

TWIN FALLS NEWS

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PARASITE SECURED THAT WILL KILL THE CODLING MOTH

Much is Expected of European Wasp Brought Over From France by George Compere—Horticultural Commission Well Supplied for Distribution—Female Stings Moth Ovipositor and Deposits Eggs.

George Compere, the noted entomologist, who was employed by the state horticultural commission of California and whose arrival in New York a short time ago was announced by telegraph, has arrived in Sacramento and submitted his report.

The following taken from the Sacramento Union of February 1, will doubtless be read with great interest by the apple growers of Idaho:

George Compere, who is employed by the state horticultural commission to secure beneficial insects for California, has returned from Europe and yesterday visited the governor's office. He brought with him a big glass tube filled with captive specimens of the small wasp which is the natural enemy of the codling moth, the pest of California apple growers.

Mr. Compere has been very successful in securing the parasite which keeps the codling moth in check in Europe and has sent large numbers to the horticultural commission here. These are now breeding in large numbers, and several colonies have been sent to various apple sections in the state, especially to the country around Watsonville and in Sonoma county.

AN EXPERIENCED BUG HUNTER.

Mr. Compere has a nose for beneficial parasites and can smell them out in almost any spot in the world. He found the parasite of the codling moth in Europe some two years ago while searching for the parasite of the fruit fly, which is a serious pest in Australia. He was not then looking for the parasite of the codling moth, but simply made a note of its existence, and not finding the parasite of the fruit fly he was looking for, he went to other sections where the parasite of the fruit fly existed. During his stay in Europe he made a vigorous search in every apple section of Spain and France where it was probable that the codling moth would exist, and as a result of his energetic efforts he has forwarded thousands of specimens of the parasitic wasp to the horticultural commission, and there is every prospect at the present time that an effective check of this, the worst of California's pests, has been established.

Mr. Compere, with Commissioner of Horticulture Cooper, was in consultation with Governor Pardee for some time yesterday, during which an account was made by Mr. Compere of his search in Europe and various parts of the world for beneficial insects, and his method of action in the discovering, securing and transporting the same was described.

HOW THE WASPS ARE OBTAINED.

The small brown and white wasps are extremely fascinating, graceful and lively. The method of bringing them from France is peculiar. Mr. Compere stated that he is obliged to secure the specimens of codling moth in the cocoon stage of development.

The chrysalis of the moth is then stung by the female wasp, which lays her egg in the poisoned

body. The poison of the wasp does not operate destructively on the tissues of the grub moth, but acts as a preservative until the eggs of the wasp are hatched, when the young wasp larvae feed upon the moth grub.

It is in this way that the codling moth is destroyed, and it is during this stage of incubation that Mr. Compere is obliged to transport the wasps. The female wasp is much longer than the male, having a needle-like ovipositor fully half an inch in length.

By the depredations made by these busy female wasps upon the codling moth, the pest is scarcely known at all in Europe, the wasps maintaining a balance of power that eliminates any risk of damage to apples.

BAMBOO CANES ARE DANGEROUS.

While in the governor's office yesterday afternoon, Mr. Compere described a prolific source of distribution of codling moth among apple growers of this state. He showed two small tubes in which were inclosed sections of the bamboo canes which are used by growers to support the lower branches of their trees during the season of ripening.

Sections of these poles cut through lengthwise showed that the grubs of the codling moth had worked into the hollow tube of the cane and there had spun their cocoons. These bamboo props are carried from orchard to orchard and the codling moth goes with them.

STILL ANOTHER PEST DESTROYER.

Another interesting exhibit which Mr. Compere brought back with him from San Francisco is a glass tube filled with minute green wasps, large numbers of which he secured abroad, being the parasite of the cabbage butterfly. Governor Pardee remarked to one of the members of the legislature who was present that there was something which would save the state thousands of dollars.

The wasp which feeds on the cabbage butterfly when seen under a magnifying glass resembles nothing so much as a minute green yellow-jacket.

The state of California is not the only party for which Mr. Compere's services are engaged. He is employed by the government of West Australia, and he is to leave for Brazil in a few days, to gather a supply of the parasite of the fruit fly, which threatens to destroy the fruit crops of West Australia, unless a horde of their natural enemies can be turned loose upon them by the first of March.

PLENTY OF WASPS AVAILABLE.

Mr. Compere says that he has brought the biggest consignment of the codling moth wasp from Europe. He has them at his headquarters at San Francisco, and at the proper time will turn them loose wherever they are needed in the apple-growing sections of the state.

As very many of our most beneficial insects are microscopic or almost microscopic in size, it will be understood that their discovery,

capture and manipulation are a very difficult process. Mr. Compere has a world-wide reputation as a practical entomologist, and in the line to which he has devoted himself, namely parasitical insects, he stands pre-eminent.

The British government has made flattering offers to Mr. Compere to enter their employ for the purpose of securing a parasite of the border which is doing immense damage in the sugar cane plantations of Mauritius.

The Name is Good Enough.

There is considerable agitation from certain sources for a legislative enactment to change the name of Snake river. It is noticeable that none of this agitation comes from the people who live along the river and are or should be most interested in such a proposition. And should a vote be taken on the proposed change it is almost equally certain that those living near it would oppose any change.

Snake river and Snake river valley have been and are now receiving a large amount of advertising, which would be partially at least destroyed by changing the name. The valley and the river are coming into a proper recognition that will in no wise be advanced by legislative tinkering.

The reasons advanced in favor of changing the name are that the present name is not beautiful, but repulsive. Therefore the highly sensitive people would change it to Sho-sho-nee, with the accent on the last syllable, thus making a Frenchman out of the guileless Indian who gave the river its name. Shoshone does not sound bad, but is there anything so beautiful and charming about the Shoshone Indians as to justify the proposed change? Were the Indians not somewhat treacherous and repulsive also?

If this thing starts, prompted only by a desire for euphonic names by over-sensitive people, where will it stop? Idaho would lose her Buffalo Hump; her Thunder Mountain; her Seven Devils; her Goose creek; the names of many of her towns and counties would be changed, and nobody in the end would be happier.

And, by the way, is there really no important legislation to be enacted? If not, the legislature would do itself credit by adjourning, and saving the people that much expense.

If there is no publisher of geographies advocating this bill, they are certainly overlooking a big graft. No school of any pretensions would long countenance so glaring an error as present books would contain should the change be made.

By all means, let the name remain unchanged. If any legislator is dissatisfied, let him get a farm in the wonderful Snake river valley, near the restless, but peaceful, sinuous Snake river, and he will learn to love them as do those whose constant associates they have been for years.—St. Anthony Peak Chronicle.

A Million Dollar Dam.

S. F. Kesl, of the Faris-Kesl Construction company, contractors for the erection of the million dollar dam at Milner, and rock work at the head of canals of the

Twin Falls Land & Water company, arrived in the city yesterday from the dam. He said he is now working 200 men day and night and that the great work is about completed.

It is the intention of the company, Mr. Kesl said, to close the gates which now permit the Snake river to flow through the tunnels on the first day of March. It has been figured that it will require three days for the dam to fill, so that water may flow over the top. This will be quite an event, Mr. Kesl said, as the Snake river for a long distance below the dam will be dry, probably for the first time in centuries. It is thought, he said, that over 2,000 people will be at Milner to see the gates closed and to get a look at the bottom of the river where the murky current has boiled and plunged for unknown ages.

Workmen will complete the canal rock work in a few days, Mr. Kesl said, and the dam is now all completed, except concreting two abutments. The work of taking up railroad track in the canal and withdrawing cables will take longer than will be required to complete the work. If the weather does not interfere, he said, there is no doubt but the gates will be closed March 1.—Capital News.

A Letter from Idaho.

TWIN FALLS, Ida., Jan. 28, 1905. Kind Friend—We received your letter a few days ago, and will this evening attempt to answer your inquiries, which, I assure you, I do with pleasure and to the best of my knowledge, which, as you say, is somewhat limited as to the time, but I have been a very close observer what time I have been here.

The population (of Twin Falls) at present is about 500 people, though every week makes a change. The people keep coming all the time.

If one can prophesy from present appearances, Twin Falls ought to make a large and prosperous city in a few years. Many new buildings are going up all the time and new business is coming in. They claim there is not a vacant lot on Main street. Lots are very high. I could not think of investing; they are all the way from \$1500 to \$3000—too rich for me. I guess I will stay on the ranch.

Agriculture, stock-raising and fruit-growing are the principal industries.

No mining to any extent is carried on in this vicinity, although they mine considerably along the Snake river, so they tell me.

The people, for the most part, are Americans. I have met very few foreigners, except hobos at work on the ditch. A great many people from the Yakima valley, Wash., are here. They know what irrigation means, and want to get a hold here while land is cheap—it is \$150 per acre in the Yakima. They claim fruits and vegetables of all kinds grow to perfection here, and I believe it.

Now, my dear friend, I have answered your questions cheerfully and conscientiously, and if there are any more questions that you or any of our Stroud friends would like to ask, we will cheerfully try to answer. Of course we must not try to have everything too smooth, or to long for the "flesh pots of Egypt" too soon,

but just remember this country is "virgin" and all will be well. We have been in Oklahoma over 13 years, and were we to live 13 years more and spend them in this part of Idaho, I feel sure we would see a much more beautiful and more productive country than Oklahoma. The weather is beautiful; it gets cold enough to freeze a little most every night, but it is bright and very pleasant almost every day. We have had two little showers. I am told that it rains considerably here in February and March, and sometimes it gets quite muddy.

We are about three-fourths of a mile from camp No. 1 of the big ditch. One hundred men and as many teams are employed there, and they are building the ditch fast. Another camp, not so large, is only a mile distant, and there are other camps all along the line. They still think they can complete the ditch in time for this year's irrigation. My stock is doing fine, and we work every day. Have some land cleared, but would like to get along faster. I want \$2000 for my place. You know that is very cheap, but I need money to develop this, and my faith in this country is strong enough and I feel like sacrificing there and making here.

O, yes, we went to market again, today and took butter and eggs and buttermilk. We got 30c for a pound of butter, 35c per dozen for eggs, and 20c a gallon for buttermilk. Sweet milk is 40c per gallon. We sell a little at home; it is too far and we are too busy to peddle milk. We have only alfalfa to feed.

Well, I will close for this time. If you hear any of my Stroud friends inquiring about me, tell them that I think I have struck a good country, and if blessed with life and health we will soon have a finer home than we ever had in Oklahoma.

Yours fraternally,
J. W. DINGMAN,
—Star, Stroud, Oklahoma.

When the Old Man Wrote.

A Nebraska girl, whose well-to-do parents had sent her to a famous school in the east, spent a year or so at the institution; and then, in a letter to her practical-minded papa signed it—no simply "Jessie," as she was named, but "Jessica," as she was not named.

In his reply the old man wrote: "Dear Jessica: Your welcome letter received. Mamma and papa are well. Aunt Maryica and Georgeica started for California yesterday. I have bought a new horsica. It is a beautica. Its name is Monoica. Your brother Tomica is doing finely, and the hired girlica is a peachica."

No Mistake.

An Idaho cowboy appeared at a railroad station and stated that he desired to ship to parents in the east the body of a comrade who had been killed by a grizzly bear. In shipping the box, the agent noticed that it was quite heavy and not the usual shape.

In a few days came a telegram, which read: "Some mistake; Bill's body not arrived; box contained a bear."

The cowboy, who was still at the station on a protracted spree, wired back: "No mistake; Bill is inside the bear."

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TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

In view of hazing precedents, young Mr. Gould may be excused for resorting to firearms.

The fashion editor says the oyster shade is a good color for new gowns. We presume it's quiet.

Mrs. Hummer's victims may get 2 cents on the dollar. Mrs. Chadwick will take their in sad thoughts.

The eight-light trouser is coming in to fashion again. This will give a new impetus to the shoe-trade.

Spain announces her willingness to enter into an arbitration treaty with the United States. Can you blame her?

The bluepoint oyster beds are frozen, but the oysters would rather sleep there than in a nice warm kitchen.

There never yet was born a woman who did not love to be told that she is adorable. (Grouch)-husbands will please take notice.

Though Mrs. Chadwick is said to have had her husband hypnotized there is no reason why she should feel lonely on that account.

Mr. Cleveland is now said to have begun life without ideals. Most of us start out with nothing but a pain and a nursing bottle, anyhow.

Arbitration treaties are breaking out all over the world, except in Russia and Japan. The two latter nations are doing things to make the others think.

Europe reports that its diamond trade with the United States is active. The glass trust, being a home institution, must bitterly resent the competition.

A New York woman knocked down a burglar with her Thanksgiving turkey. She had no amateur biscuits handy, or she could have knocked him senseless.

A number of government documents now are being published in bright wine-colored covers. It is a welcome change from the customary suit of solemn black.

First, the German actor, went mad on the stage, while playing in Oscar Wilde's "Duchess of Padua." The madness is usually on the other side of the footlights.

A French maid got lost in New York and 100 policemen went out to look for her. Of course she was found. Policemen seldom overlook a maid, be she French or Irish.

Young King Alf of Spain has been pulling the noses of his ministers again. It should be remembered, however, that the poor boy has had no father to bring him up.

Oré in Berlin an actress refused to go on with the performance because the leading man was too realistic in the hugging scenes. Perhaps his wife was a member of the company.

A flock of American pigeons recently flew 201 miles in four hours—over seventy-five miles an hour, which is almost as fast as some of the automobiles go through our streets.

Brazil has decided to build twenty-eight modern warships. Evidently the Brazilians believe now that merely having revolutions verges too closely upon the simple life to be interesting.

Three thousand dollars was stolen in Cleveland's city hall, and the remarkable thing about it is that the theft of the public money appears to have been committed by a mere outsider.

A Pennsylvania judge has decided that chicken is not an animal. This, however, does not interfere with the decision promulgated by the treasury department to the effect that a frog is a bird.

One difference between a Hungarian parliament and a French duel or a meeting of copper kings is that ambassadors are needed when the president of the parliament declares the session adjourned.

Harry Lehr is giving up a trip to Europe, so that he may read Mrs. Astor's collection. Harry can't be accused of possessing ingratitude, anyway. It was Mrs. Astor who found him at the soda fountain.

The first lot of new rides for the army was sent to Alaska. They may be "tried on a dog," of course, better than there elsewhere, but dogs are the horses of the frozen north, so it will be expensive.

Luxury for Statesmen

(Special Correspondence.)

This annual housecleaning at the United States Capitol has been unusually thorough this year, and it is not too much to say that the great white-domed building at Washington is just now a little cleaner and more attractive than it has been at any previous time in history. The legislative headquarters is more modern, too, for many improvements have been made in the big structure since the national lawmakers went home last spring.

Few persons, not excepting the senators and representatives themselves, have any conception of what a herculean task it is to put the Capitol in apple-pie order for a session of congress. The huge building has an area of more than three and a half acres, and inasmuch as it is three stories in height there is an aggregate of more than ten acres of floors to be scrubbed. There are 480 separate rooms the walls of which have to be cleaned, and the woodwork touched up, to say nothing of the renovation of carpets and upholstered furniture, and twenty-eight apartments—all committee rooms of good size—have been completely transformed, the work embracing the redecoration of walls and ceiling and re-furnishing with new carpets and new mahogany furniture.

Huge Housecleaning Task. Let the average housewife try to imagine what it would mean to wash 700 windows each twice as large as any window in an ordinary house, and to clean the woodwork of 580 doors, and she may gain a slight conception of the immensity of housecleaning at the nation's Capitol. And in addition there is more than an acre of glass skylights to be washed inside and out; 140 fireplaces to be set in order; 260 wash basins to be scoured, and an indefinite number of other tasks calculated to keep a large force of workers busy for weeks before the date for the assembling of the legislators.

When the members of congress came back to work, after their long vacation, they found that electricity is, to a greater extent than ever, king of the Capitol. The magic current plays the most important part in heating, lighting and ventilating the monster building, and has lately enabled marvelous advances in the facilities for quick communication between the various parts of this official city under one roof. Just a hint of the conveniences afforded by the utilization of the twentieth-century power is found in the operation of the new electric bell system which has been installed throughout the big building for the benefit of members temporarily absent from the floor, while the legislative body is in session. By means of one or another of these 100 bells, a lawmaker, no matter in what part of the building he may be, is warned when any important action is to be taken in the legislative chamber, so that it is his own fault if he does not vote on every measure which comes up.

Arrangements of the Best. The visitor to the Capitol under this new regime may be surprised to note the total absence of lighting fixtures, and yet at the first suggestion of dusk the chambers of the senate and house of representatives are flooded with

light. More than 25,000 incandescent lamps, each of sixteen candle power, tucked away in unobtrusive places, give the illumination. Similarly, not a single coil of steam pipe nor so much as one radiator is visible, and yet no person can ever complain of cold so long as he is within the walls of the huge pile on Capitol hill. Finally, 75,000 cubic feet of fresh air is poured into the hall of the house, and 25,000 cubic feet of clean atmosphere is forced into the senate chamber each minute, and yet the novel task is performed so scientifically that there is not the suggestion of a draught in any part of these vast rooms.

In this betterment of things in general at the Capitol, there has, as may be imagined, been no special effort for

the men-in-charge have gone by the board, that there was nothing too good for a "billion-dollar congress," and the men who, as the result of the recent election, come back to congress after an absence of some years, will be very likely to open their eyes in amazement. The twentieth-century congressman sits in a chair that cost \$55 and is served with free coffee at a booth which cost \$28 water, and each of which will hold 417 worth of mineral water. The speaker of the house of representatives will have a new mahogany desk that cost \$120, and may rest on a leather couch for which Uncle Sam paid out \$40. There are ninety toilet rooms in the Capitol, and fourteen bathtubs have been installed for the use of congressmen. These tubs are all cut from blocks of solid marble, and are equipped with shower apparatus and other up-to-date adjuncts.

Capitol to Be Extended. This session of congress will in all probability authorize an extension of the United States Capitol which will cost several million dollars, and increase the size of the building fifty-one-third. Under the old conditions such an expansion of the already spacious structure would probably have appalled the men who are frequently called upon to communicate with widely-separated points in Uncle Sam's biggest office building. Now they can regard the growth with serenity, for the Capitol has, all its own, as complete a telephone system as is to be found in the average city of 10,000 inhabitants, the exchange being connected with more than 300 telephones throughout the building. Steps are also to be taken to give the Capitol a more efficient system of fire protection, for, whereas the massive structure is, in its construction, well safeguarded against fire, its rooms contain vast quantities of records, books and documents of value which would be rapidly consumed were not means at hand for quickly extinguishing the flames. The provision of a modern fire department is all that is needed to make the congressional community a little city by itself, for it already boasts a police department that numbers more men than are on the payroll of the average small city—a portmanteau that does a tremendous business, and an institution—the office of the sergeant-at-arms—which performs all the functions of a bank. When the new office buildings are completed, the Capitol will also have its own underground railway system.

An Efficient Board of Health. "You must have a remarkably efficient Board of Health in this town," remarked the stranger. "Composed of scientists, I presume?" "No, sir." "Physicians?" "Not much. We don't allow doctors or undertakers on our Board of Health." "Then what sort of men have you appointed?" "Life insurance men."



Senatorial Reading Room.

Commenting on this interview American Medicine says: "Who better than life insurance companies has reason for taking a serious interest in public sanitation? They profit by every advance in medical discovery and progress and they reap the most direct advantage from every lessening in the death rate."

Not on Exhibition. He—Doesn't think Miss Singleton shows her age. Do you? She—Of course not. She scrubbed it out of the family Bible years ago.

Consolation. Hetty—It takes all sorts of women to make a world. Netty—That must be a comforting thought to your husband.

Rules Little Kingdom

(Special Correspondence.)

She is a gentle and venerable potentate, and her little kingdom, Innishkea, lies out in the stormy bosom of the remote western coast of Ireland.

In older times that wild western district had some notable female rulers of the amazon type, who helped to make some lurid Irish history. There was the celebrated Queen Meve, her heart hot with passion and her person flashing with gold and steel, who led the forces of Connaught against the northerners in the quarrel, in the first century, about the coveted White Bull of Cooley. And there was the famous sea-queen Grana O'Malley, who in the sixteenth century levied what she delicately called her "trade of maintenance" on merchant ships sailing these waters, and with her war galleys visited Queen Elizabeth at Hampton court. But of a different type to these warlike Celtic heroines of the past is the kindly snow-haired old lady who now holds the title of Queen of Innishkea.

A few miles out from the Irish mainland lie the two islets of Innishkea, both together about three miles long, a narrow strait separating them. More desolate little islands it would be hard to find. They are ledgy extremities of the oldest geological formation in Europe, inhabited by a scanty remnant of the most ancient race. There is nothing but the heavy land ocean between them and America, and the sea breeze sweeps in over 3,000 other miles of brine.

A few miles north of Innishkea is the islet of Inishgory, whence in the sixteenth century St. Brendan the Navigator, the Celtic discoverer of America, sailed with his monks on his celebrated voyage. Not far away, behind a long and low peninsula, lies the magnificent harbor of Blackrock, where the whole British fleet might ride safely at anchor and which has been repeatedly proposed as a port for transatlantic liners, to shorten the journey between the New and Old worlds.

Island Cut Off by Storms.

For days and weeks at a time, especially in the winter season, Innishkea is cut off from the world by the raging seas, which prevents the approach of any craft to its poor harbor. In long lost ages its remote and inaccessible character made it an ideal place of retreat not only for Christian anchorites, but for their little-known predecessors, the ministers of the pagan cults. The relics of the latter are still to be seen there graven on slabs in strange curves and circles that vainly now try to convey the language and symbolism of some prehistoric faith. To the pagan priests succeeded in the sixth century an establishment of Christian nuns, presided over by the abbess Saint Kea or Coe, from whom the island takes its name, Innish-Kea, meaning the Island of Kea.

She was a contemporary of the island of the celebrated Saint Columbkille, who converted the Picts of Scotland to the Christian religion and in whose memory there is a holy well named in Innishkea. Other contemporaries of

constituted the palace of the great queen of the island, widow of the late king of Ireland, and successor of a man and unrecorded line of female potentates running far back into the mists of history. Most gentle and democratic of sovereigns is that dear old Irish mother, her diadem dislodged and spawny cap that covers her silvery hair, her only robe of state her plaid woolen kerchief and matronly apron. She has a large and healthy progeny, splendid of physique and sound of morals. Lavelle is the family name of the dynasty of Innishkea, the members of which compare favorably in many respects with those of any other royal family of Europe. The functions of the hereditary ruler of Innishkea lay chiefly in adjusting disputes between the inhabitants as to the boundaries of their tiny farms, arranging as to tillage and pasture rights, partnership in fishing boats and other matters of local interest.

Delightful Climate.

The climate of Innishkea is delightful, this being due to the neighborhood of the gulf stream, which here goes sweeping northward, its warm waters tempering the atmosphere, and occasionally bearing some valuable fotsam and jetsam to those remote shores. Occasionally miles of valuable lumber are washed in by the tides. Even hogheads of rum have been borne hither by the strange mid-ocean river, possibly rolled all the way from the scene of some wreck in the Gulf of Mexico.

Innishkea was once noted for the manufacture of "potteen," or Irish moonshine whiskey, for the ostensible purpose of stopping which a police station was established on the island. Naturally it is not an unvisited station with members of the royal Irish constabulary, who feel a chill at the prospect of a sojourn on spray-swept Innishkea.

And so, far from the madding crowd, the last Irish queen maintains her gentle rule, while the wild gusts shake the little windows of the thatched palace and the white billows chafe around the gray shore of lonely Innishkea.

Raising Tea in the South.

Dr. Charles A. Shepard of South Carolina has proved on his own plantation at Summerville, twenty miles out of Charleston, that the growing of tea can be carried on successfully and profitably. He has been doing this for twelve years with such good results that the secretary of agriculture and the congress of the United States highly approve his deeds and both are extending him liberal assistance.

"My idea from the start," said Dr. Shepard, "was to add an additional crop to the farm products of the country. The road to agricultural supremacy is through diversifying. My friends seem to think I have been successful, and I have every reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished."

"Tea-raising in the United States is certainly practicable. It is no new thing in this country, for in the old



Where Waves Dash High.

were the Virgins Carrs and Der-vills, for whom "termons" or ancient church lands are named on the mainland. These three religious women did effective Christian pioneer work in those western wilds.

Palace of the Queen.

At present these rocky and treeless islets support several families, gentle, modest, hardy people, who supplement the scanty harvest of their stony fields with the hazy harvest of the sea. They live in one-story stoutly-built cottages and cabins, thatched being whitewashed, the thatched roofs being slung from poles to prevent their being blown away by the frequent fierce gales from the Atlantic. One of those humble habitations

days a French priest planted tea on the banks of the Ashley river. Est owing to the difference in the cost of labor the United States can not compete with the orient in low-grade cheap tea. It will pay us to produce only that of the highest quality, which brings a high price in market. The tea grown on my place in South Carolina compares with the best that is imported from eastern lands."

What He Would Do. "What would you do if you were a king?" asked the man of vaunting ambition.

"I don't know," answered the matter-of-fact person. "I suppose I'd get low the fashion and wear a lock of worry and a bulletproof shirt." Washington Star.

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

Bearing on the proposition of the changing of the name of the Snake river, the Capital News of Tuesday says: The name of Snake river will not be changed by the present legislature, if the action of the house this morning is to stand. There were two measures pending to change the name, H. J. R. 7, to call it Lewis river, and H. B. 97, to change it to Shoshone river. They were both reported back to the committee on state affairs and federal relations this morning with the recommendation that they do not pass, after which the further consideration of them was indefinitely postponed, which means that they are buried.

With the thermometer registering 62 degrees below zero at Kemmerer, Wyo., which froze up and disabled a locomotive and train, 30 degrees below zero at Hailey, 28 below at Boise, 24 below at Shoshone, the people at Twin Falls feel very thankful to be in a locality where, at the same period when the intensely cold wave was passing over the greater portion of the United States, the temperature was only a few degrees below zero. This is the coldest it has been here this winter, and in fact, the coldest for a number of years past; yet, notwithstanding this fact, the contrast with conditions elsewhere is marked. The cold wave has now passed, and today, on going to press, the weather is warm and the sun shines brightly as in some southern clime, even giving a tinge of the coming of spring. Whatever the weather on the outside, it should be remembered that Twin Falls weather is excellent.

There are too many in this world who will not cast their bread upon the water unless they are assured beforehand that it will come back in a few days a full-grown sandwich, all trimmed with babe, buttered and rolled up in a warranty deed for one-half of the earth and a mortgage on the other half. A few people in Twin Falls and adjacent localities have the peculiar idea that just because they do not find dollars growing here on sagebrush, that the town and surrounding country is utterly a g. They do not mind airing these ideas to every person they meet, and add as a clincher that there are others of the same opinion. Quite likely. The fool-killer has not come around these parts yet, but he is billed to arrive on the first train in. At that time "the man with the hoe" will take the place of "the man with the hammer," and remarks of failure, cinch, hot-air proposition, and so on, will be a thing of the past. There comes a time when the knocker gets knocked, a full payment in his own goods. Peace to his ashes.

SENATOR DAY'S BILL WITHDRAWN

Bill Providing for the Repeal of the "Mushroom" Saloon Law Withdrawn by Author Under Petition from Twin Falls Citizens.

In reporting the doings of the state legislature of last Friday, the Boise Statesman says: An unusual thing occurred when the bill by Senator Day of Cassia repeal-

ing the "mushroom" saloon law was taken up. The author asked to have the bill indefinitely postponed, and the senate acceded to his request. By explaining his action Senator Day said he had introduced the bill at the request of some of his constituents. The measure repealed the law which prohibited the maintenance of saloons in proximity to construction camps. He had not been strongly in favor of the measure at any time, because of his antipathy to saloons generally, but when he received a petition, signed by every Cassia county officer, asking that the existing law be repealed, he decided to subordinate his personal views and to allow the measure to go through. He was specially influenced because of the appearance on the petition of the signature of Commissioner Jacobs, who represents the Twin Falls section, where heavy construction work is in progress. Since then, however, he had received a numerous signed protest from the Twin Falls section, which had influenced him to follow his natural bent and to ask that the bill be killed.

COPY OF THE PETITION.
The senator presented the petition signed by the Cassia county officers. It said: "We the undersigned citizens of Cassia county, Idaho, believe that an act of the legislature of Idaho, passed at the last session, found on page 346, session laws of 1903, to prohibit the sale of liquor near public works, etc., should be repealed for the reason that it deprives the county of the revenue which licensed liquor dealers would turn into the treasury; that it does not prevent the liquor traffic from being carried on; that it tends to build up disreputable dives in out-of-the-way places and makes conditions worse than they are where licensed business is done; that it breeds an army of violators of the law and breeds contempt and disrespect for the law; that such a law cannot be enforced unless the sentiment of the people in the districts affected is in sympathy with the law; that the sentiment of the people in the districts affected is always against the enforcement of the law, because the majority of the people in such districts are drinking people, and that it has proved a fizzle in this county because the offenders when you attempt to convict them buy off the witnesses and laugh at the law. It seems also to be special and local legislation and contrary to the spirit of our laws generally. Unless the state is to be committed to a policy of prohibition, why this law? For these and other reasons we desire you to introduce a bill into the legislature to repeal this law. Kindly bring this matter to the attention of Mr. Sweetser also."

The petition was signed by A. H. Derbyshire, prosecuting attorney; Norman Isaacson, H. H. Jacobs and David H. Ward, commissioners; J. Haight, auditor; A. Lounsbury, treasurer; John Chaturba, G. A. Hanson, sheriff; Charles R. Lowe, school superintendent, and Thomas E. Harper, probate judge. The assessor sent Senator Day a letter indorsing the petition.

FROM PEOPLE AT TWIN FALLS.
The remonstrance from Twin Falls bore 62 signatures, representing practically all the business and professional men of the district, as well as farmers and laborers. The protest contained the following: "That there is in Cassia county, subject to location and settlement, large tracts of public land, notably the Twin Falls project and the Mindoka project. That within the said Twin Falls segregation there are under construction large canals and laterals as well as a line of railroad through said lands, and that it is to the best interests of the property-owners and residents of Twin Falls and of the entire segregation to have both the canal system and the railroad completed at the earliest date possible. That said line of railroad is in construction through the said Mindoka tract from which tract it enters the Twin Falls lands, and that canal construction will at a short date be in progress within said Mindoka tract. "That the repeal of said law thereby allowing the sale of liquors at or near said public works will greatly retard and seriously interfere with the construction and completion of said enterprises as well as with the peace and quiet of our citizenship. "That the property owners and the very large majority of the citizenship of the section through which said public works are being constructed are not patrons of saloons and that the licensing of such would greatly retard the construction and completion of said enterprises and each of them; and therefore materially damage those who have invested their money and retard further investments." For the reasons

given defeat of the repealing measure was asked.

Senator Day went into the matter fully, he said, in order that his position might be made clear. He said he would assume responsibility for having turned down the county officers. There was not an opposing vote to the motion to indefinitely postpone further action on the bill.

QUESTIONS RAISED AT WATER BILL.
The bill by Senator Steele, giving prior lien on land as security for the payment of water, rental brought out a cross-fire of questions that kept the Bingham senator on his feet for some time. The most serious objection was as to the position the bill would place the landlord in, it being pointed out that failure of the tenant to pay for the water would create a lien on the land of an innocent party. Senator Steele replied that he thought the matter could be readily adjusted between landlord and tenant. Senator Nugent, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expressed the opinion that such a law would not stand a test in court, adding that the supreme court of this state had practically passed adversely on a similar matter. Senator Steele was asked if the water lien would not be prior to any mortgage. He replied that it might be, but that as water rentals had to be paid annually or semi-annually, as a rule, in order to secure continuance of the service, he did not believe the rental would ever constitute a serious encumbrance as affecting mortgages either existing or to be negotiated. After some further discussion the bill was recommended for passage.

Two Shoshone Stores Burglarized.

A special from Shoshone to the Boise Statesman says: The stores of Woodworth & Donaldson and I. Hill were entered early this morning by burglars. The panel to the rear door of Woodworth & Donaldson's place was broken in and about \$8 in cash was taken. At Hill's place the glass in the front door was broken and \$2 taken out of the cash register.

This is the second time within six months that Woodworth & Donaldson's store has been burglarized. The persons who did the former job are now serving time in the penitentiary.

National Bank Authorized.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Capital News, bearing date of February 14, says: The comptroller of the currency today authorized the First National Bank of Twin Falls, Idaho, to begin business with a capital of \$25,000. Ira B. Perrine is president, Philip Welser, vice-president and J. M. Maxwell, cashier.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Busy Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A Specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Flatula, Excessive Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Stagnant Bowels, Headache and Sickness. 10c Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 25 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER'S TEA COMPANY, Madison, Wis. GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

Headquarters & Saloon

GRIMES & HAMBURG, Proprs.

Finest Line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION

Teams and Rigs for All Parts of the Country

Headquarters Restaurant

FINEST MEALS IN THE CITY

GRIMES & HAMBURG, Proprs. TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

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Stone, Brick and Concrete Work
Stone Cutting and Masonry Work a Specialty
Estimates cheerfully furnished.
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The Pioneer Store

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

Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, Dry Goods, Furnishings

Everything you Need

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

North Main Street TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

ELITE RESTAURANT

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Short Orders Served at all Hours

Open Day and Night. Bakery in Connection

Coolan Building, Twelfth Avenue TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

WINSTON LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES

NELSON & PECK, PROPRIETORS.

HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE

BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CONNECTION

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Twin Falls Rooming House

S. W. HAZEN, Prop.

CLASS ROOMS. EVERYTHING NEW. RATES REASONABLE.

MAIN TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Twin Falls Lumber Co., Ltd.

C. R. SHAW, Pres. H. O. MILNER, Sec. and Mgr.

All Kinds of Pine and Fir Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Ruberoid, Lath, Roofing, Oil, Black's Paint

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Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

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EUROPEAN PLAN

Advice requests for rooms will receive prompt attention.

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Bower Land & Livestock Company

J. E. BOWER, Mgr.

Dealer in General Merchandise,
Hay, Grain, Lumber, Cedar Posts,
Meats of all kinds. Work and
Saddle Horses, and Milch Cows

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BRADLEY & PRATER, Props.

Harness and Saddles, Whips, Nosebags, Horse
Blankets and Collar-Pads of Every Description

Shop in Twin Falls Hardware Co.'s Store.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

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The Old Reliable Place Always Gives Satisfaction

Meals at all Hours Short Orders Promptly Served

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OPEN for business about February
First with a complete line of Drugs,
Chemicals, Stationery, Blank Books,
Periodicals, and also full line of first-
class cigars and tobaccos.

Messer Block TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

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BRICK AND STONE CONTRACTORS

Estimates furnished on short notice. Brick
for sale. All kinds of stone and brick work.
Chimneys, mantels, etc. First-class work guar-
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Contractor and Builder

Estimates furnished free of charge.
Office at the Twin Falls Hardware
company's store.

TWIN FALLS IDAHO

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1905.

A bill has been reported from the house committee on interstate commerce for the regulation of transportation rates. It is a simple measure and goes direct to the point. It is a matter of congratulation that the house committee has been able to agree upon what has the appearance of an excellent remedy for the present evils of transportation. It embodies the ideas of President Roosevelt, so far as these ideas have been publicly expressed, concerning governmental control of railroads. The bill seems to rise to the occasion remarkably well, considering the pressure that has been brought to bear against any positive legislation on this subject. Stripped of legal verbiage, the principal provisions of the bill are as follows: The interstate commerce commission is to be increased to seven members, each to receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum. When a complaint is made to the commission that a given rate is unreasonable a hearing will follow and the commission will render a verdict. If the complaint is justified, the commission will have the power to revise the rate and fix one in its place. The revised rate will go into effect in thirty days. The right of appeal from the commission is available for sixty days. The appeal will be heard by a court of transportation, which is to consist of five circuit court judges, and will meet four times a year for the consideration of cases brought up from the interstate commerce commission. The house will adopt the measure under a special rule. There are grave doubts, however, whether the senate will pass it at this session. Nevertheless, a long step will have been taken. A definite policy will have been marked out, and its adoption at a special or at the next regular session cannot seriously be doubted.

Congressman French has filed two petitions for rural free delivery routes from Payette, and one from Troy. He has asked that these routes be examined immediately, so that the patrons may enjoy the benefits of the service without such a long delay. It is confidently expected that the routes will be established in a very short time.

President Roosevelt sent an earnest recommendation to congress through his annual message for relief for the Philippines in the way of smaller duties on their exports to the United States. As usual, the president was right, but there is opposition to this idea. Several interests are making a vigorous fight against lower duties on imports from these islands. Most prominent among these are the sugar and the tobacco trusts. It is not thought, however, that their opposition will be able to defeat the measure. It is not proposed at present to remove all the duties, but to reduce the Dingley rates to a very great extent. It is intended to make the change gradually, with ultimate free trade with the islands in view. We have free trade with Hawaii and with Porto Rico, and it is not right to treat our possessions in the Far East in a different manner. Therefore, it is but justice that we make the beginning at once.

Mr. William E. Lee of Moscow, who is attending a law school here, has been chosen general president of the associated societies of oratory and debate at the National University Law School.

Senator Heyburn has secured the appointment of a temporary clerk in the Hailey land office, pending the certification of a permanent clerk by the civil service commission. The additional clerk was granted the office on account of the increased work caused by the entry of lands in the Minidoka section.

It is conceded here that the seven-headed canal commission is a failure. Some time ago Representative Mann of Illinois introduced a bill in congress abolishing the commission and intrusting the whole matter of the construction of the canal in the hands of the president. This bill has been favorably reported from the interstate and foreign commerce committee, and it is believed that it will pass. If so, it would then be up to the president to show the country how much can be done when the will and the power are united, and the president has never failed in anything that he has undertaken.

Round for Twin Falls.

Joseph Montgomery returned yesterday from Shoshone. He reports that 75 or 100 teams are hauling freight between that place and Twin Falls. About 20 people pass through every day to the land of promise. Will the boom last?—Halley News-Miner.

The news in the News, \$2 a year.

Twin Falls Land and Water Co.

OFFICERS:

W. G. FILER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Salt Lake City, Utah.	F. H. BURL, President, Sharon, Pa.	M. B. DE LONG, Sec. & Treas., Twin Falls, Idaho.
PAUL S. A. BICKEL, Chief Engineer, Twin Falls, Idaho.	M. M. MURTAUGH, Asst. Gen'l Mgr., Illmoor, Idaho.	

Address all Communications
to the Secretary of the

Twin Falls Investment Co., Ltd.

TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO.

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

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REAL ESTATE

If you have more than you want, we can sell it. If you want more, we can please you. Special attention given to the business interests of absent owners.

Burrington Building TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

The Palace Saloon

R. W. JONES, Proprietor

A Full Line of Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

MAIN STREET TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

City Meat Market

SMITH & PRICE, Proprietors

Choice line of Fresh Meats Always on Hand. Fine Stock of
Smoked, Cured and Canned Meats, Sausages, Cheese, Vegetables
EVERYTHING IN ITS SEASON

Main Street TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Twin Falls Hardware Co.

GAOER & KENNEDY, Props.

Stoves, Harness, Guns, Ammunition, Nails,
Wire and Builders' Hardware.

MAIN STREET TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Shoshone Falls Stage Line

L. B. PERRINE, Proprietor

Daily Stages leave Shoshone and Rock Creek every morn-
ing via Blue Lakes and Twin Falls City

R. M. McCOLLUM, GENERAL AGENT.
OFFICE TWIN FALLS INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO

Comforts of Travel.
The porter on the California Limited this winter will be prepared to press a gentleman's trousers with the flat-iron. A new machine, introduced for the benefit of fastidious dressers, is "absolutely necessary" to carry along an extra pair of trousers; either, the porter works while you sleep.
On this luxurious train daily market reports are received by wire; there are the latest morning and evening newspapers issued on route, a stationery, a library of western books and current magazines. A Whittier excelsior for those who wish to keep up their athletics; and electric curling irons for the ladies are other travel comforts.
The Santa Fe intends to keep its fast flyer at the front.

Utilizing Fish-Skin.
In Gloucester the "king town" of fish, the humble cod has been utilized with success for making leather for shoes and gloves. In Egypt men walk on sandals made from the skins of Red Sea fish. In Russia, certain peasant costumes are beautifully trimmed with the skins of a fine food fish, the turbot. Bookbinders in Europe are binding books with codfish.

Many Children Are Sick.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds and Destroy Worms. As Sold Everywhere. Sample Free. Address: Allan S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

To Preserve Cider.
Where cider is used from the cask to prevent spoiling in the partly empty cask, pour upon the cider a quart of some tasteless oil, such as olive or peanut oil. The oil will form a thin film on the surface of the cider and prevent access of the acetic and putrefactive ferments always present in the air.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.
An ointment will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely damage the whole system when entering the blood. Such ointments should never be used except on prescription from a respectable physician. Dr. Hartman's Catarrh Ointment is the only one that is safe to use. It is made from the best of all medicines. It is made from the best of all medicines. It is made from the best of all medicines. It is made from the best of all medicines.

Japanese Expression of Disapproval.
When a Japanese audience wishes to express disapproval of a play, they turn their backs to the stage.

TEA
Is it likely that all the good tea is sold by one firm?
No; not all; a good deal, not all.

Spanish Women Taught to Fence.
All well-educated Spanish women are taught from their earliest years to handle the sword, and as a result they are noted for their admirable figures and easy walk.

TO CURE A COULD IN ONE DAY.
Takes Laxative through Tablets. All drug stores refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Brown's signature is on each box, 25c.

Buildings Have Roof Gardens.
In the southern part of California roof gardens are becoming features of all the new buildings.

TEA
If you don't like it, give it away; your grocer returns your money.

India's Political Divisions.
In traveling the 1,900 miles from the northern extremity of India to southern one passes through as many political divisions as there are great divisions of Europe, and differing as widely in climate and customs.

TEA
We know the business, and give you the benefit. Moneyback does it.

Evil Effect of Laziness.
There never yet was a lazy woman who was beautiful or an idle man who inspired respect.

TEA
There is other good tea; but you'll have a big job to find it.
Your grocer returns your money if you don't like the tea.
Use for Wakte Leather.
Waste leather is no longer thrown away. Manufacturers use it in a compressed form, instead of, to make cog-wheels.

Shrewd Trick of Banker

James Edoff of San Francisco and the Auditorium Hotel tells how the game of high finance was worked out in Nevada in the '90's. He says: "I had a quasi uncle who was a banker in a town we will call Rosebud in Nevada. I was employed in his bank, where I saw some things, I can tell you. The distance from Rosebud to Howling Hill was 140 miles, and there were more huddups on that section of road than those days than anywhere in the United States. "A man we will call R. D. Roberts, a millionaire, came into the bank one morning and told my uncle he wanted to buy exchange for \$5,000 on the bank of Howling Hill. "All right," said my uncle; "it will cost you \$500." "Roberts declared it was cheap at the price. "Now, my uncle had no account with the bank at Howling Hill and no funds there. He had to draw on a San Francisco bank and request them to arrange the exchange for him. All this he told to Roberts. "When Roberts was gone he said to me: 'Jim, go out and get a candle

box. When I brought in the box he packed it full of sawdust, put \$5,000 in the middle of the sawdust, nailed down the box and addressed it to the cashier of the Howling Hill bank. "I remember the clerk whinged right up against the door of the bank and on the front seat by the driver sat Roberts. My uncle came out with the box as the stage drew up. "Here, Roberts, catch this," he called, and he tossed up the candle box to Roberts. "As you go by the bank in Howling Hill throw it down, will you? It's some quartz of some mine they want to look at. Don't forget it!" "All right, I won't," said Roberts, and he tossed the box into the boot along with other odds and ends. "That's how Roberts carried his \$500 for the privilege," concluded Mr. Edoff. Mr. Edoff is rich and prosperous now and is developing a literary turn. He is thinking strongly of writing a book of his reminiscences of early Nevada and California. He has hundreds of true stories, all as good as this one he told recently.—Chicago Chronicle.

Carved Out a Kingdom

In new kills and plaid and playing a pibroch of triumph on his pipes, John Farquharson Macrae, formerly of Scotland, but now of Tierra del Fuego, strode the gangway of a steamer on Liverpool the other day bound once more for South America. During twenty-two years, spent for the most part among the hostile natives of the land's end of the Western continent, Macrae clung to his pipes as he clung to his Scottish accent. When he had no human companion to converse with his pibroch resounded over the waters of the Magellan strait. As a youth he left his native heath for Argentina and reared cattle. After a few years he found himself in possession of 500 horses and a couple of thousand sheep. These animals he marched 2,000 miles, with the aid of a compass and chart, to southern Patagonia. He watered and fed his flocks and herds with only five men to assist him, but at the end of a year of hunger and

thirst and fatigue he found himself in possession of a fine stretch of country over 80,000 acres in extent. After leasing this land for ten years he sought fresh territory and marched over into Tierra del Fuego. He was the first Briton to penetrate into the country and the natives resented the intrusion. The tall Annas and the stunted Yaghanas came in hordes, attacked his little cattle and lay in wait for him with arrows. An Antepold rider and an ussaring shot, however, he would ride away concealed by the horse's body, and shooting with deadly effect. For several years he carried his life in his hands, but at last the savages began to regard him with such respect and fear that they christened him "Surti," the native equivalent for "the devil." For some years the Scottish pioneer has been undisputed monarch of Tierra del Fuego, where he has amassed a fortune. It is with the bagpipes that he rules.

Jewelry of the World

London is the greatest mart in the world for all precious stones. Either are brought from the mines of South Africa, from the ocean reefs of Ceylon, from the jungles of Burma, diamonds, pearls and rubies. "The finest stones in the world are bought and sold in London. Britain is very proud of its jewelry trade. "Whatever they may say in Paris," remarked C. E. Newbegin, managing director of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, 112 Regent street, to an Express representative recently, "the fact remains that wealthy clients from all the world over come to London to buy jewelry. "We are not insular in our ideas," continued Mr. Newbegin. "We go to Paris once or twice a year to study new designs, and sometimes we discover something original. But, as a rule, the jewelry of France is unsuit-

ed to the wearers of Britain. It is too flamboyant in style. There is an extravagant female clientele over there, delighting in the most expensive and ostentatious gems, which has no existence on this side of the channel." Mr. Newbegin gave it as his opinion that the stocks in the great jewelry shops of Regent street and Bond street amounted in value to close on \$25,000,000. Single stones costing from \$2,000 to \$7,000 are by no means uncommon. This great wealth, while it rests in British hands, finds work for British labor. The foreign jeweler opens only one or two rooms in London. All his work is done abroad. He imports his manufactured jewelry free of duty, sells it at a high profit, and the money goes back to his native land without the payment of any income tax to the British exchequer.—London Daily Express.

To Deal With Obstnacy

An obstinate child needs switching off, rather than switching on. He needs to be directed rather than subdued. Obstnacy is the miscarriage of energy. It is an unnatural attitude of the mind. It is a setting of the breaks by some disorder of the machinery. A wise engineer ceases all efforts to start his train until the disarrangement can be adjusted. It is usually a little thing, a slight miscarriage of energy, and he bids, his time. The power must be off before the natural condition can exist. So a wise teacher immediately changes plans when he finds that a boy's mental machinery is out of natural, that the breaks are set in his disposition.

Divert his thought, readjust his interests, give him a new aim, and he cannot be obstinate if he would. Obstnacy thrives on attention, and is dissipated by neglect. Obstnacy is a species of conceit, and reveals in the power to disarrange plans. It is never humiliated by conflict. Even when conquered, it prides itself on the effort required for the conquest. If an obstinate child receives no special attention because of it he becomes shamefaced. To attempt to match obstnacy with obstnacy is a public confession that you are as bad as he, and all you can hope for is to prove that you are worse by holding out longer. Obstnacy is mental disorder in pupil or teacher.—Exchange.

Not Like Mother's Make

"Like mother used to make"—ah, me! What memories are mine Of the old-time plain ways Revived by that brief life! In these degenerate times I wear The trappings of the day. With creases down the front of them And colors faded gray. They're built upon the latest lines. And cost a pretty fair price. And yet, ah me! those pants are not Like mother used to make. My coats are done by tailor men Of such artistic taste That if the slightest wrinkle showed They'd think themselves disgraced; They turn me out in fashion's form, And yet their coats are not at all Like mother used to make.

My shirts are cut by skillful hands From men of the best. And fitted to me perfectly After every fitter's test: And yet the collar of every hue The rainbow dares to take— And yet those shirts or socks are not Like mother used to make. My hair is cut by unscrupulous stylists With the shears and comb That give to every customer A hair-cut harmony in tune. And in which no discord break— And yet the tonsor's cut is not Like mother used to make. "Like mother used to make"—ah, me! What memories are mine Of the old-time plain ways Revived by that brief life!—William J. Lampton, in Chicago Record-Herald Magazine.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends

Another Prominent Physician Uses and Endorses Pe-ru-na.
Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peru-na:
"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well-man after months of suffering." Follow sufferers, Peru-na will cure you.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

A constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peru-na in their practice. It has proven its merit so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peru-na occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession today. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of the United States.

Robert B. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:
"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peru-na, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitations in prescribing it to my patients."
Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peru-na does. Peru-na immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh

disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WE TREAT and CURE

CATARRH and all curable diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, bladder, kidneys, bladder and all chronic nervous and private diseases of both sexes, and diseases of children.

Some Treatment Course. Write for Free Symptom List if you cannot call. Consultation Free.

DR. A. S. SHORES, Special Offer in Private Diseases, DR. A. S. SHORES.

Untersufferers of both sexes, who are suffering from Private Diseases—whether caused by ignorance, stress or contagion—have always been looked upon as legitimate prey by the Shames and Charlatans who feed upon the "Specialties" and rob the sufferers of their precious money. FULL-SURETY DO NOT ASK YOU TO PAY THEM ONE DOLLAR UNTIL ORDERED—UNLESS YOU WANT TO.

THEY SHOULD KNOW THEY CAN CURE AND DO CURE PRIVATE DISEASES IN BOTH SEXES PERMANENTLY, AND TO PROVE THEIR WORD, IN THIS CLASS OF ailments, they treat and cure each case before the patient is required to pay Dr. Shores' fee. In those who prefer they may pay the fee in small weekly or monthly installments as the case progresses. THIS RIGHTFUL PLAN OF TREATMENT WITH THIS AFFIDAVIT, costs a dollar more to the Sufferer and Patient, who demands all Cash in exchange for empty promises. Did you ever hear of a Father recommending a remedy to his children, and have no other children? Did you ever hear of a Father recommending a remedy to his children, and have no other children? Did you ever hear of a Father recommending a remedy to his children, and have no other children?

DR. A. S. SHORES, Special Offer in Private Diseases, DR. A. S. SHORES.

MOUNTAINEER OVERALLS

NO BETTER ONES CAN BE MADE

HAVE YOU A HORSE? SADDLE?

WOULD YOU LIKE US TO SEND YOU A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE?

FOR THE MOST WONDERFUL SADDLE EVER SEEN WE OFFER you one that will give you the most comfortable and perfect riding you have ever had. It is made of the best material and is of the latest style. It is of the latest style and is of the latest style. It is of the latest style and is of the latest style.

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Saddles, Stock Saddles, Ranch and Range Saddles, SMALL, MEDIUM and LARGE SADDLES. OUR PRICES WILL ASTONISH AND PLEASE YOU.

Write for our Free Trial and you will receive a beautiful saddle that every horse lover will want to see. It is of the latest style and is of the latest style. It is of the latest style and is of the latest style.

ADDRESS: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

HALL'S GANKER AND DIPHTHERIA REMEDY

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

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

Adapted with Thompson's Eye Water. When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 708 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899, after taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, supposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed the warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.



Throw Stones at Glass Houses. Glass houses may soon be made stone-proof. Glass glassmakers are turning out glass blocks for all sorts of building purposes, and hope that the proverb will soon have no significance.

TEA

No other tea is safe but moneyback tea; you take your chance with all other tea.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

Consumptives Regain Weight. It has been found that 70 to 80 per cent of the consumptive patients at one of the Swiss sanatoriums regain for several years the extra weight gained there during several months' treatment.

TEA

Moneyback makes it downhill to your grocer's all round; downhill downhill downhill downhill.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

Lost His Thoughts. Our readers will please excuse the dearth of news this week. Ye editor returned from Knoxville Sunday and has not been able to concentrate his thoughts since.—Montgomery (Tenn.) Vidicator.

TEA

The way to buy tea is in packages; somebody is responsible for it.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

Pupils to Trim Hats. The Luton (England) chamber of commerce has decided to offer prizes to pupils in the elementary schools for competitive designs in hat trimmings.

ALWAYS CALL FOR A CIGAR BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment

cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

JOHN OGDEN ASSAY CO.

Gold, Silver, Copper \$1.00 each Any two, \$1.50 or Less. Same day service. Please prompt attention. 1725 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW PENSION LAWS SENT FREE.

Apply to S. WATSON, NEW YORK, 312 E. 12th St., Washington, D. C.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

W. N. U., Salt Lake—No. 2, 1905.

DRUGS CURE FOR

WHEEZY CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION

Stately Mexican City

(Special Correspondence.)

Puebla, Mexico, ancient and noble city, sometimes called "the Boston of Mexico," by reason of its solidity, grandeur and nobility, is almost a century older than the other Boston far away in the north, by the shores of Massachusetts bay. It was founded in April, 1532, by the order of the Audiencia Real, which had been so petitioned by the Franciscans, that early missionary society in New Spain.

You can come to Puebla in five, or six hours from the City of Mexico, either over the Mexican railway or via the Interoceanic; but on this occasion, though I had made the direct trip several times, I chose to take a roundabout way, stopping at several towns on the journey. Hence I left the San Lazara station in Mexico City, and went first to the sleepy, lagoon-hotcountry little city of Guautala; the winter home of many fashionable folk from the federal capital, and delighted in by European diplomats, resident there.

for pious pilgrimage. Atlixco is as picturesque as any old Italian town in the Apennines, and when we had alighted at the little station and could look up into the town it seemed centuries old. It is all on a hill, and the streets slope down to the station. Our train, in modern fashion, had departed up the road to Puebla, making only a low whistle and without any bell ringing.

One of the pleasures here is to take horse-and-ride through the suburban lanes, and I was surprised to find in the finiquitas of the Indians the orange, the lime and coffee trees, a proof palpable of the mildness of the climate at this elevation of some 5,500 feet above sea level.

I was glad to tarry in Atlixco, so kindly were its people, so delicious was the air, and so agreeable the tone of the place. And when I left for Puebla I went around to say "adios" to new-made friends.

Stately City of Puebla.

It is only two hours up to Puebla, and, if you ever make the journey, take the morning train, leaving at 6:45, and enjoy the scenery as you

Ride Through Hot Country.

But I wanted a warmer place than Cuautla; so, after a few days, I took train down the Interoceanic to the re-



Mexican Women and Children.

gion roundabout Atencingo and Matamoros. We passed over, in a few miles, to the old Matamoros-Izucar railway, now belonging to the Interoceanic, and came to the center of a lush sugar region at Matamoros, a town as hot, as sleepy in the siesta hours, as anything in Africa. High rose the ancient towers and domes of churches resembling mosques, and great palms stood in streets, plazas and courtyards. The air was very warm, and the people walked slowly. Yet all about were signs of the sugarmaking industry, for which the region is notable.—Matamoros is famous for beet, sugar, insects, lovely palms and square miles of cane. It is well to go on and up the road, which has now made a complete bend, and on to Puebla, a few hours away. But I wished to see ancient Atlixco, the "place above the waters," in the tierra templada, or temperate country, and so arranged to remain there several days.

climb up some 2,000 feet to the great valley of Puebla, where you come to the ancient town of Cholula, about which and the terrible massacre there of the Indians by Prescott, Cholula, a consult your Prescott, Cholula, with its many great churches and ancient convents; and its real pyramid topped by a fine church, is well worth a day.

From Cholula the city of Puebla, capital of the great and fertile state of the same name, is soon reached, and it is a fair sight to see the handsome and stately city in the early light, the towers of its great cathedral rising from among the mass of flat roofs. In this valley are some 365 churches and domed chapels, one for every day in the year. It is a very clerical city, and therefore, good many, and, also, another clerical city characteristic, abounding in street stalls, or "puercos," for the sale of sweetsmeats. Piety and sweets go hand in hand in Mexico.

The enormous plain of Atlixco, abounding in water and with a rich soil, was soon reached. It is as productive as any valley in Mexico, and one notes signs of opulence in the vast hacienda houses, for all the world like feudal castles, the seats of families grown rich in growing corn and wheat. Miles on miles of well irrigated land, milpas of Indian corn extending almost as far as the eye can reach; everywhere signs of agricultural wealth and a high degree of prosperity. One German settled here some thirty years ago owns three great haciendas. Other men have great estates and their families have been educated in France and Germany, or in the City of Mexico.

A "norther" had blown up from the Gulf of Mexico, bringing a fine, chilly rain, but within the cathedral the air was soft and warm, a temperature of its own. I could have passed days in the cathedral, and other days in viewing the marvels and exquisite beauty of the famous chapel of the Rosario in the old church of Santa Domingo, a chapel which foreign artists say is unsurpassed for richness and splendor in all Europe, and surely it is divine! That is the only word. The Church of La Compania is notable, and some great paintings are there to be observed. In the Church of San Jose is the image of that saint, who protects the city from lightning strokes, all carved from the wood of a shrine of Santa Clara church has a raven for some thorn from the crown of Christ. The Catholic American will find in Puebla endless delight, so grand are the churches, and so notable the ancient edifices, built when the church was in the prime of its splendor in this country. Here the ancient faith, is strongly held, and it is charming to see the devotion of the people even on the weakest, when they throng the old churches, and amid the glory of the past, under roofs of gold, say their prayers before many an ancient altar.

It is the feudal system—the great house of the master, the huts of the laborers, the rigid caste system, and general contentment. The brown peons in the fields are gravenly polite, and their faces show no signs of worry or anxiety. So closely is the land of this great valley held that you can't buy enough of it to plant a seed of corn! The irrigation system is centuries old, for this reason has been cultivated by white men nearly 400 years. At present a federal government hydrographic commission is studying the system with a view to defining water rights and preventing waste.

Miss not Puebla when you make the adventure of Mexico! It is worth a long journey to see its marvels and its ancient churches.

Atlixco's People and Buildings.

The sun was fast declining, when, to the left, rose more domes and towers around the "cerrito" or hill of San Miguel, with a chapel dedicated to that saint on its very top, a place

Rich in Expectations.

"They're comparatively rich, aren't they?"

"Well, I wouldn't say 'comparatively,' but 'relatively.' They have a rich uncle of whom they expect great things."



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

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

Women should not fall to profit by the experience of these two women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

An Indiana Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure!



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: It is a pleasure for me to write and tell what your wonderful medicine has done for me. I was sick for three years with change of life, and my physician thought a cancerous condition of the womb. During these three years I suffered untold agony.

"I cannot find words in which to express my feelings. I did not expect to ever see another well day. I read some of the testimonials recommending your medicine and decided to write to you and give your treatment a trial.

"Before I had taken half a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to sleep. I have taken now six bottles and am so well I can do all kinds of work."—MRS. LIZZIE HINZLE, Salem, Ind.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. Address is Lynn, Mass.; but advice is free and always helpful.

\$5000 REFERRAL IF we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of those testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Plenty of Good Cigars.

What's this complaint from certain old smokers not being able to get a good cigar nowadays? It sounds more like the growl of a chronic kicker than anything more reasonable. There are more cigars of a cheap quality on the market now than formerly, but the supply of cigars of the best quality is not thereby diminished. They cost money, but they can be had for the price.—Boston Herald.

Use for Young Turkeys.

It has been demonstrated that the turkey is a fine destroyer of the boll weevil, the tobacco worm and the tomato worm. They get fat on the sort of food and keep so with a bit of grain thrown in once in a while and attention to their sleeping quarters. The boll weevil gets busy in the spring, and so do the young turkeys. The tomato worms are about the fields at the time the young birds are most zealous in satisfying an appetite that has no bounds. The boll weevil and the worms go into hibernation in the fall just about the time that there is a demand for fat turkeys that can't be satisfied.

Pink's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 823 Third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1905.

Rum Changes Tribe.

The Nyam-Nyam, of the upper Nile valley, used to be a very harmless, amiable people, whose amusements were to smoke and hold nightly concerts. But rifles and rum changed them, and now a British expedition is marching to punish them for shooting at "British patrols" though what British patrols were doing in the Nyam-Nyam country is not explained.

Mankind's Many Languages.

There are no fewer than five thousand distinct languages spoken by mankind. The number of separate dialects is enormous. There are more than sixty distinct vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahuatl language has been broken up into seven hundred dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo.

For **Soreness and Stiffness**

St. Jacobs Oil

From cold, hard labor or exercise, relaxes the stiffness and the soreness disappears.

The Old Monk Cure Price, 25c. and 50c.

C & B CLOTHING COMPANY

AT HOME FOR BUSINESS

ON

Monday, February 20th

AT BLUE FRONT, MAIN STREET

Men's and Youths' Clothing and Furnishings

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR NEW QUARTERS

C & B CLOTHING COMPANY

C. E. COLE, MANAGER

BREVITIES

look over the lands of the Twin Falls land tract.

F. J. Watson, representing R. G. Dun & Co. of Salt Lake, is in town securing reports from business men for his firm.

J. C. Gardner has begun the construction of a lodging house on his lot on Twelfth avenue. He expects to have it completed within the next ten days. He will open for business with everything furnished for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Where, oh! where is my Highland Laddie gone? He has gone to G. W. Tarr & Co.'s to buy his goods. You can't fool him. He knows the best place to go. 15-1f

James F. Stott and family arrived Thursday from Clarkston, Idaho, and will make this their future home. Mr. Stott was a visitor here some time ago and made purchases of land and town property.

The C. & B. Clothing Company will be in their new quarters Monday, February 20. A fine new stock will arrive and be on display. See change of ad. on this page.

Gallard Roberts moved his family to Twin Falls the fore part of the week. Mr. Roberts has purchased property at that place and has recently built upon it.—Shoshone Post.

James Burnett of Ogden passed through town today with an outfit for the equipment of a livery stable which he expects to open at Twin Falls at an early date.—Albion Times.

County Superintendent Lowe visited the schools of Twin Falls today. He expressed himself as much pleased with the manner in which they were conducted by Prof. Thornton.

Wells McGowan has his eagle eye on a choice piece of farm land adjacent to the Thunder Mountain district. The Twin Falls section didn't look good to him.—Bellevue News.

J. A. Mitchell of Black Rock, Ark., is erecting a building on Twelfth avenue, which, when completed, will be used as a grocery store. His stock is ordered and will arrive in about three weeks.

R. L. Rathbun and family arrived Thursday evening from North Yakima, Wash., and will hereafter reside here. Mr. Rathbun has acquired a fine ranch here and will prepare a portion of it for this year's crop.

DIED—Thursday evening, February 16, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spencer. The cause of death was meningitis, which developed later on into spinal meningitis. Funeral will be held in a few days.—The mother

and boy have been in a critical condition for the past few days, but are reported as improving. Their recovery is expected in the near future.

D. G. Brain, representing the Wise Piano house of Boise, was in town this week talking on the merits of the goods handled by his firm. He will probably make numerous calls to this city in the near future.

Judge C. B. Taylor has purchased two lots on Tenth avenue and has let a contract to Pat Hall for the construction of a building thereon, the dimensions of which will be 25x40. It will be used as a store building when completed.

The Homeless Twenty spent another Sunday evening with R. M. McCollum and family. Robert was a wail on the plains himself for many months and now deems it a pleasure to share the comforts of home with his friends.

There's a pretty girl in an Alpine hat, A sweeter girl with a sailor brim, But the handsomest girl you'll ever see, Is the sensible girl who uses Rocky Mountain Tea.

For sale at the Pioneer drug store.

DIED—Tuesday, Feb. 14, William Herbert Redaul, the five-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Redaul. The funeral was held from the residence Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Parker of Shoshone conducted the services.

Beautiful eyes and handsome face are eloquent commendations. Bright eyes are windows to a woman's heart. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes bright eyes; 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. For sale at Pioneer drug store.

The Bon Ton Restaurant and Grill will be open for business Monday. The proprietors, Messrs. Gordon & Sawyers state that it will be strictly a short order house, open day and night. It is located on Main street, opposite the Pioneer drug store.

The hen that leaves her nest after a few days' setting because she does not hear the chirp of chicks, is something like the merchant who quits advertising after the first few "throws" because his first calls have not filled his store with clamoring customers.

It makes no difference how many medicines have failed to cure you, if you are troubled with headachy constipation, kidney or liver troubles, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. For sale at the Pioneer drug store.

E. L. Bradbury, E. O. Harris and Tom Watts arrived Wednesday from Idaho Falls to look over the town and

surrounding country. They drove in by wagon by way of Milner. They are much impressed with this locality and will no doubt purchase real estate in the near future.

Through the agency of S. T. Hamilton & Company a contract was closed with Mr. Cheney of this place to take charge of a farm near town of D. W. Peoples of Wallace, Idaho. The contract requires the planting of crops this year of more than 100 acres, and also building fences and making other improvements.

A. Crandall of North Yakima has up to date brought in 100 settlers from his home locality. He says there are more to come. Mr. Crandall believes this place to be the best he has yet seen and considers that others shall also be benefited by his opinions.

Frank Chamberlain of Manistec, Mich., purchased forty acres one-half mile east of Twin Falls from S. T. Hamilton before starting homeward. Mr. Chamberlain arranged with this firm to have forty acres cleared and prepared for crop during his absence. He will return in the spring to look after his interests here.

L. O. Kiersted, who has been clerking for N. C. DeLano for some time, will leave early in the week for Twin Falls, to look the situation over. If things look favorable to him he may locate there. Mrs. Kiersted will leave shortly for her old home in New York city. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kiersted will regret to see them leave Bellevue.—Bellevue News.

P. W. Sweeney and son arrived recently from Walsenburg, Colo., and will reside at their ranch some eight miles east of town. Mr. Sweeney is a prominent attorney of Walsenburg and has been a resident of Colorado for a number of years past, but after visiting Twin Falls last year found this to be better than anything he has yet seen and has decided to make this his future home.

Regular services will be held at the schoolhouse Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and also in the evening at 7:30. Subjects: "Storms of Life," for the afternoon, and "The Three Crosses" for the evening. Rev. T. M. Patterson of Shoshone will occupy the pulpit. There will also be a meeting of the Baptist church to consider the plans for the new church building designed by J. P. Fox of Boise.

A social will be given at the schoolhouse next Wednesday evening at 7:30, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. Ice cream, cake, coffee and sandwiches will be served. An impromptu program will be given. The

social will be under the auspices of the Sunday school, the proceeds of which are to be used for the purchase of an organ for the Sunday school and day school. All are invited to attend.

The Elite Restaurant has opened for business in the Conlon building on Twelfth avenue. The genial proprietors, Messrs. Harris and Cameron, give it out that they never sleep, and that meals will be served on short notice at any hour of the day or night. Mr. Harris has for some time past been chief chef at the White House cafe at Pocatello, and will serve his customers here in the highest style of the culinary art.

White J. S. Spaulding, a Twin Falls freighter, lay a-sleeping last Tuesday night, some one needing harness and the celluloid rings that go with that kind of a layout, amounting to about \$10 worth, made away with the aforesaid harness and rings, and as the rings failed to ring loud enough to awaken Mr. Spaulding, he is now short a part of his freighting paraphernalia. The secret service men are on the villain's trail.—Shoshone Post.

Diamondfield Jack, who occupied the attention of the courts of Idaho so long and who was recently liberated from the Boise penitentiary, has become a millionaire by reason of a rich strike which he made in Nevada. Judge Powers of Salt Lake was one of the lawyers for the prosecution, and gave Jack \$50 when he started prospecting. When the "find" was incorporated, Judge Powers was surprised to receive a big block of valuable stock. Clarence Eddy has also made a rich strike near Goldfield. This is his third strike in three years.—Blackfoot Republican.

A letter addressed to the citizens of Twin Falls was sent to C. S. Loveland by Senator Day regarding the bill recently introduced, and subsequently withdrawn, for the repeal of the five-mile license limit law. Mr. Day states that he introduced the bill believing that the signatures of the several county officers represented the wishes of their constituents; but that on receipt of the petition showing the strong sentiment of the Twin Falls district against the repeal of the law, he was only too glad to recall his bill. Mr. Day further stated that he is very much interested in the growth and development of our county and is ready to assist his people in any way to better conditions. It is good to know that our senator has the interests of his county foremost and that he has the courage to correct what he believes to have been a mistake; also that the mistake was not an error in his personal judgment.