get a location.

Synopsis of Hepburn Bill.

A determined effort is being made by the administration forces at the capitol to enact a law before congress adjourns conferring additional powers upon the interstate commerce commission. The object is to clothe that and other tribunals with power to determine whether railroad rates charged by railroad companies are extortionate or excessive. Chairman Hepburn of the house interstate commerce committee has reported a bill to the house from his committee correcting the evils complained of by President Roosevelt in his message to congress. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

The bill provides for the creation of an appellate court to be known as the interstate commerce appellate court. The court will have appellate jurisdiction. Appeals can be taken from the decision of the interstate commerce commission to the interstate commerce appellate court. The powers of the interstate commerce commission will be extended so that it may consider and pass upon any complaints made by any person or corporation that interstate commerce carrying roads are charging excessive freight rates or are discriminating against any particular point or locality in favor of another point or locality. This court will make a finding of fact. Should that finding sustain the contention of the complainant, the railroad can appeal to the interstate commerce appellate court. If that court sustains the decision of the interstate commerce commission, its decree is binding on the road and the railroad must change its rates so as to conform to the decree of the court. No appeal can be taken from the decision of the interstate commerce appellate court on a question of fact. Where it is claimed that the court has erred in a question of law appeals can be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

The interstate commerce commission will be clothed with power to compel railroad companies to submit their books and records to the commission and furnish the commission with such other information as it may desire.

This, in brief, is the contents of the bill which will shortly be presented to the committee by Chairman Hepburn and which will be reported to the house. The republican leaders have already decided to expedite the passage of the bill in the hope that it will pass the senate before that body adjourns.

It is understood that the attorneys and officials of the great transcontinental railroads will not oppose the passage of the bill, thus encouraging the belief that it will become a law before congress adjourns on March 4th.—**Washington Correspondent in Capital News.**

Work of Press Bureau.

George H. Maxwell's press bureau has been very busy recently sending out reports to the daily papers throughout the country stating that the national irrigation law is menaced by politicians in the suggestion that a commission be appointed to investigate all projects recommended by the reclamation service under this act. The press bureau states that if the fund is ever left open to spoliation it is certain that millions will be expended with nothing to show for it. The statements of Maxwell and his crowd will have very little weight with congressmen who know their motives. While the expenditures of the irrigation fund up to the present time have been in accordance with the recommendations of the officials of the reclamation service, it is a question in the minds of many as to whether Chief Engineer Newell is capable of deciding on the location of large reservoir sites or the carrying out of building dams and other work appurtenant to the position. It is a noticeable fact that all of the engineers of national reputation are very reticent about expressing their opinion on work that has been undertaken by the reclamation service. One of the best known consulting engineers in the United States informed the Irrigation Age recently that it would be well to give Newell and his men an opportunity to show what they can do. This is all very well so far as the actual work of construction is concerned, but it should not apply to the selection of sites for government projects where the government work handicaps or interferes with the work of private corporations already begun or established. There is a decided tendency on the part of the reclamation service to throw obstacles in the way of private irrigation projects.

Our correspondence in recent issues shows a very narrow and almost malicious spirit among some of the reclamation service officials. This is particularly true of cases in Idaho, Washington and Wyoming. Would it

not be well for Mr. Newell and his crowd, including Maxwell, to confine their operations to sections where governmental work will not interfere with private projects already in operation? There are at present in Washington gentlemen who will place before the proper officials information which will lead to investigations along the lines suggested, and there is no doubt but that President Roosevelt will be fully informed within the next thirty days concerning the actions of officials of the reclamation service in certain territory. And we may be assured that the president will not tolerate any unfairness on the part of these officious gentlemen. It is only a matter of bringing it to his attention, when it is reasonably certain that he will take steps to correct abuses.—**Irrigation Age.**

Poultry Instruction.

A series of lessons in poultry culture designed for beginners in poultry keeping is a novel idea which the growing interest in poultry and the desire to start right ought to make popular. We understand FARM-POULTRY of Boston, Mass., begins such a course in 1905, its January issue. The set of twenty-two lessons will constitute a complete and systematic elementary course of instruction in poultry culture to be used in connection with practical work. In nearly every number throughout the year will be one or more especially contributed articles on leading topics of lessons presented or discussed in that issue. These articles will be from leading authorities on the subjects treated. In the text of the lessons, the discussions of topics, and these special articles, readers of this paper will get a correspondence course, with class advantages added, which the publishers say they do not think can be duplicated anywhere at any price. It will pay readers of the Twin Falls News who are interested to write FARM-POULTRY for sample copy and particulars.

For Sale.

A three-room dwelling house, located at Milner. Address Stockgrowers' Mercantile company, at either Milner or Shoshone, Idaho. 2t-13

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Houck and T. B. Hendricks, under the firm name of Houck & Hendricks, was on the 15th day of January, D. 1905, dissolved by mutual consent, and the property, books and accounts thereof, and all bills receivable turned over to the new firm of Smith & Price, of Twin Falls, Idaho, by which all accounts due said partnership will be collected by the firm of Smith & Price, and all bills payable to said firm from this date this 5th day of January, 1905. S. B. HOUCK, T. B. HENDRICKS. Dated this 12th day of January, 1905. W. F. RICKHOFF, F. C. SMITH.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. F. Rickhoff and F. C. Smith, under the firm name and style of Rickhoff & Smith, was on the 5th day of January, D. 1905, dissolved by mutual consent, and the property, books and accounts thereof, and all bills receivable turned over to the new firm of Smith & Price, of Twin Falls, Idaho, by which all accounts due said partnership will be collected by the firm of Smith & Price, and all bills payable to said firm from this date this 5th day of January, D. 1905. W. F. RICKHOFF, F. C. SMITH. (Signed)

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Messer Block TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Million Dollar Law Suit

The big water case, in which you and I and everybody else who owns water stock on the upper Snake river are interested still continues to be heard in sections, says the Blackfoot Republican. They are at Teton Basin this week and will go from there to St. Anthony, then to Idaho Falls and Blackfoot. Last week the court was in session at Rexburg, and James H. Hawley of Boise, J. A. Bagley of Montpelier, S. F. Dietrich of Pocatello, Wm. A. Lee of Salt Lake, J. F. Hansborough, Sam Rich, Eph H. Watson and J. W. Jones of Blackfoot; D. Worth Clark, Henry Holden, J. Ed. Smith and O. E. McCutcheon of Idaho Falls; Col. Hamer and Attorney Gwinn of St. Anthony and a few other legal lights were in attendance. The attorneys did a very commendable thing to reduce the time and expense by having a stipulation committee appointed to formulate plans by which all superfluous work and expense should be cut out. The following named gentlemen were appointed on the stipulation committee: Hawley, Bagley, Dietrich, Hansborough and Gwinn.

They spent the day on the matter and saved the irrigators of this valley thousands of dollars expense by simplifying the work of the suit, reducing it really about one-half. While Judge Stewart is hearing evidence in the case in the localities where it is the most convenient for witnesses to get together a lot of draughtsmen in the state engineer's office are making maps of the farms in this section, showing every man's land, his ditches, cultivated land, high places, low places, sagebrush, willows and sloughs, and as fast as they are finished they are forwarded to the court to be used in adjudication of rights. There are large maps showing relative positions and big canal systems, and there are smaller sections showing subdivisions and details, and when the water rights have all been adjusted the storing of water, and the further settlement of the valley can proceed on an intelligent basis.

People who have been referring to the wonders of the Nile all these years or pointing to Utah for examples of irrigation may leave those pony systems and turn to Idaho to find systems so comprehensive they will form great correlated empires compared with which the Nile is old and slow.

Pleased With Idaho's Growth

S. W. Eccles, traffic director of the American Smelting & Refining company, arrived in Boise yesterday on the private car of Division Superintendent E. C. Manson of the Short Line. Mr. Eccles was accompanied by T. H. Smith, J. G. Anderson and Martin Garn of Salt Lake and Frank Bean of Blackfoot. The party had been up on the Wood River branch on a hunting expedition and their car was filled with hunting coats, fur overcoats, rifles and ammunition. An appetizing odor of bear steak emanated from the culinary department of the car and the members of the party looked as though they had been dining well.

Mr. Eccles was formerly traffic manager of the Short Line and Idaho is the state of his adoption. He has a large ranch in Fremont county, where he spends his summer vacations.

"I regard Idaho as my home," said Mr. Eccles. "It is a grand state and I have watched its growth for many years with keen interest. Its wonderful resources are becoming more and more appreciated and I look for remarkable progress in all sections in the immediate future. On my present trip I have noted substantial improvement everywhere. Here in Boise I observe that many handsome new buildings have been erected, streets paved, car lines extended and other municipal advances made. In other sections through which we passed I found the same progressive spirit obtaining."

Mr. Eccles has always been loyal to Idaho. While traffic manager of the Short Line he laid the foundation of a policy since followed by his successors, that of putting the state to the fore and inducing settlers to come here.

The American Smelting & Refining company has 25 smelters and a number of mines scattered from Mexico to British Columbia and its railway traffic is enormous. Mr. Eccles directs the movement of this traffic and has a firm grasp on every detail of shipment.

The party left for Salt Lake on the afternoon train—Boise Statesman.

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. 3-12

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TWIN FALLS IDAHO

TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published in the Heart of the Greater West of Idaho
Lead by the West

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Bow legged men, as usual, will be the first to adopt next season's skin tight trousers.

A New York policeman inadvertently arrested his wife for drunkenness. Trouble brewing.

Andrew Carnegie is a sufferer from lumbago. Has he ever tried a poor man's plaster for it?

The standing army of the Panama republic has been reduced to twenty-five men—all generals, of course.

These Turkish troops that are demanding their pay must seem to the sultan to be sadly lacking in patriotism.

Cupid, after seeing the average married couple safely through the honeymoon, goes off on a long vacation.

The minister who thought he would be "more useful" if he fasted thirty days has now no utility at all. He is dead.

Mrs. Emma James is said to be as "coldly lovely" as ever. The description somehow reminds one of ice cream.

That American heiress who refused to pay \$70,000 for a count may have reasoned that this was an overcharge of \$63,999.70.

Paul Kruger left a fortune of nearly \$4,000,000. John Bull must admit now that the war in South Africa was in a sense a failure.

When a child with one twisted foot is thankful the other is straight, the grumpy pessimist should try to escape from himself.

A slim attendance is reported for the New York horse show. The women couldn't have been a very attractive lot this time.

The French sardine crop is a failure this year. No matter. It will cost no more to put a French label on the Maine sardines.

The football season is ended for this year. Now if they will please quit raising the price of meat, good cheese may be expected to prevail.

That Pennsylvania man who married a widow after a platonic friendship of twenty-five years must now admit that the older Weller was right.

This sudden thrumming of the spatulas into public notice is causing a great many busy people to drop everything and run to their cyclopedias.

"Every mall brings Nan Patterson offers of marriage." And still there are people who affected not to believe in Max Nordau's theory of degeneration.

From the revelations in the matter of the failure of a "women's broker" it would seem that the sucker that is born every minute has a dear little twin sister.

The people of New York might pay off their public debt by holding court in Madison Square Garden and charging admission the next time a chorus girl is tried for murder.

A scientist says that pumpkin pie is filled with microbes. That is better than having the microbes filled with pumpkin pie, for those wouldn't be any left for the rest of us.

John W. Gates was in an automobile accident in New York the other day. The car upset and the chauffeur was seriously hurt. Nothing happened to Gates. Nothing ever does.

A Philadelphia society girl actress has gone to work as a cook. There are a battalion of other society girl actresses who, if they can't cook at all, can at least cook as well as they can act.

The letters of Queen Victoria are to be published, after being edited by friends of the royal family. We have no doubt that it will be quite safe to place the book in the hands of young girls.

"Bulletin No. 1" of the National Mosquito Extermination Society has just been issued. Evidently the society believes it will be necessary to work overtime if the mosquitoes are ever to be exterminated.

The beauty editor of the Chicago Record-Herald says a mother should always encourage her daughter to consult the mirror frequently. Most mothers will not find that this duty makes life unduly strenuous.

NEARLY FOUR CENTURIES OLD

St. Augustine, Fla. Has Oldest House in America.
The oldest house in America is in St. Augustine, Fla. This building, by comparison with the winter resort hotels in that town, is not a pretentious structure, but when it was built it was undoubtedly one of the principal structures of the town.

It is built of coquina rock, a mixture of sand and shell, which is the same material used in the building of the Ponce de Leon hotel and the Alcazar. It is not known in what year this building was put up, but it was short-



Oldest House in America.

ly after the landing of the Spanish, which was on the 8th of September, 1565.

The building is in a fairly good state of preservation. The interior is beautifully finished in highly polished wood.

It was occupied by the Spanish officials during the time Florida was a Spanish colony, and was later the home of the attorney general during the English possession. It is not now inhabited.

The Magic Mirror of Japan.

The "magic mirror" of Japan is a disk of bronze, usually from six to eight inches in diameter. It is silvered on the front, which is a little convex, and there is a raised pattern on the back which is rather concave. The polished pattern is generally of intricate, arabesque designs of Chinese characters. It is not visible in the front of the mirror, but when strong sunlight is reflected from the front of the mirror to a wall or screen the pattern of the back is visible on the screen in bright lines on a black ground. Prof. W. E. Astton, F. R. S., with Prof. John Perry, F. R. S., was the first to give the true scientific explanation of this magical effect. It seems that the design on the back alters the convexity of the front, making it flat, in fact, along the lines of the pattern. Consequently, the light reflects from the front is not dispersed at those points of the design, and they appear brighter on the screen.

Gravats of Wood Pulp.

A syndicate of English capitalists is engaged in an endeavor to promote a market in this country for the stik made chiefly from wood pulp. This product is principally obtained in South America, Paraguay furnishing a large supply. The vegetable stik has its origin in trees and is readily adaptable to native forms. The various threads are superimposed, which process presents a silky finish resembling meringued goods. For several years past this glossy material has been sold in piece lengths to the upholstery trade, by which it is utilized for filling purposes. The selling test of artificial stik for gravats is anxiously awaited by local manufacturers.

A Thanksgiving Serenade.



Memorial to a Robber.
In the little town of Forlipoopol, near Bologna, a memorial tablet is about to be unveiled in the municipal theater to the memory of a famous robber chieftain named Passatore. The reason why the theater is chosen for the home of his memorial is that in it was performed his most famous exploit. In September, 1854, while one of Rossini's operas was being performed in the presence of all the local beauty and fashion, Passatore and his band "held up" the audience and robbed them of all their valuables to the last penny.

Ignorance in Coal Region.

A student of the population of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania reports that there are 630,000 people inhabiting that section, of which 430,000 are foreign born. Of this number over 50,000 cannot read or write.

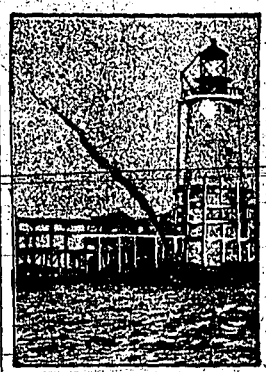
BIRD LIGHTED STREET LAMP.

Simple Solution of Incident That Puzzled Authorities.

In a suburban town, where the streets are lighted by gas lamps, a curious thing happened. A gentleman noticed that for several nights the gas was not lighted in front of his house and reported the matter to the gas company. The lamp-lighter who had the street in charge was sure that he had lighted it each night. Later the gentleman noticed that the lamp was often lighted through the day and decided that some mischievous boy was responsible for it. Keeping a close watch for the offender, he was astonished to see the light flash up when hot water was near it. He placed a ladder against the post and climbed up to investigate the matter. He found that the two chains which turned the light on and off moved so easily that the slightest touch was sufficient to send them up or down. But they could not move of their own weight nor by the wind. Still more puzzled, the man returned to his watch at a discreet distance and was soon rewarded by seeing a wren fly to the lamp, perch itself on the ring at the end of the chain, and give it a pull which lighted the gas. He then remembered that a wren had reared a brood in the lamp that year.

Newest Style of Lighthouse.

The Ram Island Ledge (Malne) Lighthouse, now practically finished, will,



Ram Island Ledge Lighthouse.

It is claimed to be the best in the world of its class. The appropriation was \$186,000.

The tower is of heavy stone, and the exterior is nearly as smooth as marble. It is lined with white enamel tiling, and the interior is finished in quartered oak of the finest quality.

The lens is of diamond shaped. The lantern is of bronze, cost \$10,000, and the salt air will have no effect upon it. The \$7,000 lens for the lamp was made in Paris.

The photograph shows the tower as it looked just before the staging was removed.

Seven men are at work on the interior.

The light will be of the third order, and will be a flash. The lighthouse is as firm as the great rock on which it stands. It will be of the greatest possible advantage to all masters of vessels entering or leaving Portland.

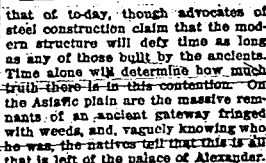
Either a Fake or a Freak.

Considerable money is being risked in Trenton, N. J., on the question whether or not Albert E. Herpin is a sleepless wonder. Herpin contends that he has not slept a wink in ten years and that throughout the ordeal of wakefulness his health has remained unimpaired. About half the population of Trenton and its suburbs are firm in the conviction that Herpin's sleeplessness is a fake. The other half, including a number of physicians who have studied Herpin's case, believe the wakeful Trentonian's story and stand ready to back it with coin.

Herpin will give a public test of his strange wakefulness for a purse of \$1,000 and will be closely watched for thirty-one days.

Palace of a King.

The palace of Alexander the Great was an imposing structure in its time, and the wonder is that any vestige of it stands to-day. It was built in a manner much more substantial than



Chapel Built by Nature

Ex-President Cleveland, during his sojourn in New Hampshire the last summer, attended divine services in a chapel unique on an island in picturesque Lake Assquam.

Eleven or twenty years ago Brewster Balch, who was then a student at Harvard college, conceived the idea of a summer athletic school for boys, and chose the island mentioned as the location. "Camp Chocorua" was there established and had a very successful existence for a decade, being the pioneer of the large number of such schools now in existence.

There was provided a chapel, original in conception with Mr. Balch. Its walls were the surrounding trees of the forest. Its ceiling was the ever-changing sky. Rustic seats were built for choir and congregation. The most prominent feature was a massive stone altar, surmounted by a heavy stone cross at the eastern end of the chapel, and there the members of the camp, numbering half a hundred, would gather regularly every Sunday, whenever the weather permitted, for divine services.

This chapel was in the hands of the members of the camp, numbering half a hundred, would gather regularly every Sunday, whenever the weather permitted, for divine services.

Ten years or more ago now has wrought and have with the once trim structures of the camp. The forest chapel, alone remains intact, with very little change, and is still put to the use for which it was designed by its builders.

A custom has sprung up among the summer residents of the central portion of Lake Assquam region of gathering every pleasant Sunday morning at this open-air auditorium for divine worship. From cottage, camp and hotel about the shores boats put out with their freight of worshippers, all bound for one common goal—the natural sanctuary.

It was in one of these rustic seats that ex-President Cleveland, at one of the hands of worshippers, at a certain charming Sabbath morning last August, Mr. Cleveland was at the time the guest over Sunday of Col. J. H. Colt of Concord, N. H., at the camp of the latter on an island in Lake Assquam, and accepted an invitation to rejoin the members of the camp in their novel church attendance.

How the Pigeons Mate

On a south Jersey farm, which was the home of a thousand pigeons and which was conducted by a woman who had formerly been a bookkeeper in Philadelphia, was found one particular fly and coop which was the abiding place of young doves that had reached the mating season, says the Era Magazine. These young birds were associated together so that they might select their life companions.

The interior of the walls of the coop was filled with boxes, and these pigeons which had mated would select one of these boxes for their home and nest.

This period of courtship is one filled with excitement for the birds. Two young pigeon cocks, having selected the same hen for a mate, have been known to fight to the death in their rivalry. The method of combat is peculiar. The beak and wings alone are used, the combatants catching each other with their beaks by the skin of the head and beating each other with their extended wings.

Having once chosen his mate, the dove, with an occasional exception,

remains constant to her through life. The occasional instances of infidelity cause discord in the coop, for when one pigeon tires of his mate and seeks another he meets a vigorous protest from the companion of the bird which he covets. When they have agreed to spend their lives together Mr. and Mrs. Dove select a box and the laying begins. The parent birds may not be less than eight months old.

The pigeon's worst enemy is the rat. In the absence of the mother or the father bird, the rat will crawl into a nest, steal a young squab, drag it bodily away and devour it. So a good cat is a necessity in a pigeon coop—a cat that is taught not to disturb the pigeons, but to be death to rats. Mice are a pest among the pigeons, too, but they eat only the grain, not disturbing the eggs or the young.

Frequently, however, the most daring mice will creep under the very nests of the pigeons, even while the birds are on their eggs, and the presumptive rodent will make its own nests there, rearing their young in the genial warmth of the sitting pigeon.

Cantor in Great Demand

Jews on the upper East Side have gone wild with enthusiasm over the voice of a Russian cantor who sang the services in the New York Star theater Saturday morning. The theater has been turned into a temporary temple. His name is A. L. Schlossberg, and those who have heard him declare he has the most remarkable voice a human being ever possessed.

The cantor could be a rabbi, it is said, if he wanted to, but knowing the quality of his voice, he prefers to remain a singer. He has had dozens of offers to go into grand opera or to sing in concert. But the bond of his mind is religious, and he has no intention of changing his vocation.

The demand for him by the Jews of this country is so great that he finds it impossible to accept all calls. Saturday he was at the New Star theater; this week he goes up to Bronxville, and then comes down to a temple in

Broome street. Before he leaves this country he will sing in many temples in New York and throughout the country.

He has won a considerable fortune through his voice. He gets at least \$600 every time he sings the services. A moderate price of admission is charged, the seats at the New Star having ranged from 25 to 75 cents.

Mr. Schlossberg is 43 years old. He was born in a small town in Russia. He was until several years ago a well-known tenor in the opera, and became famous there that the Jews in America heard of him. Then he was induced to come to the United States, and arrived here in September, just in time for the great Jewish holidays.

In appearance the cantor is very striking. He has a big beard and piercing black eyes. His musical voice and easy manners make him an attractive person with whom to talk. —Book News.

Death's Terrors Not Felt

John Helm, who has been foreman at Mount Greenwood for twenty years, was recently questioned by a clergyman in regard to his fear of death.

"How do you feel," said his reverence, "when you see coffins and hearses and mourning crowds?" "I have no unusual sensations at all," replied John. "Graveyard men look upon such things as a matter of course. They are of daily and almost hourly occurrence, and we have grown accustomed to them. The sight of funerals and coffins is no more to us than the sight of railroad trains and of dry-goods boxes is to merchants in the city. Our business has its routine like all others, and the fact that dead bodies are handled comes to be a matter of no special consequence."

"Are you not continually reminded of your own death?" queried the man of religion.

"Not at all," said John. "I never think of my own death. Such thoughts do not bother me at all."

"But are you ready to die? Are you prepared to meet your God?"

"I surely am ready. Whenever my time comes I am perfectly willing to go. Death has no terrors for me. Are you yourself prepared to die, may I ask?"

The minister confessed that he did not feel prepared to meet his death, and each went his way wondering at the other's mental attitude concerning the inevitable final summons—New York Tribune.

All Recompense in Love

Beyond the murky rim of hills
Where fading day is slipping slow,
To-night a robin swings and trills
In one of cottonwoods and willows,
The shadows flung from branch and stem

And on their homeward pilgrimage
Each trampling hoof and horny crest
Shakes perfume from the cottonwood
O fair, faint incense of the west!

To-night I know, beyond the rim
Where fall my prairie sunsets fade,
God's far, white mountain look to him
Clad in his glory, unafraid,
The clear light on peak and scarp,
The tremble silver of a star—
What would I give to see them there?

The mountains call me back to lay
My treasures on their boundless heights
The canyon call me home to pry
Yet here in this valley to-night
I'll build mine cars against their call—
Content to find my exile sweet—
With love and recompense and awe
—Mabel Earle in the Youth's Companion

FOIBLES & FASHION

Fanciful Ideas in Muffs.

While flat muffs are more fashionable than the round variety, the difference is not owing altogether to a preference for the flat, as the short-haired furs are made up in the first form, while the long haired are made into large round muffs.

Many of the flat muffs assume a rounded outline or even a tendency to a point at the lower part while the tops are narrower and are often curved or indented.

Many of the season's muffs and neck pieces are designed for special occasions and not for general wear. In muffs fancy runs riot, on some of the fanciful ones to go, with certain costumes. Not only is lace used, but passementeries, bands of embroidery, and contrasting furs are used to make them more elaborate. It is beautiful and artistic, than that for itself were all.

Furs are even dyed in gown materials, and browns and grays in many different shades are shown.

Autumn's Calling Costume.

Here is an attractive calling gown, simple and in good taste. The ruffles are finished at the bottom with folds. The bands are of hand embroidered strips of the broadcloth of which the



gown is made. The vest-yoke and lower sleeves are of tucked liberty silk. The hat, with a soft roll and knot of velvet, is felt, both velvet and hat being of the now coque de roche shades.

New Fur Garment.

One of the newest fur garments is more like a fichu than anything else attached to a velvet belt. The sleeves are smooth over the shoulder, extending to considerable width below the elbow. One of the latest furs is white astrachan dyed brown. This is made into caps, but more often into neck pieces and muffs. There is the same infinite variety in neck pieces and everything is found in them from huge stoles which envelop the shoulders to pieces of fur that are a little larger than a four-in-hand tie. The stole will reign supreme, however. Quite a number of the smaller fur garments while shaped are slightly draped about the shoulders and they fasten on the bust with an ornamental clasp. The ends may be long or short.

Opera Glass Bags.

Heavy open laces are made over satin linings into opera glass bags this year. They are white, as a rule, but can be made in colors, linings and lace to match. A plain square bag is drawn up at the neck with ribbons carried through embroidered rings, set on the inside, the throat of the bag finished with a deep ruffling of chiffon. A larger bag for carrying more of milady's trinkets is similarly made and set here and there on the outside with silver paillettes. So are other of the opera glass bags, which are drawn up at the mouth over two ball-finished bags of silver or gold. These bags are rounded at the lower corners, finished at the sides with dainty ribbon rosettes, and the ribbon handles are knotted. There may be paillette spangles or not, and of silver or gold.

Utilizing Old Lace.

A rapid and easy way of embroidering and one which enables a woman to use up odds and ends of old and new lace, especially in floral design,

is to cut the leaves from the net foundation and apply on a cotton, wool, or silk gown. Work over the design, covering the figures well, with embroidered silk or mercerized cotton. The result is excellent. The embroidery stands out and the lace pattern answers the same purpose as a stamped design and in most cases is more attractive than the conventional patterns found in the shops.



A plain brown or green wallpaper makes an ideal background for pictures, and the absence of pattern on walls adds immensely to the apparent size of the room.

Conveniently near the range in the kitchen should be placed the sink and the dresser, not too far from the table and range. You have seen the principal articles so placed that the labor will be much lightened.

To save the knees of boys' ribbed stockings one mother re-enforces them by sewing a piece of strong black cloth behind them before they are worn at all. It is remarkable how much longer stockings wear when treated in this way.

Polished iron work can be preserved from rust by an inexpensive mixture made of copal varnish mixed with a brush oil, oil of turpentine and a degree of greenness, and afterward adding to this mixture as much spirit of turpentine as of varnish.

Black Taffeta Popular.

Black taffeta gowns are having a big vogue among women who make it a rule never to be without a black gown of some sort, even if they wear it but seldom. Black velvet is oftentimes employed for trimming in cases where elaborateness is desired. One beautiful model recently shown at the dressmaker, not too far from the table and range. You have seen the principal articles so placed that the labor will be much lightened.

Another favorite trimming for taffetas is mousseline, for an indispensible charm exists in the combination of opaque materials with gauzes, chiffons and taces and it finds its perfection in their combination, which is, of course, intended only for dressy gowns.

One of the new sleeves is made up of taffeta puffs and cross folds of the silk an inch wide, having plaited ruffles on the edges. The effect is very full and the sleeve from the elbow down is completed by a long gauze of brocade, draped on the bias and trimmed at the wrist with several quillings of Mechlin lace.



Fluffy tailored skirts are the most striking departure.

Pink-colored gloves are worn as frequently as white ones.

For the knockabout suit there is nothing like good corduroy.

Long gloves with wrinkled tops are worn with the elbow sleeves.

White jet is used with beautiful effect on some of the white gowns.

With the silk dressy gown a cockade of silk to match is worn in the hair.

Shoulders are spreading out to a prodigious and most unlovely width.

Velvet flowers in lovely shaded colors are used on some of the best hats.

Tight bodices and loose blouses will share honors for some time to come.

Now ostrich plumes show the light color at the stem, deepening toward the tip.

One plaited length of ribbon looks like a cross between a cockade and a pompon.

Plaited Skirt in Style.

The plaited skirt is one of the settled fashions for the coming season. Skirts must be full, but they must not be bulky about the hips. By plaited skirts is meant the several varieties that are used for the lighter fabrics.

The most graceful skirt for walking just clears the ground. Drop skirts are still worn, although a few frocks are made up with the flared breathers.

According and sun plating lose none of their popularity and skirts made of black voile, crepe de chine, gauze and nets will be much worn with the fancy Louis-silk and velvet coats. A dainty model of black crepe de chine to be worn with a black velvet coat and an embroidered waistcoat is plaited in gores, the plaited gores alternating with other plans to the knee, where they fall into platings.

Pale Green Cloth Waist.

Bipose of pale green cloth, trimmed with straps of white cloth, which are themselves trimmed with rows of pale green soutache and with motifs of soutache and blue velvet.

The waistcoat is of white cloth, ornamented with little gold buttons.

The full sleeves are finished with bands of white cloth, trimmed with motifs of the soutache and velvet, which form loose cuffs over tight under cuffs of white cloth, ornamented with gold buttons. The tucked collar is of white, with a turn-over of blue velvet.

Raspberry Bavarian Cream. Soften a quarter of a package of gelatine in half a cup of raspberry juice; dissolve over hot water; add the juice of half a lemon, a cupful of raspberry juice and half a cup of sugar; stir over ice water, and when it begins to "set" fold in a cupful and a half of double cream beaten solid. Pour into a mold. When cold serve surrounded with the froth from whipped cream.

Shading in Colors. Beautiful ostrich feather sets, muffs and long round boas, appear this year in the shaded effects which are to be found in so many things. There is the popular heliotrope, shading to palest lavender, and to go with another popular shade of the season—brown—the feathers graduate from a rich darkness to a delicate cream. They are charming.

What New York Leaders of Fashion Are Wearing.



Good Ideas for the House Beautiful

New Slip Covers.

The slip covers so popular in the reign of Louis XIV are being more and more used in these days of soft coal and dirt, and the beautifully upholstered furniture, covered with its tufted damasks and brocatelles, is generally covered with "house-rocks" except on special occasions. The old-fashioned idea of leaving the summer slips of striped linen or appalling cretonnes on has passed. The cretonnes used are selected with care and suitability to the other decorations of the apartment. Some people make the great mistake of choosing large flowered designs for the furniture when the carpet and paper are also figured. One of the three at least, either the wall pa-



per, the carpet or the furniture covers, should be a plain color if the holder does not wish to grow dizzy from too much pattern.

If fancy covers are chosen they should correspond as exactly as possible with the figure and colors in the wall paper. This effect is very pleasing in the boudoir or bedroom, provided that the carpet is plain, has a plain ground with sparsely scattered sprays or flowered border.

But not only chintzes or cretonnes are used as slip covers, but taffetas is much in demand. Not too cheap a quality, but one that will stand the wear and tear usually given to furniture, and not fade or look shiny. Double width is the best for the purpose. Of cheaper materials, denim, gingham, linen, chintz and cretonnes are all good. A large monogram is sometimes embroidered on the back of a plain cover.—Montreal Herald.

The Mission of the Vine.

There is so much in modern life that conduces to ugliness in our surroundings! If you don't believe, think of the way in which we depend upon the telephone in every department of life. The business of the household, even the social machinery must use the telephone, and then—think of the poles! There must be stables to house the horses and the carriages of the well-to-do, yet every architect knows that it is a difficult matter to place artistic and appropriate outbuildings on the same grounds with the palatial residence, and not have them seem obtrusive, says a well-known architect. In the small city home, the back fence and the sheds of our neighbors are often a serious blot on the landscape, and the sensitive eye is offended daily by some bleak, bare, "necessary evil" in our surroundings, because of somebody's convenience being dependent thereon. I am often delighted to see how some simple quick-growing vine is used to screen off such disagreeable objects, and only wonder that more home-owners about Los Angeles and vicinity do not try to cover up more of the ugliness about them in this way.

For Prospective Builders.

The best house for the least practicable cost can only be obtained by building the same on paper first, the price paid for a full set of plans, specification and details will be money well spent, and instead of the owner finding himself with an unsatisfactory house, he will have a home with each detail worked out.

One important feature which is too often overlooked is the size of windows. Windows should be wide, not only from the advantage in the outside appearance over narrow openings, but from the point of view of the inside. A sash in a two-light window that is wider than high always renders more pleasing results than where reverse conditions obtain.

SEEKING A LOST ART.

Modern Scientists Baffled in Efforts to Temper Copper.

Same and fortune await the lucky individual who can rediscover the combination of metals from which the Egyptians, the Aztecs and the Incas of Peru made their tools and arms. Though each of these nations reached a high state of civilization, none of them ever discovered a combination of the fact that the soil of all these countries was largely impregnated with tin. Their substitute for it was a combination of metals which had the temper of steel. Despite the greatest efforts the secret of this composition has baffled scientists and has become a lost art. The great explorer Humboldt tried to discover it from an analysis of a chisel found in an ancient incaliber mine, but all that he could find out was that it appeared to be a combination of a small amount of tin with copper. This combination will not give the hardness of steel, so it is evident that tin and copper could not have been its only component parts. Whatever might have been the nature of the metallic combination, these ancient races were able so to prepare pure copper that it equaled in temper the finest steel produced at the present day by the most scientifically approved process. With their bronze and copper instruments they were able to quarry and shape the hardest known stones such as granite and porphyry, and even cut emeralds and like substances. A re-discovery of this lost art would revolutionize many trades in which steel at present holds the monopoly. If copper could thus be tempered now its advantage over steel would be very great and it would no doubt be preferred to the latter in numerous industries. It is a curious fact that though this lost secret still baffles modern scientists it must have been discovered independently by the three races which made use of it, so long ago.

Doing Great Work.

Florian, Mo., Dec 18th.—(Special)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing a great work in curing the more terrible forms of Kidney Disease, such as Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Diabetes, everybody knows. But it must also be noted that they are doing a still greater work in wiping out thousands of cases of the earlier stages of Kidney Disease. Take for instance, Mrs. Fern Bartoau of this place. She says:

"I have been subject to fits in my back and knees for about three years, but since I have been taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I have been entirely cured."

Others here tell similar stories. In fact, in this part of Missouri there are scores of people who have cured the early symptoms of Kidney Disease with Dodd's Kidney Pills. The use of the Great American Kidney Remedy thus saved not only the lives of Kidney Disease victims, but thousands of other Americans from years of sufferings.

Prisoners Learn Trades.

In the British military prisons the prisoners practice rifle shooting, gymnastics and signalling, and those who are to be discharged from the army at the end of their terms learn a trade, if they have none.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We have understood more than 30 years for the last 25 years, and believe him perfectly bona fide in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WALTON, KIRWAN & MARTIN, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken extensively, curing diseased and inflamed eyes, thousands of other Americans from years of sufferings.

Rarest American Book.

The "rarest American book" is the "New England Primer," the little Bible of New England, as it has been called, which is so rare that the earliest printed editions have vanished, no one knowing, indeed, when and where the first edition was actually issued.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Beautiful Old Age.

Roses are most beautiful just before the petals fall. So it is often with old age touched with kindness and tender sympathy.

TEA

You don't think Schilling's Best is better than anybody else's best; very well; you can try it.

Follow Tolstoi's Teachings.

Bulgarian newspapers give the names of two doctors of philosophy who have taken the teachings of Tolstoi so much to heart, that one of them has become a cobbler and the other a bootblack.

C & B CLOTHING COMPANY

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Come and buy your Clothing, Furnishings, Suits, Underwear, Gloves, Shoes, Sox, Etc.

WE HAVE opened in the Burrington Hotel Building and will be pleased to see all our friends. Come and see us whether you want to purchase or not. Prices always the lowest, goods always the highest grade. Suits to Order from the Best Tailoring Establishment in Chicago

C & B CLOTHING COMPANY C. E. COLE, MANAGER

BREVITIES

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

I. E. Van Auken has just completed an excellent job of varnishing the office room of the Burrington hotel.

Mrs. I. B. Perrine of Blue Lakes, Ida., will arrive in the city tomorrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Spencer. Salt Lake Herald of January 24.

The Bakery, Tenth avenue, near Shoshone avenue, is now open for business. Good bread; cakes, pies, etc., will be constantly kept on hand, and lunches will be served in a few days.

Dr. G. F. Baker, the well-known dentist, will locate permanently in Twin Falls the early part of February. Those desiring dental work will find it to their interest to consult him. 14-17

Mrs. Dave Sterncson opened her bakery and lunch couter Wednesday morning and will supply the public with excellent home-made bread, pies, cakes, etc. She is located across the street from the Headquarters restaurant.

"Man will eat 200 or 300 more foods in the year 2000 than he eats now," said a chemist. "A movement is on foot among the world's governments to increase the varieties of our foods; and every week from somewhere or other a new vegetable or fruit or nut is added to the international bill of fare."—Ex.

A disorderly drunk was hauled up before Judge Taylor Monday and fined \$5.00 and costs. The quality of booze he imbibed made him somewhat unruly, but after being licked by a hobo and taken in hand by an officer he was considerably subdued, and when he appeared in court was a very peaceful looking animal.

Ball Brothers, contractors, announce that they will soon locate in Twin Falls and solicit correspondence with prospective builders. We are experienced builders and architectural draftsmen and mean to merit the patronage of the public by doing first-class work. Present address: No. 182 P street, Salt Lake City. 14-17

On Friday of last week, Lyman Martindale of Locust was found dead in a wagon, west of Milner. A coroner's jury, which investigated the matter came to the conclusion that death had resulted from heart failure. The deceased left Milner in company with two other men, intending to go to Twin Falls. Later, when the team was found these two men were asleep, lying with the dead man in the bottom of the

wagon. Deceased leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.—Albion Times.

"Good things to eat" at the new bakery.

Born—Sunday, January 22, to the wife of Jas. A. Bybee, a fine baby boy. All concerned doing well.

S. T. Hamilton went to Albion Wednesday on a business trip. He expects to return Saturday.

The stage has been arriving at 5 o'clock, instead of 3, as heretofore. The delay is caused by the stage waiting at Shoshone for the morning mail, which arrived there about 9 o'clock.

Sheriff George H. Hanson came over from Albion Monday in response to a call to adjust the matter of a peace officer for Twin Falls.—F. E. Ramsay was appointed special deputy to act for the time being.

W. A. Ring will open a short order restaurant in the Hazen building just completed, adjoining the Hazen rooming house, about February 1. He states everything will be up-to-date and served in the best of manner.

S. W. Hazen, secretary of Twin Falls precinct, secured signatures to his bond of parties who are taxpayers and freeholders, which will no doubt be approved by the county commissioners at their next meeting, February 13.

H. H. Jacobs, county commissioner for this district, returned the first of the week from Albion, where he has been in attendance at a meeting of the board. The next meeting of the board will be February 13, at which time unfinished business will be completed.

H. O. Milner, the present postmaster, has tendered his resignation to the postoffice department, his reason being that his business duties occupy the greater portion of his time. W. W. Dunn, an estimable young man from Hallett, has been circulating a petition asking the department for the appointment as postmaster to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Milner. The petition has been signed by the majority of business men here, and no doubt will be approved by the department.

The Rev. Patterson returned from Twin Falls very well satisfied with the result of the meetings held at that place. He reports that the First Baptist church was organized with a good list of charter members. It has already been decided to build a church that will cost not less than \$5000. Mrs. I. B. Perrine, who is a leader in the church has already collected \$1365. When the foundation for the edifice

will be laid is not definitely known, but it will be in the very near future.—Shoshone Post.

Masks for the masquerade ball to be given the night of February 14 may be secured at the Twin Falls grocery.

Bradley & Parsons of Eagle, Wisconsin, have opened their grocery store on Tenth avenue with a large stock of goods. They have decided to carry at present only groceries and have a large and complete line to satisfy the wants of all.

G. H. Cutting, a prominent business man of Salt Lake City, was in town this week looking over the situation with the view of making investments. Mr. Cutting expresses himself as very much pleased with the growth of the town and felt that the future was certainly very bright.

Messrs. Corey and Barrett, who have contracts for excavating on the Twin Falls canal, were in the valley last Monday buying hay and horses. Mrs. Corey and Mrs. J. R. Schooler of Hagerman are sisters. It will be pleasant for them to live near each other.—Hagerman Correspondent in Shoshone Journal.

R. B. Whittemore of Salt Lake, special agent for the Pacific department of the German-American, Phoenix, German Alliance and New Hampshire fire insurance companies, was a visitor to Twin Falls this week. He was so well pleased with the appearance of the town that he made an investment in real estate. While here he secured maps of the town and arranged for rating for various business blocks.

Monday President Perrine, of the First National Bank of Twin Falls, purchased the lot on the northeast corner of Main street and Shoshone avenue, paying \$3000 cash for the same, and at the same time, in order to make the purchase, contracted to erect a \$15,000 bank building within twelve months. The temporary bank building is being constructed adjoining the investment company's office and will be open for business on the 20th of February. The temporary quarters will be abandoned as soon as the structure on Main street and Shoshone avenue can be completed.

W. W. Dunn was canvassing the town Tuesday to ascertain the number of electric lights that would be demanded at this time. were the power and transmission lines ready. The Shoshone Falls Power company have a meeting in Chicago next week and this data is desired by the company. While the number of lights today may be small, sixty days from now they

would be trippled and then some. It is intended to furnish power also and this office will welcome the day when the gasolene engine can be laid aside and an electric motor installed. It is proposed to have the lights and power turned on by the first of June.

P. F. Conlon has just completed a store building 24x36, which he intends to rent for business purposes. The building is north of the blacksmith shop.

Thomas Sweeney returned Wednesday evening from an extended trip to Salt Lake City. Mr. Sweeney has a fine tract of land only a short distance from town and will soon be busily engaged preparing for spring crops.

The Twin Falls Land and Water company report the land sales for the week ending January 25 to be 5312 acres. Every week shows more activity in the way of increasing interest in lands of the Twin Falls land tract.

C. B. Taylor, the Blue Front restaurant man, will begin the construction of an addition to his place of business Saturday. The addition will be for the accommodation of his increasing trade. Short orders will be made a specialty. This feature will be ready the latter part of next week.

Sam Hall has resigned his position as driver of the Shoshone Falls stage line from Blue Lakes to Rock Creek. His place will be filled by Vanoe L. Stowell, who took charge of the ribbons this morning. Mr. Hall will occupy his time at his ranch east of town.

Monday-Kennedy Packard located, by power of attorney, 480 acres of choice lands as follows: One hundred and sixty acres for F. F. Johnson, president of the First National bank of Wallace; 160 acres for Albert Johnson and 160 acres for Stanley P. Fairweather, both of Wallace, Idaho. Mr. Fairweather is one of the county officials of Shoshone county, and the News is pleased to note the excellent class of citizens coming from the great mining country of the Coeur d'Alenes. Mr. Packard is a careful locator and his patrons may rest assured that he exerts his best efforts and makes first class locations.

J. E. Pike, representing the Consolidated Wagon & Machine company of Idaho Falls, passed through town Monday, on his way home from a trip to Rock Creek, where he had gone to place a large order of goods with the company's agents, John A. Hanson & Son. In conversation with Mr. Pike, he stated that the business outlook here for the company for this season was very encouraging—and that he was

greatly pleased with the prospects for the future. The Consolidated Wagon & Machine company will endeavor, through their agents, to supply the people of this locality with their usual high-grade goods, and with their reputation for fair dealing will undoubtedly build a good business.

The Odd Fellows will have a meeting at the school house on Saturday night, February 4. All lodge members earnestly requested to be present.

Work on the bank building continues to progress, and the basement walls are rapidly assuming shape.

Attorney J. E. Gyde and Ed Miller, both of Wardner, Idaho, arrived today and will look over the country with a view of purchasing land.

The Cassia County Social club will give a grand masquerade ball at the school house on Tuesday evening, February 14. Music will be furnished by the Twin Falls orchestra. Masks will be on sale at the Twin Falls Grocery company's store. A good time is assured to all who attend. Tickets, including supper at the Blue Front Cafe, \$2.00.

The local weather report for Thursday, January 26, gives the temperature as follows: At 8 o'clock a. m., 30 degrees above zero; at 12 o'clock noon, 60; at 2 o'clock p. m., 66; at 3:45, 79; and at 5 o'clock, 56 degrees. This is certainly a contrast with the temperature of other localities, and is a good average of the days for the past month.

The Twin Falls investment company report the sales of lots for the week ending January 26 to aggregate \$23,250. Notwithstanding these increased sales of lots, choice business property in the hands of private parties are commanding high figures. Property holders have pinned their faith to the future of Twin Falls and realize the value of their holdings.

George M. Lamb came up from Kathona Thursday evening with a large wagon load of fine Ben Davis, Spitzenberg and Winesap apples. Mr. Lamb states that he has ten acres of poplar trees of various ages, which he is willing to sell at very low prices to parties who will call at his ranch at Kanoka and get them. He is too busy with farm work to spare the time to deliver them. The trees are all in excellent condition, and being acclimated will do better to get into this spring than trees that are shipped in, besides saving the freight and liability of their perishing in transit. It will be a great saving to parties contemplating the purchase of shade trees this year to call at his ranch and look over these trees.