

TWIN FALLS NEWS

VOLUME III.

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WELDING OF NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE SYSTEMS

Will Be Effected by Means of Electric Railways and Power Lines—Plans Contemplate Trolley Roads to Shoshone, Buhl and Rock Creek, Taking in Shoshone Falls, Kimberly, Hansen and the New Town of Eldridge, Eight Miles West of Twin Falls.

When the plans outlined for the development of the canal system on the north side of the Twin Falls project are completed, the north and south side systems will be securely welded by steel, copper and electricity. The consummation of these plans really mean as much to the south side as they do to the north side. They are so bold and comprehensive and without so practical that the good results can scarcely be measured. Electric power is the governing feature and the magic current is the agency which is destined to work wonders on the largest and best irrigation project in America.

During the past week J. W. Bridge, an electrical engineer representing the Pittsburg capitalists who have taken over the north side project, has been in Twin Falls looking over the ground and outlining plans. Mr. Bridge has returned to Pittsburg to make his report, and if the men behind the project are as active as their engineer, and they undoubtedly are, the people on the Twin Falls tract will not have to wait long for results.

Jerome Hill, Jr. and his brother, Houston Hill, have arrived from Pittsburg and the former, has assumed charge of the preliminary work. The company has purchased \$1,000 worth of tents for use on the construction work. It has also bought several teams and large quantities of supplies.

F. H. Hall has been awarded the contract for the building of the company's hotel at Milner, on which work will commence at once. The hotel will be similar to that built by the investment company at Buhl, with a few improvements added.

Electric Railways.

The plans now under consideration contemplate the construction of electric roads from Milner to Gooding; from Twin Falls to Shoshone, making connection with the Milner-Gooding road; a belt line from Twin Falls to Buhl and the southwest corner of the tract and return between the high and low line canals, with a spur to Eldridge, and from Twin Falls to Rock Creek by way of Kimberly and Hansen.

The Buhl road will leave the road to Shoshone falls at the township line, two miles north of town, and will follow that line through Buhl to the southwest corner of township 10 south, range 14 east, five miles west of Buhl. From that point it will run south on the township line to the southwest corner of township 10, range 14, thence east to the southeast corner of section 32, township 10 south, range

17 east, three miles south of Twin Falls, from which point it will come in to Twin Falls at the foot of Shoshone avenue.

The Rock Creek road will follow the township line east from the end of Main street for a distance of five miles. It will then turn down to Kimberly, thence east to Hansen and straight south to Rock Creek.

The survey for the Milner-Gooding road is now being made by Engineer Fossgington. That for the connecting

road from Twin Falls to Wilson lake has already been completed. This road will go down the grade at Shoshone falls, cross the river at the falls and reach the north side bench by way of the Devil's corral. There will be a short stretch of four per cent grade between the falls and the corral. The grade to Shoshone will not exceed one per cent at any point.

When the sugar beet factories are built branch roads will be constructed to transport the beets to the factories. A complete system of power distribution will be installed and every town on the tract will be supplied. Buhl will have power almost if not quite as soon as Twin Falls. The company means business and it has abundant means to carry out its plans. There is nothing experimental about the work and while some of it may require time it will all be performed as soon as practicable.

The plans necessarily involve the development of the power projects on the Snake river in the vicinity of Twin Falls and this work will be carried on in conjunction with the construction of the north side canal system.

To-Drill Wells.

The company is arranging to have wells drilled at three or four points along the north side canal in the vicinity of Wilson lake to provide water for the contractors. It is believed that an artesian flow can be found at no great depth in this vicinity, and should this prove to be the case it would be a boon to the north side farmers.

The organization of the North Side Twin Falls Land & Water Co. will be perfected in a few days, when articles of incorporation will be filed. The capitalists connected with the project are men who have had great experience in building electric railways and waterworks plants, and they are not in the habit of dealing with uncertainties. They have expressed their firm faith in the Twin Falls project and announced their intention to make it the grandest enterprise of the kind in the world.

TWIN FALLS FARMERS ARE GOING TO SCHOOL

Second Annual Institute Opens Auspiciously in the Auditorium of the Bickel Schoolhouse—Attendance Increases at Every Session—Many Excellent Papers Read and Discussed—School Children Are Numerous, Interested and Well Behaved.

The farmers on the Twin Falls tract are taking their annual post-graduate course in agriculture and horticulture and brightening their minds for the labors of the coming year. Enterprising men and women from all parts of the tract are attending the institute meetings, which are attracting larger crowds at every session. Bad roads and threatening weather is keeping many away, but the attendance is very satisfactory nevertheless, and the interest is well sustained. The institute opened yesterday afternoon and will conclude tomorrow.

The grown folks are not having the meetings to themselves this year. Scores of boys and girls, pupils of the Twin Falls schools, who have reached the age when they can understand and appreciate institute work, are conspicuous at every session. They have been listening to addresses by Superintendent McPherson for the past year and their interest has been aroused. They are well dressed and exceedingly well behaved, and whether the credit for their presence belongs to Superintendent McPherson, Superintendent Potter and his able assistants or to the parents of the children, or to the children themselves matters not. They come and they are welcome and their presence adds greatly to the success of the meetings. And they do not come out of mere curiosity. They are there for business and not a word that is said escapes them. It is interesting to sit among them and listen to their comments. Last evening, while Superintendent McPherson was delivering a stereopticon lecture on cattle, he first threw the pictures on the screen and followed them with the discourse. As each picture appeared the youngsters would whisper: "There's a shorthorn," "That's a Jersey," "There's a Hereford," "That's the Dutch belted," "That shows where the good steaks come from," "There's the cow that gives lots of milk," etc. Besides, the children contributed two rousing songs which pleased mightily.

The institute opened with an address by J. E. Steinhour of Murtaugh, who spoke briefly upon the character of the work in hand and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Mr. Steinhour presided over the first session, which convened in the afternoon at 1 o'clock. The school children filled the auditorium and sang two songs with great vim and earnestness and a volume of tone that shook the building. Superintendent McPherson followed with a brief talk to the young folks which they appeared to enjoy very much. By this time the farmers began to drop in and when the children returned to their studies on the lower floors the front seats were well filled with grown people.

James A. Waters of the Twin Falls nursery read the first paper on "Trees for the Twin Falls Tract," which appears in full on the following page. As an accompaniment Superintendent McPherson gave illustrations of pruning one, two and three year old trees. The paper was discussed with much spirit by several experienced orchardists, Mr. Waters himself supplementing it with a great deal of interesting data.

President Frank Russell of the Buhl Farmers' association contributed a very instructive paper on "Tomato Growing," which will be published in next week's issue of the News, together with several other papers containing information of vital interest to the farmers. Mr. Russell's paper was prepared hurriedly, he stated, but it contained just what the farmers wanted to know and it will doubtless be read with much interest.

First Evening Session.

Miss Myrtle McManis opened last evening's session with a piano selection from "Il Trovatore," which drew sufficient applause to justify a half dozen encores, but being the possessor of a farm herself, Miss McManis returned to her seat with the rest of the farmers and studiously proceeded to learn her lesson.

S. T. Hamilton, chairman of the board of village trustees, welcomed the farmers to Twin Falls. He reviewed what had been accomplished during the past two years and called attention to the fulfillment of every prediction made regarding the tract. What had proven true in the past, said Mr. Hamilton, would prove true in the future. The Twin Falls project would be the greatest irrigation enterprise in the world. It would be seamed with electric roads and industries of all kinds would be developed. The scoffers who predicted that the dam would never hold, that the canals would never carry the water, that the railroad would never be built, that it was built to Twin Falls it would never be extended to Buhl, that the power projects would never be developed, that the electric railroads would never be constructed, had all been forced to hide their heads. The project was forging ahead just as had been planned from the beginning and its future success depended largely upon the farmers, who formed the



Result of a Rabbit Hunt at Twin Falls. Reading from Left to Right the Figures are those of Frank Benoit, Mrs. Frank Lindzy, Frank Lindzy and Herbert Martel.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of cultivation in the vicinity of Twin Falls, the jack rabbits still find their way south from the foothills and many of the long-eared, black-tailed pests can be found within a short distance of the city. Although the rabbits are not nearly so numerous on the tract as they were last winter, they are still a pest to be reckoned with, especially when there is snow on the ground, at which time they infest the young orchards and girdle the trees. They also undermine the hay stacks, destroying considerable alfalfa. Anything green has an attraction for them and tight is the fence that will keep them out. They are being shot by the hundreds, but for every rabbit killed two come down from the hills. There are various effective ways of getting rid of the offensive bunnies, alfalfa hay soaked in poison being one of the best but the most hazardous to attempt as there is always danger of stock getting to the hay, which should be placed in an enclosure where it cannot be reached except by the rabbits.

A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lindzy, Frank Benoit and Herbert Martel put in a few hours hunting rabbits in the neighborhood of Twin Falls with good results. They did not walk very far nor did they make any attempt to round up the fleet-footed jacks, but they managed to bring down quite a few, as the picture above shows.

OSBORNE & FERNEY'S

Clearance Sale Will Close Feb. 9

It will save you money to call and get their prices before the sale closes.

20 per cent discount on Courtney's Furl Vamp Shoes.

Men's Hightop Shoes, Regular \$7.50, Now \$6.00

" " " " " 5.00, " 4.00

Boys' " " " " 3.50, " 2.75

" " " " " 4.50, " 3.60

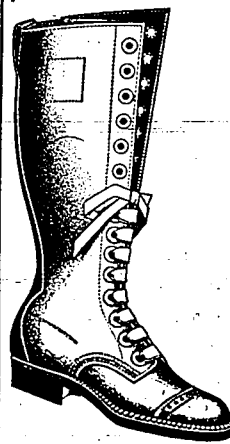
Ladies' and Children's at similar reductions during the sale.

We are going to make a clean sweep of all our Cotton and Woolen Blankets regardless of cost.

Dry Goods, Gen's Furnishings, Millinery, Shoes and Groceries

NEXT TO HOTEL PERRINE

PHONE NO. 99



Waterproof Boots

It is a hard matter to make leather absolutely waterproof, but our STRONG & GARFIELD High Cuts are admitted to be as near waterproof as any can be made. We have them in 12 and 14-inch Boots for \$8 and \$8.50.

FLORSHEIM WET-DEFS, in 9, 12 and 18-inch heights, \$6.50, \$7 and \$8.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 9, 12 and 18-inch, \$5, \$6 and \$7.

J. M. MILLER, 12-inch, \$4.50.

Eldridge Clothing & Tailoring Co.

Opposite Perrine Hotel

Twin Falls

backbone of the community. J. E. Steiner made a neat response in which he referred to what the farmers had done and what they might be expected to do in the immediate future. He dwelt upon the need of unity and harmony and the development of the social features so necessary in irrigated sections. Both speakers were loudly applauded.

President Frank Russell of Buhl, who occupied the chair, then called upon James A. Waters for a song. Mr. Waters marched right up to the piano, brushing by Miss McMann's without a trace of hesitation and sang four verses of his ditty in capital voice to his own accompaniment. The children caught on to the chorus toward the end, and when the song is repeated tonight they will join in. In response to vociferous applause Mr. Waters gave a comic recitation which amused the youngsters. His song is a composite work, full of the right sentiment even though the meter may need corrugation. It follows:

TWIN FALLS HOME SONG.

O give me the gale in the Twin Falls vale,
Where the life streams so violently flow,
O'er the bank of its river, where seldom it e'er
Any poisonous herbage doth grow.

Chorus.

A home, a home, where the people will prosper always,
Where never is heard a discouraging word
And the skies are not clouded all day.

O give me this land, where the bright diamond sand,
Throws its light through the glittering stream,
Where glideth along the graceful swan
Like a maid in her heavenly dream.

O this is my home, my Twin Falls home,
Where the sun glits its setting of gold,
Where the stars, over night, shed their luster at night,
Unsurpassed by the glories of old.

I love the wild flowers in this bright land of ours,
I love the Shoshone fall's roar,
Where I. B. Perrine, in the progressing time,
Caused the desert to bloom o'er-moore.

How often at night, when the heavens were bright,
By the light of the twinkling stars,
Have I stood amazed and asked as I gazed,
If any glory exceed this of ours.

Where people will rush, to clear the sage brush,
And improve this valuable land,
Can pay as they go don't make much show,
And pay all their just demands.

The air is so pure, and the breezes so free,
And the zephyr so balmy and light,
That I would not exchange my home here to range
For any in aures so bright.

When you think of Sandy Mack,
With his forty-acre tract,
And the Jersey cows and pumpkins,
And all the pretty pumpkins,
And the corn and beans and peas,
And a lot of things like these,
You will wonder why don't everybody come
To the Farmers' Institute and hear
McPherson's treat

And you'll know that every other town is on the bum.

I want to be a farmer and with the farmers stand,
A pitchfork on my shoulder and a shovel in my hand;
I want to join the Institute and learn to farm aright,
And go and hear McPherson on every Saturday night.

For he's the man, Scotchman who surely does know how
To cultivate a tater patch or milk a Jersey cow.
What he don't know about farming would fill a bouncing book;
Not only can he raise the stuff, but he knows how to cook.

The things that are "raised on the Twin Falls tract"
Are wonderful, sure as you're born,
A queer combination—I state it a fact,
Is the one of red onions and corn.

Mrs. Sexton on "Flowers."
Mrs. C. S. Sexton of Filer, who is pleasantly remembered by reason of the splendid exhibit of flowers which she made at the Twin Falls fair last autumn, read a very interesting and helpful paper on flowers, which will be reproduced in next week's News. The Twin Falls tract is rather shy on flowers as yet and Mrs. Sexton's paper should prove a valuable stimulant.

The section was concluded by Superintendent McPherson with a brief stereopticon lecture on cattle, preceding which Editor Marks of the Rural Spirit of Portland, who will be heard again later, spoke on his true work and its benefits.

Several capital papers are on the program for today and tomorrow and it is hoped that the weather will be such that the farmers will be enabled to get to Twin Falls to hear them without sticking in the mud.

Rooms have been secured for visiting farmers and their wives, who will be welcomed and lodged free of cost by the citizens of Twin Falls during the institute.

SUITABLE TREES FOR TWIN FALLS

INTERESTING PAPER BY JAMES A. WATERS.

Read at the Twin Falls Farmers' Institute Meeting on Thursday, January 31—Contains Valuable Information for the Farmers.

The planting of suitable trees for this tract, the selection of those particular species that are adapted to the natural conditions prevailing here and the consideration of the different classes of trees, namely, those planted for commercial uses only, for home use only, for commercial and ornamental uses, and for purely ornamental or shade purposes, together with the best method of planting and the proper care of the trees thereafter—all of these questions make the field of discussion a very extensive one, so extensive, indeed, that I cannot go into it here in the thorough and exhaustive manner that I would like.

I shall, however, endeavor to concisely state which, in my opinion, are the best trees to plant in their respective class and to give briefly my reasons therefor, as also to touch lightly on the other points named.

Whatever evil effects accrued to the human race from the fruit incident reported by biblical historians as having been enacted in the garden of Eden, personally I consider that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that Adam succumbed to the combined seductions of a rosy cheeked apple and his wife's encouragement and that he did then and there proceed to eat, thus creating within the inner organism of all future generations a healthy and natural craving for this king of all fruits. Although, after searching all available records diligently, I have been unable to ascertain the exact variety of apple it was that contained within its blushing exterior so much matter for the juicy discussion of the wise, and otherwise, folks of all the centuries that have followed, and are to follow after; still, in my own mind, I believe that it must have been either a Jonathan or a Winesap, or that variety from which one of these is descended.

Selecting Apple Trees.
The question of the correct and most suitable fruit trees for planting is one of paramount importance. It is too often the case that in choosing trees the planter selects those kinds that he likes irrespective of whether or not they are adapted to the particular climatic and soil conditions in his locality.

In the high mountain altitudes, in those regions that are free from snow for only about ten weeks during the entire year, huckleberries, wild raspberries and thimbleberries grow in profusion, while in the tropical climates, bananas, pineapples and kindred growths are to be found, each reaching perfection in its own surroundings, for each is adapted to its particular conditions of soil and climate, and a change thereof proves fatal. It must at the same time be borne in mind that varieties are in a large measure the result of the conditions under which they grow, and as the conditions vary, the variety is modified also. In considering the most suitable varieties for any location, due regard must be paid both to the influencing natural conditions that exist and to the objects for which the fruit is desired. In selecting fruit trees for home use only, productiveness should not be the ruling factor in making a choice so much as quality, while for commercial purposes, heavy bearing, good shipping and keeping qualities, and the varieties best suited to the demands of the market that you are to supply—these are the essential characteristics. About the best criterion that can be obtained is to be had in the observance of the success or the reverse of varieties growing under conditions resembling those where it is desired to make the plantation. Bearing in mind all these considerations as nearly as possible, I recommend as the best varieties of apples for the Twin Falls tract for a commercial orchard, the Jonathan, Winesap, Home Beauty, Yellow Newtown Pippin and Banana.

Jonathan.
While possibly the Jonathan is not quite so good a keeper as the others I have mentioned, this drawback is overcome by the fact that the class of people among whom an over ready market for this attractive apple is to be found is amply provided with the artificial means of retaining it in excellent condition until late in the sea-

Winesap.
The Winesap apple tree is the hardiest and longest lived of the varieties I have named. The objection has been raised by eastern growers that the Winesap apple is too small. However, here with us that defect is counteracted by proper thinning of the fruit and by irrigation, and it has been proved beyond doubt that we can produce a good sized and excellent Winesap apple.

Banana.
The Banana is so far rather an experiment. I have noticed that the terminal buds did not mature so thoroughly last fall as those of the other varieties mentioned, and I would not advocate the planting of them on a large scale at this time. However, at Fallada, Colorado, and at other places where the Banana is grown to perfection, this condition of the terminal buds was observed in the young specimens only, the trees subsequently outgrowing this feature. They are the most rapid growing apple trees on the tract, it being possible to obtain very early results from them, and owing to their attractive and delicate coloring they ought certainly to be ready soilers.

Italian Prunes.
Outside of the apples I have mentioned, I do not recommend the planting of any other fruit trees for commercial use except possibly the Italian prune, which fruit, owing to our altitude here, is rendered sufficiently hard and in good condition to withstand an extensive shipment. The reason I do not recommend other fruit trees for commercial purposes is that the fruit matures too late in the season, so that, by the time it reaches the outside markets, it is found that no prices can be obtained owing to the fact that the supply has already swamped the demand. As a case in point, I cite you to the disappointment that awaited the cantaloupe and watermelon growers of the Twin Falls tract last season, who found that when they were ready to ship they could not make a present of their products to an over-luxuriant market.

For Home Orchards.
For domestic or home use there are many varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums and plums that do well here. In fact, there are very few of them that would not be suitable for this purpose, and I consider the following to be a good selection:

Apples—Yellow Transparent, Early Goodwin, Duchess, Red June, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Fameuse or Snow, Wagner, Gano, Ben Davis, Yellow Beilflower, Antonovka, York Imperial, Pears—Madeline, Keifer, Barlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Winter Nellis and Beurre Baster.
Cherries—Alexander, Halo's Early, Early Crawford, Elberta, Cox's Orange Prunes—Italian, French, Golden and Hungarian.
Plums—Peach-plum—Egg—Bradshaw, Damson and Columbia.
Cherries—Early Richmond, Osthelm and possibly the Royal Ann, Bing and Lambert.

There are other varieties too numerous for me to mention now that would do well here for the home orchard, and in this connection it may be said that one can plant what one most desires so long as it is suitable to its environment, for it is a fact that those varieties which you like the best you will favor and take the most care of, consequently producing the best results.

Preparing the Ground.
In preparing the ground for planting trees, the plowing should be to a good depth, say 12 inches, as the soil around the roots of the trees, when once planted, is never stirred again and one good shaking up is most necessary. For this reason, also, when digging the holes, they should be put to a greater depth than actually needed, so that the soil beneath the root system is thoroughly disturbed. Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or binding, and deep enough so that the tree when planted will be at least one inch deeper in the ground than it was in the nursery. The soil obtained from the bottom of the hole should be thrown on one side and discarded and nothing used in covering the roots except the fine surface soil. After placing the tree in the hole, fill same about five-sixths full as above described, then turn the water in for a sufficient length of time so as to insure the packing of the dirt thoroughly and compactly among the roots (there is no more thorough tamping method than this), after which fill in with dry dirt, leaning the tree slightly towards that quarter from whence the

prevailing wind comes.
Marking the Orchard.
There are various methods in use for marking out an orchard, the one selected depending greatly upon how far apart it is desired to plant the trees. The most practical device for insuring alignment in digging holes and setting trees is known as the setting board, which is made and operated as follows: Procure a board 4 inches wide and 5 feet long. In the center of each end and in the center on one side make a notch, using a 1-inch bit for the purpose. Prior to digging the hole, lay your board on the ground, with the tree stake (which has already been placed there in marking out) passing through the notch at the side. Place your foot on the board so as to hold it firmly in place, then put a stake in the ground through each of its end notches. The board is then removed, the center or tree stake taken up and the hole dug.

Tree Planting.
When you come to plant the tree, place the board in the position it last held, namely, with the stakes passing through the end notches, care being taken to have the board the same side up as when the stakes were put in the ground. Put your foot in the hole, resting it in the center notch, and proceed to fill in your dirt. The trees must not on any account be allowed to remain with their roots exposed to the sun or air. In the event of the ground not being ready for immediate planting, or if for any other reason, the planting must be delayed, then, as quickly as the trees are received from the nursery, bury the roots in moist, well pulverized soil until you are ready to plant them, care being taken to separate the bunches in such a way that the dirt will get in around the roots of each individual tree, thus excluding all air. Better still, never order your trees delivered until your ground is properly prepared and you are quite ready in every particular to set them out. In this way much more certain success can be realized and the innocent nurseryman saved from the blighting anathemas of the disappointed purchaser, who is often prone to launch vituperated profanity at the seller of the tree—instead of directing his remarks at his own carelessness or neglect. If, on the receipt of the trees it is discovered that some of the roots are bruised, the ends so affected should be cut off with an under-shank.

How to Prune.
It will not hurt to cut the tops down to a desired height, but all side limbs should be left on at this time. In the early summer after planting, the limbs should be checked trimmed from 4 to 8 inches, except those to be retained in their entirety for the purpose of forming the head. In the following spring, just as soon as the hard freezing is over and before the sap starts, all those limbs not needed for the head should be removed entirely. By observing this method of trimming you retain the limbs to help strengthen the growth of the young tree at the time when it is most needed, and the young, tender bark is thus protected from the onslaughts of the wind and sun. At this time, also, the head limbs should be cut back to a certain extent in order to increase strength of head growth. So far as possible, trim the tree in such a manner that it is heavier towards the wind, keeping in mind not to leave the limbs so thick but what a certain amount of air and light can penetrate and perform their indispensable work. In trimming for the formation of the head, allowance must be made for the fact that each of these limbs will grow to the size of your coat sleeve, roughly speaking, and that no two limbs should be allowed to remain one on each side of the trunk immediately opposite each other, as they will thus eventually split the tree down and ruin it. Heavy, indiscriminate pruning should be avoided, and judgment must be used of the reduction of the annual growth for the purpose of correcting the bad habits of the tree in the removal of branches in order to prevent the breaking or disfigurement of the tree in later years. In the removal of branches and fruit spurs for protection against infectious disease, and finally in the reduction of the annual growth in order to reduce the fruit crop in proportion to the capacity of the tree. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of thorough cultivation. As a general rule I consider two irrigations during the season of the first year, not leaving the water on too long, or allowing it to get closer to the trees than three or four feet; the last irrigation, in any event, not

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The place where you may feed your horses or have them fed and looked after. Secure and roomy yard. Comfortable stalls. First class feed and attention. Right prices. :: ::

THE FARMERS CORRAL
14th St., West of Shoshone Avenue, Twin Falls

Rest Comfortable, You Will Be a Long Time Dead.
Hope It Will Be a Long Time
Before You Need Such Goods as These, but when You Do I can Save You from 50c to 75c on Every Dollar.
Here are Some of My Prices:
\$250.00 Metal Casket, strong and lasting, with 6 foot Bar Handles, Silver Plated and Silk Trimming, all complete, for \$75.00.
\$100.00 Casket for \$25.00. Broadcloth covered and large Silver Plated Handles, complete.
\$75.00 Casket for \$20.00. Large Silver Plated Handles and nice Trimming, complete.
\$60.00 Varialah Casket, large Silver Plated Handles and beautiful Trimming, complete, for \$15.00.
Children's sizes up to 3 feet, all Silver Plated Trimming, for \$7.00. Other dealers charge you from \$20 to \$40 for the same.
This is not a catch Sale, but a bona fide business offer. Come and see.
PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY
Twin Falls Undertaking Co.
F. W. NAVLICEK, Manager.

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LIMITED
Sole Agents for Water Rights for all Carey Act Lands under the
GREAT TWIN FALLS CANAL SYSTEM
45,000 Acres of
Carey Act Land
Still open for original entry under this Canal System
Land, 50 cents per acre. Perpetual water rights, \$25 per acre, ten annual payments.
Vehicles from Buhl furnished free to those who desire to inspect land. Prospective entrymen accompanied by competent locators.

BUHL
Buhl, located 17 miles west of the city of Twin Falls, will be the leading city on the west end of the tract and the distributing point for a large area, including the stock districts of Three Creek, Butte and Roseworth, likewise the farming and fruit growing districts of Hagerman, Kanoka Flat and Salmon. The contract for the railway extension from Twin Falls to Buhl has been let and the rails will reach the new town in December. Buhl will have waterworks, electric light and electric power before the close of the year. Business property value in Twin Falls have increased 500 per cent in less than two years. The same opportunities for investment are presented at Buhl. Now is the time to buy. Write for literature and further information. Address all communications to
Secretary, Twin Falls Investment Co., Ltd.
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Just Received—Full Line of

Florsheim Shoes

Latest Styles in Everything from Oxfords to High Cuts. Also Finest Assortment of

Men's Winter Shirts and Hosiery

in the City.

Perrine & Burton

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OPPOSITE HOTEL PERRINE

Steaks—Chops Eggs—Oysters
Fish and Game in Season
Breakfast Served in Time to Catch Early Train


Save Your Coal

You can get your Bread and Cake at Harder's cheaper than you can make it.
High grade GROCERIES and CANNED GOODS.
Phone 64 and save wading through the snow.

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HARDER BLOCK, MAIN STREET TWIN FALLS

Bath Room Beauty



The secret of making your bath room beautiful is the installing of high-grade, modern plumbing fixtures. If your fixtures are old and unsightly, a new "Standard" Porcelain Enameled bath or lavatory will work wonders in the appearance and sanitation of your bath room.

Decide now to change from the old to the new and let us quote you prices on these fixtures. They cost less than you imagine. We estimate at any time and guarantee all work to satisfy you. Repair jobs given prompt attention.

BERRY & SWANK

PHONE NO. 107 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Three Great Remedies

BROMO-LAX

CONTAINS NO QUININE
The Quick Cure—The Safe Cure
For Colds and Headaches
IN THE ORANGE COLORED BOX
Twenty-Five Cents

PHOSPHO-PEPSIN TABLETS

A certain cure for all stomach troubles
Twenty-Five Cents

BROMO COUGH REMEDY

A PASTER FREE IN EACH PACKAGE
A practical and scientific preparation for cure of
COUGHS—COLDS on the LUNGS—HOARSENESS and
BRONCHITIS. Fifty-Cents

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY
Sprague's Pharmacy, Twin Falls, Idaho

(Continued from Page 2.)

to be applied later than between the 15th and last day of August, thus giving the tender and shoots and terminal buds ample time to harden and be in shape to resist the early nipping frosts.

Orchard Crops.
In regard to the planting of crops between orchard rows, any hood crop is good, as cultivation will thus be stimulated, but the sowing of grain crops should be avoided. Many make the mistake of trying to farm too much in their orchards and planting stuff too close to their trees, thus weakening the nutritive qualities of the soil and retarding the growth of the trees. Having in view only the welfare and health of the trees, the best of all crops to sow in an orchard is clover, owing to its valuable quality of enriching the ground. Care, however, must be taken not to plant it nearer than from four to six feet of the trees, according to their age. A safe rule to follow relative to the proximity in which to plant crops to orchard trees is as follows:
First year's planting, distance 4 feet.
Second year's planting, 5 feet.
For all years thereafter, 6 feet or more.

Plant Small Fruits.
I would advise the extensive planting of small fruits by all farmers on the tract as they all do well here—grow the first year and bear the next, and not for home consumption alone, for there is ample market here at our doors for fruit of this kind, and owing to the expansion noticeable in further tract openings adjacent to the Twin Falls tract, that market promises to continue. This will materially aid in providing a source of income until such time as our orchards have attained a yielding age.

Shade Trees.
The question of shade and ornamental trees I consider as one of vital importance to the future of this tract. The prospect of this rich and fruitful region rejoicing in nothing to break its monotony of magnificent distances save a few lines of majestic telephone poles, and decorated solely throughout its glorious length and breadth by the cheering fence post and the delicate tracery of the barbed wire, is not one pleasant to contemplate. While the fruit-trees enhance the value of property by reason of the additional annual income they will bring their owners, shade and ornamental trees of the right kinds beautify a country in a manner that can be brought about by no other means, and at the same time enhance land values, for the two results inevitably go hand in hand.

Of those trees that are pre-eminently fitted for-ward and line planting, owing to their rapid growth and asymmetrical forms, my choice is in favor of the elm and maple in their different varieties, the Carolina poplar, and both the American and European Linden. The elm, with its airy grace and dignity of bearing, appears to be the most peculiarly adapted to the above purpose in this region as it not only possesses the advantages referred to, but has the additional recommendation of great hardihood and its very long lived. For yard and park shade purposes I recommend the ash, catalpa, sycamore and honey locust. The last named does extremely well here, being able to withstand considerable drought and is not subject to the attacks of borers.

No farmer should be without a few Russian mulberry trees. They have special attraction for the birds, thus drawing their undestirable attention away from the other fruit of the orchard, and furthermore, they are of very great benefit to the chickens, are also pleasing to the eye and of good hardy growth.

Trim Carefully.
As is so often the case with fruit trees, great detriment to shade and ornamental trees follows in the wake of over, injudicious and indiscriminate pruning, thus, with a mistaken idea of shaping the tree at the wrong time, it is deprived of its much needed lungs and protection, both of which are such important factors in the ultimate success of tree growth in this climate. In order to prevent the growth of side limbs along the trunk of the tree, simply check trim them to a height of at least 6 feet until they have performed their important part in the strengthening, protecting and development of the trunk to a sufficient size that it will not bend over in the wind to such an extent as to be injurious to the tree, or to necessitate its being staked and tied. If this rule be observed it will be found that the result is an ideal tree with a straight, well defined central stem throughout its entire length, and with side

F. F. JOHNSON, President. S. H. HAYS, Vice Pres.
First National Bank of Twin Falls
J. M. MAXWELL, Cashier
CAPITAL STOCK \$40,000.00
General Banking Business Transacted
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent
COR. MAIN ST. AND SHOSHONE AVE. TWIN FALLS

McCORNICK & CO., Bankers

Branch of McCornick & Co., Salt Lake

Transact a General Banking Business

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Cassia County Abstract Co.

Only complete record of Titles and Water Rights in Cassia County. Absolutely reliable and up to date. All work guaranteed.

T. J. Woods & Co.

OFFICE, PERRINE HOTEL TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Village Blacksmith

General Wagon Work and Plow Work a Specialty

J. O. LOE

Kimberly, Idaho

Twin Falls Lumber Co., Ltd.

LUMBER

And Building Material

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

Adams, Pilgerrim Co.

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill

Dealers in All Kinds of Building Material, including Builders' Hardware, Nails and Glass. MILL WORK A SPECIALTY.
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
YARD FACING RAILROAD TRACK AT THE FOOT OF 12TH ST.

Everybody Works but Father

He does nothing but run the bar at the Hotel Perrine, Twin Falls. Only the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

H. C. Sorenson & Co.

Pioneer Harness Shop

WHEN you come to town, call and see our stock of HARNESS and SADDLES, ROBES, BLANKETS, WHIPS, etc., and get our prices. If we cannot sell to you, we may help you in buying elsewhere.

ROBES

Just what you need in this weather—10 per cent discount.
Shoshone Avenue and Twelfth Street

For Irrigation or Pumping

of any kind at the least expense use
Fairbanks-Morse
Gasoline Engines and Pumps
1 H. P. to 200 H. P. Horse Power
Sole U.S. Agents
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. X 88
I want..... H. P. Engine to run.....
Name..... Street No.....
Town..... State.....



branches regularly displaced around it and subordinate to it at the proper distance from the ground.

Black Locusts.
I have purposely omitted the Black Locust from the foregoing list of shade trees, as in my opinion they should be considered as in a class by themselves. The common or Black Locust is exceptionally well suited to conditions here, as it possesses all of the desirable qualities of a general utility tree, in that it is a rapid grower, resists drought well and is hardy. In addition to these desirable advantages, its wood is hard and can be put to any of the uses to which hard wood is subject. In heavy, or exceptionally good fuel value and resists decay to a most remarkable degree. It is this last quality that makes a fence post, railroad tie and telegraph pole tree of the very first class. It should be planted no other way than in a forest or plantation by itself, the trees being placed 4 feet apart each way, with either a ditch surrounding the plantation to keep the roots from invading adjoining ground, or with 4 rows of Carolina poplars around the outside of same, which would practically serve the same purpose. The borer, to which the black locust is more or less subject in the east, is totally unknown on the Pacific slope, and it is claimed by scientists that the climatic conditions west of the Rockies are inimical to the wellbeing of this pest. As an example of what can be done with these trees, I call your attention to the following:
We will suppose one acre of locusts to be planted to each 40 acres of land on the tract. Roughly speaking, there are about 6,000 forties, which, with the trees planted 4 feet apart each way, or 2,725 trees to the acre, would mean a total of 13,625,000 trees for the tract. In five years time these trees would yield two fence posts and two staves to the tree. This would mean 27,250,000 posts, which, figured at 15c per post, would be \$4,087,500.00 and the same amount of staves at 5c would be... 1,362,500.00
or a grand total of... \$5,450,000.00
These figures look big, but they are conservative, as the manufacturing value would greatly exceed the above figures. A fence post that will last all the way from 30 to 40 years should be worth more than 15c, especially as fence post material in five years' time will, in all probability, be scarcer than at present. In view of all these facts, I cannot think of any investment that would pay our settlers with any surer or swifter results than the planting of a black locust grove along the lines indicated. There are no trees grown on this western slope so fitted for fence posts and uses of a like nature as is the black locust, with the exception of the juniper, the supply of which is practically exhausted.

In conclusion, the importance of planting trees is uncontrovertible. Trees are the scavengers of the air and modifiers of climate; they beautify our country and form one of the many mystic ties that bind our children to home's blessed sanctuary. And we must remember that in the planting of trees of the various kinds, we not only plant for our own profit and pleasure, but also for the benefit of the generations yet to come, so that in erecting this permanent monument to man's triumph over nature, a monument that will testify to the world of the future of the magic touch of irrigation upon an otherwise barren and desolate wilderness, we must put forth every effort in our power to plant our trees wisely, and in their care to utilize the results of scientific investigation, and that greatest of all teachers, experience.

MINERAL WEALTH OF AMERICA
Production of Coal Exceeds All Other Commodities.
According to a statement by the United States geological survey, the United States, during 1905, dug from the earth minerals valued at \$1,623,877,277, an increase of \$269,000,000 over the preceding year.
Coal and other products, of course, far exceeded any other commodity, there being produced 77,625,350 short tons of anthracite and 315,250,491 tons of bituminous coal, of a total value of \$682,477,217, and 32,231,129 short tons of coke, valued at \$2,176,456. Of miscellaneous coal products there were 49,454,215,132 cubic feet of gas, 80,022,943 gallons of tar, 46,986,268 gallons of ammonia liquor, and 38,763,682 pounds of ammonium sulphate. The total value of these products being \$56,684,972.

Irrigated Lands.
If you contemplate investing in irrigated lands, get the best. We can show you land at very reasonable prices and on terms satisfactory to you.
The lands are famous for fertility and the water supply is never failing.
Write today for particulars.
THE NORTHWESTERN INVESTMENT CO., Ltd., Boise, Idaho.

TWIN FALLS NEWS

George B. Fraser, Editor. Published every Friday by THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Attorney General Guheen's recommendation for the appointment of a commission to codify the laws of Idaho is one upon which the legislature should not without delay.

Since the Shoshone Falls Power company's tunnel at Shoshone falls was completed, the company has spent \$92,000 for labor and supplies in Twin Falls.

The action of the Twin Falls merchants in providing rooms for the visiting farmers is greatly appreciated by the latter.

A speaker at the Farmers' institute declared it was dangerous for yearling calves to use their horns.

Wanted—Expert drivers to show arid lands to moist homeseekers.

An attempt upon the life of the weather man would clearly come under the head of justifiable homicide.

The Burley Bulletin has been awarded the county printing by the commissioners of Cassia county.

Engineer D. W. Ross has assured the settlers on the Atlatka creek that water will be delivered to them in time for their crops this year if it takes all the money of the reclamation service to do it.

Judge James A. Beatty of the United States district court of Idaho has tendered his resignation to the president, to become effective on or before March 4.

R. L. Richardson of Denver, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, is in Boise arranging for the trial of Meyer Haywood and Pettine, which will be held during the February term of court in Canyon county.

Charles F. Koelsch of Boise was elected president and Owen M. Vanduy of Nampa secretary of the association of county attorneys of Idaho which met at Boise last week.

The contest against Judge Alfred Dodge, instituted by the Democratic state chairman on the ground that he belonged to a church whose belief was contrary to the constitution, was dismissed by Judge Stevens at Blackfoot, the court disclaiming jurisdiction.

William D. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., has been awarded the contract for building the Panama canal.

Senator Russell A. Alger of Michigan died suddenly at his home in Washington on Thursday, January 24.

The Utah sheep range is smothered in snow and the woolgrowers are hurriedly transferring their flocks to the western desert.

The largest ranch in the world, consisting of 4,000 square miles or more, in Sonora and Chihuahua states, Mexico, has been sold by J. D. Wood and F. J. Haganbarts of Idaho and W. S. McCormick and H. C. Wood of Salt Lake City to a syndicate of New York capitalists for approximately \$1,000,000.

REDUCTIONS IN FREIGHT RATES

SHORT LINE MAKES BIG CUT ON TWIN FALLS BRANCH.

Rate on 50 lb sack from Salt Lake and Boise cut in Two-Rate on Flour Reduced 12 Cents per Hundred—Cut on Outgoing Livestock Rates.

Sweeping reductions in rates between Idaho and Utah points will be made by the Oregon Short Line during the month of February.

On February 23 the reduction on outgoing freight rates will become effective. The carload rate on horses from Twin Falls to Missouri river points will be reduced from \$185.55 to \$150, and corresponding reductions will be made on other livestock.

Notice to Contractors. Bids will be received by the village clerk of the village of Twin Falls up to 8 o'clock p. m., February 4, 1907.

Bids are to be submitted stating the price per lot for which the contractor proposes to build sidewalks in accordance with the specification for same.

Contractors are expected to examine the ground on which sidewalks and crossings are to be built.

The Interstate commerce commission has reported the results of its investigation of the Standard Oil Co.

The report asserts the trust which, it asserts, has "built up and perpetuated its monopoly." The report further declares that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Co. in the past, systematically and persistently pursued."

Correct—Attest: L. E. SALLADAY, H. B. PERRINE, Directors. GEO. F. SPRAGUE, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of January, 1907.

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TWIN FALLS WAS VERY FORTUNATE

SUFFERED LESS FROM COLD THAN OTHER SECTIONS.

Blizzards of Great Violence Sweep Every State in the Union—Some Sections Are Frozen Up While Others Are Devastated by Floods.

While the weather in Twin Falls has not been conducive to keen comfort of late, this section of Idaho has probably been more favored than any other part of the country.

Report of the Condition of The First National Bank of Twin Falls at Twin Falls, in the state of Idaho, at the close of business, January 26, 1907.

Table with 2 columns: Resources and Liabilities. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U.S. bonds, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. W. CLOUGHESK, Physician and Surgeon, Two Years' Resident Physician at University of Michigan.

DR. J. M. ROGERS, DENTIST, Office—Pike Building (opposite), Main Street.

DR. G. F. BAKER, DENTIST, Office in Idaho Department Store Building.

L. M. LUCY, Lawyer, Office in the Pike Building.

P. H. HALL, Contractor and Builder, Estimates cheerfully furnished.

SWEETLEY & SWEETLEY, Attorneys at Law, Practice in all Courts.

DAVIS & HEALY, Sanitary Plumbing and Heating, Estimates Made and Contracts Executed.

HAWLEY, PUCKETT & HAWLEY, Attorneys at Law, Rooms 5 to 10 Old Fellows' Block.

S. H. HAYS, Attorney at Law, 821 Main street.

BALL BROTHERS, CONTRACTORS, Architectural Work a Specialty.

C. W. LEVISEE, Licensed Surveyor and Irrigation Engineer, Four years practical experience.

W. A. BABCOCK, Attorney at Law, Office over Osborne's Store.

E. T. BARTLETT, BUILDING CONTRACTOR, Will furnish estimates on buildings.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Fifteen Years' Experience, Satisfaction guaranteed.

D. W. BRUNK, Office upstairs in Fox Building, Main Street, Twin Falls.

H. E. HUNT, Undertaker and Embalmer, Open Day and Night.

TWIN FALLS LODGE, No. 45, A. F. and A. M., Regular meetings held the first Monday of each month.

TWIN FALLS LODGE No. 23, I. O. O. F., instituted 1905, Meets every Thursday evening.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT, Meetings Second and Fourth Saturdays of every month at K. P. hall.

DR. D. BROWN LEWERS

DENTIST, Bradley & Smith Block, Opposite Hotel Perrine, Graduate of Maryland, Licentiate of Pennsylvania.

D. P. MILLIKEN, Graduate Veterinary Surgeon, Office at Gallion & Sons Barn.

CHAS. H. MULL, Civil Engineer, Licensed Surveyor, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

ROBERTS & OUGHTON, CONTRACTORS, Stone, Brick and Concrete Work.

S. W. MOTLEY, Architect and Superintendent, Office at Residence, Block 6, Shoshone and Third Avenues.

Lots Lands Bonds Rentals Abstracts Insurance, FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND STOCK.

T. J. Woods & Co., OFFICE HOTEL PERRINE, Shoshone Ave., Twin Falls.

Home-Grown-Trees, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental, Seasoned and acclimated stock.

James A. Waters, Twin Falls Nursery, ONE MILE NORTH OF TOWN.

Twin Falls Transfer Company, Freight, Baggage and Express Handled.

McFALL, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Good Corral, Horses Bought and Sold.

80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, PATENTS, Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive our opinion free of charge.

Smoke "Supreme Court" For Sale Everywhere, Fogg's Liquid Perrine instantly removes ink from paper.

Wanted, \$1000 on 1 1/2 years time on good security to use in business.

Ranches for Rent, Improved ranches near Twin Falls for rent on favorable terms.

Choice Lands, We own and have for sale some choice irrigated lands.

Scientific American, A handsomely illustrated weekly, Largest circulation of any scientific journal.

MUNN & CO, 361 Broadway, New York, Branch Office, 20 S. St., Washington, D. C.

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.

A. L. CORMACK, Lessee, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, House and lot near school house, deeded \$300.

R. A. CARTER & CO., Twin Falls, Idaho.

General Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing a Specialty.

S. B. HOUK, West Filer - - - Idaho.

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., BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.

REILLY ATKINSON, BOISE NATIONAL BANK BLDG, BOISE, IDAHO.

KIMBERLY LIVERY STABLE, Good Rigs at all Times at Right Prices.

M. Eignor, Prop., KIMBERLY, IDAHO.

Smoke "Supreme Court" For Sale Everywhere.

Wanted, \$1000 on 1 1/2 years time on good security to use in business.

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MUNN & CO, 361 Broadway, New York, Branch Office, 20 S. St., Washington, D. C.

Sprague's Pharmacy, LISTEN TO THE VICTOR AT, VICTOR is the man whose soul is unsusceptible to the charms of song.

BREVITIES

W. W. Dunn is in Boise watching the legislative capers.
C. D. Thomas is in the capital keeping his eye on the moves upon the political chessboard.
W. W. Humphrey is nursing a grudge against the weather man whom he blames for giving him a severe cold.
Paul G. A. Bickel returned yesterday and is busily engaged in working out the engineering features of the north side project.
S. W. Motley, architect and building superintendent, has opened an office in his residence, Shoshone and Third avenues.

Pat Hall is engaged in adding four rooms to the company house at Millnor of which Mr. and Mrs. Harry Strong, will retain charge.

Contractor Bardeen commenced laying sewer pipe yesterday. He received four cars of pipe this week and now has a considerable quantity on hand.

Professor H. H. Thornton, county superintendent of public instruction, was a Twin Falls visitor on Tuesday. Mr. Thornton was the first teacher in Twin Falls and he has always taken a lively interest in the city.

English Lutheran services will be held in the Christian church, Twin Falls, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. W. H. Schnake. Services will also be held at the school-house in Piler on Sunday morning at 10:30.

C. W. Lovisao has commenced work on the subway for the power line from Twin Falls to Buhl. The line will follow the township road all the way and the poles will be set with the view of using them to suspend the trolley wire for the electric railway.

The Presbyterian congregation will join with the Gorman Baptists on Sabbath morning in their dedication services, consequently there will be no preaching in the morning. All the other services as usual, viz.: Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, 6:30 p. m., and preaching at 7:30.

The third meeting of the F. W. C. occurred at the home of Mrs. E. W. Davis Friday afternoon. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was not a full attendance. The two favors were awarded to Mrs. Williams and Mrs. McCollum. Those present were Mesdames Barrett, Boyd, Baker, Dunn, Eastman, Hill, Mitchell, McCollum, Sweeney, Tush, Greenough and Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman entertained a number of their friends most delightfully last Tuesday afternoon and evening at cards. In the afternoon the favors were given to Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Conway, a handsome spoon. In the evening Mrs. Aiken won a beautiful silver bon bon tongs, while Mr. Voigt carried off a book. Delicous refreshments were served at the close of the games.

A few feet south of Main street, opposite the Bickel school, is a depression with an unlimited capacity for water. When the lateral was built in that section the company had a hard time getting water past this spot. During the recent dry every drop of water that drained into the depression disappeared. It is supposed that there is a crack in the lava, but the belief

prevails that the flow is northward rather than toward Rock creek.

The Aid society of the Presbyterian church meets February 6 with Mrs. Macaw.

The dance given by the Twin Falls band last Friday night at the Ring theater was well patronized and splendidly executed. The music was exceptionally good.

R. S. Cookinham, chief engineer of the Shoshone Falls Electric Power works, returned to Chicago from where he had been called on important legal business last Thursday afternoon.

H. L. Hollister stopped over in Twin Falls on his way to Chicago from Boise this week. He will return to Idaho in about a fortnight for a hearing of the injunction case affecting one of the dams at Shoshone falls will be resumed.

The first of a series of Saturday cooked food sales will be held in Booth's store Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5. The Presbyterian ladies are the cooks and if no notice is given follow the ladies will sell every Saturday.

The Hospital association extends its thanks to Young & Sons, C. Harder, City Meat Market, Idaho Department store and Osborne & Ferney for donations of the necessaries to be used in the refreshments which will be served at the hospital ball this evening.

Mildred Conway was hostess on Wednesday afternoon, when she celebrated her ninth birthday anniversary. The guests were Mrs. E. Smith, Rosa Crandall, Estelle Davis, Gyneth, Truth Milnor and Grace Smith, Richard Cookinham, Jr., fat and frolicsome, was the pet of the day. The girls had a splendid time.

Pauline Davis entertained the members of the J. G. C. club on Saturday afternoon. The guests were Mrs. C. Buel, Edith Ramsey, Stella Perrine, Helen Oakley, Lesley Williams, Mary Milnor and Margaret Conway. The little ladies sewed and talked and talked and sewed and then they enjoyed refreshments, just like the elders of their sex. If you want to know what "J. G. C." means, ask one of the girls.

Frank A. Hutto has purchased the lot on Shoshone avenue occupied by the company building in which Superintendent McPherson has his office. The building is included in the purchase and Mr. Hutto will at once enlarge and improve the structure, including the lower floor as his office and furnishing the rooms above for the accommodation of his family, which he will bring from Boise in a short time.

Dr. A. P. Owens of Vinita, Indian Territory, who, with his family, is a guest at the Pacific, has purchased from Mr. Kerr the building on Main street occupied by the Bedford Drug Co. He has also secured some fine desert land 33 miles south of town and has contracted with P. H. Smith to sink a well on the property. Dr. Owens is well pleased with Twin Falls, as may easily be seen by his demonstration of faith. He is a welcome and desirable citizen.

At the council meeting on Wednesday evening R. S. Cookinham was engaged as engineer and sewer inspector for the month of February. The council acknowledged with a resolution of thanks its debts to the late on which the temporary fire hall and the city jail stand, which were donated to the city by the Twin Falls Townsite Co. Contractors were invited to bid on the

construction of a system of sidewalks and crossings which will take in the major portion of the city. The question of lateral sewers will come up next Monday evening. C. H. Mull was appointed building inspector but has not yet qualified being temporarily out of the city on account of his absence from the city.

The bill for the diversion of Cassia county passed the house of representatives on Wednesday, only one member, Abbot of Lincoln, voting against it. Mr. Abbot wanted the attorney general to raise upon the Miller dam, which is included in the new county and half of which belongs to Lincoln. As the dam will cease to be taxable property after it is transferred to the farmers, Mr. Abbot's point appears to be rather weak.

J. D. Perrino has suggested that it would be a good idea for the farmers along the township line road to plant trees on both sides of the highway, five feet inside the fence, by setting the young trees at intervals of the way, about 20 feet apart, the road could be made very attractive. It is to be a very important highway, being the center of the telephone, power and trolley lines, and it might well be beautified.

If Noah had been in Twin Falls on Monday he would have felt perfectly at home. The floods were worse than they were worse. Men who never handled a shovel in their lives sloshed around in the slush to protect their property from inundation. A respectable line formed at the junction of Main street and Shoshone avenue, into which several young rivers flowed and several basements were moistened and only the shedding of much perspiration prevented damage.

John Angel of Mazon, John F. Hanson of Rock Creek and H. S. Suroser of Burley (the two "Uncle Johns" and "Cousin Lou"), who were appointed by the village trustees to appraise the several basements, were through whose land the Twin Falls sewer will pass, met in Twin Falls last Friday. They will meet tomorrow on Tuesday, February 12, at 10 o'clock in the morning. On the 11th they will inspect the Rock creek canyon from the sewer outlet to the Snake river. All hands and feet were invited to be on deck at that time and who wouldn't be when there is a chance to meet the two "Uncle Johns" and "Cousin Lou" all together.

DUNKARD CHURCH DEDICATION Will occur on Sunday Morning Next at 11 o'clock.

The Brethren of Dunkards will dedicate their new church on the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street, Twin Falls, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The pastors of the other churches will assist in the services to which all are cordially invited. The morning program will open with a song by the congregation, after which Pastor H. E. Ferguson will read the introductory address. The sermon will be by Elder J. U. G. Stinson of Waterford. Following the sermon will be a song. Rev. J. H. Schenck will offer the closing prayer and Elder L. E. Kolmer will speak the concluding address.

The church is a splendid edifice so far as it has been completed. It contains an auditorium 28x42 feet, a Sunday school room 14x25 and a vestibule 10x10. The seats are finished in mahogany and the woodwork in oak. The seating capacity is about 300. The present local membership of the congregation is 45 but this number will shortly be doubled as many additional members are preparing to make their homes in Twin Falls.

COMING BACK TO TWIN FALLS

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Murtaugh Reach New York from Brazil.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Murtaugh have arrived in New York from Sao Paulo, Brazil and will shortly come to their old home in Twin Falls. This will be welcome news to their many friends here who will be delighted to see



M. M. MURTAUGH.

them again. Mr. Murtaugh, who was formerly assistant general manager of the Twin Falls Land & Water Co. has had charge of one of the greatest engineering enterprises in the world at Sao Paulo for the past year. It was his intention to remain in Brazil for two years, but neither he nor Mrs. Murtaugh liked the climate and they preferred home and friends. They have a splendid farm and a beautiful modern residence in Twin Falls and they are assured of a hearty greeting on their arrival. The New York dispatches do not make any mention of their favorite colic, "Togo," but he is probably with them.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Twin Falls for the week ending January 26, 1907:

- Darlington, E. B.
Ferguson, J. W.
Meyer, John
Pence, Jerry
Sellers, W. A.
Tuth, D. J. (3)
Taurum, Joseph T.
Whitton, N. F.
Young, L. M.
When calling for above letters, please say "Advertised January 26, 1907."
W. H. GREENHOW, Postmaster.

Girl Wanted. On ranch, one mile from town. Inquire at News office.

Dicklow What for Sayc. First class clean seed corn. Inquire of A. P. SKRIVER, Box 675, Twin Falls.

Wanted—Stock to Winter. Leave orders at Perrillo & Burton's, J. F. VAN DEVORT.

Hogs for Sale. Young Poland China pigs from our selected Nebraska herd for sale. We are making pedigreed hog raising a specialty. BRYAN-FILER FARM, Half Mile West of Twin Falls.

Coughs
Are easily contracted during cold weather. If not taken in time they often prove troublesome. We are making a specialty of Cough Remedies this week.
Cleanliness
Is next to godliness. Cast your eye over our line of Soaps. Note the prices and quality. Prescriptions carefully compounded.
The People's Drug Store
James L. Ferney, Proprietor.
Main Street, Opposite Hotel Perrine, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Valentines
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EYES EXAMINED FREE IN
Grainger's Jewelry Store, Twin Falls

GRANGE LODGE IS FORMED AT FILER WITH A CHARTER MEMBERSHIP OF THIRTY-THREE. Will Meet Every Monday Evening in the Schoolhouse—Warm Weather. Taking the Starch Out of the Roads—Ranchers Fencing.
ELDRIDGE TOWN MAKES ITS BOW ON RAILWAY EIGHT MILES WEST OF TWIN FALLS. Depot 400 Feet from End of Main Street—and Sidings on Southern Portion of Townsite, which is Already Surveyed and Cleared.
FILED, Jan. 29—Filer grange, No. 22, was organized on Monday evening with a membership of 22. Much interest attached to the organization and the lodge given good promise of flourishing. The membership will, it is expected, be largely increased at the meeting next Monday evening. The motto of the lodge is, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." The meetings will be held every Monday evening in the schoolhouse.
Mr. B. Honk, who recently arrived from Durango, Colorado, has purchased a team, a cow and a new wagon, thus settling a good example. Such settlers as Mr. Honk are highly desirable. He is here to stay.
Mrs. Charles Lay, who has been quite ill, is reported better. Quite a few land seekers were in Filer and vicinity during the past week.
Mr. Shelton has rented his saloon to Mr. Corp, who is erecting an addition to the building.
Mrs. Kate Honk visited Mrs. Mae Lisk this week.
Mr. Ludlow is driving a fine team which he purchased at the Munson sale.
Mr. Drake and other ranchers in that vicinity are busy putting up fences.
Charles Stroud lost a valuable horse last week. The animal succumbed to lung fever.
The warm weather is taking the bottom out of the roads and the sightseers are having a hard time of it.
Mr. Harding spent several days in Twin Falls last week.
Alvin O. Hank and Ollie Dale went to Hagerman last week for a visit.
Last Sunday a number of young people enjoyed a horseback ride. They galloped around for some time and had a grand exercise.
Notice to Creditors. Estate of Oscar B. Olson, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Oscar B. Olson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within 30 months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of S. T. Hamilton & Co., Twin Falls, Idaho, County of Cassia, State of Idaho; dated December 5, 1906. ST. JOHN SKINNER, Administrator of the Estate of Oscar B. Olson. First publication Dec. 21, 1906. For Sale. Fruit and alfalfa ranch only 2 miles from Hagerman, quarter mile from school; free spring water in unlimited supply; 190 acres improved, balance newly brought under cultivation; 5-room house, terraces, etc. Only \$40,000, reasonable time. Also other valuable tracts for sale. Address W. VAN IORNS, Hagerman, Idaho.

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OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Mixed.	Passenger.	Miles.	Stations.	Passenger.	Mixed.
12:01 p.m. lv.	10:45 a.m. lv.	8.2	Minidoka	arr. 6:30 p.m.	arr. 10:20 a.m.
12:30	11:02	8.2	Acquia	6:15	9:40
1:00	11:14	13.5	Rupert	5:57	9:10
1:45	11:28	19.6	Heyburn	5:42	8:50
2:30	11:34	21.7	Burley	5:22	8:15
3:15	11:46	26.0	Starr's Ferry	5:20	8:00
4:00	12:01 p.m.	33.5	Milner	5:06	7:45
4:45	12:30	42.0	Murtaugh	4:51	7:25
5:30	12:38	50.1	Hansen	4:32	7:00
6:15	12:45	53.5	Kimberly	4:27	6:55
7:00 p.m. arr.	1:00 p.m. arr.	50.0	Twin Falls	lv. 5:00 p.m.	lv. 6:20 a.m.

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

ROBBER RATS OF IDAHO ARE MATCHLESS THIEVES

Will Steal Anything Which They Can Carry—Are Most Numerous In the Mountains, but Rock Creek and Snake River Canyons Are Full of Them—They Are Supposed to Be the Ghosts of Old Prospectors and Are Extremely Cunning.

The native Idaho rat is not partial to civilization. Among old mountaineers there is a tradition that the mountain rat, pack rat or robber rat, as it is variously called, is the ghost of an old prospector, so readily does it make its home in a mountain cabin and so cunningly does it conduct its predatory operations. The walls of the Rock Creek and Snake river canyons are lined with the nests of robber rats but none of the rodents will venture far beyond the rim rock. Their habits are altogether different from those of the Norway rats which infest houses, stores and ships. The Norway, or common brown rat, feeds upon grain and refuse, while the mountain rat apparently subsists upon mountain air. The oldest prospector cannot tell what his four-footed nocturnal companion eats. They will steal anything from a carpet tack to a carving knife, but they will not eat a particle of their plunder. Their cunning is phenomenal and their daring unlimited. They soon search out a mountain cabin and if unmolested they will rob it of everything which they can carry.

Jack Fritz, who has spent many years in the mountains, tells how he and his companions in a mine were supplied for an entire winter with candles which pack rats stole nightly from an adjoining property. The underground workings of the New York and Baltic mines were connected by a tunnel and every night the rats raided the Baltic candle boxes and transported a number of candles which they neatly piled in the New York works. Not a candle was broken and none of them bore a toothmark. They were heaped with the greatest precision with the taper ends together and always placed in the same spot.

Will Taylor, representative of the state land board in Twin Falls, has also had considerable experience with the festive robber rat. In a mining cabin in Colorado, where he once spent the summer, a rat made it his business to gather up the kindling at night and place it in the mouth of the flour sack. After he had disposed of the kindling the rat would gather all the nails in the cabin and heap them tidily in a corner. The nails were kept on a window sill and the rat dropped them one by one on the floor, tapping loudly on the floor with his tail after the fall of each nail. All mountain rates have the tail-tapping habit and by their presence is easily disclosed. The kindling and nail industry grew very tiresome to the miners after a while and they fixed up a contrivance by which they could close the door of the cabin by means of a string suspended over one of the bunks. As soon as the rat was heard prowling inside, the string was pulled and the door closed. All hands would then get up and proceed to slaughter their visitor. In this way no less than 12 rats were killed in 12 consecutive nights.

Up in the Boise Basin mining district a number of miners put in the winter in a large cabin which contained an attic. They missed knives, forks, spoons and candles and they knew that pack rats were taking the articles, but as they were well supplied they paid no attention until one day "Pleayune Smith," a close-fisted prospector, reported the loss of a roll of bills amounting to \$125. As none of the miners had ever heard of a rat taking bills out of a man's pocket, it was rather embarrassing around the cabin for a few days. Finally it was decided to hunt up the caches. In the corner of the attic, buried in a heap of rubbish, was found "Pleayune's" rat, untouched.

The average mountain rat will not run from a dog or cat. They give out an offensive odor and even rat terriers soon tire of fighting them. The female carries her young suspended from her nipples. When danger is near she gives a peculiar squeak which each of her offspring will seize a nipple in its mouth and away goes the whole family. Last spring a female mountain rat made her nest in the Twin Falls Rod and Gun club house, behind a pile of barrels. Jimmy Jones climbed on top of the barrels and shot Mrs. Rat with a .22 rifle. When the dead mother was lifted out of her nest all her young were clinging tenaciously to her nipples and they retained their hold until they too were killed.

VALUE OF IRRIGATED LANDS

Depends Largely Upon How They Are Cultivated.

The real value of an acre of land is fixed by the annual net profit it can be made to yield. In Colorado a property owner is not satisfied with less than 10 per cent annual interest upon his investment. It is upon this basis that we have always calculated estimates in figuring on the earning capacity of irrigated land. Suppose that 100 acres well established farm contains in one year 50 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of beets, 60 acres of wheat and 30 of alfalfa. The average yield of potatoes is 100 sacks, or 11,000 pounds, to the acre; the average market price is not less than 50 cents per cwt., or \$55 an acre; the expense of cultivation is \$200 acre. This leaves a net profit of \$35 an acre, or \$1,750 for the entire crop of 50 acres.

The average yield of beets is 15 tons and at the market price, \$5 a ton, the gross return is \$75, which less expense of cultivation, is \$10, which leaves a net profit of \$25, or \$225 for the crop of 15 acres. The average yield of wheat is 20 bushels, or 2100 pounds to the acre, which at the average market price of \$1 per cwt. returns \$21. The expense of cultivation is \$5, leaving a net profit of \$16, or \$900 for the crop of 60 acres which the season is all right. The average yield of alfalfa is four tons from a good stand, which at the market price of \$14 a ton gives \$56 an acre. The expense is \$3, leaving a net profit of \$53, or \$330 for the crop of 30 acres. While the cash profit on alfalfa is comparatively small, the crop is invaluable as a fertilizer.

By adding these profits we find that such a farm would not above all expenses a grand total of \$2,550. This sum, divided by 100, gives \$25.50 as the net acre profit. This profit then becomes the interest upon its real value. Placing that interest at 10 per cent, we find that the real value of the farm is \$255,000. It becomes evident that such a farm is worth to its owner \$225,500 an acre. These estimates are extremely conservative and are realized every year by any number of representative farmers who know how to plow, sow, till and reap. Ordinary estimates range from \$20 to \$40. No estimate of irrigated land is lower than \$20, and consequently such a farm is worth only \$200 the acre.

However, many farms all over the country have given yields far above those figured estimates. For instance, a 100-acre farm near Eaton this year yielded \$2,900, or \$29 an acre, and a 130-acre farm yielded \$8,000, or \$61.50 an acre. Of course there are some farms in the same neighborhood that do not yield a yearly profit of \$5, but it is the fault of the farmer and not of the land. The man who litters along and lets things take care of themselves is sadly fooled when it comes to raising an irrigated farm.

In all the many districts that group generally an acre or two, lands which a few years ago went begging for buyers are now being sold at hundreds up to a thousand dollars an acre, and the way in which canals and reservoirs are being built and new lands brought into production is something startling to old timers. When new comers arrive and see the profits made from the orchards they cannot get their greedy eyes out of their pockets quick enough to snap up the tracts offered them by the men who have no other reason to sell than that they are making enormous profits in no doing. Land values in such places may be grown year after year are extremely scarce in the world. The Elberta is often as delicate as a pretty maid—the only human creature that has ever been deemed equal to comparison with it. Elsewhere a peach year comes but now and then. In the Colorado peach belt, however, the crop is a matter of one and every man who is in the business can make all kinds of money by following it carefully. A prominent peach grower in that county kept accurate account of expenditures and receipts on his large orchard for a term of five years. He received gross for his peach crops from \$700 to \$350 an acre a year and his net profits averaged a little more than \$100 an acre per annum for the entire term. Such profits are not common in the banking business—Denver Field and Bank.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

Settlers' Rates.

Daily, from March 1 to April 30, 1907, the same cheap, one-way second class settlers' rates will be in effect from the east to points on the Oregon Short Line as are heretofore being made in the spring and fall months, as follows:

From	To	Intermediate points
Chicago	Huntington	\$26.50
Minneapolis	Huntington	23.50
St. Louis	Huntington	25.50
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph	Huntington	22.50
Council Bluffs and Omaha	Huntington	22.50
St. Paul and Minneapolis	Huntington	22.50

Proportionate rates will be made from other stations in Illinois, Iowa, etc.

Stations on branch lines will be made local over junction points.
D. E. BURLEY, D. S. SPENCER, G. P. A. D. E. SULLIVAN, Agent, Twin Falls.

Choice Irrigated Lands

Improved Lands for Sale, Located in the Payette Valley. Prices Reasonable.

Terms to Suit.

Level, smooth land, three miles from Emmett, has been plowed and leveled. This last fall 50 acres of fall wheat was put in and was well plowed; is well fenced with heavy cedar posts a rod apart with four strands of galvanized barbed wire.

There is a good house, 14x28, with cement foundation, good well with pump on it; good barn for five head of horses; wagon shed 16x24, chicken house 10x12; everything is set up in the best possible manner. All of the outbuildings are of dressed lumber with shingle roofs and everything painted, including roofs.

House is painted white with green trimmings, everything else red with white trimmings.

Land adjoining it on the east sold by the state for \$47 per acre. Will sell 80 acres on the full 160.

Smooth, level land with just a gentle slope, making an ideal farm for irrigation. Has been plowed in fine shape, is all in fall wheat, has good stable for 10 head of horses, it being 16.48x50; wagon shed 32x24, 10 feet high; chicken house 10x12; large, roomy cellar, and the farm is well fenced with cedar posts a rod apart and four strands of heavy galvanized wire.

Five-room house, cement foundation, very nicely built and well finished, heated and good enough for anybody to live in; very conveniently arranged, with pantry, closets, etc.; good well with pump.

Also have some on the east 160 acres fenced and cleared, no other improvements. Will sell all or part.

Same style of improvements as on the northeast quarter section 30 referred to above. 50 acres in fall wheat which is in fine condition.

There is a telephone in each of these houses and the land is situated convenient to the irrigation system and the cream of the celebrated Emmett bunch, it all being situated in township 7 North, 2 West Boise Meridian.

These places will be sold on long time at 8 per cent and will be parceled out if so desired.

We have a full equipment of horses, wagons and farming tools which can go with this land if so desired.

Water will be ready for delivery as early as it is needed this coming Spring, as the ditch has been completed and is being put in at the present time.

These places are all conveniently located as to range in one of the best sheep countries in Idaho.

Lumber is worth \$20 per thousand delivered at the ranch and brick at the town of Emmett is selling from \$7 to \$8 per thousand. All the buildings above mentioned have shingle roofs and everything has received two coats of paint. Houses have oiled floors and are finished in first-class manner.

The Northwestern Investment Company, Ltd.

BOISE, IDAHO.

NOTICE

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU THAT A CLARK HEATER IN YOUR BUGGY WILL KEEP YOU PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE THE COLDEST DAY OF WINTER? THEY WILL DO IT, AND WE HAVE THEM AT THE TWIN FALLS LIVERY AND FEED BARN. WHEN YOU GET A RIG CALL FOR A HEATER. NO EXTRA CHARGES.

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Domestic Science and Arts—Cooking and Dietetics, Sanitation, Hygiene, Sewing, Household Economics, Etc.	Commerce—Business Administration, Accounting, Banking, Transportation, Commercial Law, Stenography, Etc.
Mechanic Arts—Carpentry, Forging, Pattern Making, Carriage Building, Foundry Work, Machine Work, Etc.	General Science—Comprising English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Modern Languages, Natural and Physical Sciences, Etc.

Courses are also offered in Music, Art, Physical Training and Library Work.

IT IS IMPORTANT.

Before you decide which school to attend that you consider carefully the opportunities afforded by the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH—its strong faculty, modern courses of study, splendid equipment, moral atmosphere and healthful environment; also the low expenses and the uniform and splendid success of its students. Twenty buildings, provided with the best modern equipment; live stock, farms, orchards, gardens, parade grounds and athletic fields—these afford exceptional facilities for thorough and efficient work. A strong faculty of experts, representing the best institutions of America and Europe, are in charge of the work of instruction and experimentation. No tuition. Entrance fee, \$5. College opens September 15. Write now for illustrated catalogue.

Address THE REGISTRAR, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Logan, Utah

WHAT MAKES IRRIGATED ORCHARDS SO VALUABLE

E. L. Stewart of Euclid, Washington, One of the Best Potted Fruit Raisers in the Yakima Valley, Shows What Can Be Done with Apples—Has Obtained Net Returns of \$725 Per Acre Last Year—Tells How He Managed to Do It.

The question is often asked in Twin Falls: "Upon what do you base the value of your land? How do you know it is worth \$100 an acre?" There are many answers to this question, but more or less convincing. One man may reply that he netted \$40 or \$50 an acre on alfalfa. But, it might be urged, alfalfa will eventually become so cheap that there will be very little profit in raising it. One reason why it will not is the assurance that alfalfa meal mills will absorb a considerable portion of the output. Another is that stock raising, dairying, hog raising and wool growing have all been demonstrated to be profitable in this section of the state and alfalfa is the backbone of every one of these industries. It has already been shown that grain can be profitably grown here and there is practically no limit, excepting the market facilities, to what can be done with vegetables. Sugar beets have been proven beyond the possibility of question.

There is another feature concerning which little has been said because it is too early. That is horticulture. Everybody knows what L. B. Perrine has accomplished at Blue Lakes, but the Blue Lakes orchard is not taken as a criterion for the tract, though it might be because there is scarcely any difference in temperature between the bench and the lake and the advantages lies with the former. In the vicinity of Rock Creek the rangers have grown magnificent apples for years. Rock Creek is higher than any other portion of the Twin Falls tract, and it is safe to assume that if frost is not a menace there it will do no harm on the tract below.

At the meeting of the Washington State Horticultural association last week, E. L. Stewart of Euclid, one of the best potted fruit raisers in the Yakima valley, read a paper on the "Planting, Care and Marketing of Apples." "The facts and figures," said the Yakima Herald, "were a revelation to many." To begin with, Mr. Stewart had no experience in horticulture until he took up land in the Yakima valley. He was no better equipped in any way than any farmer on the Twin Falls tract. His land cost him \$85 an acre for water right and \$1-per acre per year for maintenance. He paid \$35 an acre to put the ground in shape for tree planting. This cost would stagger the Twin Falls farmer, who gets his land and water right for \$25.50 an acre and pays not to exceed \$5 an acre to place it in condition. Mr. Stewart also makes mention of the fact that the wind blew the ground away from the roots of his trees until he seeded his orchard to clover and alfalfa. Notwithstanding what would appear to be great handicaps, Mr. Stewart made a grand success of his orchard, which netted him \$725 per acre last year.

There are hundreds of Yakima farmers on the Twin Falls tract. For the most part they are men who sold their land for high prices for what it was actually worth. They came to Twin Falls because they were satisfied that what they had done in Yakima they could do here and do it much cheaper.

Not that the Yakima country is not a magnificent fruit section and a profitable field for any thrifty orchardist today. The land there is unquestionably worth every dollar asked for it and probably much more, but it takes more money to get a start there than it does here. The men who have demonstrated that country are entitled to the profits of their labors. The Yakima farmers who have made their homes on the Twin Falls tract are exceedingly high class citizens and Twin Falls is fortunate in having secured them. That they saw fit to take their profits in Yakima and were able to do so is the highest compliment that could be paid to that section of Washington.

That portion of Mr. Stewart's paper bearing on the physical development of his orchard is as follows:

"In 1892, while working as agent for the Northern Pacific railway in eastern Washington, and feeling that I must find some other means for making a living and providing a home and income for my family, for I will know it was quite a question of a few years when the railroad would be through with me, I met a representative of the Washington Irrigation company, who pictured the advantages of the Yakima valley to me so well that I was induced to go and be shown. I remember very distinctly that my first impression on taking a twenty-mile ride through the sagebrush was that I would consider that worth \$15 an acre. A more desolate country I had never seen. This impression rapidly gave way to a very different one on being shown a few of the cultivated places in the Zillah and Parker districts, also in and around North Yakima, where bearing apple orchards were valued in that day at a seeming fabulous price of \$200 to \$500 per acre.

"In hopes of some day being the owner of a place of similar value, I bought a small tract on the bank of the Yakima river about 45 miles east of North Yakima and six miles west of Prosser. This land was bought from the Washington Irrigation company on a five-year payment plan, and cost with water-right, \$45 per acre, with a maintenance charge of \$1 per acre per year.

"I continued my work as agent and hired a land fence, cleared and leveled. The leveling was expensive, as the land was a very rough piece, that part of the work costing me \$35 per acre. With these expenses and meeting payments on the land I was not able to plant any trees until December, 1895, when we planted six acres to Spitzbergen and Red Chief (Plymouth) orchard of each, in alternate rows. In the hopes that the pollen of each variety would be more likely to be carried by bees and insects to the bloom of the other variety by thus planting, as I had read that some varieties of fruit were self sterile and thought it was a safe plan to assume that all varieties might be more or less so. These trees were planted on feet apart in what is known as the circular form, requiring 108 trees per acre.

"For the first three years we grew corn, potatoes, beans and garden truck between the rows, and in cultivating these crops we gave each tree a good hoeing three or four times each season. Having nut railroad work moved onto the place, for the next two years we gave the orchard a strict clean cultivation, not allowing anything to grow in it, starting each year in spring. We would go over it with harrows four or five times between each watering, of which we gave it three during the season.

"Wind Was Troublesome. "Up to this time—five years—we were very much annoyed by the wind blowing our soil, which was very light and loose, away from the trunk and main roots of the trees, in many places

exposing as much as three feet of the main roots. This kept us constantly busy, and in the best places "Becoming very tired of this, in the spring of 1901, after doing a lot of re-leveling the previous winter, and wishing to have a more permanent solution, we seeded the orchard to alfalfa and clover. This stopped the blowing out, but by the middle of the summer I was badly frightened in the discovery that my clover was at least one-third alfalfa. I had read time and time again that alfalfa must not be allowed in an orchard, but I also remembered that I had read a great many statements of a theoretical nature that I had disproved in actual practice, and being of a somewhat investigative nature, concluded to let that alfalfa alone and watch results.

"Spitzbergen Profitable. "That was six years ago and the alfalfa is still there. It has never been disturbed by plow or cultivator. Each spring we cut all stubble and go so long as the orchard-keeper's record of the last four years. It is generally said that the Spitzbergen is a shy bearer. That is not true in our tract. We have 300 Spitzbergen trees, 10 years old, that commenced to bear the third year planted and have given regularly increasing crops each year. After planting we used to pack when they packed over 3,000 boxes of fancy export apples.

"Alfalfa All Right. "One word more about the alfalfa—we do not remove it from the ground. Each spring we cut all stubble and allow all growth to decay on the ground. It furnishes a mulch which I believe not only keeps the soil under it in a fine loose condition but also furnishes through decay of this vegetable matter a regular supply of potash and other plant foods to the surface feeding roots of our trees. It and the well known ability of alfalfa to gather and store free nitrogen are the only reasons I can see for the productivity of this little orchard.

"Method of Pruning. "In pruning we have followed what is called the vase form. The trees were two years old when set out, and had been cut back to 15 inches in yearlings, while they stood in the nursery row. After planting we cut off all branches except three, selecting these with a view to a balanced head and as far apart as possible to avoid the well known danger of the branches back to eight or ten inches in length. The second and third winter we pruned on the same plan, always leaving the trees to plant in. This formed the head, and since that time our pruning has consisted principally in removing water sprouts, broken and cross growing branches, and in cutting back the trees to move any limb that we believe will help the tree, always painting all cuts of one-half inch or more with a good lead paint.

"Now, I will give you a statement of results obtained from this orchard and then tell you how we handle the coin motto.

"The orchard was planted in December, 1895. Trees were two years from bud. We have sold as follows of merchantable apples:

In 1896, 60 boxes for \$54
In 1897, 200 boxes for \$174.40
In 1898, 225 boxes for \$325
In 1899, 605 boxes for \$695
In 1900, 1108 boxes for \$1020
In 1901, 1400 boxes for \$1400
In 1902, 2550 boxes for \$2400
In 1903, 2350 boxes for \$2768
In 1904, 5625 boxes for \$5391.40
A total of 14,225 boxes for \$14,774.40

"We also received during this time from the sale of off-grade apples \$1141.55 and from the sale of vinegar \$400, making a total gross sales of \$21,215.95.

"Our expenses previous to 1906 were \$2213. During 1906 they were \$1913.15, making a total of \$4126.15, and leaving net returns to date of \$17,089.80.

"The sales for the years 1903 and 1904 included the furnishing of all material and the packing of the apples by the buyer. For all the other years we paid all expenses. The expenses for 1906 are in detail as follows: "Labor, including irrigating, spraying, pruning, scraping tree trunks and cleaning hands, \$25.50; stable greens, \$4.50; lime, \$30; packing, \$275.00; hauling, \$321.35; grade, \$139.75; box shooks and nails, \$526.25; paper, \$200; total, \$1913.15.

"The receipts for 1906 from merchantable apples were \$5991.40, and from off-grade apples, \$275.55; total, \$6266.95.

"Less expenses of \$1913.15, gives net returns of \$4353.80, or over \$725 per acre.

"This orchard paid a net profit of \$400 per acre in 1898, \$400 per acre in 1904, and \$200 per acre in 1903, making an aggregate net profit in four years of \$1725 per acre."

LOG-ROLLING IN THE LEGISLATURE

LOCAL OPTION BILL ACTS AS A BARRIER.

Heavy Appropriations Asked For State Institutions—Anti-Pass Bill Passed by the House—Anti-Lobbying Bill Becomes a Law.

BOISE, Jan. 27.—The anti-lobby bill which has been before the legislature since the beginning of the present session finally passed the senate on Saturday, and the measure now brought before the governor for his approval—early during the present week. This bill is based upon the like measure that have been passed during the past few years in a number of states in the Union, and it is believed will work to the extinction of paid lobbyists, which during former sessions have been exceedingly active within the Idaho legislature.

The railroad option bill, in the house of representatives had considerable difficulty in getting through the house. It was twice considered and twice rejected. The bill, amended in some minor particulars and recommended for passage to the house. Since that time the proposition to re-introduce it has been rejected. The whole has been made and voted down, and the bill was finally referred to the steering committee and passed. All these efforts at delay were evidently made to give the anti-lobby bill a chance in a form to be effective and in accordance with the platform promises of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the last general election. Just what its fate in the senate is likely to be is difficult to determine at this time. It is believed that the measure will pack the senate in opposition to the railroad interests and by those widely interested in special legislation. There are strong hopes, however, that the better sense of the members of the senate will lead them to see the necessity of acting in good faith in passing the anti-lobby bill. It has been promised by both parties ever since in the state throughout the campaign.

The railroad commission bill is still in the hands of the corporation committee in the house, which it is believed is divided in its allegiance toward the railroad interests. The committee has not yet held public hearings on the matter during the past week. There was a general discussion of the proposition as to whether the commission should be one or not. Addresses were made to the committee by a number of the leading men of Boise on one or the other side of the question. It is believed that it seemed to be that those favoring the commission had considerably the better of the argument. It is claimed by those in favor of the commission that the members from the Mormon counties, with the exception of McCracken and Johnson from Blaine, and West from Pocatello, are in a settled opposition to the bill. However, it is known that on a close count, even considering all these members as in opposition to the railroad commission bill, the bill would carry.

The bill is now in the hands of the committee and before the house for once discussion. The committee on state affairs and the committee on appropriations in both houses are having its hands full of late. Emigration from the various educational institutions have been here for several days and the work of advancing the interests of these institutions. Each of the educational institutions of the state is an applicant for a large amount of money to be appropriated for building purposes. The University of Idaho asks for an appropriation of \$185,000 with which to erect the new building which was destroyed last year. The Normal school at Lewiston asks for \$55,000, while that at Abilene asks for \$71,000, and the Anderson college at Pocatello asks for \$65,000, while the Industrial school at St. Anthony has not yet made known its wants. However, it is expected that the demand for building purposes will total for us here at least \$700,000 and that at Blackfoot the amount asked for is \$100,000. The soldiers home asks for an improvement appropriation of \$5,000.

Local option measures which have been introduced with all other bills now under consideration. The opponents of local option are log-rolling in every direction, promising a support needed for the passage of any measure, provided the friends of that measure can bring strength to oppose the local option enactment. Among the bills which have been introduced for the purpose of further confusing the liquor control matter is one placing the state license fee at \$1,000. This bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Van Sickle of Washington county.

Appropriate committees now have under consideration the deficiencies in various state departments as reported by State Auditor Braxton. The principal deficiencies are being determined by the emergency deficiencies, created by the investigation into the Spitzbergen murder case, which amounts in net numbers to \$1,000. The land department deficiency of \$25,000, largely created by the fire patrol of timber lands of the state; the state capital building grounds deficiency of \$15,000, largely created by the inability of the state to house its officers in the capital building, entailing a large payment from month to month for rent; more than a year and a half for rentals on a number of

state offices, and for the fitting up of the old Central school building and the furnishing of the office there, the use of which will largely cut down the expenses heretofore entailed for those purposes. Other deficiencies reported in small amounts on accounts of educational and other institutions.

RICH QUARTZ IN MILL CANYON

Fine Vein Discovered by H. H. Fredehelm and Associates.

Despite the unfavorable weather many are going into the Basin section of Cassia county and staking out mining claims. Several good discoveries have been made, and when spring opens development work of considerable magnitude will doubtless begin. H. H. Fredehelm, Seymour Fairchild and son and L. H. Sturt have located eight claims in Mill creek canyon, in the Goose creek mountains, east of Basin. In the same section, at a depth of 18 feet, they uncovered a rich streak of dark quartz, surrounded on all sides by rusty white gold quartz. Samples from this ledge show free gold. The same parties have also cured a good water right on the locations. R. A. Carter and W. H. Weaver have dispatched a second outfit to the scene and will take up more ground. Four men are at work on the claims and the force will be increased when conditions permit in the early spring. The outcroppings are reported to be immense and the district is bound to attract much favorable attention.

RESTORATION OF A LOST ART

Process of Hardening—Precious Metals Discovered.

Alfred P. Weaver of Montgomery, Alabam, has in collaboration with John Edward C. Carney, and while engaged in laboratory experiments in search of a new color material for wireless telegraphy, discovered the art of hardening and tempering the precious and semi-precious metals such as platinum, gold and the like, without alloying them with other metals.

A street car horse on the Ninth avenue lunked at Forty-sixth street, New York. A crowd collected, and the passengers got out of the car. The driver brought his whip down across the horse's back without effect. A stout man who had just stepped off the car said: "Don't do that, I'll get him started." He rubbed the horse's nose, patted him on the neck and talked persuasively, all without result. By this time four cars were stalled. Somebody suggested that another horse on a third a patrol wagon. Another held a burning newspaper under the horse. Still it didn't move. At last a girl of about 13 pushed her way through the crowd and said: "Say, mister, if you'll ring the bell twice the horse will think somebody has just got off, and he'll go all right." He rubbed the horse's nose, patted him on the neck and talked persuasively, all without result. By this time four cars were stalled. Somebody suggested that another horse on a third a patrol wagon. Another held a burning newspaper under the horse. Still it didn't move.

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Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Charles E. Knull of Twin Falls, who made entry No. 1397 and entry No. 1399, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carrey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section 22, township 16 E., range 16 E., 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, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before W. O. Taylor, representative of the State Land board, at Twin Falls, on February 9, 1907, by two of the following witnesses: Glenn Idaho, Nicholas Kinch, all of Twin Falls. CHARLES E. KNULL, Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

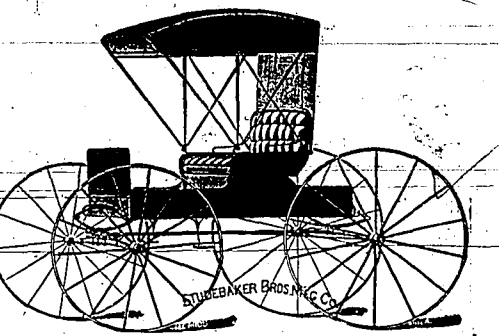
I, John A. Johnson of Kimberly, who made entry No. 67, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carrey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the SW 1/4 of section 22, township 10 E., range 18 E., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before W. O. Taylor, representative of the State Land board, at Twin Falls, on February 16, 1907, by two of the following witnesses: Frank Burroughs, all of Kimberly. JOHN A. JOHNSON, Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, George B. Carrico of Twin Falls, who made entry No. 673, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carrey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the E 1/2 of section 33, township 10 E., range 17 E., J. P. 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, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before W. O. Taylor, representative of the State Land board, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 23rd day of February, 1907, by two of the following witnesses: Walter Mallawa, Carter O. Poland, John Rigney, all of Twin Falls. GEORGE B. CARRICO, Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Harmon G. Munyon of Filer, who made entry No. 1200, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carrey act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the N 1/2 of section 13, township 9 S., range 16 E., 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, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before W. O. Taylor, representative of the State Land board, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 23rd day of February, 1907, by two of the following witnesses: A. Duquesne, T. E. Moore, John Graf, Christian Corfield, all of Filer. HARMON G. MUNYON, Entryman.



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