

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

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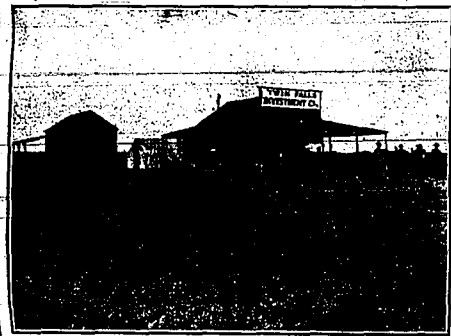
## TWIN FALLS WILL HAVE A GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Most Beautiful and Pretentious Building of the Kind in Idaho to Be Erected on Shoshone Avenue Between Ninth and Tenth Avenues—Money Subscribed by Citizens and Building Will Be of the "Point with Pride" Character.

Twin Falls is to have an opera house. None of your ramby-ramby, clapboard, and drop-siding contraptions, but a real theater, marble front, stone trimmings, stone walls, theater seats, massive stage, multiplicity of exits, lots of room, lots of style, "point with pride" structure such as people go away and talk about in terms of admiration. As the holidays approached and the people found they had no assembly place, they decided to have an opera house with a capital "O," and they are going to have it. It will be located on the southwest side of the alley adjoining Dr. Pike's residence on Shoshone avenue. It will cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and will be completed by July

room fronting on Shoshone avenue and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1200. The stage will be wide enough, deep enough and high enough to accommodate the most spectacular play of the present. Everything will be on a beautiful scale. If the two great political parties desire to hold their state conventions in a city where the hotel and auditorium accommodations are ample and luxurious, Twin Falls will be in position to take care of them next August. They will be glad to come here because Cassia county will have about 6000 brand new votes to poll next year and votes are always in demand.

The movement took definite form this week when I. B. Perrine returned



THE BUSINESS CENTER OF TWIN FALLS ONE YEAR AGO.

of next year. The citizens of Twin Falls wanted the real thing in the way of an opera house and they are going to have by far the finest in the state. The money has been subscribed, the preliminary arrangements have been made and building operations will commence immediately. It's a way to Twin Falls people have of doing things. They act first and do the talking afterwards.

The opera house will have a frontage of 75 feet on Shoshone avenue and a depth of 130 feet. The Towne company donated two lots on Shoshone avenue and one on Tenth avenue, and S. T. Hamilton & Co. threw a lot on Shoshone for good measure. The Tenth avenue lot will be transformed into a 26-foot alley, the solar alley being robbed up by the top of the opera house. Other lot owners will not raise any objection for the reason that their lots will be cleared 20 feet in the rear. In fact they have their consent to the change for steps were taken to raise funds for the building.

The people, and it is the people who are going to build the opera house, decided to have something to which the eye might grow and of which the terms might be proud for many years to come. They had witnessed the schools grow out of all proportions, the hotels taxed to the limit, their capacity and they wanted an opera house which would afford elbow room. They are going to have it. It will be a building in which every eminent citizen will have a share and it will take pride.

The opera house will be strictly home-made, that is to say, the walls will be of lava rock, the front of Cassia county polished marble. The money to build it will also be home-made plans, which were prepared by a local architect whose services were asked by a gentleman who is deeply interested in the welfare of Twin Falls, call for two store rooms on the ground floor, a short flight of massive steps leading to the main entrance in the center, a large lobby

from Chicago with the plans for the building. He laid the plans before the leading citizens and in less than 30 minutes more than \$20,000 had been subscribed. Prospective tenants for the store buildings appeared and the citizens fell in with the idea unanimously. While it might seem to be an expensive outlay for a small town, the indirect benefits will be almost incalculable. The citizens reasoned that the outlay would bring in vast returns in a manner which could scarcely be measured and they opened their purses in almost prodigal fashion. Already over \$40,000 has been pledged and there is now no barrier in the way of the building. No delay will be brooked. Excavation work will begin immediately the details are agreed upon and the marble with which the front of the opera house will be finished will be quarried and polished ready for use. The building will be completed in less than seven months. The citizens of Twin Falls have so decided, and when they make up their minds results must follow. Watch for immediate results.

## OLD SANTA CLAUS VISITS KIMBERLY

Complimentary Dance Attracts Large Crowd—Young People Entertain Lavishly—Social Events Past and Prospective.

KIMBERLY, Dec. 28.—Saturday evening Santa Claus appeared at the schoolhouse to the great delight of all the little ones. His arrival was a little late, but he reported as an excuse that he was having trouble with one of his young deer. A tree was prettily decorated in one corner of the room and the words, "Merry Christmas," hung across the front. A splendid program was given by the school children in the early part of the evening and all who participated should be given great credit. On Santa Claus' arrival

a stocking filled with candy, an apple and a bag of pop-corn was given to each of the children. There were about 200 people there.

The dance at the schoolhouse last Friday was a marked success. There were about 60 couples present and festivities lasted until about 4 a. m. The musicians came from Rock Creek and delivered a first-class article.

Kimberly young people have been royally entertained all week, commencing Monday evening, when good times reigned at the McMillan home. Wednesday evening Henry Egola was the host and about 25 guests spent the time pleasantly playing high five and dancing. Invitations are out for a web party to be given Saturday evening at the home of Miss and Mr. Witte.

Mrs. M. Fisher and son arrived Sunday from Salt Lake and will spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilkins.

Frank Evans, for some time past employed by the Western Lumber company here, left Saturday to take charge of the company's yard at Minidoka.

H. T. West left Saturday to spend the holidays with his family in Boise.

J. McMillan and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dross of Rock Creek Tuesday.

C. L. Parsons bought two lots at the head of Main street on which he intends to build a concrete building 50x100 feet and two stories high.

J. J. Witte left Sunday for his old home in Oregon to spend the holidays. Mrs. Witte will accompany him upon his return.

J. A. Johnson drove into Twin Falls Wednesday and returned with a new road buggy.

Miss Nettie Dureby left Sunday morning to spend the holidays with her sister in Pocatello.

Kimberly was well represented at the Christmas dances given at Twin Falls and Rock Creek. All report a good time.

Mrs. R. A. Moore visited in Twin Falls two days this week.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS AT BUSY HANSEN

Sunday School. Pupils Enjoy the Christmas Tree and Entertainment—Farmers' Meeting Postponed Until January 5.

HANSEN, Dec. 28.—Arthur Towne is home to spend the holidays.

The Hansen school closed Friday night for a week's vacation.

Invitations are issued for a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Redhead New Year's eve.

A. D. Kleth has gone to Pullman, Washington, and on his return in a few weeks he will ship a car of cattle and horses to his ranch northeast of here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Rose were passengers from here to Burley Sunday where they went to spend Christmas with friends.

Miss Bertha Norton was among the stage passengers last week to Rock Creek. Miss Norton is a student of Midland Hall, Salt Lake, and has returned home to spend Christmas vacation.

The merry jingling of sleigh bells and sight of sleds was not unfamiliar to this vicinity. The past week, and some very delightful sleigh rides were enjoyed by the young people.

The first public sale to be held in this locality was at the ranch of A. H. Fruehlich, south of here, last Saturday. Mr. Fruehlich will rent his farm for the coming year, during his absence in Alaska.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Superintendent McPherson the Hansen farmers' meeting was postponed from last Friday evening to the evening of Friday, January 5. The meeting of the Literary Society was also postponed for two weeks.

The sympathy of neighbors is extended to Mrs. Robert Measer, who has recently received the sad news of the death of her mother, Mrs. Elsie Lay, who had been visiting here but returned to her home in Enid, Oklahoma, a few weeks ago.

The Christmas tree and entertainment held in the schoolhouse last Monday night proved a well attended and enjoyable affair. A large number of deserving Sunday school pupils were made extremely happy, and the evening to them is one long to be remembered.

## FILER CHILDREN ARE DELIGHTED

Towering Juniper Tree Loaded with Good Things for the Little Ones—Town Continues to Grow in Grati-fying Fashion.

FILER, Dec. 28.—The latest additions to the Washington colony are Messrs. Hobson, Frazier, Berry and Russell, who recently arrived from North Yakima. Messrs. Frazier and Russell had never seen their land, having been located by friends. They



THE BUSINESS CENTER OF TWIN FALLS TODAY.

were very well pleased with their property. Messrs. Hobson and Frazier brought their families with them and will reside in Filer until their farm houses are finished. The new arrivals have unbounded faith in the Twin Falls country, in which they see primitive Yakima reflected.

The Hoss children, who had been on the sick list, have completely recovered.

William Scheffel of the Filer Hardware Co. is spending the holidays with his family in Minidoka.

Two brothers of Messrs. McKinnley, Angus and Lockman, who recently arrived from Kansas, are the guests of their sisters. They think highly of the country and may conclude to remain here and send for their families.

The ladies of Filer are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they prepared our first Christmas tree. There was some doubt in regard to the completion of the schoolhouse in time for the celebration and the ladies had a very short time in which to make preparations. A sturdy and sweet smelling juniper from Cedar draw was cut for the occasion and loaded down with good things for the children.

Santa Claus heralded his arrival in a dispatch from Blackfoot and the little ones were all on hand to meet him. Everybody had a grand old time and those who were lucky enough to participate will long remember their first Christmas in Filer.

E. H. Rettig was presented with a large flag which now floats from the postoffice building.

The Towne company is clearing streets in the northeast quarter of the townsite. This property, recently owned by Mr. Macaw, is a valuable addition to the townsite as the depot and yards will be located there.

M. B. Harding is building a house on his farm adjoining the townsite. Range cattle are coming in from the hills in droves, having been driven from the summer range by the snow. They are in exceptionally good condition.

## CONDITIONS AS THEY WERE AND AS THEY ARE

Present Holiday Week Compared with that of Last Year—Contrast Shows the Astounding Development of Twin Falls—Growth of the City as Surprising as it is Healthy—How Christmas Was Spent in Twin Falls Twelve Months Ago When the Town Was a Baby.

Only those who were here more than one year ago can fully appreciate the wonderful development of Twin Falls. The stranger sees a bustling and growing city but cannot comprehend the marvelous speed with which it was built.

One year ago there were less than a half dozen farm houses on the entire tract. Today there are hundreds of comfortable dwellings, the majority of which would be a credit to old communities.

The increase in acreage of cultivated

Recitation ..... Mary Yates  
Christmas Cantata—Martha Taylor,  
Ina Craig, Alice Urlo, Beulah  
Taylor, Clara Tarr, Edith Ramsey,  
Sue Hidy, Yvonne Parker, Mary  
Miller, Ruby Tripp, Elva Tarr,  
Viva Smith, Leslie Williams, Max  
Miller, Clarence Nelson.  
Dedication ..... Willie Grimes  
Recitation ..... Elva Tarr  
Dialogue—By seven girls: Ina Craig,  
Donahay Taylor, Alice Urlo, Clara  
Tarr, Sue Hidy, Yvonne Parker,  
Elva Tarr.  
Recitation ..... Truth Milner  
Recitation ..... Ina Craig  
Song ..... Max Miller  
Santa Claus ..... C. Trippe  
During the rendition of the program

Mrs. H. O. Milner presided at the organ. Sunday School Organized.

One year ago steps were taken to organize the first Sunday school. Rev. J. D. Johnson was invited to Twin Falls and it was decided to open the school on January 8.

Work on the Minidoka & Southwestern railway was just commencing one year ago and people were beginning to speculate on how long it would take to finish the road to Twin Falls.

The Pioneer Drug Co., now the Bedford Drug Co., had just opened 12 months ago and was the only drug store in town.

Perrine & Burton and G. W. Tarr & Co., now the Allen Mercantile Co., were the general merchants of the town. Dave Smith had the furniture business to himself. Bradley & Pratt were running their harness shop. The meat business was conducted by Eickhoff & Smith, Kennedy & Gager of the Twin Falls Hardware company had the field to themselves.

The Idaho Lumber company, now the Western Lumber company, and the Twin Falls Lumber company were doing a thriving business. Nelson & Peck had a monopoly of the livery business.

In those days the advent of the stage furnished the daily excitement. Special trains arrive almost daily at present and nobody pays the slightest attention.

Truly Twin Falls has grown.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS GATHERING

Informal Celebration in the Sprague & Ferney Drug Store.

A jovial crowd of men celebrated Christmas eve in Sprague & Ferney's drug store. They just "happened in" found themselves among friends and stayed. Almost every business house in the city was represented. Everybody had to sing a song, make a speech, dance a jig or tell a story and nobody "faked." It was a most significant gathering in that it reflected the unity which prevails in Twin Falls. The citizens are united and so long as they remain so the city is bound to forge ahead.

# CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE BY RECLAMATION SERVICE

Amusing Performances of Department Officials in Idaho Entertained for a Time but a Large Number of the Audience Would Like to Get Their Money Back—Show is Becoming Very State and the People Are Losing Interest.

The reclamation service press bureau is endeavoring to answer hostile criticism by seeking to create the impression that settlers were warned not to take up land on the south side of the river under the Minidoka project and is also trying to show that the officials of the department have never misrepresented anything nor varied at all from their original plans. The consistency of the service is well illustrated in the two following communications. Note that Mr. Fimpfle's circular is dated June 3, 1904. It follows:

**The Minidoka Land Project.**  
At the request of the register and receiver at the Halley land office we publish the following communication from the general land office at Washington.

There are a number of interesting points in the communication, particularly the one regarding the charge per acre for water.  
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1904, Minidoka Reclamation Project—Instructions.  
Register and Receiver, Halley, Idaho. Gentlemen: You will notify all persons who apply to move entry of lands within the boundaries of the project, commencing on or about June 1, 1902, 32 sq. mi., 3881 that they will be required to fully comply with the homestead law as to residence, cultivation and improvements of the land and that a failure to supply water from such works in time for use upon the land will constitute a failure to comply with the law and to make proof within the time required by the statute.

I forward herewith a series of maps and plans of townships 9, 10 and 11 S., R. 2, E., 10 and 11 S., R. 2, E., 7, 8, 9 and 10, T. 25 S., R. 2, E., showing the farm units or limit of area per acre on which the engineers of the reclamation service recommended should be placed. These lands may be made susceptible of irrigation from the contemplated irrigation works to be constructed known as the Minidoka project and you will advise the applicant at the time of his application to enter said lands that all entries that may be irrigable by such project will be limited as to area to the quantity and farm shown by said maps. You will also notify such settlers that all lands which may be irrigable from said contemplated works will be subject to a charge of probably \$25.00 to \$25.00 per acre. This estimate is based upon land in possession of the reclamation service, and settlers should be so informed. Very respectfully,  
(Signed) J. H. FIMPFLE, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Fimpfle is candid enough to say that the settlers will have to pay \$25 to \$35 an acre for their water, but he does not warn them not to take up land. In fact, there is nothing to show that the settlers were ever warned to stay away from Minidoka, but there is everything to show that they were coaxed to take up land. How will the reclamation press bureau explain the following letter signed by Register Sharp, which was given wide publicity just as the Twin Falls tract was being opened:

## THE STRAIGHT OF IT.

Misrepresentations Regarding the Minidoka Irrigation Project Given a Short Shift.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Halley, Idaho, July 8, 1904.

Editor The Shoshone Journal: I see from an editorial in the Pocatello Tribune of the 12th inst. that reference is made to the reclamation service, all of which is correct until you come to the discussion of the Minidoka project, in which you discuss the settlement by parties who wish to make homes upon these lands, which would seem very discouraging. Indeed, and would seem to cast upon the reclamation service a charge of misrepresentation should not at this time endeavor to make homesteads upon this tract of land until advised by the secretary of the interior of the reclamation service, and that settlers should not be taken in by swindlers who claim to have inside information, and who agree for a small consideration to endorse them on the land. The reclamation service is the only authority on the subject of the reclamation act, June 17, 1902, for homestead entry only, and every settler who now files a homestead upon these lands is in violation of the law, and understands just what is required of him; he is also furnished by the receiver of the land office with a duplicate receipt for the land. This entry allowed subject to the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902. (Public, No. 161.) The settler has six months from the time of the entry to make settlement upon the land, and may, upon a proper showing before the register and receiver of the land office, be granted leave of absence from his homestead for a period not to exceed one year under the homestead law, and it is general opinion

on the south side? For the sake of Idaho and irrigation enterprise it is hoped not. It would be very embarrassing if the Minidoka settlers were obliged to cart water from the Twin Falls private enterprise to raise their potatoes.

These facts cannot be denied by the government officials.

The government segregated the land for the Minidoka project. It appropriated prominently in order to shut out, if possible, all private enterprise. It invited the settlers to take up homesteads. It took the money of the settlers. It has left the settlers on the south side, some 500 in number, without a drop of water or even a prospect of a drop. This might be called finance in the east. Out went such work is known as "bunco." And still the reclamation officials howl about safe private enterprises. Can they be crying "Stop thief!" divert attention from their own coarse work?

A Reclamation Joke.  
Here is another little joke sprung by the reclamation vaudeville talent: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1904. The secretary of the interior has withdrawn from entry part of township 9 south, ranges 16, 17 and 18 east; part of township 10 south, ranges 17 and 18 east; about 4,800 acres, for the Minidoka project.

Gentle reader and gentlemen of the reclamation press bureau, kindly remember that the city of Twin Falls is located in township 10 south, range 17 east, and at the time this withdrawal was made lots were being sold in Twin Falls and the very lands which were withdrawn were being sold upon by settlers, all of whom were supplied with water and grow crops this year. Is this another "Twainism"? Oh, no, Minidoka was not launched to knock Twin Falls.

The reclamation service is like the regiment of 1000 men of which 990 were officers. All the officers took turns drilling the 10 soldiers. Result, 10 dead soldiers. The south side is the soldiers.

## ARE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Grazing Privileges in Forest Reserves as Patterned that Small Stockmen Are Given Preference and Transient Stockmen Placed at Bottom of List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture on the subject of fees for grazing horses and cattle in the national forest reserves, upholds the secretary in the regulations formulated by him and which will become effective January 1, 1906, whereby certain rules are laid down for the granting of grazing permits.

The communication is the result of a protest sent to the president by cattlemen from one of the western states, and is based on a report by Secretary Wilson, to whom the protest was referred. The letter of the president follows:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1905. My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have received your letter of December 20, 1905, and am glad to hear of the policy you are carrying on. Our effort is to keep the grazing lands in the forest reserves for the use of the stockmen, and especially the small stockmen who actually live in the neighborhood of the reserves. To prevent the waste and destruction of the reserves and to keep them as a permanent benefit to the public, you have to spend a certain amount of money. Part of this money is to be charged by the policy of a small fee for each head of stock pastured on the reserve. Less than a third of the actual value of the grazing is at present charged and it is, of course, perfectly obvious that the man who pastures his stock should pay something for the preservation of that pasture. He gets all the benefit of the pasture and he pays for its use but a small fraction of the value that it is to him, and this money is in reality returned to him because it is used in keeping the reserve in good condition for his use."

You, this year, make a special reduction by which the ranchman pays but half rate. This is in accordance with the policy of your department as regards the western lands, which is to favor in every way the actual settler, the actual home maker, the man who has lived upon the land himself and cares for his small herd of cattle. In granting grazing permits you give preference, first, to the small settler, then to the transient stockman, and finally to the owners of transient stock.

This is exactly as it should be. The small nearby owners are the homesteaders, the men who are making homes for themselves by the labor of their hands, the men who have entered to possess the land and to bring up their children thereon. The other regular occupants of the reserve range, that is, the larger ranch owners, are only entitled to come after the small settler and the transient stockman. If after these have been admitted there still remains an ample pasturage, then the owners of transient stock, the men who drive the transients, the transient stock and other and thither, should be admitted.

These men have no permanent abode, do but very little to build up the land and are not to be favored at the expense of the regular occupants, large or small. This system prevents the grass from being eaten by other herds or flocks of non-residents, for only enough cattle and sheep are admitted upon the reserves to fatten up the pasturage without doing it. In other words, under the policy you have adopted the forest reserves are to be used as among the most potent influences in favor of the actual home-maker of the man with a few dozen or few score head of cattle, which he has gathered by his own industry and is himself caring for. This is the kind of a man upon whom the foundation of our citizenship rests, and it is eminently proper to favor him in every way. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

**Sheep Grazing Regulations.**  
The following instructions with reference to the grazing of sheep within forest reserves have been issued by Forester Planchot:

"In calculating the number for which permit will be required and the amount to be paid for the privilege of grazing, cattle or horses, all animals six months old or over, at the time of entering, will be counted, but no charge will be made for the calves or colts under six months of age at the time of entering, or for those born during the year for which permit is granted."

"In order to protect and assist homesteaders, a special concession will be made in the grazing fee on cattle for the season of 1906 as follows:

"The permits of each state or territory for the year 1906 will be listed in order of the number of cattle covered; then beginning with the smallest, one-half of the permits will be counted off and the number of cattle shown by the largest of these permits will be taken as a basis for this concession."

"Applicants for grazing permits will be charged only half rate on cattle up to the number thus established for their state or territory, but all cattle over this number will be charged for at the full rate."

"In future all authorizations for sheep grazing on the forest reserves will be made to cover both grown sheep and lambs, each two lambs under six months old to be counted as equal to one grown sheep."

"In deciding the number for which an application made prior to the birth of the lambs should be approved, the number of lambs will be estimated on a percentage basis established by the forester for each reserve."

"If, for example, this should be 80 per cent, a person who wishes to take a permit for 1000 ewes and their lambs will apply for and be required to pay the grazing fee on a permit for 1400 head; 1000 for the ewes and 400 for the 800 lambs counted at half rate or two as one. If it were desired to include 400 dry or other sheep, this number will be added to the 1400, making a total of 1800. Therefore, a person owning 1000 ewes and 400 other sheep will make application for a permit for 1800 head, and if the application is approved in full, will be required to pay the grazing fee on that number."

"When sheep which are lambed out, aside the reserve are ready to enter, all animals six months old and over will be counted as grown stock, and all lambs under six months old will be counted at half rate, or each two as one against the permit number."

"Goats will be counted and charged for on the same plan as sheep."

"An identification card will be issued by the supervisor to each herder in charge of a band of sheep which will be to be grazed upon any forest reserve. The cards may be issued to the owners of the stock and the herder's name inserted at the time of entrance."

"In case a permittee shall sell the stock covered by permit to a purchaser who wishes to continue grazing it

on the forest reserve, upon presentation to the forest supervisor of evidence that the sale is bona fide, the permit will be cancelled and a new permit issued to the purchaser, without cost, for the remainder of the grazing period allowed in the original permit. Such transfer, however, does not carry with it any guarantee that a renewal will be allowed for the number of stock the original permittee might have been entitled to graze, but is granted with the understanding that the purchaser will be considered solely upon the merits of his case in subsequent permit applications."

"Persons who own or lease private land within the reserves will demand the right to graze, free of charge, the number of stock the land will support, and this privilege will not be refused unless the presence of the stock would be a menace to the reserve."

"A person who under the past custom has been considered entitled to the privilege of grazing 200 head of cattle on a reserve, and who is the owner or lessee of sufficient land to pasture 50 head, if it is unfenced, will now wish to continue grazing 200 head, and only pay for 150, claiming exemption from payment of the grazing fee on 50 head."

"The use of private land will be allowed by giving the applicant a permit under regulation 22 for the estimated number of stock his land will support, and a regular permit for all stock over this number which he is entitled to graze. If the land is fenced the stock grazed under free permit must be kept on it, but if the land is unfenced a special clause will be inserted in the agreement setting forth that in consideration of being allowed to graze the stock at large upon the forest reserve, all right to the exclusive use of the private or leased land is waived, and it will remain open to the use of all stock allowed to graze upon that portion of the reserve. The grazing fee must be paid on all stock over and above the estimated grazing capacity of the private land. Persons grazing stock on permits issued under regulation 22, who fail to make this special agreement, will be required to keep their stock within the limits of the land under their control, either by herding or fencing."

**State Lands for Lease.**  
Pursuant to an order of the State Board of Land Commissioners of the state of Idaho, notice is hereby given that applications to lease state lands will be received by the undersigned, the register of said board, at his office in Boise, Idaho, up to January 1, 1906.

Notice is further given that leases of all lands not applied for at that date will be offered at public auction on January 15, 1906, or as soon thereafter as sales can be arranged for in the various counties of the state. Further information can be obtained by writing to the county treasurer or to the Register of the State Board of Land Commissioners at Boise, Idaho. By order of the State Board of Land Commissioners,  
C. S. MCCONNELL, Register.

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Get your interiors right in the best and save endless trouble. Call on H. M. Will and survey them for you and guarantee satisfaction. Postoffice Box 230. Orders may be left at Bedford's Drug Store.

**For Sale.**  
Fruit farm on Snake river, near the mouth of Little Salmon, 25 miles north of Twin Falls; 117 acres, 600 fruit trees, 400 of them 6 to 8 years old; abundance of free water; new house; about 25 tons hay. This place is only partly improved and will be sold very cheap. Call on or address F. N. UHLER, Riverside Farm, Hagerman P. O., Idaho.

Craven, Seebek & Smith are ready for business and will be glad to sell you hay and grain at their large new warehouse on Fifteenth street, near Shoshone avenue.

## The Capital Nursery

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A General Line of Choice Forest and Fruit Trees, Small Fruit and Flowering Shrubs.  
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Apple Trees a Specialty.  
W. T. CUMMINGS and C. C. ANDERSON, Agents at Twin Falls, Idaho.

## The Academy of Idaho

POCATELLO.  
The Academy of Idaho is the best equipped secondary school in the west. The following courses are offered: College Preparatory, Commercial, Domestic Economy, Mechanical Arts, Shorthand and Music.  
New Features:—Girls' Dormitory, Dining Hall, Gymnasium, Science Laboratories, instructions in Athletics.  
No tuition is charged; living expenses \$16 a month. All teachers are specialists. For further particulars or Catalogue address the Principal.

Two fine dormitories, splendid equipment, fine library, best teachers, good athletic coaches, four years course, Diploma a state certificate, all well before September 1, 1906. Write for Catalogue. Address  
The Principal, Albion, Idaho



## State Normal School

ALBION, IDAHO  
1. Professional Studies.  
2. Academic Studies.  
3. Manual School.  
4. Kindergarten.  
5. Manual Training.  
6. Music and Machinery.  
7. Physical Training.  
8. Drawing.  
Two fine dormitories, splendid equipment, fine library, best teachers, good athletic coaches, four years course, Diploma a state certificate, all well before September 1, 1906. Write for Catalogue. Address  
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It is a practical set of steel that covers a large range of work. No "cheap" but "low good" should be considered a large range of work. The patented wheels give the

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# MINIDOKA & SOUTHWESTERN RY.

## TIME TABLE

Freight.	Passenger.	Stations.	Passenger.	Freight.
12:01 a. m. lv.	9:40 a. m. lv.	Minidoka	arr. 6:40 p. m.	arr. 10:20 a. m.
12:30	9:17	Acquia	6:15	9:50
1:04 p. m.	9:24	Kuwait	6:02	9:29
1:45	9:43	Heyburn	5:50	9:00
2:30	9:49	Burley	5:40	8:42
2:50	10:01	Warren's Ferry	5:26	8:20
3:15	10:18	Milner	5:10	8:15
3:40	10:35	Dry Creek	4:53	7:55
3:55	10:43	Nurtaugh	4:45	7:40
4:10	11:50	Phansen	4:35	7:25
4:27	11:00	Kimberly	4:27	7:15
5:00 p. m. arr.	11:15 a. m. arr.	Twin Falls	lv. 4:15	lv. 7:00 a. m.

D. E. SULLIVAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Oregon Short Line, Salt Lake City.

# IDAHO REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ARE BUSY

Senator Heyburn and Congressman French, Who Are Members of Committee on Immigration, Will Oppose Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Act—French Will Resist the Repeal of the Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act.

(From Northwest Press Association, Washington, D. C.)

Congressman French and Senator Heyburn are each on the committee on immigration—one in the house and the other in the senate. This is respectively important to the west at this time, when the question of Chinese exclusion is to be considered. Senator Heyburn is opposed to repealing the present exclusion law and thereby admit a great horde of the coolie class in this country to compete with Americans. However, he is in favor of permitting students, teachers and others to come into the country without being subjected to the indignities at present practiced on them by some immigration officials.

An effort is now being made to repeal the commutation clause of the homestead act or to extend the time for proving up to two years. On account of the numerous land frauds that have just come to light in the west, it is expected that the timber and stone law will soon be repealed. As to the commutation clause of the homestead act, Congressman French, who is a member of the committee on public lands in the house, will use every effort to save its repeal. He believes it is a beneficial law and should remain in force. On account of his being a member of the committee, Mr. French will have much to say on this question, and will probably be able to defeat the agitation now prevalent in the east demanding its repeal.

Last week Senator Heyburn introduced a bill in the senate which very clearly sets forth his views as to the proper method of controlling and restricting the great corporations of the United States. From the tone of this bill it would seem that Senator Heyburn is in favor of more stringent legislation for the regulation of railroads and great industrial corporations than the president, although it is not known at this time whether the president will favor Senator Heyburn's bill or the

Each-Townsend bill, or whether some other rate bill will come nearer meeting the president's views. The principal difference between the two bills is that the Each-Townsend bill proposes to place the regulation of rates in the Interstate Commerce Commission, while Senator Heyburn proposes a national board of corporations with full powers of supervision and regulation. However, the battle between organized wealth and the people will soon be on, and the people of Idaho will have opportunity to see where their junior senator stands.

The question of the ratification of the treaty with San Domingo is now the most important topic before the senate, and it is surprising to find so many different opinions among men of high standing as to the better course to pursue with respect to that unhappy island. The Democrats in the senate are almost unanimously opposed to the ratification of the treaty, and the Republicans are not united. The question has been brought up of annexing the island outright, and a great many senators are believed to favor this plan as the easier way out of the difficulty. A few days ago Senator Heyburn, who believes in annexation, introduced a resolution authorizing the president of the United States to neutralize the island of San Domingo by annexation. In view of the difficulties in the way of the treaty it would seem that his is the better course to follow. Furthermore, the island is so situated that it is very desirable that it should be an integral part of the United States. There is no doubt that the people of that country are very anxious to have the United States take charge of them and put a stop to the petty revolutions and organized murder that have been going on there for a great many years.

The United States is now spending millions in constructing the Panama canal, and without our possessing the island of San Domingo the canal will be almost at the mercy of foreign powers in case of war. It seems that President Roosevelt is alive to the situation and in case the treaty is defeated he will probably take some other means of securing this island which is so essential to the protection of the isthmian canal.

left the ways and slid gently into the water. In the presence of Governor Gooding, Senators Dubois and Heyburn, Representative French, prominent navy officials, and a large number of people from Idaho and Philadelphia, the battleship Idaho was last Saturday launched at the Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia. This great ship, which is to carry the name of Idaho around the world is the latest addition to Uncle Sam's navy, and is of 13,000 tons displacement. After the launching the shipbuilding company gave a banquet to the people present, and addresses were made by Governor Gooding, Senators Dubois and Heyburn, and Representative French. Miss Louise Gooding, the sponsor, received a diamond and pearl chain for the excellent manner in which she had performed her portion of the ceremony. She is the youngest person that has ever christened a battleship, and the christening was pronounced unexcelled.

Burton L. French has been promoted to the committee on immigration and public lands. These committees are two of the most important to Idaho that Mr. French could possibly have secured, and Idaho is indeed fortunate in having her congressman on these important places. As a member of the immigration committee, he will be able to do much to prevent a repeal of the Chinese exclusion law. And as a member of the committee on public lands, he will be better able to look out for the interests of the state in connection with all land matters that may come up. A great many members were after these places, and it was a great surprise to some of them that French was Uncle Joe's choice.

A bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Heyburn providing for the granting of 150 additional sections of land to the state of Idaho for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the state capital. When Idaho was admitted she only received 32,000 acres of land for state capital purposes, while Montana received 182,000 acres, Washington 132,000 acres, Wyoming 107,000 acres and Utah 64,000 acres for the same purpose. Idaho is now constructing a capitol building that will cost about \$1,300,000, and in order for the general government to treat Idaho as fairly as her sister states, she should have an additional appropriation of public land.

A determined effort will be made at this session of congress to modify the laws relating to Chinese exclusion. A great many eastern people, whose sympathy has been aroused for the oriental nations on account of the bloody stand made by Japan in the struggle with Russia, are determined to try to force through congress laws permitting Chinese and Japanese to enter the United States under no restrictions whatever, except those relating to immigrants from European nations. In fact, it is intended to place China and Japan in this respect on the same plane as England, France, Germany, Norway and Sweden. A majority of the senators and representatives from the northwest will bitterly oppose a modification of this law. President Roosevelt seems to be a believer in a modification of the law, and so expressed himself in his message. Representative French, a member of the house committee on immigration, will do everything possible in the committee and in the house to defeat the proposed measure. In a statement last week he gave as his reason for his position on this question his belief that the Chinese are as a race opposed to our ideals and life; that they would never harmonize with our institutions as Americans; that they are of different blood and traditions, and would be a disturbing factor, especially in the west, where their wives in this country would be so small that they would practically drive the American laborer out of the market; and that they would always tend to destroy the ideals of American living.

Senator Heyburn has introduced the following bill, some of which relate especially to Idaho and others pertain to the country at large. The following are some of the bills recently introduced by him: A bill providing for the withdrawal from public entry lands needed for townsite purposes in connection with irrigation projects under

the reclamation act of June 17, 1908; a bill preventing the manufacture, sale or transfer of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquors; and for regulating the traffic therein; a bill authorizing the sale of surplus or unallotted lands of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, in the state of Idaho; a bill providing for a model of any vessel of war of the United States navy, bearing the name of a state of the United States, in the capitol building of the state; a bill granting leaves of absence to homesteaders on lands to be irrigated under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902; a bill to establish a fish hatchery in Idaho. Senator Heyburn has also introduced a bill granting increases of pension to Justin H. Wilcox, George A. Francis, Thomas F. Carey, Dorris Florence Clegg, Eugene P. Kincaid and Abraham Durfee.

Without a doubt the timber and stone act will be repealed at this session of congress. A determined effort was made last year to repeal this law, and a bill to that effect passed the

senate but it was defeated in the house. The land frauds in Oregon and other western states seem to have convinced the members of both houses of congress that if the timber and stone act is repealed the land frauds will be put an end to. The timber and stone act is believed by many to be a good law and not the cause of frauds, and the law is argued against a repeal of the measure last year, but the recent startling discovery of frauds in several of the states has knocked the bottom out of this argument, and it is only a question of a short time until the law will be repealed.

## A Fearful Fate.

It is a fearful fate to have to endure the terrible torture of piles. "I can testify may," writes Harry Colson of Mansfield, Pa., "that for blind bleeding, itching and protruding piles, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best cure made." Also best for cuts, burns and injuries. 25c, at Sprague & Butler's, druggists.

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## TWIN FALLS NEWS

Published every Friday by  
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## MORE "FACTS."

The Review is simply sorry that the settlers on the south side of the river will have to wait for a long season before receiving the benefits of water under the system worked out by the reclamation service for irrigation purposes. The fault cannot justly be laid at the door of the reclamation service, as when the ditches were laid out the pumping system was regarded as the best. We filed on the tract over a year ago, and we know that the impelling motive in causing us to file on this side of the river was the uncertainty of the immediate construction of the works under the pumping system. We think the fault to be due to a too extravagant optimism on the part of our brethren on the south side. They staked too much on a "long shot" and now the shot has temporarily missed they find themselves out their expectations. The reclamation of the south side rotates the project in that a smaller body of land will be brought under cultivation, and we cannot even figure on a cash point of view, join in the ghoulish circle of some of our contemporaries over the misfortune of the people across the river.

We believe that the work necessary for the installation of the pumping system will be pushed with all dispatch, as has the work under the gravity system, and that the time will be comparatively short when the rich soil across the river will be producing an abundance and that we will find a happy and contented class of people living under the high line ditches. Heyburn Review.

Not so. Less than one year ago Senator Heyburn and Congressman French received oral and written assurance from the department at Washington that the pumping plant to reclaim the lands on the south side of the Snake river under the Minidoka project would surely be constructed. At the time this assurance was given all land on the south side had been taken up. The News has the correspondence on the subject and will print it. The intimation that the Burley townsite company is entirely to blame for the clamor is discredited for the reason that every acre of land on the south side was taken up long before the Burley townsite was thought of. When the land upon which the Burley townsite is located was purchased from Mr. Shodee not a vacant farm unit remained on the south side. That fact cannot be lost sight of. It is significant that no sooner had Burley loomed up as a city than Heyburn and Rupert were opened and people were encouraged to build on these townsites without buying lots. The lots are still owned by the government and the citizens who have built upon them will have to remove their buildings. The government has cleared townsites in this manner before and it will do so again. The bungling and undelictive methods of the reclamation service in Idaho are responsible for this mess.

In another column the Review compares the price of land on the Twin Falls and Minidoka tracts. It says that the Twin Falls entrants pay the state \$1.25 per acre for their land. Since when was the price raised from 50 cents? It makes mention of the six per cent interest charged on the former but omits to state that the farmer has the privilege of paying cash down for Twin Falls land and saving his interest. He can pay the entire amount at any time. A 40-acre tract under the Twin Falls system costs \$1348, if purchased on the 10-year installment plan, or \$33.70 an acre. Nobody but a reclamation theorist will claim that Minidoka land will cost less. Nobody knows what it will cost, not even the engineers themselves. Where did these engineers obtain their experience? The same argument applies to the 30-cent maintenance fee. Has the government ever "maintained" anything as economically as a private corporation? Has the government ever built anything as cheaply as could a private corporation? The unpleasant fact remains that the settlers on the Minidoka tract are married to their land for 10 years and cannot get a divorce or title until the expiration of that period. No matter how much they might desire to obtain title which would enable them to borrow money on their land they cannot do so. That is where the shoe pinches. The act is all right, the Minidoka project is all right, provided the government builds retaining works at the head waters of the Snake river to supply the water necessary for the irrigation of the

land. The News will go further and state its belief that the Twin Falls Land & Water company would gladly join hands with the reclamation service in the immediate construction of these works if the methods of the reclamation service were such that private capital might risk affiliation. The trouble is that the reclamation officials have been persistently "slamming" and attempting to discredit private enterprise and have reached the end of their rope. Only a few days ago one of the reclamation officials stood on the banks of the Milner dam and made slighting remarks "concerning the structure to an officer of the company with whom he was unacquainted. This correspondence, school engineer probably did not know an irrigation dam from a beaver dam or any other old dam but he felt it his duty to knock. There is one gentleman connected with the reclamation service who commands the respect of everybody. This man is Mr. Horn, the supervising engineer. Mr. Horn has been a frequent visitor at Milner. He is always welcome for the reason that he neither skulls nor knocks. It is a pity there are not more Horns to the reclamation dilemma.

## RIGHT OF WAY.

The Oregon Short Line is tenacious in holding out for a right of way 200 feet wide through the Twin Falls tract. It is whispered by those who are supposed to be close to the railway that unless this right of way is forthcoming there will be no further construction west of Twin Falls for some time to come. The position of the railway is untenable. The officials of the road are said to claim that it cannot accept less than 200 feet because the law grants that width through government land. But the Twin Falls tract is no longer government land. It passed from the control of the government when the tract was segregated under the Carey act. Even though it were to be classed as government land in the eyes of the law, it would be poor policy on the part of the railway to insist on technicality. The land owners on the Twin Falls tract are fair minded, liberal men. They will gladly give up 100 feet for right-of-way, but no more. The railway should content itself with this width and continue construction as it promised. There should be no hair splitting.

The New York Central, with its four tracks and its mammoth traffic, manages to worry along with a right of way 99 feet wide. We will all be under the sod before the Short Line has need of four tracks, grant though the development of this tract is bound to be. The Short Line, therefore, cannot plead lack of space. Perhaps it is afraid of weeds. No weeds will grow on the Twin Falls tract.

Not long ago the great Pennsylvania road sought a right of way through private property, no more valuable than Twin Falls land, perhaps not nearly so costly. The courts decided that the road was all the railway could have under the right of eminent domain.

It is to the interest of the railway that every foot of available ground on the tract should be cultivated. To cut a track 200 feet wide through a 40-acre tract is a serious matter. It makes a difference of nearly six acres, and six acres are worth money to the railway as well as to the farmer.

The Oregon Short Line will make a huge mistake if it pulls back in the harness because it cannot procure 100 feet on either side from the center of its roadway through this tract. Moreover, it will get not one inch more than 100 feet altogether. If it brings condemnation proceedings, well and good. It will find a united body of determined farmers, backed by the citizens of Twin Falls. In the words of Brother Allen, "Whatever's Right" is our motto, and the Short Line had better cease posturing and "play ball." There are too many railroads headed this way to tifle with the people of Twin Falls. The Short Line will receive fair treatment, liberal treatment, but it will not be permitted to play the hog. That role is reserved for the government reclamation service exclusively.

## PATHETIC INCIDENT RECALLED.

Pioneer Tells Story of Teamster Who Perished on the Road.

Three men were getting into a wagon, preparatory to starting out to their homes in the country. One of them called to his companions to wait a few moments until he could get a little Christmas cheer.

"The wind is rather chilly," he said,

"and we might need something to warm us on the way."

"That reminds me," remarked a pioneer who witnessed the incident, "of something that happened at Milner during the construction days. I hope it will not have the same ending, however."

"The company had a teamster hauling freight from Milner to the alphon. He was a good workman but rather boisterous at times. He was driving horses belonging to Don Bryan and skinning them pretty hard so Don decided to get another man. When he lost his job he proceeded to slip up on Milner whiskey."

"The weather was cold the day I saw three men piling into a wagon at Milner. They were all three more or less intoxicated, the teamster to whom I referred being particularly so. It occurred to me at the time that they might come to grief if they should happen to fall asleep, but they seemed to be full of energy as well as whiskey and away they went, singing as loud as their lungs would permit."

"Late that evening Mr. Terrell, the stockman, was coming into Milner from Albion. He met a team on the road and pulled out half the width of the highway, expecting the other team to do the same. To his surprise the other team came right along and in a moment the wheels of the two wagons were locked. Then Mr. Terrell discovered that the team had no driver. He unlocked the wheels and let the horses go on, supposing they would find their way home without difficulty."

"A few minutes later Mr. Terrell met another team. Again he gave up half the road but to his chagrin the other team refused to turn out. Another looking of the wheels resulted. This time Mr. Terrell found three men in the other wagon, all dead drunk and sound asleep. He woke two of them up and in a maudlin way they insisted that he should take a drink with them. This he refused to do. 'All right,' said one of the men, 'if you won't drink with us we have a pal here who will,' and they called on the sleeping man to wake up and 'join them. The sleeper did not move and his two companions began to kick and curse him. Still they failed to get a response and Mr. Terrell, on examination, found to his horror that the man was dead. He had died from cold and exposure while under the influence of liquor."

"The discovery that their companion was dead sobered the other two men and they turned back with Mr. Terrell and came to Milner. There the body was identified as that of the teamster who had been hauling to the alphon. He had taken too much liquor aboard and was thinly clad. Falling into a drunken stupor, he had passed away without any notice from his companions. The other two men hid after their arrival in Milner but they were soon rooted out and galed to give an account of themselves. All they knew was that the man whose body they brought back was accompanying them to 'Oakley,' where he had relatives. More than that they could not say as they were too drunk to remember what had transpired. They were badly scared by thoughts of prosecution for manslaughter and willingly left town when such a move was suggested to them."

"Whenever I see two or three men starting on a journey with bottles in their pockets on a cold day I always think of the poor teamster. When sober he was a good, hard-working man, but liquor was too much for him. A little nip on the road on a cold day is not bad, but too much of it is decidedly dangerous. Fortunately the weather in Twin Falls is mild as a rule, but when a man is in his cups it does not take much to render him incapable."

## Souvenir

-OF-

## Twin Falls

A beautiful Album, containing 12 pages of views in and around Twin Falls, and a concise history of the growth of the city and tract. Just the thing to send to the folks at home. Issued by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church. On sale at the drug stores and book stores. The albums are going fast. Get in early.

## MORE FINAL PROOFS APPROVED

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

Dr. J. Coburn, Physician and Surgeon, Office in Cartwright Building, over Wadsworth's Store.

Dr. J. M. Rogers, Dentist, Office in Pike Building (up stairs), Main Street, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Dr. G. F. Baker, Dentist, Office in the Pike Building, Main Street, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

L. M. Lucy, Lawyer, Office, over Allen Merc. Co.'s store, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

P. H. Hall, Contractor and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished, Twin Falls, Idaho.

J. P. Harrah, Contracts made for all kinds of excavations, ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Davis & Healy, Sanitary Plumbing and Tin Repairing, Estimates Made and Contracts Executed. All Work Guaranteed. Located, Cor. Sixth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Hawley, Puckett & Hawley, Attorneys at Law, Rooms 5 to 10 Odd Fellows' Block, BOISE, IDAHO.

Henderson, Pierce, Galloway & Barrette, Attorneys at Law, Office with Twin Falls Land & Water Company, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

S. H. Hays, Attorney at Law, 821 Main street, BOISE, IDAHO.

C. M. Price, Attorney at Law, Room 8, Jones Bldg., TWIN FALLS.

Ball Brothers, Contractors, Architectural Work a Specialty. See us for Plans and Estimates. Ninth Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Sts. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

James H. Richardson, Architect, North Main Street, in rear of Times office. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Roberts & Oughton, Contractors, Stone, Brick and Concrete Work. Stone Cutting and Cemetery Work a Specialty. Estimates cheerfully furnished. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Herbert S. Osburn, Attorney at Law, Office, Clouche Building, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

C. H. Levisse, Surveyor and Irrigation Engineer, Four years practical experience. Two years for U.S. government in re-establishing lost and obliterated corners. Work given prompt attention. Office with S. T. Hamilton & Co. Main St. Twin Falls, Ida.

James W. Shields, Attorney-at-Law, Shoshone Avenue, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Twin Falls Lodge No. 23, L. O. F., Meets every Thursday evening 7:30. Visiting Brothers Always Welcome. Dr. H. W. Clouche, A. E. Lott, Noble Grand, Secretary.

## HOTEL PERRINE

Most modern and luxuriantly furnished hotel in Idaho. Long distance telephones in all rooms. Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Private and public baths. Large, free sample rooms.

E. B. Williams, Manager, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

YOU ONLY PAY FOR WHAT YOU ACTUALLY EAT AT THE

L. X. L. OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE, BEST COFFEE ALWAYS ON TAP, OPEN 24 HOURS EVERY DAY, JAMES CAMERON, Prop.

25 Per Cent, We have some very desirable business properties that will pay 25 per cent on the price asked under annual lease.

S. T. Hamilton & Co.

M. H. Pape, Builder, Contractor, Cabinetmaker, ALL KINDS OF WOODWORK, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Bargains, A choice residence lot on Shoshone avenue; \$200 for contract. 40 acres, 3 1/4 miles south of Twin Falls; \$300 for contract. 40 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Twin Falls; \$550 for contract. Lot 11, in block 100; \$110 for contract. Lot 15, in block 100; \$100 for contract. 120 acres choice land, deeded, \$2400. Lot 6, in block 121, \$110 for contract. Will trade lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 117, for land. Wanted to buy for customers, 50 acres and 40 acres, south or west of Twin Falls.

R. A. Carter & Co.

Hawk & Bartlett, Contractors, Builders, Carpenters, Estimates cheerfully furnished, Office and Workshop—9th St. and 12th Ave.

Twin Falls Nursery, James A. Waters, Prop., General assortment of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Come and See Them, Contracts taken for Planting in Large Quantities. Three-quarters of a mile North of Town on Blue Lake Avenue.

Sprague & Ferney, Drug Co., Main St. Near Hotel Perrine

## BREVITIES

Miss Elva McCollum is visiting in Halley.

Hon. C. D. Thomas was in Boise on business before the state land board during the week.

Miss Ella Robinson and Miss Edna DeBow are attending the state school teachers' institute in Boise.

W. W. Humphrey has returned from a visit in the wilds of Montana. It took him three days to thaw out.

William B. Goodheart, of Waler, grand lecturer for the Masonic order in Idaho, is here assisting the local Masons to perfect their organization.

T. A. Sigan of the Idaho Implement Co. is here from Boise. This is Mr. Sigan's first visit—and he is now willing to believe everything good—he ever heard of Twin Falls.

The ladies of the Episcopal guild will meet with Mrs. Waseley on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. The gathering is desired as important business will come before the meeting.

W. S. Oakley, who is associated with Hotel Sonoran in the Hotel Perrine bar, has arrived from Salt Lake City and is busy making friends. If he mixes as well as he mixes he will do all right.

Woody T. Seal has finished his new home on his farm across the creek and is preparing to paint the building. He takes as much pride in his home as he does in his farm, and he has one of the best farms on the tract.

The dance given by the Modern Woodmen in I. O. O. F. hall on Christmas night was a social and financial success, the net proceeds being \$48. The Woodmen are very grateful to the friends who patronized the entertainment.

Parker, Marshall & Co. are preparing to open a lumber yard at Buhl. They have ordered 10 carloads of lumber and will freight their stock from Twin Falls. Both gentlemen are well known and they are making a splendid start. Buhl will bear watching henceforth.

Smith & Ring will open their new skating rink on New Year's day with a big dance. They increased their floor space to 48x78 feet and will be prepared to accommodate the whole town if need be. Flint's orchestra will furnish the music on the opening night, and only the sick and crippled will resist the temptation to dance.

Rapid strides have been made by the hospital committee during the week and the subscriptions are dangerously near the \$1000 mark. When this is reached, as it certainly will be, another week has passed, the hospital organization will be perfect and steps will be taken to commence work on the building.

Arnold Frankell, Morgan Heap, H. Allen and W. W. Dunn departed yesterday for La Grande, Oregon, is suspected that they went to kidnap the Northwest Fruitgrowers' convention and Alex. McPherson is believed to be their trail. Bulletins may be expected at any moment. The "widow" is quite cheerful but very reserved.

Miss Florence Dyer is about to open a studio for vocal and instrumental music. She is a graduate of one of the leading musical institutions in the northwest in which she was a pupil. Miss Dyer is as modest as she is talented, but the many friends she has already made during her stay in Twin Falls predict for her a bright social and professional future.

John E. Hayes is no longer a bachelor. The local press had him married to Miss Anna Hansen of Rock Creek months ago but it remained for Rev. R. D. Osterhout to make the tie between the bride in Rock Creek and the groom here on Christmas evening. Miss Hansen, who is the daughter of John Hansen, a well known Rock Creek merchant, is a charming, talented young lady, who recently resigned from the faculty of the Albion State Normal school. Hayes needs no introduction. He is a man who will keep "true" with the "pride," even though he did lay out the Twin Falls townsite the other way.

A short fur box was found in the hall after the farmers' institute meeting and it now the News office awaiting a claimant.

H. L. Hollister has arrived from Chicago and is busy looking over the power situation. He brought some good news which will be made public when the time is ripe.

Hugh Reed, who had been down with typhoid fever for several weeks, is again able to attend to his business. He had a hard siege but is rapidly recuperating.

Local merchants report that the holiday trade was far in excess of their expectations. Buyers swarmed into the stores day after day and holiday goods went like riddle cakes.

Archibald Milner of Salt Lake City, a pioneer of pioneers on the Twin Falls tract, is enjoying the delights of the Hotel Perrine, of which he is greatly proud. Mr. Milner always has something new to spring when he comes to Twin Falls, and this time he opened a large box of tricks which, when they are made public, will delight the property owners.

J. E. Henley of Montana and Miss Iva Riley of Twin Falls were married in this city on Sunday evening last by Rev. T. D. Osterhout. The bride is a well known social favorite who has more friends than she can count while the groom is a sturdy young man who will soon make friends. For the present they will reside upon Mrs. Henley's farm near Kimberly. They have the sincere good wishes of all.

There is a good deal of talk about organizing a volunteer fire department in Twin Falls, and the idea meets with unanimous favor. The city needs the protection of a volunteer brigade and there are many young men who would willingly "run wild the moshon." Walter Craven, has volunteered to join the heavy team in the event that an organization is formed. Harry Allen and Herbert Osburn will link with the sprinters.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Presbyterian church has published through the medium of The News a souvenir album of Twin Falls which should find ready sale. The album contains 26 pages of cuts, about 50 views altogether, and as much interesting matter. The cuts are the best made and the reading matter is quite in harmony. The albums will be secured on sale in all suitable places and they should go like hot cakes.

J. V. Baker has bought the transfer and express business of Eickhoff & Jensen. Mr. Baker has had the transfer habit for so long that he thus it impossible to keep away from the business. He also prebought the lots upon which Mr. Eickhoff's business houses are located, together with three teams and wagons. "Sunny Jim" likes horses better than he likes fruit, and he is powerful in the fruit business. The purchase of the business, which amounts to a great deal, was included in the sale and we will all have to settle with "Sunny Jim" hereafter.

P. W. Monahan, attorney, recently of Colorado, has opened a law office in the Jones block. He has a good library of over 230 volumes, including reports, text books, and office decisions and encyclopedias. The Steamboat Springs Pilot, Colorado, has the following to say about him: "Pat Monahan left last week for Twin Falls, Idaho, where he goes to remain permanently. To the people of the new and bustling Idaho town the Pilot can recommend Pat both as a man and a lawyer—conscientious, careful and as straight as a die."

Somebody played a mean trick on Charley Hawk of Hawk & Bartlett, the contractors, the other day. Charley had put many a bale of hay in a barn but never before had he built a barn around bales of hay and stacks of straw. Nevertheless this is what he did for Craven, Seebek. Their stock arrived before their warehouse was ready and Charley simply built the warehouse over the stock. When it came to the roof Charley, who is an exceptionally tall man, just stood on the ground and nailed on the sheet iron. While he was thus engaged, a careless farmer came along and tied his team to Charley's leg. A freight engine whizzed by, the horses took fright and Charley was hurled into the air. He was ruffled and his shine barked but he is happy and forgiving.

## The Bright Glow

Of the Yuletide fire always recalls happy days. The brighter the glow, the happier the recollections.

"Peacock"  
Rock Springs Coal

Glow brighter and burns better than any other.

## The Filer Coal Company

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

Plenty of coal on hand. Now is the time to lay in a supply. Orders received at the office of EICKHOFF & HAZEN will receive prompt attention.

## On the Racket

## Bonham &amp; Peters

## Racket &amp; Novelty Store

Xmas and Holiday Goods at a bargain. Don't buy until you see Us. "EVERY THING A SPECIALTY."

## Bonham &amp; Peters

Gilson Building. Opposite Allen Mercantile Co.

## SPLENDID CHRISTMAS CONCERT

Given by Patrons and Children of Union Sunday School.

A delightful Christmas tree entertainment was given by the Union Sunday school on Christmas evening. The program overlooked with splendid numbers and the building was packed. A big Christmas tree, the gift of Mrs. I. B. Perrine, was the center of attraction for the little folks. Mrs. J. M. Spackman presided, while Dr. Rogers and Mr. Spackman passed the presents around. Mesdames Sieror, Young, McMaster and Boyd, and Messrs. Barber, De Witt Young, Will Young and Sieror constituted the choir which sang several numbers in a very pleasing manner to the accompaniment of Mrs. A. N. Sprague. Miss Beattie Prater led the children in their exercises, for which the little ones were drilled by Mrs. Cloucheck and Mrs. Thompson.

The program follows: Opening song—"Jingle".....School Prayer.....Supt. S. H. Young Selection.....Chorus Recitation.....Myrtle Rogers Solo.....Lydia Boyd Recitation—"A True Story".....Edith Ramsey Song—"Once a Golden Star".....School Recitation—"Brownie's Grievance".....Tom McGraw "Beatitude".....Mrs. Ramsey's class Song—"Chime On".....School Recitation—"Grizzly Sticks".....Ina Craig Duoet, Eunice Barber and Beattie Prater "Our National Holidays".....Mrs. Thompson's class Recitation—"Santa's Substitute".....Osborn Boyd Selection.....Chorus Recitation—"Annie's and Willie's Prayer".....Florence Barber Santa Claus song.....Max and Fruits-Milner "The Infant Jesus".....Mrs. Spackman

Notice to Entrymen.—Entrymen who have made final proof and have received final certificates are requested to exchange their certificates for patents at the office of C. D. Thomas, representative of the state land board in Twin Falls, prior to February 1, 1906. No patents will be issued except in exchange for final certificates. In order to prevent possibility of error through similarity in names.

## For Sale.

Team, wagon and harness. Inquire John A. Erickson, one mile north of town on Blue Lakes boulevard.

Barb wire and poultry netting. Carload just received by Perrine & Burton.

WANTED—Two girls to work for their board at the girls' dormitory at Albion State Normal school. Good chance for girls wanting an education. Apply to G. A. Axline, president, Albion, Idaho.

## Notice.

Twin Falls, Idaho, Dec. 22, 1905. You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Federation of Farmers' associations will be held in the office of the superintendent of agriculture in Twin Falls, Tuesday, January 2, 1906, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of any business that may properly come before the federation.

Each local association is entitled to one delegate for each 10 members or fraction above six, in good and regular standing. Each association should be fully represented, as business of importance will come before the meeting. In addition to the delegates, a hearty invitation is extended to all members of the local association to attend and participate in the deliberations. W. B. STARR, President. G. E. HARLAN, Secretary.

Get your wire fencing from Perrine & Burton. They have just received a carload.

Mr. Property Owner, if the other fellow has not sold that property, let T. J. Woods & Co. try it.

An Ideal Stock Ranch. 400 acres, all fenced and cross fenced with good fence, three-quarters mile from town, well located on daily mail route; 250 acres in hay, positively no waste land; plenty of free water at all times—large creek running through portion of land; a deep black loam soil, very fertile. This ranch is tributary to the best stock range in Idaho; good 7-room house, modern, painted, large barn, well built, 50x60, and other out-buildings, corral, etc.; a full equipment of machinery goes with this ranch; adjacent to a rich mining region which affords a splendid market for all produce; near good schools and church; the best bargain in Idaho; owner must sell; \$17.50 per acre, on easy terms. Write Northwestern Investment Co., Ltd., Boise, Idaho.

Look for the Red Cross



And You Will Obtain the Best Drugs

WE SINCERELY THANK OUR FRIENDS FOR THEIR LIBERAL PATRONAGE DURING THE YEAR—AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH EACH AND EVERY ONE "A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR."

LOOK FOR THE RED CROSS ON THE LABEL.

## Bedford Drug Company

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

C. C Bedford

Manager

Poultry netting and barb wire at Perrine & Burton's.

Try—Braun Bros'—transfer for prompt and careful delivery.

Protect yourself against judgments transferred to Cassia county from some other county or state by obtaining an abstract of your property. The Cassia County Abstract company can do the work for you. See either Attorney C. M. Price or C. D. Thomas.

## Kimberly.

The Kimberly Tonsilite Co. are offering for the next 30 days inside business lots at \$160; corner lots, \$375. These are the cheapest lots offered by any town in the Shoshone & Southwestern railway, and will produce the largest rate of profit. You can't lose; they are an absolutely safe investment.

## For Rent.

Two downstairs rooms of plastered house. Address Box 42, Twin Falls.

Alfalfa and Timothy Hay. I propose to ship hay by the carload into Twin Falls for my own use and for sale to farmers at a reasonable price. By buying right I will be able to sell right.

J. E. BURNETT, Twin Falls Livery and Sale Stable.

## Concrete Blocks.

Brose & McMillan of Kimberly have the sole right to manufacture the Miraculo Double Air Space Blocks in Cassia county, outside of Twin Falls. If you contemplate building next spring, see them for prices.

Look for the Red Cross and you will obtain the best drugs.

Buy or sell anything for spot cash. Pat's second hand store, East Main street.

Don't wear your teeth out on tough steaks. Buy your meats at the City Meat Market.

Nothing is too heavy or too light for Eickhoff & Hazen to handle in their big transfer wagons. Give them a trial and satisfy yourself.

Save your jaws by buying beef steaks at the City Meat Market and you will be better able to boot for Twin Falls.

Wanted to Buy.—Soft laundered cotton rags; must be clean. Bring to The News office.

Get your roasts at the City Meat Market and you won't get them at home.

Carload of poultry netting and barb wire just received by Perrine & Burton.

Anything from a ton of coal to a feather duster carried by Braun Bros' express as it should be. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For tender cuts try the City Meat Market, next to the new Stott building.

Braun Bros. will collect your freight and express and deliver it in first class condition.

Those happy fat men you see eat steaks bought at the City Meat Market.

For prompt and efficient transfer work try Eickhoff and Hazen.

## CIGAR FACTORY TO BE OPENED

Paul Newman of Silver City to embark in Enterprise.

Paul Newman of Silver City, Idaho, manufacturer of the favorite "Pig Tail" brand of cigars, has rented two rooms in the upper story of the Jones block and is preparing to open a cigar factory. His will start in a modest way with two journeymen and will increase the number as business justifies. Mr. Newman is a practical cigar manufacturer. He relies on quality only and his "Pig Tails" have acquired a reputation in this state second to that of no other domestic brand. Mr. Newman believes there is a splendid opening for a factory in Twin Falls and he wasted no time in securing quarters. His factory will be opened so soon as he can get the goods, men and fixtures here and his product will be strictly gift edge. Watch out for the "Pig Tails."

F. H. Morell of Idaho Falls, representing the Consolidated Wagon & Implement Co., is a guest at the Perrine.

## PRE-INVENTORY SALE ON FURNITURE

We will take inventory on January 1, and will sell any Article on the floor at Reduced Prices.

## Glass Tumblers, Pictures, Toys, Rugs, Dishes, Rocking Chairs

50 dozen Glass Tumblers, while they last, 20c to 35c dozen. Just received, a nice line of Pictures. We have a large line of Toys that will go at cost, such as Toy Chairs, Baby Buggies and Go Carts. These are in the way and will be sacrificed.

We have a nice line of Brussels, size 9x12, Axminster and Velvets; also the All Wood Art Squares. We cordially invite you to call for prices.

Just received—New lot of Fine Dishes shipped by mistake. Must go at a sacrifice. Large shipment of Rocking Chairs to arrive in a few days.

## Twin Falls Furniture Co.

A. M. PETERSON, Prop.

Sewing Machines, Needles and Oil.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

IN ORDER TO DISPLAY OUR FURNITURE, WE WILL CLOSE OUT RANGES AND HEATERS

At Cost for Cash

## Are You Growing Alfalfa?

Make it worth something by turning it into Beef.  
We sell the Best Beef Cattle in Southern Idaho.  
Save Freight. Write or Call upon The

## Bower Land & Livestock Co.

Dry Creek, 18 Miles East of Twin Falls, on railroad.

J. E. BOWER.

Manager

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS, BRONCHO, IDAHO.

## STUDEBAKER

The name of STUDEBAKER indicates the superior quality of the FARM WAGONS, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, TRUCKS, EXPRESS WAGONS, DELIVERY WAGONS, SPRINKLERS

and other vehicles manufactured by the famous STUDEBAKER establishment, the American standard of excellence. I have a large stock on hand. Will gladly order anything not in stock and Guarantee Prompt Delivery

The famous Studebaker Harness, Wagon extras, finished and rough, wagon covers, tents and tarpaulins in stock

EVERYTHING THE FARMER NEEDS IN THE VEHICLE LINE

C. O. MEIGS,

Opposite Twin Falls Lumber Co. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

## HALL'S SAFES

Sold Only By—

The Norris Safe and Lock Company

Exclusive sale for the only Manganese-Blank Safe.  
Agents for the Oliver Typewriters

419 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
114 Washington St., Spokane, Wash.  
84 Third Street, Portland, Oregon

1332-4 SECOND AVENUE  
SEATTLE, WASH.

## Next Time You Go East

Be Sure  
And Use The

## UNION PACIFIC

and

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Line

The Route of the

## OVERLAND LIMITED

Through Cars to Chicago

CLAUDE S. WILLIAMS, Commercial Agent  
106 West 2nd and South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.



NATURE'S ART GALLERY OF THE ROCKIES

CASTLE GATE CANON OF THE GRAND  
TENNESSEE PASS BLACK CANYON AND  
MARSHALL PASS THE ROYAL GORGE  
CAN ALL BE SEEN FROM THE TRAINS OF

## DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

THAT IS WHY IT IS CALLED

"THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD"

If you are going East this summer why not go via Salt Lake City and see this magnificent scenery through Colorado? Call or write for detailed information.

A. B. AYERS, E. R. HUNT,  
Traveling Pass. Agent General Agent

Ticket Office, 51 East Broadway, Butte, Montana

## UNCLE SAM IS CALLING LOUDLY FOR GOOD MEN

Not to Quell the Rebellion in San Domingo but to Dig Ditches on the Mindoka Project—Claim is Made by Reclamation Officials that Laborers Cannot Be Had, yet Men With Teams Are Coming from Mindoka to Twin Falls in Search of Work.

Can this be another excuse for delaying work on the Mindoka project? Ever since Thanksgiving men who have been coming from Mindoka to Twin Falls and seeking work on the west ends of the high and low line canals. Most of the men said they had been laid off at Mindoka. Others declared the frost there was 16 inches deep and work could not be carried on. This week a few teamsters came here from the Mindoka project looking for work. It may be that they were over- come by the heat while "exercising in the sun," or it may have been the bad liquor that drove them away. At all events they left and Uncle Sam appears to be kicking on this account. Too bad.

"Wanted, and wanted bad! Good men to work on the irrigation projects of the west! Good pay for good men who will work." This is the kind of advertisement that Uncle Sam will have to print in the papers throughout the country pretty soon, if the shortage of labor continues about the irrigation enterprises in the arid lands, says a Washington dispatch. The geological survey, which has a fatherly interest in the success of the irrigation work, has just issued a plaintive appeal for help in the form of a circular letter which is given to the press here at the capital.

"This was when men sometimes went begging in the arid west; now it is the work that goes a begging," is a significant paragraph of this circular. Several contractors, continuing this letter, "engaged on government projects have already failed because of their inability to secure the services of a sufficient number of workmen, and others are on the verge of failure for the same reason. It is equally difficult to find competent competent sub-contractors and foremen.

"When arid contractors are unable to fulfill their contracts it becomes necessary for the reclamation service to step in and push the work by paying larger wages than the contractors can, but even with this power to offer phenomenally good wages as an inducement, the agents of the government are not always successful in obtaining a following.

Laborers are not only few and far between in those regions of the west where reclamation projects are building; they are also mighty independent. Little they seem to care whether they stay on a job or not. The essential thing is to keep moving. The germ of unrest gets in its deadly work before most of them even reach the reclamation works. Carload after carload of laborers has been started for the west and every effort made to deliver the men, but in spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of those who undertake to transport them, many of them have been getting away before their destination is reached. They have enjoyed their little outing and the chance it gave them to see the country, but they are not really hanging for work. Very few stay with the job for any length of time or appear to take any interest in it.

"Strange as it may seem, the eight-hour limitation on work is a factor in the laborer's discontent. During the long hot days on the arid plains, the man who is exercising moderately out in the sun, with his attention distracted from the heat, fares much more comfortably than the man who is exercising lazily in the crowded bunkhouse with nothing to think of but his own discomfort. In the absence of all amusements, the thought of drink becomes paramount during those long hours of enforced idleness, and in spite of every reasonable precaution, bad liquor gets into every camp. Many of the best workmen insist that under these conditions, they would prefer to work longer hours and keep occupied except during the time needed for eating and sleeping.

## AS VIEWED BY A COLORADO LAWYER

P. W. Monahan Writes to His Old Home Paper in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, About His New Home in Twin Falls.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Dec. 8.—Chas. H. Lockenby, Editor Pilot: I hereby redeem the promise I made you when leaving Steamboat to write you and give my impressions of this country as it appears to me now. I also promised many others in and around Steamboat to write them, but they are numerous and I do not remember now all to whom I made such promises. So, as every one in Steamboat and in Routt county, as well as in hundreds of other places, reads the Pilot, I will ask you to publish this letter, if it does not take up too much of your valuable space and crowd out more important matter. By doing me this favor you will enable me to, in a way, keep my promise to those others who are expecting letters directly from me.

Shortly after my arrival I mailed you copies of three newspapers, two of which are published in this town and one at Durbin, a town 37 miles east of here, and I enclose herewith a pamphlet which contains complete information about this country and what was being done in it in July last. But as neither the pamphlet nor the papers can give you anything like a correct idea of the present status of things, I shall try to give as briefly as possible a few of the main features, and thereby inform all readers of the Pilot who desire it what the country is like, what is being done in it, its apparent future prospects and what the Routt county contingent is doing for its advancement.

The canal is 69 miles long and when completed will cover 27,000 acres of land. The government is building a ditch which will cover 70,000 acres. Work will soon be commenced on a canal to be built on the north side of the river to cover land enough to make the total area covered by this irrigation system 300,000 acres, all of which will be practically in one body. One can stand in the center of the town of Twin Falls and count farm houses by the dozen in any direction he may see fit to direct his vision. The country is level for miles in all directions, and to the west the view is obstructed only by the horizon.

The town has now about 2,500 inhabitants and is still growing, and I am certain will continue to grow for years to come. A \$75,000 hotel will be formally opened for business in a few

days. A \$20,000 schoolhouse is nearing completion. The main business street is fast building up with two and three-story business and office blocks. Most of these structures are built of cement but there are stone and brick buildings. The townsite comprises a whole section of land and is laid out on model plans. It is being completely wired for telephone, electric light and power purposes. A power plant is being constructed at Shoshone Falls to furnish the power and light.

Anything that can be grown in the north temperate zone can be grown here. A farmers' institute has been in session here for two days and was well attended by enthusiastic men and women of all occupations and callings. They are certainly starting right, and the people are bright, intelligent and energetic. They have two carryalls or busses to take the children to school and bring them home in the evening, paid for by the public.

Sugar beet factories, creameries, starch factories and many others of a similar nature are, according to statements made by the superintendent of the experimental farm at the farmers' institute meetings, in contemplation and are expected to materialize in the near future. So that I don't think I'm mistaken in believing that this is going to be a great and beautiful country in a few years and will have many good and pretty towns in it.

Another town will be opened up 16 miles west of here on the first of April next which the people who think they know all about it say will be as good if not better than this one. There is certainly territory enough here to support many good towns and they will no doubt be built. There are six towns on the branch line from where it leaves the main line to this point. The main line of the railroad will be through here. The road will be extended the 16 miles next spring.

The weather is fine just now, but it has been quite cold for a week or more. About three inches of snow fell in the last day of November, but it is all gone now and the sun is shining bright and warm. Those who spent last winter here say that they believe we have had the coldest weather we are going to have for the rest of the winter.

P. W. MONAHAN.

Notice to Entrymen.

Entrymen who have not made final proof on their lands are hereby notified that the law requires them to make annual proof of work done within one year of the date on which they received notice that water was ready for delivery. By order of the State Land Board, T. J. TRAVIS, Representative, Twin Falls.

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# RELATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TO THE FARM

Superintendent Patter of Twin Falls Points Out the Benefits Which Will Follow the Teaching of Agriculture in the Public Schools. Children Should Be Taught in School the Nobility and Dignity of Farm Life and Induced to Remain on the Farm.

(By Superintendent T. W. Potter.)

The fundamental problem of our public school system is to give to as many individuals as possible at the least the simpler judgments of a practical education. According to the last census the population of the United States, excluding our insular possessions, exceeds 75,000,000. Statistics and statistics, again, inform us that 11 per cent. of our total male population of voters is illiterate; that is to say, out of every 1000 male voters in this country, or males of voting age, 110 can neither read nor write. These illiterate voters represent a total illiterate population of at least 7,500,000, or one-tenth of the total population. The number of men engaged in farming or agricultural pursuits is, in round numbers, 7,500,000, representing a total agricultural population of 30,000,000. If the number of illiterates in the rural districts is not relatively greater than in the general population, then the number of illiterate farmers in the country must be not less than at least 800,000, and the total illiterate agricultural population of the country must be at least 3,000,000.

By these figures, which are no doubt correct, at least approximately, it will be seen at once that the task set before our public school system has been by no means totally accomplished. There is yet great work before us, and especially in our rural districts, even for the time being ignoring the natural increment in population which demands its natural share of educational facilities and privileges.

Public schools may be broadly divided into two general classes, namely, the graded or city schools, and the ungraded or country schools. The former class may be said to have taken with the progress and advancement all along the educational line, and has given its pupils modern instruction along practical lines, fitting them for their respective urban vocations. Generally speaking, the country schools have not been so progressive but have been dragging along, in old ruts, frequently suffering materially for lack of funds, proper equipment and proper instructors, and therefore only succeeding in imparting to rural youth a more superficial smattering instead of a substantial education. Some localities have suffered more in this respect than have others. But in the main the boys and girls of the country districts, going from their homes to their rural schools, have frequently failed to take back with them into their homes much more than a most elementary knowledge of the three R's. It is lamentable that the country school, should fall to afford that aid and stimulus to the home and to the farm which is one of its most legitimate functions and duties. The school is to prepare the pupil for his sphere in life the peculiar functions of the rural school is to prepare and fit its pupil for rural life. That must be at once self-evident. In the matter of environment the country school possesses many advantages that its city scholastic colleagues cannot, in the very nature of things, possess. The free and open air life of the country can and does impart a vigor of mind and body to a degree seldom found in the large cities. The various occupations of farm life require a varied exercise of both mind and body. This is much broader than that afforded the city youth, whose sphere of physical activity is confined to the school, the street, the store or the factory. The rural life also affords a much wider range for interesting and profitable study. It is lamentable that the rural school so frequently neglects the very advantage at its doors and the very opportunity lying at its hand. Agriculture is the greatest, grandest and noblest of all vocations. Why should not the rural school teach and emphasize that point? Its opportunity is certainly greater, and its field lies closer at hand than can ever be true of the city school. The intelligent, educated farmer lives a life of freedom, ease and independence which is always the dream and seldom the realization of the city-bred man. Yet you find the country boy leaving the farm and seeking the city. Can the rural school be partly to blame for this? It is true that the old-fashioned farm presented much heavy manual labor, little recre-

ation, small mental diversion, and other conditions altogether conducive to discontent upon the part of young men. The school has moreover frequently weaned them from the land instead of educating them to it. It has not enabled them to live better, happier, more intelligently and more profitably where nature has placed them. The school has frequently fitted these young men in a primary and rudimentary way for going to town and taking a "job" in store or factory there. The school should have opened the eyes of these young men to the great possibilities, the advantages and the desirabilities of rural life. There is much to be taught and to be learned along this line. It is not a bad thing to know better ways of home-making upon the farm, and of using its facilities to greatest possible advantage and profit. It is not a bad thing to know the theories and principles underlying successful farming operations—the why and wherefore is always important—in any line of human endeavor. There are collateral advantages that spring from the other more material ones. A closer association with the facts, the principles, the creatures of nature conduces to clearer and cleaner thought, and a more practical application of the mental processes. Had the rural school been fully equal to its duties and its privileges, had it adequately developed its possibilities and trained, educated, literally "led out" its pupils, the responses would certainly be fewer, and the number of happy, contented, prosperous farmers would certainly be greater. As it is, thousands of poor, deluded, unfortunate country boys and girls are tolling ceaselessly and hopelessly in the turmoil of city life. They do not own a foot of ground in which to even plant a flower, much less do they possess title to the very roofs over their heads. Nor do they drink in God's great fund of pure air and pure thought and most excellent sunshine free from the grime and smoke of the city. What is greater, grander, nobler, more inspiring than God's great outdoors? It is mine. It is yours. And thank God that we have health, and strength, and sense to enjoy it.

In the city there is already a glacial tendency back to the soil. The cities are overcrowded and their surplus population must surely drift to the country at some time. The city schools, over alert, ever with the finger upon the popular pulse, are already realizing the possibility of these changed conditions at a future not so distant. Therefore we learn that the city youth is being instructed in nature study, and there is a strong trend to "gardening and agriculture." These things are destined to create interest and impart at least a limited knowledge of agriculture and of growing things even to the city child. These things will fit them for the change that is sure to come. Educators are also in the movement some of the greatest possible educational advantages. There is something of an instinctive brotherhood in agriculture, a leveling, a community of interest. As the poet says:

When Adam dug and Eve spun,  
Who was then the gentleman?

If the city schools are doing these things for their children, what are the rural schools doing along similar lines for the rural population? It is to their most vital interest to be up and doing in this respect. There is something highly laudable in the desire to own a farm and make a home. Why should we not inculcate it and encourage it? As my friends, why should we fail to do it when it is so plainly our duty to do it, and our only hope to do it? The farmers are the bone and sinew of this great republic. They hold the keys to the storehouses, the granaries, the food supplies of the world. Prince and pauper alike depend upon the farmer without him they starve ingloriously. Better and more intelligent farmers make better and more intelligent citizens, and these in turn make a better and a greater country. He is indeed a public benefactor, a philanthropist, who knows how to make, can make, and does make, a blade of grass grow where none grew before. Let us have more of such men, more of broader and better rural schools, more happy and contented homes, more doorways dotted with the beautiful blossoms which care and affection have

nursed into being, more waving fields of grain, more prosperity, more happiness, more greatness. We have but to reach out our hands and it is ours—when our rural schools sustain a proper relationship with our rural homes. There is no doubt that the centralized school, or the rural route system, will do yeoman service in assisting to improve the unsatisfactory conditions of which we have spoken. I am proud indeed to feel and to know that Twin Falls has been enabled, through its progressive citizens and school trustees, to blaze an educational path for other towns of Idaho to follow.

To me the country life is captivating—I love the country, I love the farm, and farm life. It is most thrilling to witness anew at seed time God's great miracle of the resurrection, and at harvest God's great mercy and bounty. To plant the tiny seed, to see it swell and burst and develop, and grow into the tiny plant, and the later, sturdy growth, maturity and fruitage—it is the perennial panorama of the farm life year. As a teacher, whether in city or country, I have always endeavored to inculcate in the minds of my pupils the nobility and dignity of honest labor, which is the nobility and dignity of farm life, the farmer's life, and love it, respect it, and look forward to it as one of the noblest fields of human endeavor. To the schools of our land, and that means especially to our teachers, we must therefore look for a general awakening to the importance of a proper training of our youth in the science and art of agriculture, for which the foundations can best be laid right in our rural schools. Teachers, therefore, must first know something of it themselves before they can properly fit others for it. If they do not or have not taken up any of this work, on agricultural lines, they should do so at once. I myself would be glad to speed and to see the day when teachers should have to qualify in some amount of knowledge of agriculture, before permitting them to teach—particularly in our rural schools. I would most heartily favor a law that would compel the imparting of such instruction to all pupils attending our public school system. Can you imagine the possible results in 20 years? Especially if, at the same time, as should be and must be the case, the parents were assisting to the greatest possible extent—can you imagine the result?

Today science is no longer a thing wholly apart from the affairs of common life. If we have grown up with the idea that science and practice are wholly and forever divorced, let us rid our minds of this thought. It is false. It is the union of practice and science which has given to agriculture the phenomenal impetus and growth of recent years. There can be no doubt about it. We have to look no farther ahead than right here at home, in the Twin Falls tract. See the splendid scientific, intelligent work of Superintendent McPherson, who is so thoroughly and successfully educating the farmers of this tract—and I am glad to say that we are all proud to own a farm here and be called farmers. Superintendent McPherson has given us a most striking exemplification of the application of the most practical as well as the most scientific methods to modern agriculture.

In closing, let me insist, please, upon the importance of parental aid to the pupil. It is to be put into practice the knowledge and power which the school is to put into his possession. It is surely your desire that your child may reap the greatest possible benefit. Assist him, then, to that end. Help the boy in his experiments and his observations, encourage him to nature study—it is a stepping stone to better things for him in agriculture. The schools must be brought into direct touch with the farm and the farm home. Teacher, parent and pupil, all must work alike to this end. This does not mean that the pupil is to neglect other important things at all. He must be thoroughly schooled in all of those branches of knowledge essential to a good, practical and useful education. But whatever those branches of knowledge may be he should know and learn something of nature study and agriculture. All useful knowledge will but assist in the further expansion, growth, development and strengthening of the mind and mental processes of the child. The development of independent and intelligent habits of thought and observation, aside from the knowledge itself incidentally gained thereby, is a most valuable and desirable thing.

In our local schools we have taken up the course of agriculture as outlined by the Agricultural college at Moscow and indicated in the leaflets

which they publish regularly. It is our intention that all pupils above the fourth grade shall receive regular instruction in these branches, along with nature study, to be supplemented by elementary work with the text book. We desire, above all else, that the school and the farm, in the Twin Falls district, shall sustain the closest possible relations and that parent and teacher will mutually assist to this end by faithful and earnest cooperation. Thus and thus only can we achieve our hearty desire—the greatest possible need of success.

## PATTERNING AFTER TWIN FALLS TRACT

Government Reclamation Service Preparing to Trail in with Experimental Farms, One on Each Irrigation Project

Western men in congress intend to take up the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, requiring that one farm unit in every government irrigation project shall be reserved for use as a national demonstration farm, for the benefit and instruction of settlers on the respective projects. The idea is a good one, and meets with the hearty approval of the reclamation service, particularly as it has worked great benefit to farmers on large projects which have been built by private enterprise under the Carey act.

The idea of the secretary is to maintain an experimental farm on each project, where farm and irrigation experts of his department can irrigate lands, plant crops and determine what crops are best suited to the peculiar soil and climate of each and every project. Furthermore, these farms will be beneficial in determining the amount of water required for various crops, and will serve to demonstrate to the inexperienced farmers how the water should be applied to the land.

On the Twin Falls tract in southern Idaho, an experimental or demonstration farm was established last spring and it is not only served to aid the farmers on other lands of that project, but it proved to be the very best advertisement of the Twin Falls land. It was a working example of what these lands would produce under proper cultivation; it was an object lesson for every visitor to Twin Falls, and the experiments conducted on that farm served not only as a guide, but as an encouragement to every farmer in that vicinity. The government has been quick to appreciate the benefits of such farms, and there is every reason to believe the secretary's recommendations will be carried out this season.

The establishment of demonstration farms is strongly recommended by Director Wolcott of the reclamation service, in a letter of recent date, in which he says:

"On the completion of the irrigation projects which have been authorized by the secretary of the interior under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, farmers from all parts of the United States will take up the land. Many of these men will have had no experience in irrigation, and a number will have had but little experience in agriculture. As the money spent on the irrigation works must be returned to the reclamation fund by the farmers who take up the land, it is considered essential that these men be given all possible help toward the establishment of agricultural interests, and all advice as to what crops to grow and how to grow them. It is therefore thought desirable to have certain experiments carried on under each project, demonstrating the agricultural possibilities of the soils and illustrating the best methods of farming. It is considered desirable to have on each project a well-managed farm on which shall be grown such crops as are likely to become commercially important in the project.

"This class of experimental farm work is carried on through the state agricultural experiment stations by the department of agriculture.

"The department of agriculture has a corps of skilled men, trained in this class of work by years of experience, and qualified by their organization to perform this service in a satisfactory manner. Moreover, it is particularly desirable to avoid any duplication of work or conflict over work which might possibly result from the reclamation service carrying on the experiments.

"It is therefore suggested that a tract of land be withdrawn under each project, and turned over to the state agricultural experiment station or to the agricultural department for experimental work. Either one or both of these organizations probably would be interested in this work.

"In order to assist and co-operate in these investigations it is suggested that a farm unit should be set aside under each project and held for the use of the department of agriculture for a sufficient length of time to make a demonstration as to the best crops to be grown in any section, and the most suitable method for growing them. The secretary of the interior also should donate free of charge the water for the irrigation of such farm, without cost. Ultimately this land and water may be disposed of by the secretary of the interior, after the completion of the experiment."—Washington Correspondence of Boise Statesman.

**Torture of a Preacher.**  
The story of the torture of Rev. O. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church of Harpersville, N. Y., will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies, resulting from a persistent cough, resulting from the grip. I had to sleep sitting up in bed. I tried many remedies, without relief, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which entirely cured my cough and saved me from consumption. A grand cure for diseased conditions of the throat and lungs. At Sprague & Butler's, druggists; price, 60c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free."

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**Notice For Publication—Final Proof.**  
I, George H. Darrow, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 640, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, and the SW 1/4 of section 6, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 31, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: W. W. Humphrey, William Doll, Henry H. Howe, Fred E. Ramsey, all of Twin Falls, Idaho.  
GEORGE H. DARROW, Entryman.  
Deferred until January 27, 1906.  
Deferred until January 4, 1906.

**Notice For Publication—Final Proof.**  
I, Edwin Goodall of Kimberly, Idaho, who made entry No. 39, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and lot 3 of section 19, township 10 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 30, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Elam Cheney, Henry Johnson, J. M. Volmehner, F. Lee Johnson, J. E. Steinauer, Ben James, all of Kimberly, Idaho.  
EDWIN GOODALL, Entryman.  
Deferred until January 27, 1906.

**Notice For Publication—Final Proof.**  
I, Jas. H. Boyd of Murtaugh, Idaho, who made entry No. 908, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces lot 7, of section 36, township 11 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 31, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: P. M. Volmehner, F. Lee Johnson, J. E. Steinauer, Ben James, all of Murtaugh, Idaho.  
JAS. H. BOYD, Entryman.  
Deferred until January 27, 1906.

**Notice For Publication—Final Proof.**  
I, Stephen E. Hills of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 100, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, of section 32, township 9 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 31, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Hugh Reed, Hose Curtis, John McDowell, Sam Woodhead, all of Twin Falls, Idaho.  
STEPHEN E. HILLS, Entryman.  
Deferred until January 27, 1906.

**Notice For Publication—Final Proof.**  
I, Edward H. Lennon of Joliet, Illinois, who made entry No. 244, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the Carey act, approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW 1/4 of section 10, township 10 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of state land board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on January 15, 1906, by two of the following witnesses: Jens Pederson, George F. Sprague, Robert McCollum, Ed Braun, all of Twin Falls.  
EDWARD H. LENNON, Entryman.  
Deferred until January 27, 1906.

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